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Reverend Wicks Speaks at Vespers

Reverend Wicks talked about a philosophy of living which regarded the administration of the universe as superior to the will or plan of any human being. What does Jesus mean when he said “thou shalt love the Lord thy God and him only shalt thou serve?” is the average man to make of these words? In choosing a goal to strive toward or an idea to look forward to, most of us are inclined to pick out a subordinate element and give it the right of way in life. We put a partial truth in the place of a whole truth. These elements that we allow to slip into first place are inclined to hold up the process so to speak and throw life into disorder.

The Bible says that the problem that underlies all problems is the fact that we are the kind of people who deceive ourselves into putting right rate elements in the middle of the road and clashing it as the first rate element. It is as if we were living in two worlds. This one which considers casual happiness, the other an ideal world which commands us by its persuasive power. It is the power that takes hold of us from time to time and tends to pull a piece-meal life together. We all of us come in contact with some like this. Although it is often mixed with unworthy forms of life it always emerges.

Reverend Wicks also talked on the pervasive power. Like a challenging reality it reaches down humbly to claim us as if we were living in two worlds.

Spanish Club Hears Professor Fichter

In celebration of the 300th anniversary of the death of Lope de Vega, the Spanish Club had as guest speaker on Friday evening Professor Fichter of Brown who wrote and works of this great artist.

Three hundred years ago, on August 27, 1635—the day of Lope’s death—all Spain turned out in masque to do honor to one of the world’s greatest writers. During his time, the fame of Lope de Vega spread abroad; but the 18th century found little in him to admire. It was during the 19th century that interest in him awakened. We find that after 1864 such writers as Hartzenbusch, John R. Chawley, and la Barrera wrote on his works; today Lope de Vega is better understood than ever before. Madrid has been especially active in this tercentenary celebration; new editions of his works have been published, his home restored, and many lectures about him have been delivered in the capital.

It is quite certain that Lope, born of humble parents in Madrid, went to the University of Alcala in Madrid. He was a precocious and adventurous child, and began to compose plays in his early teens. In 1582 he took part in an expedition to the Azores and from 1583-87 was in Holland, Germany, and the United States. From 1588 to 1598 he practiced law and was a precocious and adventurous child, and began to compose plays in his early teens. In 1582 he took part in an expedition to the Azores and from 1583-87 was in Holland, Germany, and the United States. From 1588 to 1598 he practiced law and was a precocious and adventurous child, and began to compose plays in his early teens. In 1582 he took part in an expedition to the Azores and from 1583-87 was in Holland, Germany, and the United States. From 1588 to 1598 he practiced law and was a precocious and adventurous child, and began to compose plays in his early teens. 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The group in attendance at the Institute consisted of people of all ages, creeds races and color; and as such brought to the discussions, formal and informal, a variety of background and opinion. From association with such a group, the student learned in a unique, incisive way the extent of certain problems, such as the situation of the negro, but in addition profited from the varying attitudes of the group, which in turn gave a more complete picture of the problem as it really existed.

The theme or emphasis of the Institute was not so much pacifism, as it was a clear understanding of the world problems and world tension. The speakers conducting the lectures came as representatives of a variety of countries, England, Holland, Germany, and the United States. The speakers from the Group East was born and had lived in China most of his life. From Georgia came Professor Logan, a negro graduate of Williams College and Harvard University, to present the problem of the negro race in its relation to peace activities. Each lecturer was qualified to give a well-balanced sympathetic presentation of his own particular subject.

Out of the ten day intensive study period grew one conviction, no clear

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 1)
A freshman in English Lit. not having attended class one day decided to get the assignment from an upperclassman. The upperclassman not being in her room, the freshman took the questions, copied them, and did her assignment conscientiously only to discover just before class that each one was to make up her own questions. I wonder how she explained it?

**Archeology Class Will Hear Lecture**

Professor George Grant MacCurdy, Director of the American School of Prehistoric Research, and the leading American authority on that subject, will give an illustrated lecture "Progress in Prehistory" to the students in Archeology and Sociology at 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 20.

**History of Mosaics Is Subject of Book**

For the first time in English, there is to be published on November 20, "History of Mosaics," it is announced by the publisher, Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

This is the first comprehensive history covering the whole period, from the time of the Sumerians five thousand years ago to the present.

Three hundred illustrations selected from thousands of subjects present the more important examples of Mosaic.

This monumental work on Mosaics is the result of long interest and study in art in general and Mosaics in particular, and could be produced only by one trained as an architect and art critic.

The author, Edgar Waterman Anthony, received his Doctorate in Art at Harvard College and the degree of Master of Architecture at the Harvard School of Architecture. In the last twenty-five years, Mr. Anthony has spent a score of winter and summer vacations in Europe and the Mediterranean, and has twice made long visits to Egypt. Mr. Anthony is the author of "Early Flora and Architecture: Decoration" published by Harvard University Press.

Although the work is comprehensive and scholarly, accompanied by extensive notes and a complete bibliography, it is of general interest to the reader.

Credit toward a degree may be obtained by Alfred university students who participate in certain extra-curricular activities.

**Flowers**

Mr. Holyoke girls like ham, it would seem. The college chef prepares it 560 pounds at a time.

**Calendar**

**For the Week of November 13th to 20th**

**Thursday, November 14th**

Musical Program—Miss Gertrude Noyes, Mr. Laubenstein, Willham Living Room, 7:00

**Sunday, November 17th**

Vesper—Bernard I. Bell, Canon of St. Paul's Church, Providence, R. I.

**Monday, November 18th**

Faculty Science Group

**Wednesday, November 20th**

International Relations Club—Lecture, Charles Carrol . . . 6:45

C. C. Alumnae Military Bridge . . . Faculty Room, 8:00

Some of the Editors Problems

Editing a newspaper is a task that requires whole-hearted cooperation on the part of all who are connected with it, for what is published is not only a reflection on the writer and the reporter but a vital part of daily life, as well as from all members of the staff. It seems to me that too many students believe that one has to be a Journalist or an Argus-like Shakespearean in order to write a newspaper, and so pass over the whole matter without further thought if they are not following these lines of study. This is entirely the wrong attitude to take. Of course, these subjects naturally do help the writer and are to be recommended, but by no means do they set a limit to the scope of the reporter's study.

The newspaper covers all phases of life—economics, political, religious, social. Why cannot one specialist in any of these and be a good reporter at the same time? In order to note the reactions to any idea, the writer must be interested in journalism, "Perhaps you are majoring in Economics." To be sure the girl was puzzled by the remark but she didn't know whether it has been this false attitude toward the game. Either football should be de-commercialized or all pretense about amateur standing should be dropped and it should be professional-

**Activities Of The Chemistry Department**

Last weekend Miss McKee, Miss Chaney, Miss Kelly and Miss Botsford were the guests of Dr. Abbe. Professor of Chemistry at Mt. Holyoke College. Other members of the group were the faculty of Professor Turner's department, and physiologist and physicochemical physicists from Massachusetts General Hospital.

In the evening pictures that had been collected in Russia by certain members of the gathering while they were at the International Physiological Conference last summer were shown, and various matters discussed. On Sunday the visitors were shown through the laboratories at Mt. Holyoke.

Next weekend the same group is planning to attend the meeting of the American Chemical Society at Storrs.

**Football Subsidization**

This fall the topic of subsidization of football players has become more acute than ever before. You read, no doubt, the remarks of Governor Davey of Ohio, in which he informed the world that state jobs were keeping the players in school. Major John Griffith, Big Ten commissioner, came right back and declared the practice should be extended.

Said the Daily Student, paper at Indiana University: "It is probable that no student works harder or gives more of his time to his University than the athlete. This statement would not wrong the practice of making special efforts to get jobs for players.

And the editor of the Minnesota Daily, where the national championship football team lives, has come out in an editorial charging hypocrisy in the official attitude toward the game. Either football should be de-commercialized or all pretense about amateur standing should be dropped and it should be professional-

**Free Speech**

(The Editors of the News do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in this column. In order to insure the validity of this column as an organ of honest opinion, the editor must know the names of contributors.)

Dear Editor:

With the honor system comes the question of cheating; there has been quite a bit of it recently, especially in weekly quizzes. These quizzes do not count much, but enough to justify a plea for NO cheating.

Frequently the offenders are penalized, but too frequently they are not. If cheating were merely a question of hurting the cheat, it wouldn't be as bad, but it seems very selfish to cheat when it affects the other members of the class. If the professors were to announce it at the beginning of the year, it would be less proportionately just because a few people are dishonest. I know everyone will agree that it is very unfair for some people to study hard and as a result receive a "D", whereas those who don’t crack a book and cheat receive an "A" or "B".

I should think that if a person considers cheating justifiable and honorable as far as he himself is concerned, he should stop to consider the majority of the class. I'm sure it would throw a different light on the subject.

A person who cheats is bound to be caught sooner or later, whether in college or in future life, and it is a habit that is disadvantageous to all concerned, and the sooner the better it stops.

1937 C-C-N

[Continued]
Visit to Milan
Described by
Marion Anello

Milan is the sophisticated cosmopolitan among Italian cities. Keeping the hurried pace of a modern business
world and yet devoting itself to art, music, sports, and a smart social life, it is a city of many moods and many aspects.
No matter what you seek in a city you will find it in Milan.

In the brief three days we stayed in the city, we found a multitude of fascinating things. As soon as we arrived we were amazed with modern architecture and beauty in the impressive white marble railroad station of Milan, the largest in Europe and one of the best organized. More beauty in modern construction surrounded us as we drove along the wide boulevards of the city. The City of Studies (Città degli Studi), Milan's university comprising scores of modern structures, the Palazzo dello Sport, and the magnificent Concori swimming pools, are but a few of Milan's modern masterpieces.

But what we found most interesting was the ancient, the charming contrived city that seems to be the "City of the Ages." The lovely Gothic cathedral, with its beautiful spires pointing in the square - somber, aloof, it seemed to be pointing out to us almost reproachingly the different Gods. In the Certosa di Pavia, the Carthusian monastery of the 14th century, we were amazed with the beauty of the outdoor gardens, and the peace of the quiet cloister within, we decided it best to leave its praises unspoken. We visited the numerous small churches in the city. The basilica of Santa Maria della Grazia, which treasures on the wall of its refectory Leonardo da Vinci's famous Last Supper.

It is not possible to describe the lovely Gothic cathedral in the square - somber, aloof, nervous, naive charm, standing out in the square, prominent, interesting not only in business but also in the opera season at La Scala, their opera house that stands first in importance in the world, visited in the horse races at S. Siro, in the Grand Prix at the auto races at Monza Autodrome, or in tennis and matches at the Royal Park of Monza. We met them all in the piazza, the pawns of their linen in the streams.

Another paradox that intrigued us was the incongruous, intercultural aspect of Milan. Here we glimpsed an impression of Italian life that we might have witnessed in the Middle Ages. We saw the Lake district of Lombardy and its magnificent Cozzi swimming pools, situated in the heart of the city, with the lake located by Vitruvius, beautiful, peaceful, quiet, and folk like. We also discovered a wealth of beauty about Milan. One of our most pleasant rides in Italy was along the picturesque road that leads from the city to the small town of Pavia. Here we glimpsed an ingenuous, naive charm, standing out in the square, somber, aloof, with its beautiful spires pointing heavenward in the soft shadows of dusk. It looked out so noble in its newly commercialized environment; it seemed to be pointing out to us almost irremediably the difference between two ages who have different Gods.

Among other edifices still standing to offer singular contrast to modern Milan are the Sforza Castle, surrounded even today by its mediaeval-looking moat; the Arch of Peace built by Cagnola in the time of Napolion I; the Basilicas of St. Ambrose where St. Augustus was converted to St. Ambrose; and the Church of S. Maria Delle Grazie, which treasures on the wall of its refectory Leonardo da Vinci's famous Last Supper.

We liked the inhabitants of this magnificent city, too, and we did not fail to take a peek into their mode of living as we went about exploring the city. We found the Milanese fashionable, gay, and gracious people, interested not only in business but also in the opera season at La Scala, their opera house that stands first in importance in the world, interested not only in business but also in the opera season at La Scala, their opera house that stands first in importance in the world, interested not only in business but also in the opera season at La Scala, their opera house that stands first in importance in the world, interested not only in business but also in the opera season at La Scala, their opera house that stands first in importance in the world, interested not only in business but also in the opera season at La Scala, their opera house that stands first in importance in the world.

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SPANISH CLUB HEARS
PROFESSOR FICTHER
(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)
over, his interests and activities underwent no radical change. At this time he was at the zenith of his glory; by 1600, he had composed 200 plays. Although he was also interested in other literary forms. In 1604 appeared his "Peregrino en su Patria." In his "Arte Nuevo de hacer Comedias a la Tierna," he shows he knew the established rules of poetry, and then excused himself for his inability to follow them on the ground that the "vulgar" Spaniards cared nothing about them. In 1621 he published "La Filomena;" soon after he wrote "La Circe," in which we see his unsuccessful attempt to meet Cervantes on his own ground. 1632 appeared "La Dorotea;" a prose-romance, the most autobiographical of all the longer works of Lope. In some of his satirical sonnets, Lope is at his best; his humor remained unshaken and kindly.

One of the most noticeable things about Lope de Vega is his fecundity and versatility: he tried most of the literary forms, with the exception of the picaroesque novel. In drama alone he achieved unbelievable productivity; while Cervantes excelled in prose, Lope de Vega excelled in verse. As a poet, he is best in short forms, such as the ballad, sonnet, and folk type. From these, one becomes aware of his intensity of emotion.

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Of course, I'm just getting them in case the boys should call—

They do say they're milder and taste better—and I've heard tell they satisfy