

When he defends a cause, he learns to stand out for it against opposition, and so he stiffens his intellectual backbone. And finally, some people say, the orator finds out what it means to face a real audience and to try to shape public opinion to the interests of great issues.

Now, all these ideals are worthy. But are they realized in our oratorical practice? If not, why not and what can we do to realize them?

Quite naturally, to find out whether these ideals are realized, we ask those connected with college oratory, the audience, the orator, the teacher.

The ordinary audience at oratorical contests is made up of long-suffering students. What do they say of college oratory? I asked one a few days ago, and he said, "You become an orator? Oh, you have little ears, so you'll never learn anything; but you have a big mouth. Yes, you'll do." Somebody will say, this is an exaggeration. But what have you heard of oratory? Ballyhoo, bunkum, twaddle, tommyrot, hot-air! Rather dazzling contrasts to Peitho, Kale, Dikaia.

Then, ask the orator who is finishing his undergraduate work. Most of them highly regard the aims of oratory, but have a strong dissatisfaction with what they really get from it.

Paul Buchanon, now a college teacher, wrote of his college experience: "After re-reading orations I wrote in college, . . . and reading and hearing many others, I believe they . . . have convinced me that bunkum will never convince anyone. I never heard but one college oration that was persuasive, and the principal reason is, they are not logical, and not always truthful."

And what does the teacher say? Arleigh D. Williamson, of New York University said in a late issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Speech Education* that we are fast growing orators who have the fine art of "saying beautiful nothings." Professor Winans, the patron saint of public speaking, writes in the introduction to his text, "This book is not designed to encourage 'college oratory,' a sort of speaking which is sometimes developed in colleges and would be impossible elsewhere."

Why do the student, the orator, the teacher look on our oratory with such scepticism? Why does oratory seem to them to be a shallow, futile practice? There seem to be a number of reasons.

In the first place, we college students are immature. We can't always find a fresh, gripping idea; and with our ideas we can't settle all the world's problems, no matter how ambitiously we make the attempt.

In the second place, too much attention may be given to winning the contest, rather than shaping the opinion of a real audience. Of course, winning is not an unworthy motive; but should it be the only, or the primary one? The practice of college oratory might make us think that it should.

Let me illustrate. In recent years we've had many orations, dealing with the problem of Negro right, and some of these have even pointed out that our own society, Pi Kappa Delta, excludes negroes from membership. The speakers who give these orations have won high places in our contest, that is, they have won trophies. But, we have felt under no compulsion to do anything about the cause for which they pleaded. In effect we have said to them, you win the contest; but don't expect to change anybody's mind. Is it fair to the orator to give him victory, and do nothing about his cause? Is it not likely that we breed insincerity by our custom? If winning the decision of the judge is all the orator can hope to do, he should be told so, and not made to believe he is shaping public opinion. Deception will get us nowhere.

Again, oratory is much criticised because the contests are often manipulated by propaganda agencies. Promoters of peace, prohibition, and constitutional reverence sponsor contests. They tell us what to talk about, and more than that, they reward us according to whether we say what they like to hear said. We are not expected to dig out new ways of settling problems. They want propaganda, which is one-tenth true; nine-tenths hot air. In saying this, I am not condemning the causes of Peace, prohibition, and Constitutional respect. They are worthy causes in many ways, and if the orator wants to speak for them, let him. But I do object to the practice of judging the orator's work by giving first place to the man who can repeat the most platitudes most effusively. No wonder the common notion of an orator is somebody with small ears and a big mouth.

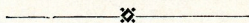
And oratory is often criticized because the orators talk as though they had to settle all the questions of the world over night, and as though there is hardly ten good men left in this modern Sodom. Professor Hardy, of Northwestern University,

said to one of his classes, after he had judged the finals of the Interstate Oratorical Contest last year, "My God! I didn't know the world was in such an abominable fix. We're all going to perish before breakfast!" After many an oratorical contest, you feel like asking the orators Emerson's question, "Why so hot, little man?"

Can we do anything, then, to improve our practices in college oratory? The skeptical may ask, "Is it worth improving?" I think we will agree that it is; and that if we tried, we might make oratory more fruitful than it has been. We might do away, for one thing, with the spread-eagle speech, which society refuses to hear, but which often wins contests. Then, we ought to find some way of minimizing the contest elements, and of increasing the chances of the orator to face audiences on whose opinion he may have a genuine effect.

But now, what can we do? We can begin to examine our practices in college oratory, and so make possible an intelligent use of these practices in the future. Hans Christian Anderson tells the story of a king who left his palace and went out to parade before his subjects. Hours before he arrived, messengers announced that the king was coming, dressed in splendid, new garments which he wished the people to see. So the citizens crowded the roadway to see him pass; and when he first appeared, they began at once to say, "See the king coming in his beautiful garments." But a small boy, not having heard how the king was supposed to appear, looked on a moment, and said, "O see the King. He hasn't any clothes on at all!"

What are we going to do with our oratory? Better it, if possible; at least, begin by seeing it as it really is; then, perhaps we can find the intelligent way to improve upon it.



VOLUMES I, II and III, P. K. D. DEBATE ANNUAL

Winning Intercollegiate Debates and Orations, volumes I, II and III are now on sale. Vol. III was published during the summer. In it appears the debates, orations, and extempore speeches which won the national contests at Wichita. Every chapter of P. K. D. and every library in a P. K. D. institution should have a copy. Each chapter should ask its library to order one or more. Individuals will want copies. Order now. The price is one dollar and fifty cents. All orders should be addressed to Noble & Noble, 76 Fifth Ave., New York City.

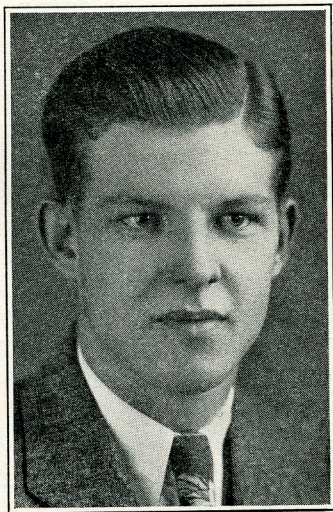
DATE KERNELS

By HAROLD LEVANDER*, Gustavus Adolphus College

We moderns little realize we are living in a world that has undergone a tremendous change. For the ancients time and space were such effective barriers that one people knew of activities of another about as accurately as we know of events on Mars. So little had our ancestors in common with their neighbors that strangers were regarded as enemies, and one word designated both. Even the discovery of America was not generally known in Europe until ten long years after the event occurred.

As late as 1775 Benjamin Franklin spent forty-two days crossing the Atlantic. A few years later George Washington rode two whole weeks on horseback from Mount Vernon to New York for his inauguration. Even as recently as the War of 1812 the bloodiest battle was fought two weeks after the treaty of peace had been signed. Truly the ancient world was in Macbeth's vivid phrase, "cabined, cribbed, confined."

Then a short century ago dawned the age of science. And since then with lightning rapidity these barriers of time and space have been battered down until today we are confronted with a transformed world. Now the many isolated worlds of yesterday have been fused into one great community. Today we can eat breakfast in New York and speeding across the continent can have supper in Los Angeles. An airman in the Schneider Cup races recently flew 330 miles per hour, and now Capt. Hawks tells us that in ten years we will be flying 500 miles per hour. Think of it, friends—from Northfield to Chicago



HAROLD LEVANDER
Winner Third Place

*Harold LeVander is a senior at Gustavus Adolphus College, Saint Peter, Minnesota. He is president of the senior class; will debate against Oxford University in November; debated against Cambridge last year; won the State Peace Contest in 1930-31. In athletics he is an end on the varsity football team. He is a member of Minnesota Gamma Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta.

in forty-five minutes! Pope Pius, speaking in Italy, is heard in America one-tenth of a second after the words have fallen from his lips. American newspapers carry headlines of a revolt in Peru one hour after the first bomb has exploded. Science has brought forth the steamship, the ocean cable, the motor car, the telephone, the airplane, the radio, all of which are binding the nations together with bonds magnetic.

But science has not been the only factor in riveting the nations together. Trade routes, each a strand in a well-ordered pattern, cover the world as a giant cob-web. Trade has made us so dependent upon other nations that a catastrophe in Brazil and we would have no coffee for breakfast, a hurricane in Cuba and we would have no sugar, a famine in China and we would have no cups, a strike in Ireland and we would have no linen table cloths, a revolution in Mexico and we would have no silver spoons. Yes, a cessation of trade would deprive us of our American breakfast. Our annual foreign commerce exceeds nine billion dollars while the foreign trade of the world has climbed to the staggering sum of 100 billion dollars.

Nor is that all. Finance following in the wake of commerce has added yet another bond of unity. Last year witnessed the creation of a world bank. United States is tied to other commonwealths by loans totalling 30 billion dollars. Today a depression in China causes a slump in the stock market in New York. An interruption of trade with India shakes the very foundation of English financial stability. The magnetic bonds of science, the invisible sinews of trade, the far-flung penetrations of finance—these impel us to exclaim in the words of Pope, "We are but parts of one stupendous whole."

In those early days when the nations dwelt apart as self-sufficient units, then a nation's safety was an individual national problem. Then a nation could wage war without affecting its neutral neighbors. But in the light of changed conditions this has become impossible. Such a thing as separate and distinct safety for any individual nation apart from the safety of the whole has become a medieval myth. Let me illustrate. In 1914 an ill-fated bullet was fired at Archduke Ferdinand in Serajevo. The result? Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Then with startling rapidity Germany, France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Montenegro, Japan, and Turkey threw themselves into the fray. And as the war progressed, other and yet other nations were sucked into the mad vortex until at the end of those four insane years, thirty-seven nations from five different conti-

nents had been drawn directly into the fury of battle, and every little outpost of civilization had experienced the tremors of that cataclysm. The modern historian Garrett says, "The World War shows us that today a war between two industrial nations will engulf the whole of civilization and make a fiction of neutrality." Indeed, friends, the world is one great body, and a canker on any portion infects the whole organism.

But, sad to say, this internationalization has not penetrated every field. In spite of the fact that the status of nations has been radically altered, our minds are still plodding along meeting new problems with outworn policies. Our thinking has not kept pace with the march of progress. In the words of Ramsay MacDonald, "The drawing room of our mind is still equipped with the antique furniture of a century ago." Henrik Van Loon uses another figure to illustrate the antiquity of our mental process. He says, "The human mind is slower than the proverbial turtle, lazier than the well-known sloth and marches three or four hundred years behind scientific achievement."

Two hundred years ago, in a world of isolated units, our forefathers thought, and rightly so, that all each nation must do to be safe from attack was to build up a formidable fighting machine. Today in a world of interdependent units—in a world in which no nation is safe unless all are safe—we continue to think that a huge fighting machine guarantees national safety. And that fighting machine spells safety to a nation in the measure that it is stronger than the fighting equipment of its neighbors; inevitably safety has become a matter of feverish competition. Thus it is just this obsolete thinking that has today driven us into an armament race that unchecked will plunge us from the plateau of civilization into the abyss of savagery.

Listen to this: thirty-three million men, eleven million more than before the World War, armed to the teeth stand at attention ready at the command "March!" to leap at each others' throats. If you were to sit here from dawn till dark and watch that army march by in single file, you would have to sit here not a month nor a year, but for five whole years! In lock-step with the growth of the armies is the growth of military budgets. In the last five years the world's armament bill has doubled, and each succeeding year with relentless regularity the figure mounts higher, ever higher. What though the national debt of Italy is greater than her national wealth? Mussolini cares not; seventy cents out of every Italian tax dollar goes to build a huge and efficient killing machine. What though the poor of Paris feed up-

on the garbage of the alleys? "Let them die!" cries France. The government bleeds the peasantry to support the largest army in the world. What though the breadlines of America are longer this winter than ever before? America must spend one billion dollars on armaments and rush to completion the program for fifteen new cruisers. In the blunt words of Prof. Fisher of Yale, "It is a race to international bankruptcy." Yes, on—on goes the race!

Witness the frenzy of the nations as they vie for military security!

Behold France as she builds new fortifications on her frontiers, plans fifty new warships, increases her aerial forces, negotiates alliances, and delves deep under the Seine River to hide her gold reserve.

Observe Great Britain as she launches an ever increasing legion of floating monsters and matches airplane for airplane with France.

Note the conduct of Japan. Conscious of the immense cruisers of Great Britain and America, she reciprocates with myriads of small craft.

Mark the activities of Russia as she inaugurates a plan to have by 1933 a trained army of seventeen million men.

Witness the ominous sabre-rattling of Italy. At the age of 11 her youth is trained to use the rifle, at 15 to handle the bayonet, at 17 to operate the machine-gun. In five years Italy will have an efficient standing army of one million men. In addition, Mussolini has plans for the construction of seventy-three warships. Only two months ago a mob of one hundred thousand people gathered in the square of Milan, shouted "Down with France!" willing again to be the cannon feeder of a new war.

Yes, friends, our selfish, national thinking is busily preparing the world stage for another dreadful drama of death. And we all know the strides made by modern science since the carnage of 1918. Guns and cannon have been perfected which will throw giant shells 78 miles with deadly accuracy. A one-armed cripple in France by throwing an electric switch can release shells that hurtle across the Channel will annihilate the whole city of Portsmouth. Trenches, impractical under such a barrage, will be replaced by huge armored transports maneuvering whole regiments. The modern tank speeding 104 miles an hour, equipped with cannon and machine gun, is forty times as destructive as the best World War type. Perfected shells, improved tanks—but not only that. Since the World War we've invented seventeen

new kinds of poison gas, some so deadly that one unit of gas in three million units of air will blot out all life. And just the other day in South Africa a man discovered a new gas so poisonous that one drop will kill 10,000 people. No glamor in the next war. Invisible clouds of death spread by airplane hundreds of miles behind the lines. Millions of old men, helpless women, innocent babes—gas victims; nerves aflame, lungs rotted, coughing and choking, spitting blood and pus.

But even gas is not the final word in scientific butchery. Ticks, cooties, fleas, and body lice infected with virulent bubonic plague and typhoid fever sowed wholesale through enemy territory by aircraft will transform a healthy populace into a pestilence-stricken multitude.

Such is the calamity to which our outworn concept of security is inevitably sweeping us. Ladies and gentlemen, mark these words: with a continuation of our present method and policy the day shall come—yes, must come—in the not distant future, when the war drums shall rumble again, and we, the common people, shall cry out unto the mountains, "Cover us!" and to the caverns of the deep, "Swallow us!"

What can we do to avert the disaster? World conditions have changed; our mental attitudes have remained static. It seems the issue is clear. We must square thinking with reality. And that is a two-fold task.

In the fertile thought-field of the minds of men and women of our generation grow rampant noxious weeds—the quack grass of selfish nationalism, the thistles of jealousy and hate. We are called to the task of weed-pulling. And weed-pulling though a back-breaking task is not a hopeless one.

The second part of our task is even more inviting. The generations follow one another in bewildering succession. Already another generation is in the offing about to cross the threshold. And the mind-life of this growing generation presents to our view virgin acres.

Here we are called to the task of sowing, not the outworn concepts of national safety, tares that ripen swiftly into war, but the seeds of the sturdy, slow-ripening tree of peace and international understanding.

A king of France was one day passing through Catalonia when he met an old man diligently planting date kernels.

"Why dost thou plant seeds of so tardy a growth?" he asked, "seeing they will not ripen until a hundred years be past?"

RULES FOR CONVENTION CONTESTS

By NATIONAL PRESIDENT GEORGE R. R. PFLAUM

It is the opinion of our National President that the rules for the National Convention Contests should be published in our first issue of the college year, in order that the various chapters may have something to direct their energies toward thruout the entire forensic season.

ORATORY

1. **Contestants.** Each Pi Kappa Delta Chapter may enter an orator in each contest, who shall be a bona fide undergraduate student of the college which he or she represents.

2. **Entrance Fee.** Each chapter shall pay an entrance fee of one dollar for each orator entered.

3. **Orations.** Orations shall not exceed 1500 words in length, and shall not contain more than 150 words of quotations. All quotations shall definitely appear as such in the delivery. Each contestant shall send a type-written copy of his oration to the National Secretary together with an entrance fee of one dollar, not later than March 1, 1932.

4. **Preliminary Contests.** Preliminary contests shall be held simultaneously, the number of such contests being determined by the number of contestants entered, it being provided that not more than nine speakers shall appear on one program. The National Council shall determine the arrangement of schools in the preliminary contests.

5. **Final Contests.** The number of speakers appearing in the final contests shall be determined by the National Council and shall be announced in accordance with the number of preliminary contests held.

6. **Time of Contests.** The time for holding each contest shall be determined by the National Council and shall be announced in the printed program of the convention.

7. **Judges.** Each contest shall be decided by three or more disinterested judges to be chosen by the National Council.

8. **Method of Judging.** In giving ratings to the speakers each judge shall mark the speaker who, in his opinion, is the best with a grade of 95 and the poorest with a grade of 70, scaling the others between these limits. No judge shall tie two speakers for any place. Any orator ranked first by a majority of the judges shall be awarded first place. If no orator is thus ranked first, all the rankings of each orator shall be totaled and the orator having the lowest sum of ranks shall be awarded first and the orator having the next lowest sum of ranks shall be awarded second and the orator having the next lowest ranks shall be awarded third, etc. In the case of a tie in ranking, the higher place in the contest shall be awarded to the speaker having the greater total percentage score.

9. **Prize.** Medals shall be awarded to the winners of first, second and third places in the final contest. The college represented by the winner of

first place shall be awarded a silver trophy cup.

All arrangements for the contests not covered by the above rules shall be in the hands of the National Council.

EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING

These rules shall govern both the Men's Extempore Speaking Contest and the Women's Extempore Speaking Contest.

1. **Contestants.** Each Pi Kappa Delta chapter may enter a contestant in each contest, who shall be a bona fide undergraduate student of the college he or she represents.

2. **Entrance fee.** Each chapter shall pay an entrance fee of one dollar for each contestant entered. Notice of intention to enter the contests, together with the fees, shall be sent to the National Secretary not later than March 12, 1932.

3. **Subjects.** At least two months before the Convention the National Council shall announce a general subject for each contest.

4. **Sub-Topics.** A disinterested party chosen by the National Council shall divide each general subject into ten sub-topics. These sub-topics shall be kept sealed until the time for the contests. One hour before the beginning of each contest, the contestants shall by lot select the sub-topics. Each speaker shall confine his discussion to the sub-topic chosen.

5. **Preliminary Contests.** Preliminary contests shall be held simultaneously, the number of such contests being determined by the number of contestants entered, it being provided that not more than eight speakers shall appear on one program. The National Council shall determine the arrangement of the schools in the preliminary contests. No contestant shall be permitted to hear the other speakers in any preliminary contest.

6. **Final Contests.** The number of speakers in the final contests shall be determined by the National Council in accordance with the number of preliminary contests held. No contestant shall be permitted to speak in the final contest upon the same topics upon which he spoke in the preliminary contest.

7. **Time of Contests.** The time for holding each contest shall be determined by the National Council and shall be announced in the printed program of the convention.

8. **Length of Speeches.** Speeches shall not be less than eight minutes in length nor more than ten minutes in length. Each speaker shall be given a warning by the time-keeper at the expiration of eight minutes.

9. **Notes and Quoted Matter.** No speaker shall be permitted to take upon the platform more than one hundred words of notes. No speaker shall use more than two hundred words of quoted matter. Quotations may be either read or memorized.

10. **Judges.** Each contest shall be decided by three or more disinterested judges chosen by the National Council and in accordance with the rules for judging prescribed for the oratorical contests.

11. **Prizes.** Prizes similar to the ones given in the oratorical contests shall be awarded to the winners of the first three places in each extempore contest and to the schools from which the winners of first place come.

As a part of the final extempore speaking contest, each speaker, as the contest proceeds, shall prepare a question to ask of each opponent speaker on the topic discussed by that opponent speaker. In turn, each speaker shall answer a question on his or her topic asked by some opponent. Each speaker shall ask and answer but one question. A member of the National Council shall, before the time of the contest, determine the order of asking questions and giving answers. This order is to be kept secret from the contestants. Each speaker shall be limited to three minutes in which to answer the question.

All arrangements for the contests not covered by the above rules shall be in the hands of the National Council.

DEBATE

These rules shall govern both the Men's Debating Tournament and the Women's Debating Tournament.

1. **Contestants.** Each Pi Kappa Delta chapter may enter one team in each contest. The members of these teams shall be bona fide undergraduate students of the colleges they represent.

2. **Entrance Fee.** Each chapter shall pay an entrance fee of one dollar for each team entered. Notice of intention to enter the contest, together with the fee, shall be sent to the National Secretary not later than March 12, 1932.

3. **Question.** The official Pi Kappa Delta question shall be used in all debates.

4. **Speeches.** Each debater shall have two speeches, one of ten minutes and one of five minutes. The affirmative shall speak first in the first speeches and the negative first in the second speeches.

5. **Elimination.** All teams will take part in the first five rounds of debate. After the fifth round all teams having two or more defeats will be eliminated. No results will be announced until time for the sixth round. The arrangement of the debates in all of the contests shall be in charge of the National Council.

6. **Sides.** Each team must debate on both sides of the question. After the first series the National Council shall attempt, as far as possible, to schedule each team in each succeeding debate for the side of the question opposite to the one it last debated.

7. **Personnel.** The personnel of a team may be changed at will between rounds of the debate tournament.

8. **Judges.** Each debate shall be judged by a competent judge or judges selected by the National Council.

9. **Scouting.** The tournament will be open. Debaters are not prohibited from attending other debates during the tournament.

10. **Prizes.** Prizes similar to the ones given in the Oratorical Contest will be awarded to the members of the winning teams of the first three places in each debating tournament and to the schools represented by the winners of the first place in each debating tournament.

All arrangements for the tournaments not governed by the above rules shall be in the hands of the National Council.

BEVERIDGE THE DEBATER

HEROLD TRUSLOW ROSS

Associate Professor of Speech, DePauw University

RESOLVED: That Religion Has Done More for the Advancement of Civilization than Unbelief." Upon this weighty question the representatives of the Platonian and Philological societies of "Old Indiana Asbury" were vying in their annual debate. The final speaker for the negative arose, walked forward confidently, and began his argument.

David Graham Phillips has described him: "A strong, straight figure, short rather than tall, dressed in a baggy old suit that somehow deceived you into thinking that it was all right; a pallid, keen, alert face, with a powerful jaw and grey-blue eyes that suggested a runner in sight of the goal; longish fair hair, a perfect mop of it. The voice was curiously clear and penetrating—almost painfully penetrating, then. It was a voice that had had to make itself heard above the clamors of torrents and bawling men; it was a voice of command."¹

Another classmate has left an equally vivid impression of the speaker: "There he stands, closing a debate. Earnest, resolute, confident, yet alert, his whole soul thrown into his speech. Others might be languid in public speech; not Beveridge. Others might trifle; Beveridge never. He 'struck twelve' every time. Clear, closely wrought, and cumulative, his argument never failed to make a profound impression; while as he approached his climax and his voice rose in staccato, vigorous, ringing tones, accompanied by flashing eye and animated action, the audience was more than carried completely before him."²

Perhaps before the young man concludes his speech there will be time for the comment of one of his opponents upon this occasion, William E. Mitchell: "I have been on a debating team many times when Beveridge was on the other side. He was always prepared, treated the subject like an expert, and his confidence that he understood the subject, gave him confidence in his debating. . . . I remember how Beveridge used to, when called upon to speak, get to his feet, walk perfectly straight, manifest-

1. David Graham Phillips, quoted in "Beveridge the Unshelchable," *Current Literature* 41, (November, 1906) 510-13.
2. Wilbur Fletcher Sheridan, "A Senator at Thirty-six", *Epworth Herald*, February, 1900.

ing power before he said a word. He won his audience largely by his appearance. . . .He was always at his best. . . .He was always fair, stated his propositions fairly and stated the proposition of his opponent fairly and perhaps better than his opponent could state it himself. . . .He seemed to expect to win, acted like he was going to win, and he did win!"³

It is needless to say that on this occasion Beveridge and his colleagues from Plato won the decision, and there were many similar triumphs during the four years in which "Bev" attended college. He was never happier than when he was in the midst of the activities of his society, competing, under the eyes of a great plaster Plato, for honors in public address. To insure success, he labored assiduously to attain a thorough mastery of the arts of presentation, often rising before daybreak to practice in the woods at the edge of town. Hours were spent at the piano perfecting his tones. Gestures were developed before the long pierglass in his fraternity hall. Nor did he neglect the acquisition of subject matter. "He worked on debates and orations continually" wrote a classmate,⁴ and another remarked that "You could always find 'Bev' in the library. He was always following some line of reading. Sometimes he even inveigled some of his admirers into reading and abstracting material for him."⁵

During the spring of 1885, in Beveridge's senior year, the members of Plato realized that they were soon to lose one of their greatest debaters. "For about two months, after devotions and the minutes were read, some boy would get up and say, 'I move that the regular program be suspended and that we take up irregular debate!' Now that in most instances meant a joint discussion between Albert J. Beveridge and Charles Henry McAnny."⁶

McAnny was a brilliant theolog and a fiery speaker who enjoyed nothing more than arguing with his friend Beveridge. At times their debate was on a high level and Beveridge would "address the chair with as much dignity and power as he would have manifested had he been addressing the President of the United States Senate."⁷ At other times, as might have been expected, they spent equal vigor on such propositions as Resolved: That

(Continued on page 93)

3. William E. Mitchell, a classmate of Beveridge and now a prominent Iowa lawyer, in a letter to the writer, Nov. 28, 1930.

4. Mitchell, *loc. cit.*

5. Mr. John Clark interviewed, August, 1930.

6. Dr. Hillary A. Gobin, in "Addresses in Honor of Albert J. Beveridge," February 5, 1917, p. 8.

7. Mitchell, *loc. cit.*