ONE ACT PLAYS THEME 🥦 OF TUESDAY LECTURER

Miss Jackson of English Depart-ment Gives Pleasing Recital as Second Number of Course

haracters in this story were above reroach and were full of life.

The second play was translated from
Spanish play by Quientere and was
spanish play by Quientered and the
spanish play by Quientered and the
spanish play and woman met accidently
a public promenade in Madrid and
tter a short time discovered that they
ere lovers many years ago
Each
ter a short time discovered that they
spen the reach the they are
there are the present a present appearances would not warrant
her re-awakening of the former love
hey promised however before parting
and they would appear at the same
lace on every sunny day. The utiltate result of this action was left to
be imagination of the audience. Miss
to imagination of the audience was
seed that of the first play in vanished
the sympathy of the audience was arused and kept at a high plath throughtit he play while the reader's rention of the lovers' parting was a filreg dipax to the entire evening's pertemance.



FRIDAY AND SATURDAY In Winston Churchill's "THE INVISIBLE CUP"

PASTIME -FRIDAY-'Matinee at two Cecli B. DeMille "FORBIDDEN FRUIT" al Prices, nduits 30c, child-ren: 15c and tax.

"THE SOUL OF YOUTH"

WALLACE REID In "The Charm School" NEWS WEEKLY

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE
The Plaything of Broadwa
MACK SENNETT COMEDY "On Dece mber Day"

COUNTRY LIFE CLUB HEARS EDUCATION TALKS

The Penn State Country Life Club met in the Hortleulture Building last Tuesday evening for the purpose of digeuesting vocational agricultural education. The first speaker of the evening was Professor M. S. Hayes, of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, who spoke very foreibly on "Professo Mayes began his falls with a sketch shapes and shapes began his falls with a sketch shapes and shapes began his falls with a sketch shapes and shapes a sketch shapes a sketch

PIANO CLUB STUDIES LIFE

AND WORKS OF JOHANN BACH

The February meeting of the College
Plano Club, under the leadership of
Airs C. C Robinson washeld last Monday evening in the Auditorium. The
composer, under discussion was Johann
Sebastian Bach and Mrs. Russel Mason
read a blographical sketch of his life,
bringing out his influence on the art
of music A number of the composer's
works were played and analyzed by
pupils of the Music Department, amon
whom were the Misses Musser, Corboy
'24, Phano '22, Ereat', 24, Griffith '22,
and Sieg '21.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISER

PRESS CLUB MEMBERS

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

National Educational Association Con-erence at Atlantic City. Professor H S. Parkenson has just edurned from a week at Atlantic City, where he addressed the National Soc

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EASTER IS COMING

Buy Your Spring Togs Now

Five Made-to-Measure Lines to Select From

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PRESSING and REPAIRING ALWAYS NEATLY DONE

What Is Air Pressure?

THE air is composed of molecules. They constantly bombard you from all sides. A thousand taps by a thousand knuckles will close a barn door. The taps as a whole constitute a push. So the constant bombardment of the air molecules constitutes a push. At sea-level the air molecules push against every square inch of you with a total pressure of nearly fifteen pounds.

Pressure, then, is merely a matter of bombarding mole-

When you boil water you make its molecules fly off. The water molecules collide with the air molecules. It takes a higher temperature to boil water at sea-level than on Pike's Peak. Why? Because there are more bombarding molecules at sea-level-more pressure.

Take away all the air pressure and you have a perfect vacuum. A perfect vacuum has never been created. In the best vacuum obtainable there are still over two billion molecules of air per cubic centimeter, or about as many as there are people on the whole earth.

Heat a substance in a vacuum and you may discover properties not revealed under ordinary pressure. A new field for scientific exploration is opened.

Into this field the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company have penetrated. Thus one of the chemists in the Research Laboratories studied the disintegration of heated metals in highly exhausted bulbs. What happened to the glowing filament of a lamp, for example? The glass blackened. But why? He discovered that the metal distilled in the vacuum depositing on the glass.

This was research in pure science — research in what may be called the chemistry and physics of high vacua. It was undertaken to answer a question. It ended in the discovery of a method of filling lamp bulbs with an inert gas under pressure so that the filament would not evaporate so readily. Thus the efficient gas-filled lamp of today grew out of a purely scientific inquiry.

So, unforeseen, practical benefits often result when research is broadly applied.

