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DR. PIKE GIVES FIRST OF FIVE SERIAL TALKS

(Continued from first page)

attended by the Greeks. For thirteen centuries the name prevailed in which our forefathers were made to analyze the troubles of the 100,000,000 and burned in the period from 1400 to 1700 when without trial died probably one-third of them were fasting.

First Legislation

First provision in the United States was a measure creating a hospital in Philadelphia in 1751. In this law a department for the treatment of lunatics was allowed. England followed shortly with legislation. However, the first asylum for the insane was built at Williamsburg, Virginia, twenty-two years later. Then in those times the principal means of treatment was that of torture and corporal punishment. Dorothy Dix was the woman who began a campaign in 1809 to abolish the means then employed for treating those unfortunates.

In conclusion of his lecture, Dr. Pike related the methods of present day use for curing persons who come to Danville. Every patient is thoroughly examined and then a diagnosis of the case is made. A general conference of the staff as to what is the best way of curing the person. Six or seven workers are present to keep them in touch with the outside world and everything pertaining to force is abandoned.

Cause Of Movement

Realizing that the work at Danville is merely helping the results. Dr. Pike and several of his assistants set about to devise a system which they might educate the public on the causes and prevention of mental and nervous troubles. The scales of lectures was the result. These are delivered at twelve surrounding districts at the normal schools and colleges. In each case the lectures are illustrated with a visit to the hospital, where the methods of treatment can be viewed at first-hand.

This work began two years ago and according to Dr. Pike, only a little of the field has been touched but every year marks an increased enrollment by the students of the subject of psychiatry. Because of the condition of the cases it was thought that many could be prevented if treated in time by well trained children receive an examination upon request and advertisement as to the treatment necessary to overcome the difficulties.

PROFS MEET MINERS IN BAT-BUSTING DUEL

(Continued from first page)

Professor W. Hill first base
Professor W. Hummel second base
Professor G. G. Brown third base
Mr. S. Sports shortstop
Mr. J. G. Collins left field
Dr. C. C. Chandler center field
Professor R. P. Hines right field
Professor J. H. Keith water boy
Professor W. H. Thomas pitcher
Professor G. G. Morrison infield
Professor G. T. Frew utility pitcher
Mr. C. B. Muth utility pitcher
Professor J. R. Gentry utility pitcher
Professor J. S. Parker utility pitcher
Professor W. L. Mark coach

For the Miners the following selection of tortured souls will emerge from the depths to shine on the diamond:

Miles-Kimberly Bohl catcher
A. J. Farnam H. P. Parker pitcher
Sweeney H. H. Richards first base
Rumery G. P. Bessler second base
Nichols J. Kim third base
C. A. Stahlitz shortstop
Stevy boss H. Hawk left field
T. Robert P. Shultz center field
Roper J. P. D. Buckley right field
Dr. Clemon B. Jones water boy
P. Keenan G. L. Thomas pitcher
The Miners' "Red" Wagner infield
McKee J. Johnson utility pitcher
Capt. J. W. Mrook utility pitcher
Foreman Terry Smith utility pitcher
Gen. M. D. A. Hollbrook catcher
Leumann W. Dunbar coach

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Notices

All visiting Episcopals are invited to attend a picnic supper at the home of Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Fletcher, 121 West Belmont avenue, Friday evening at six-thirty o'clock.

Reception at the Methodist Episcopal church for the summer season will be held on Wednesday, July 15, at seven-thirty o'clock.

FAITH FORMS THEME OF CHAPLAIN'S SUNDAY TALK

(Continued from first page)

more selfish possession of property which the law of God never has a factor because faith possesses no power to resist selfish ends. Social intolerance or narrow exclusiveness are so common to the things of this world that any attempt to give expression to faith in life so connected with reality in sacrifice. An idea or an object of faith is underlain by both good and truth and being an inspired power to that man who will not venture a fool and a striker. He who is possessed of faith can have no faith for any two things which wholly contradict each other.

"Faith can find almost any expression in life where men live and live in accordance with the laws of God. These laws are not merely laws of conduct or things which one does but they are the laws of what they are, the laws of development and progress.

"It that would find the best place of its life's activities will strive for personal attainment by will, by faith, by truth in doing it, by will and by the greatest of all his powers. He will have the experience of a Luther or a Roosevelt and though his business expression is not satisfactory will result in a supreme satisfaction.

It that would find the best place of its life will strive for a noble character. The joy of life is in the substance of its method in the fulfillment of which faith in God will be the most potent force. Faith works in the making of a better world here where each of us enters the arena for a few brief years. A better social order a better plan of living is no longer a dream or expression of human relations. A kingdom of heaven is in our hands and it is only a matter of faith in Christ which the Lord will give us in our lives.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for and works at the command of God. It is perfect that command of belief and so much in addition to know the things which the greatest thing in our world which is faith, a God, constantly challenges man to his real destiny.

SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS TO VISIT NINE SATURDAY

(Continued from first page)

at the summer session office between Wednesday morning and Friday morning and all of the tickets will close.

An excursion to Penn's City for seventy-five cents will probably be announced by next week. Tickets for these desirable trips to Penn's City or other places should be secured while at the railroad station or on building, or phone the summer session office.

CENTRAL STATE ALUMNI PLAN FOR ANNUAL PICNIC

The Central State Alumni Association will hold its annual picnic at Gettysburg, Pa., on Sunday, July 12, on the Emory Heights. It will be a day of fun and enjoyment. The picnic will last from twelve noon to midnight and a large number of alumni is expected. A special dinner is being prepared for the occasion. A large number of the alumni are expected to be present.

"KEMPY" BILLED IN LAST PENN STATE APPEARANCE

(Continued from first page)

which came before the Penn State school in a practically every appearance. Miss Dorothy Muesel has carried her part in a manner evoking much commendation. Miss S. Neuberger has received the position of directing the production of the second summer showing. Miss E. T. Brown is not a member of one but for all of his character of interpretation and Misses L. H. Clark and Helen Powell have done a fine job in several places.

The cast for tomorrow evening's comedy is as follows:
Ruth Lane Miss Madlyn Wright
"Dad" Lane C. J. O'Donnell
Miss Lane Miss L. H. Clark
"Mama" Lane Miss Helen Powell
"Brother" Lane Miss Helen Powell
"Miss Dorothy Muesel
"Dad" Wife Miss E. T. Brown
"Dad" Wife Miss E. T. Brown
"Dad" Wife Miss E. T. Brown

C. S. CROSSMAN BOOKED FOR NEXT TWO LECTURES

(Continued from first page)

king obtained the preliminary means from them to get approval over the union and set up a national government in the form of a monarchy. Unfortunately, for the countries the Jews were expelled immediately after the establishment of these governments.

On the political side of the continental life, the merchants flung prominently from the fact that many of the translated texts of the Hebrew language were taken from the Hebrew translations, stated Rabbi Neuman. He cited the example of the work of Aristotle which was used by the Paris university. This was translated from the original Greek to Hebrew, to Syriac, to Arabic and then to Latin, each time the Jews shared prominently in the translation. Their educational influences added the inscription from the dark ages in that they laid out before the people the significance of education.

First Lecture

"A people makes its contribution to civilization through the life of education through the great individuals it produces" was the theme of the first lecture of Rabbi Neuman Tuesday night. After the Jewish people had been driven from Palestine, they still created an influence on the religious and ethical sides of life. In Medieval Europe they migrated into all parts of the world and spread the gospel of the old as well as the new testament. He stated.

Further the secret letters of dissent to the policies of the Roman Catholic church added in the protestant revolution led by Martin Luther. The newcomers stood forth as advocates of a religion and inspired following in many paths among the poorer classes. In many cases, continued Dr. Neuman, this was not given the Jews for their activities.

Philadelphia Rabbi

Mr. Neuman was graduated from Columbia university in 1909 with a B. S. degree. This he supplemented with an M. A. in 1912. He then spent two years at the New York Jewish Theological Seminary where he was granted his D. D. Since that time he has had charge of the Dual Jewish congregation in Philadelphia. He is also an associate professor in history at Dropsie college of the same place.

Dr. Neuman should have completed his course of lectures this evening when he discussed the "New World of Islam." He depicted the general conditions of the population of the Arabian and Turkish countries with respect to their differences on religion. The former being adherent followers of Mohammed while the latter are seeking unity for their own personal gain.

In his descriptions of the conditions of the Arabian nations, he remarked on the great studies that are being made in the industrial and social developments. He pictured the strife that was caused between the upper and lower classes and the lower people who resisted the invasion of western ideas. Dr. Neuman said that although the peasants were far behind the rest of the world, comparatively speaking they had made rapid and "stable progress."

GUSTAFSON WILL SING IN OPENING CONCERT

(Continued from first page)

for the entertainment will be on site in the auditorium from seven to eight-thirty o'clock. Director Grant states that there are still a number of good seats available.

The following write-up appeared in the Musical Digest of Tuesday, March 31, 1925, under the name of Alice Mason:

"That art will take care of its worshippers, whatever country they were born in is the opinion of one American House of music, William Gustafson speaks Swedish—he was brought up with it—but also he was born and brought up in this country, and has just a broad enough "to" to betry the Boston influence.

"I can get along in Italian," said Mr. Gustafson as we were launched on conversation about life at the big opera house. "One is almost obliged to understand Italian. There is often someone giving directions who has some Italian. There are the other languages, too, a knowledge of German helps, but Italian is the most necessary. Of course, Mr. Gustafson speaks English perfectly, as do some others who you would think never could have had the time to devote to learning it well.

"It used to be the fashion among some people to decry the lack of an American standard in perhaps they would have liked—and still do, strange to say—a Yankee pattern into which all colors might be made to fit. A patternized opera is a fine thing, and something toward which this country is working through the various opera companies the opera schools that are springing up, and last, and most vital, the efforts of our best composers. It is my opinion that American musical genius has gotten ahead by leaps and bounds, over untold difficulties, in a very short time and its present enthusiasm continues this far to outstrip its old-world parentage.

"But that is not to say that we should expend too much energy on copying out of ourselves ideas that might better have mellowed before being given to the public. Criticisms and ignorance of the rest of the world would throw us back very quickly out of the running. It must be remembered that each of these foreign schools of music, distinct enough from the other to be separately recognized, has the advantage, and makes use of the contact with the others, and a much more intimate contact than Americans enjoyed with them until the last few years. Our isolation, while seemingly unimportant and unmountable physical matter, has been an annoying barrier.

"As for the national and unprejudiced policy that has made the Metropolitan the leading opera house of the world to have it interfered with would seem to me nothing short of a calamity. The presentation of German Italian and French opera in their native tongues by artists schooled in the traditions current in the several countries, not to mention the great numbers of chorists and orchestral players who add to the international flavor all working together under the same directing genius, certainly their cosmopolitan centers rubbed off incidentally, gets us near the field in presentation as is humanly possible.

"It is all interesting to me," continued Mr. Gustafson, who has not been an opera singer very long, "even the including of, I should say, especially the intricate work on new things, or refurbishing of old. We cannot have the orchestra to rehearse our roles naturally, but we do go over

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