PROFESSOR HAWES' LECTURE.

On Tuesday afternoon, January seventeenth, at 4:30 o'clock, Professor Hawes, of the Department of Latin, lectured to an attentive audience in College Hall Chapel. The subject was: "Roman Africa.

We think, usually, of Rome's power extending only throughout Italy, and that her remaining monuments are confined to that territory around the city itself. A few people may possibly remember the Roman roads in England, but hardly any would suppose Africa has any remains of Roman temples, libraries or theaters. This is the case, however.

The northwestern part of Africa has many well-preserved memorials of Roman industry.

Among the best-preserved buildings is a library that contained a number of books, fixed, approximately, by archaologists at ninety-three thousand volumes. The floor of this library was a very beautiful mosaic in a conventional design, but there are very few evidences of wall-paintings such as adorned the walls of offices in Rome or Pompeii.

A large amphitheater still exists in this region that was nearly equal in size, in its original state, to the Coliseum at Rome. Evidently it was a very active stage making up to twentieth-century people feel decidedly small when we compare it to the size of theaters of the present day. Several of these old Roman theaters have been refitted with modern appointments, and modern plays are presented there.

Undoubtedly the splendid climate of this part of Africa has aided greatly the preservation of ancient remains. At the earlier times it was considered really something to be ridiculed if a person died before he reached and was buried in a tomb or so, some estimable matron who died at the extremely youthful age of eighty, had an epitaph with "She lived as long as she could." After another fact that is most important is considering the splendid condition of most of the buildings that date from the Roman period is the careful and thoughtful work done by the French in finding the remains, wherever possible, to their former state. Instead of clearing away these monuments that cover so much ground, the French government encourages investigation among the ruins, and these early civilizations of Africa, the Romans, as equals in every way, and their heritage.

The disinterred ashes of a Roman officer were reburied with all military honors by one of the French legionaries.

In conclusion, Professor Hawes emphasized the three most salient features of Roman architecture—dignity, adaptability to purpose, and durability. The many lantern-slides that illustrated the lecture proved these points most effectively.

THE SECOND ARTIST RECITAL.

The second Artist Recital of this year, given on January 16th, consisted of a vocal concert presented by Madame Lisa Lehman and her English quartette. The success of the recitals has been so universally enjoyed as this last. The programme, in the first place, was so varied that it could not fail in one or another of its numbers to please every one of its listeners. "In a Persian Garden," the work of which was by Sir John Eliau of the "Rubaiyat," of Omar Khayyam and put to music by Madame Lehman, was the first and most brilliant of the programme. Since it was a considerably long song cycle, and consequently was bound to try the various unconnected duets, solos and recitatives, it would have been a natural mistake if the composer had failed to give the whole selection a sense of unity, and this was successfully accomplished.

The next two songs, "The Mother Seal's Lullaby" and "You Mustn't Swim Till You've Six Weeks Old," sung by Miss Pelagie Turner, were a rather happy contrast to the previous number, the former being a very effective and the latter a humorous selection. The two tenor solos which followed also helped greatly toward the variety of the programme, since the first was a strictly sentimental theme. Mr. John Henry's baritone solo, "Incident of the French Camp," likewise introduced a new note—the military and patriotic, and the next two soprano solos of Miss Blanche Tomlin's, "There was a Star" and "Everybody's Secret," harked back to the sentimental theme. The last number of the programme, the song cycle of "Nonsense Songs," from "Alice in Wonderland," was the most entertaining number of all. Humorous are the various scenes, music with one or two exceptions, entirely equally, and even surpassed them in the expression of the really. All the numbers were well enjoyed, but the most strictly musically suggestive of them was the first, "How Dole the Little Creature," and of several others, though seemingly greater, was really not due so much to the successful expression of them by the singers, which, in one or two cases, was so great that the admirable musical quality of the songs was rather hidden and subordinated. As a whole, the programme was most successful and satisfactory.

The quartette itself, consisting of Miss Blanche Tomlin, soprano; Miss Pelagie Turner, contralto; Mr. Hubert Eidele, tenor, and Mr. Julian Henry, baritone, was remarkably well balanced and trained. In their quartette the voices were altogether balanced, the soprano melody not being blurred by the heavier voices of the other parts, but could always be heard slightly above them. Their unity in singing together was admirable. Separately, also, the voices were successful.

SOPHOMORE BARNSWALLOWS.

It was with great interest that the members of the Sophomore Barnswallows, who were to perform the Barnstorm Saturday evening, January 21, 1911, to witness 1911's initial appearance in Wellesley's dramatic life. If a good beginning is significant, we expect a great deal from 1913 in the future. The class is at least ambitious, and it is impossible to attempt the impossible in presenting, after only two short weeks for rehearsing, a play, to the production of which all of the preceding actors of the past and present have devoted the best energies of many months. Considering the great and continuous 1913's performance was certainly remarkable.

"She Stoops to Conquer" was cut and adapted to Barnstorm limitations by Eleanor Velt, 1911, to whose excellent work in coaching, also, the greater part of the success of the performance is due.

We need not speak of the play with which all are so familiar. As regards the cast, the most prominent player of work was by Henry Virginia Pink and Tony Lumpkin. Miss Wick seemed to have caught the rollicking comedy spirit of Tony to the full, her voice, movements and make-up were all exceedingly good; she was always funny without ever being tiresome on the whole, considering her performance in the role of the bold yet bashful Marlowe.

The portrayal of Charles Collins, played by Miss Priscilla Deck, was very pleasing; her voice was especially good; her best work was not in the scene where young Marlowe is unexpectedly introduced. Miss Hart and Miss Clark gave Mrs. Hardcastle with conviction, while Miss T. McGuire did some excellent side work in the role of the imitable Diggery. Miss Collins was realistic as the companion of Sir Charles Hardcastle, and Gemmell Howarth made an attractive and proper maid. The background characters, that in the servant, the frequenter of the "Three Jolly Pigeons," and so on, were also skilfully managed.

The Barnstorm Committee, to whom we owe a very delightful evening, are as follows:

CREDITS.

Cast.

Sir Charles Marlowe...Marie Collins
Young Marlowe...Mary Humphrey
Squire Hardcastle...Clara Hart
George Hastings...Virginia Wick
Mr. Lumpkin...Tony Lumpkin
Tilly McGilven...Diggery
Mrs. Hardcastle...Ruth Pepperday
Constance Neville...Mary Hill
Maid...Gemmell Howarth

Committee.

Dorothy Drake...Chairman.
Frances Egan...Chairman.
Margaret Howarth...Chairman.
Mae Howarth...Chairman.
Ruth Haven...Chairman.
Alice Ross...Chairman.
Carol Prickett...Chairman.
Edith Flinn...Chairman.
Coach...Eleanor Velt, 1911.
The Vote on General Suffrage.

Both suffragists and anti-suffragists at Wellesley have long desired that it might be possible to determine the attitude of the college as a whole toward the enfranchisement of women. So widespread has this movement in behalf of the extension of the vote proved within the last few years in many of the foremost countries, that there are probably few of us who will not sometime be called upon to use our influence, one way or the other, in our home states. Would each girl give this question her conscientious attention and interest, woman suffrage would be dealt with more rationally and beneficially by those who are now grossly ignorant or pride themselves on their indifference.

At the Student Government meeting, next Friday evening, January 27, and also at the polling station at the elevator table on the following Saturday and Tuesday, there will be an opportunity for every member of the college, including the Faculty, to vote on this issue: "Do you want the suffrage extended to women?" It should be clearly understood that this is not a taillormade call for a vote by us who may be the unprepared girl in this college, irrespective of her convictions. A large collection of suffrage books, selected by President Thomas, Bryn Mawr, which have been put out in Alcove 11 in the old library, offers a splendid opportunity to any who wish to consider the question with some care. Do not fail to support this general vote from the college, that none among us may see Wellesley of apathy and indifference on one of the most vital movements of to-day.

Signed

M. VERA MORRIS,
President of the Equal Suffrage League.
January 19, 1911.

Apropos of the General Suffrage Vote.

Last there be any whom the appeal in the notice of the president of the League does not awaken to a realization of the necessity of an intelligent attitude toward the question of equal suffrage. I have thought it might well to give some of the facts which the suffragists think show the practical need of the vote for women. With this material before you, you are the unprepared girl in this college, irrespective of her convictions.

Miss Gruening pointed out that there are to-day six million women in industry in the United States. This fact speaks for itself. Everyone knows of the existence and possibility of factory legislation in securing good working conditions, and that legislation demands a vote. If only some of us were working under conditions where the laws affected us vitally, we would be quick enough to realize the necessity of the legal instrument to cope with our problems. It is a most significant fact that many of our social workers, who come most closely in contact with women's problems and with the social evils, believe that the first thing to do is to win the vote. It is obvious that if you are fighting against conditions which are controlled by the law, you must use the legal weapon.

Miss Gruening also reminded us that those of us who are intending to be teachers will some day find by experience how necessary the vote is in the fight for equal pay for men and women. The members of the school boards admit that the inequality of wages is influenced by the fact that women lack the suffrage.

In dealing with the arguments of those opposed to equal suffrage, Miss Gruening met the tenet that women in industry need organization rather than a vote, by showing that effective organization is slow work, and if the women have the opportunity of working along political lines as well as economic, greater rapidity of progress will be possible.

The argument that the ignorant vote would be increased was shown improbable by the fact that there are not so many women immigrants as men, hence the proportion of the ignorant to the intelligent would be lessened.

The greatest obstacle of all in winning an actual campaign she stated to be the legal interests. When the anti-suffragists publish their pamphlets saying that women's place is the home, the liquor men buy them up by the thousand and spread them abroad. "To anyone studying further arguments in regard to suffrage," let me refer to Jane Adams' articles on the necessity of housekeepers having the municipal vote in order to carry on the very work which could often be controlled in the home, but is now controlled through the law, such as water and light supply, and the care of children.
COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Wednesday, January 25, at 8.00 P.M., in the Chemistry Building, an illustrated lecture on "The Care of the Horse," by Mr. Henry C. Mervin, president of the Boston Work-horse Parade Association, and author of "Horse and Dogs."


At 7.00 P.M., in the chapel, vespers.

Monday, January 30, at 7.30 P.M., in College Hall Chapel, lecture by Professor Robert J. Atkin of Lick University, California, on the "Double-star Systems."

Tuesday, January 31, at 7.30 P.M., in Billings Hall, a lecture by Baron Wolzogen on "Thirty Years of German Literature."

COLLEGE NOTES.

Dr. Nicolay's thesis, entitled "The Life and Works of Cristóbal de Castilho, the Last of the Castilian Nationalists," is now published. A copy of it has been placed in the library.

The Debating Club met at Agora on January 24. There was a formal debate, the subject being: "Free Trade vs. Protection."

The Class of 1912 held a class vesper service at the Zeta Alpha House, last Sunday evening. Helen Simson was the leader.

The "Cielo Castellano" held its first meeting at 10.30 A.M. at Zeta Alpha, Friday evening, January 13. Velasquez and Murillo were studied by the club, and their art was represented by tableaux of their most important pictures.

The Thursday evening meeting of the Christian Association was a business meeting. The vacancies in the Board of the Christian Association, made by the resignations of Miss Wheelock from the chairmanship of the Missionary Committee and of Rosella Woodruff from the chairmanship of the Extension Committee, were filled by the election of Miss McDowell to the Missionary Committee and Catherine Clark to the Extension Committee chairmanship. Reports of their work were given by Martha Chirles, chairman of the Mission Study Committee, Elizabeth Hart, chairman of the Bible Study Committee, and Miss McDowell, chairman of the Missionary Committee. Miss Helen Curtis told of the additions to the Christian Association library, through the kindness of Miss Kendrick, who has turned over the proceeds from the sale of her book, "The Christian Life," to the library fund of the Association.

Peris Purnell urged the three hundred and forty-one girls who have not done so, to pay their pledges as soon as possible.

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EXHIBITION OF ART STUDENTS' WORK.

The customary midyear's exhibition of the work of Art 5 and Art 16 will be open to the public during Monday, January 30, in the studios of the Art building.

The work of Art 5 for the first semester is modelling in clay and the exhibition is held at this time, as it is impossible to keep any examples of clay for the final exhibition in June, the work then being represented by photographs. The occasion is also taken to show from Art 16 a complete series of original problems in painting, illustrating the treatment of line, contrast, and color tones. Decorative flower drawing, and designs for posters and book-plates are shown.

The students in the two courses will entertain their friends at a reception and private view on Saturday afternoon, January 28, and it is hoped that the college-at-large will visit the studios on Monday to examine the exhibition, which is distinctly interesting.

NOTICE.

Members of the Faculty who believe in Equal Suffrage are urged to assist the Equal Suffrage League of the college by attendance at the meetings, and by joining the league. Small brown envelopes in the Faculty cloak-room may be used for the payment of the dues (25 cents), or for contributions for the work.

MARY WOOD D'ALEY,

GOLD FOR THE BLUE.

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AT THE THEATERS.

Boston: "The Maestro's Masterpiece."

Shubert: Louise Gunning in "The Balkan Princess."

Hollis-Street: David Warfield in "The Return of Peter Grimm."

Parks: "Arsene Lupin" with William Courtney.

Colonial: "The Dollar Princess."

Majestic: "Madame X."

Castle-square: "Jack and the Beanstalk."

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In its Biennial Report, just issued, the Washington State Bureau of Labor urges a more general movement to the country from the cities, and that more attention be paid to advertisements for farmers, dairy and poultry-men, in order to increase the production of butter and eggs and other farm products. As it now is, poultry, eggs and butter are shipped to the state of Washington from the middle West, while hogs and cattle come from Nebraska and the Dakotas.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The founders of Wellesley College laid special stress upon the work in English. The subjects of rhetoric and elocution were relegated to distinct departments, and the study of the English language as such associated with the work in rhetoric and composition. This original arrangement was maintained without change until recently in Miss Hazard's administration, when the English language courses were grouped by themselves. The Department of English Literature was regarded during the initial years of the college (1875-1886) rather as a Department of General Literature. Outline studies in Greek, Roman, Teutonic and Romance Literature were carried on, and term courses given in English translations of Homer and Dante.

When Professor Louise Manning Hodgkins, who held this chair from 1877-1892, had organized the Department, this survey of foreign literatures gradually gave place to purely English studies. The later development has tended slowly toward over closer and more intensive work upon English authors, masterpieces and periods.

During the two years before Miss Hodgkins took the Department in hand, the teaching had been somewhat unsystematized, yet in the case of one professor, at least, suggestive and inspiriting in a high degree. Miss Mary Shelton (Mrs. Earl Barnes), later in charge of the History Department, brought for a brief time her joyous and vivid personality to bear upon our English work. The counsel of her "Open Letter to Wellesley Students" can never be outworn:

"In the first place, read the Masters; they rule all. Read Horace, Dante, and Goethe's Faust, neither forgetting David and Milton and Shakespeare; but Shakespeare is for one's life long."

Twelve years ago Mary Sheldon Barnes returned to her own "work of heart," after a long and successful career in teaching in London, these few words are the utterance of her creed: "I believe in God, in the immortality of the soul, and in the progress of humanity."

Miss Sheldon's touch upon the Department was swift and light, leaving scarcely any visible impress upon the courses as such, but the power of life that dwelt in her and passed from her to her pupils was no less a legacy of price. The work of Professor Hodgkins, on the other hand, was the work of a founder and a builder. Her plan of an outline course in the History of English Literature, that could be introduced without extensive change, and that would dominate our curriculum. One valuable feature, introduced and successfully maintained by Miss Hodgkins, has been a crowded out making of the Freshman schedule. She used to tell the freshmen that Miss Hodgkins used to meet the freshmen once a week for a breezy, sympathetic presentation of some modern English author, supported by the lecture with the technical and biographical notes acquired from the booklets since gathered together into the book entitled "A Guide to the Study of Nineteenth Century Authors." This book is introduced into the study of English Literature at the freshman year in the Department of English Literature.

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Mr. and Mrs. Leonard S. Roberts, New York City.

The work of Miss Roberts, who has been in charge of the Department for fifteen years, has been a gradual differentiation in the work, certain subjects becoming the special province of certain instructors, and the annual report thus year after year. Miss Roberts has brought to Professor Young: the Fourteenth Century to Miss Shackford, in whose Charge the course comes rich in noble tradition of Miss Jewett's teaching and Mrs. Preston's; the sixteenth century to Miss Lockwood; Shakespeare to one who honors "his memory on this side idolatry as much as any;" and the modern work to Miss Snider and Miss Sherwood, who stand in no little danger of inadvertently teaching themselves among the English classics. In the preliminary historical course we have all in turn served apprenticeship, from Miss Hodgkins to Miss Lathrop, whom we still grudge even to Dana Hall. Now it is the turn of Miss Conant and Miss Church to play at Atlas.

The labors of Miss Hodgkins, Mrs. Brainerd and Miss Lathrop are so closely interwoven with all the Department effort and with its measure of success, that their service, though past, is still present. In a yet deeper sense is this true of Miss Jewett, the beauty and the spirit of whose classical training is still a part of our consciousness.

Other corollaries of the work of those who were with us for a brief time, are not forgotten. The Board of Trustees has at different periods claimed two of these,—Mrs. Marion Pelton Guild, author of the lyric volume entitled "Semper Plus Ultra," and Mrs. Robertson Brown Lindsay, originator of the "Annie, My Dear, Where Are You?" series. The Department also takes pride in the fact that the name of Josephine Preston Peabody stood for two years in its Faculty-roll, and counts itself most fortunate in the loyally continued service of Miss Florence Converse.

The Department is united to a few simple articles of faith. We believe that the ultimate quality of literature, the quality which makes its essential preciousness, transcends all teaching. Aesthetic comprehension and poetic appreciation are to a large degree the basis of art, and their own essential merit. But there is in dealing with literature as with other subjects of our curriculum, a need of clear, intellectual comprehension. Accurate understanding of an author's language, his work cannot be realized as now.

There are historical and biographical facts to be remembered, principles of artistic form and development to be appreciated, and much depends upon their relation, on the end, for the sake of which the happiest teachers are endowed,—a power of guiding, interpreting and inspiring; of bringing the mind of the student into close contact with the mind of the author, so that all the sunshine of mind as beaming, the shadow of life as melting away, and the greatest spirits that have used, and created in us, our English speech,—that have lived, and glorified in our living, our human life, become the very friends of a Wellesley girl.

"I suppose that it is all worth while," wrote Miss Jewett in one of our not infrequent, and not unendurable, letters to her friends, "if here and there one helps the individual student to a little clearer insight."
"Tolstoi Meeting" of Social Study Circle.

On Tuesday evening, January 17, the Social Study Circle met at the Tau Zeta Epsilon house, and had the opportunity of listening to two Russian speakers, Mrs. Delano, who has translated almost all of Tolstoi's works, and Mr. Ossool, member of the Second Russian Douma.

Mrs. Delano spoke first of Tolstoi's philosophy and attitude towards life. She said that his greatest trait and the keynote of his philosophy was his love for humanity. He always insisted that human beings should be treated with love; from this reason and from the fact that he took Christ's words in their most literal sense came his disbelief in punishment and his theory of non-resistance. Government to him meant regulated violence; he did not, however, wish to abolish all government, but to take away its power in the way of acts of violence.

Tolstoi lays down five conditions necessary for complete human happiness. First, a life in which there is no barrier to man's communion with nature. Second, work—part of it physical labor—to be done gladly. Third, family life. Fourth, intercourse with mankind in every grade of society. Fifth, physical health and painless death.

Tolstoi's influence on the world has not been a failure. We can see it in many of the movements of the day—especially in abolition and arbitration movements, and civic improvements.

Mr. Ossool then spoke of Tolstoi and his relation toward socialism. He said that he himself, as a revolutionary socialist, belonged to a school of philosophy which held views in direct opposition to those held by Tolstoi, and that he was obliged to state that in his opinion, Tolstoi stands much higher as an artist than as a philosopher.

Tolstoi, having been a soldier who discovered the fallacies of war, and living in a time when literature was the intermediary between spiritual leaders and the people, came to believe that "Art for art's sake" was a vain idea. Unfortunately, he overdid his conception, and used his art as a means of prophesying and moralizing, so that it became a very secondary matter.

Tolstoi felt keenly that there were mistakes in civilization. Agriculture was his highest ideal as a mode of life, feeling, as he did, that everyone's duty was to live as near as possible to nature. He had no patience with the working classes in the city. His philosophy was such an intensely individualizing one that he was opposed to the socialists, who deal with the class as a whole, rather than with the individual.

Tolstoi never believed in the church. Yet he had distinct religious ideas. He declared that to live, one must have social ideals that should be beyond one's grasp. Therefore, we have religion. If life were given for life's sake, there would be no use in living. Life is given for the sake of religion.

His ideas against anarchy came from the belief that it made actions conflict with the "voice within." Men should be united only on the basis of their relations to God. So he criticized the anarchists because none of them accept the common law of God, and without it human society cannot exist. He desired therefore a new form of government, but one in which there would be a change in the relationship between people and power, on the basis of Christianity.

There is, however, according to Mr. Ossool, one great fallacy in Tolstoi's philosophy. His teaching itself, especially in the line of non-resistance, has a reactionary tendency, leading to revolution. He urges the people to resist evil by not participating in it—to hold themselves aloof, to pay no taxes—because tax-paying involves participation in the present evil government. But if people refuse to pay taxes, it forces resistance, and revolution begins.

Tolstoi's greatness as an artist, and as a man, lay in his self, inflected martyrdom—could one call it martyrdom? He lived a life consistent with his own philosophy, having the moral strength necessary for such a task, and he never faltered in his ideal. He reached, then, one of the highest achievements of any life—that of consistent adherence to one's own philosophy.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

There will be an important meeting of the Student Government Association on Friday, January 27, at 7:30, P.M. That every member of the Association may be present a longer notice than usual has been given. The business of the meeting is to discuss the proper interpretation of our Sunday rules, and the advisability of requiring diploma grade of all members of Class teams or crews.
DR. SANTYANA’S LECTURE.

Dr. Santyana spoke to Philosophy 2 on the “Appreciation of Poetry,” on January 8. He did not consider the technical elements of poetry since that would have been to parallel his lecture of some weeks past on “Painting,” but attempted rather to discover the essence of the poetic. First, poetry has its roots in an experience common to the poet and his reader. The imagination of the reader must be furnished with the sensations it is desired to transmit, colored by the state of mind into which it is fallen. The poet is then an experience seen in the light of other experiences. Obviously such a psychological analysis does not explain the poetic, but gives no insight into the spell of poetry. It has been said by one of the recent psychologists of sleep, that dream is governed by desire. It is this desire that explains the charm. The association of the poet's fact has gathered are naphazard, accidental, but are governed by the desire of the dreaming poet. It is true, desire does not create congenital objects; but it is a possible point of attachment for such sensations as fit by the way to the graces of the poem. Imagination, therefore, is shattering the world to bits—to “Remould it nearer to the Heart’s Desire.”

It is true such passage into the ideal is for poets but not for us. The vision is but a fleeting and fragmentary into the world of desire. In Homer, the television, the stories are sustained, the beauties are incidental, merged into toiliously unity by the mechanical means of story or story. Most rare is the consistent cumulative power in poetry, for all its rarity it is sufficient to make a defense of poetry. We shall see it later in which things are transformed into the likeness of an ideal when we have been sufficiently adapted to perceive this. It is a part of the moral purpose, which is the relation of the world to the ideal.

The difference between science and poetry is not as great as would at first appear. Our scientific systems are imaginative, though it is the real or experience, experience being its accidental appearance. The moral system is admitted to be ideal but is imposed on the world as a standard to which it should conform. The poetic world is to be transcendent, imaginative; it differs from them in that the poet neither attributes reality to it, nor sets it as a standard above experience, but loss itself utterly in it. The practical imagination is caught by utility— the poetic imagination is caught by utility of the world of the moralist. Further, the poet's vision is profoundly grounded it will be a vision of the good, very likely a more truthful vision than the deliberately constructed world of the moralist. To the poet the truth behind experience; in other words that he not only moral, but scientific. To the world then, the poet appears as the prophet of all the interests of men, though he may realize but the one form of good.
THE SECOND ARTIST RECITAL.

The soprano’s voice, with the exception of the very highest notes, was wonderfully sweet and flexible, and was, perhaps, most effective in her solo toward the last of the first selection:

"Each morn a thousand roses brings, you say;—
You,—but where leaves the rose of yesterday?—
And the first summer month that brings the rose
Shall take Jansbyd and Kaikobad away."

The tenor, like the soprano, impressed one with the flexibility and splendid control of his voice. The contralto’s voice was remarkable for its ease and liquid quality, while the baritone, excluding the low bass notes, which were slightly below the baritone range, was strikingly and pleasantly voluminous. It is not often that a group of singers are successful both as a quartet and as soloists, and Madame Lehmann’s quartet was the more praiseworthy in that it achieved both these ends, its success undoubtedly being due to the excellent training of its leader. Madame Lehmann is famous both as a composer and a pianist, and with her another illustrious name has been added to the long list of Artist Recitats.

The programme of the concert was in full as follows:

Song Cycle: "In a Persian Garden," Omar Khayyam Quartette.

Songs: Two Seal Songs.
(From Rudyard Kipling’s Jungle Book.)
Miss Palgrave-Turner.

Songs: (a) "There’s a bird beneath your window," Cora Fabbri
(b) "If I were a bird I would sing all day," Cora Fabbri
Mr. Hubert Eindell.

Song: "Incident of the French Camp," Robert Browning
Mr. Julien Henry.

Songs: (a) There was a Star,
(c) Everybody’s Secret,
Miss Blanche Toinlin.

Song Cycle: "The Nonsense Songs," Lewis Carroll
(From "Alice in Wonderland.")
Quartette.

ADDRESS BY FRANCES TAFT, 1909.

On Sunday evening, January fifteen, Frances Taft, 1900, spoke at the vesper service on Young Woman’s Christian Association work in China. Miss Taft is planning to sail next month, with three other college women, to found a Young Woman’s Christian Association in North China, in cooperation with a committee of Chinese women, who are themselves vitally interested in mission work in their own country.

This pioneer work which is before Miss Taft and her associates has many difficulties, perhaps the chief of which is the distressing problem confronting the Chinese women of to-day. They are in a period of transition from their old state of bondage to one of comparative freedom, and are changing with great rapidity and a deplorable lack of discrimination. They often discard the best in their own traditions, and accept the worst of what Western civilization has to offer. They are exceedingly anxious for all the external evidences of culture and are discontented with themselves. The burning question for the new women of China is whether they should strive for the rapid advance, which is in such direct opposition to all the traditions of the conservative older class, or whether they should try to make their progress a slower and steadier one.

There is here a great opportunity for the missionaries, to help them choose and discard wisely, and especially to keep the best things in their own religious traditions.

Miss Taft went on to describe the way in which she and her associates are going to begin their work. For the first year or two, they will keep house in Peking, and their work will be largely entertaining and becoming acquainted. They will visit schools, and help in teaching, when needed, and will, if opportunity offers, start classes in their own home in hygiene and physiology and other practical subjects, which, eventually, they hope to transplant into the government schools themselves. Their work does not overlap with that of any other missionary society, for it deals chiefly with the government schools. They are going to China, however, with the hope and conviction of making Christ the great reality in the lives of all about them.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Music Department was especially fortunate in having arranged for a pianoforte recital by Professor George C. Vieth of the Smith College Music Department. Professor Vieth is a pianist of great ability and is accustomed to give at Smith, ever so often, just such difficult and splendid recitals as he gave at Wellesley, Tuesday afternoon, in Billings Hall. The programme was as follows:

Sonata (Pathétique), C minor, Op. 13
Beethoven
Grave—Allegro di molto e con brio
Adagio cantabile
Rondo
"Du bist die Ruh" Schubert-Liszt
Waltz, C sharp minor, Op. 64, No. 12
Chopin
Nocturne, F major, Op. 15, No. 1
Chopin
A Humming Bird (Miniature)
M. A. H. E. E. F. C. Dick's
Vieh
Elenfrenge
Op. 17
Kroeger
Waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal"
Franz Tausig

Miss Torrey of the Music Department opened the Music Room at 104 Huntington Avenue, Boston, on Saturday, January 14, for a recital by her pupils, Miss Bertha Dann, soprano, assisted by Miss Beatrice Führer, violinist.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

Our Great Annual Clearance Sale
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, COMMENCED WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28th

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In Young Ladies’ Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

ALUMNÆ NOTES.

In addition to notes concerning graduates, the Alumnae column will contain items of interest about members of the Faculty, past and present students.

The new officers of the Cleveland Wellesley Club are: President, Miss Arline Burdick, 1909; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Robert M. Washworth, (Helen C. Dustin, 1907).

The following Wellesley Alumnae are studying at Simmons College, Boston: Marguerite E. Bacheller, 1909; Margaret L. Barry, 1909; Elizabeth F. Bennett, 1899; Isabel C. Brown, 1905; Guenn Cooke, 1910; Martha L. Drake, 1909; Mary B. Gibson, 1899; Henrietta Gregor, 1910; Emil B. Johnson, 1910; Lulu Irene McAnsh, 1902; Emily H. Powell, 1910; Rena Powell, 1910; Margaret W. Russell, 1910; Blanche Howard Smith, 1908; Helen B. Tate, 1910.

Mrs. Lyman P. Powell, (M. Gertrude Wilson, 1895); Miss Angie S. Kuhl, 1902; Miss Iva Corwin, 1910, and Miss Helen Mac-Donald, 1910, have been at Wellesley, recently.

Miss Myra L. Boynton, 1896, has a position in the public library at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Miss Anna M. Lister, 1909, is studying Spanish literature in Madrid.

Mrs. Florence Denny Holiker, 1904, is teaching English literature at Peking University.

Miss Madge S. Tasker, 1907, is teaching French and German at Tilton Seminary, Tilton, New Hampshire.

Miss Ada W. Draper, 1908, is teaching in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Miss Katharine Norcross, 1909, is teaching at Crystal Lake, Illinois.

Miss Margaret Andrews, Department of Hygiene and Physical Education, 1910, is teaching in the Y. W. C. A., Brooklyn, New York.

Miss Evelyn Derry, Department of Hygiene and Physical Education, 1910, is teaching in the University of Michigan.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Miss Ernestine L. Miller, 1903, to Mr. William Hayes Fries, Cornell, 1903, of Detroit, Michigan.

Miss Elizabeth Myers Robison, 1910, to Mr. Albert George Saffield of Akron, Illinois.

Miss Ada Seiferth, of the Class of 1912, to Dr. Albert C. England of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

MARRIAGES.

HANCE—SWACKHAMER. October 26, 1910, in Middletown, New Jersey, Miss Margaret Edna Swackhamer, 1910, to Mr. Irving Hance. At home, Reckless Place, Red Bank, New Jersey.

SHAW—WARREN. January 11, 1911, in Townsend, Massachusetts, Miss Ruth Evelyn Warren, to Mr. Lewis Charles Shaw. At home after February 1, 117 Lancaster Street, Albany, New York.

BIRTH.

December 18, 1911, in Brooklyn, New York, a daughter, Rosemond, to Mr. and Mrs. James Carleton Bell. Mr. Bell was Instructor in Psychology at Wellesley, 1905-1907.

DEATH.

January 15, 1911, in Dubuque, Iowa, Mrs. Julia Nightingale Little, mother of Eleanor N. Little, 1909.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Notice:—Some confusion in addresses might be avoided if the changes sent in to the Alumnae Editor were accompanied by a statement as to whether the new address is to be comparatively permanent or is for use until some specific date. If this column printed in parentheses the date until which the temporary address is to be used, it would greatly help the Alumnae Association in keeping for its Alumnae Register only the permanent home addresses and in rejecting those that are merely temporary, and also it would help us all in correcting our registers to date. Temporary addresses are now printed in the first part of the Alumnae Notes along with notice of the occupation when it is known. New permanent addresses, when given with the Marriage Notices, are not given in the Change of Address column.

Mrs. Charles Hill, (Edith E. Taxby, 1894), 43 Highland Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey.

Miss Amelia H. Hoyt, 1896, 3 Robinson Avenue, Danbury, Connecticut.

Mrs. Horace F. King, (Ella E. Snow, 1898), 20 Berkeley Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mrs. E. A. Temple, (Mary C. Davis, 1901), 1401 Washington Street, Waco, Texas.


Mrs. John L. Roberts, Jr., (Sadie Barrett, 1903), Fort Slo- cum, New York.

Dr. Phoebe M. Van Vast, (Phoebe May Bogart, 1903), 352 East 20th Street, New York City.

Miss Lilian Bruce, 243 West 67th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Martha Clarke, 115 New York Avenue, N. W., Washing- ton, D. C.

Mrs. Hugh S. Worthington, (Helen Cote, 1903), Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia.

Miss Blanche Emmons, 1903, 50 Logan Street, Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. George G. Watson, (May Lands, 1903), Box 248, Onta- rio, California.

Miss Edith Rowe, 1903, Circleville, Ohio.

Mrs. Norman T. Voros, (Daisy Snoude, 1903), 1245 38th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Nellie Strum, 1903, 105 East 15th Street, New York City.

Miss Gertrude Welton, 1903, Infirmary for Women and Child- ren, New York City.

Mrs. Hugh J. Means, (Eleanor M. Hammond, 1904), 776 North Park Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Florence Denny Holiker, 1904, Peking University, Care of Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, China.

Mrs. Charles W. Rowe, (Claire M. Jaquith, 1906), 212 The Cavendish, Washington, D. C.


Miss Marion Edwards, 1907, The Broadlands, 104 Hunter Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mrs. Samuel Walter White, (Helen Arabella Newell, 1907), 320 Main Street, Evanston, Illinois.

Mademoiselle Valentine Puthod, Instructor in French, 1904-1907, 50 Rue de Bellechasse VII, Paris, France.

Miss Else A. Suthouse, 1910, Gorham, Maine.