

it. Of course, one cannot have something really to say—a lesson to teach, a message to deliver—every fifteen minutes. Very well, then; until one does have something to say, let one hold one's peace.

Carlyle's idea is correct. He thought that no man has a right to speak until what he has to say is so ripe with meaning, and the reason for his saying it is so compelling, that what he says will result in a deed—a thing accomplished—now or after a while. In the prophetic old Scotchman's iron philosophy there was no room for anything but deeds. If such instruction is needed; if a great movement requires the forming and constructive word to interpret it and give it direction; if a movement in a wrong direction needs halting and turning to its proper course; if a cause needs leading; if a law needs interpretation; if anything really needs to be said—the occasion for the orator, in the large sense of that word has arrived. And, when he speaks, "the common people will hear him gladly;" they will hear him because he teaches, and does it "as one having authority."

Whenever the speaker fails to make his audience forget voice, gesture, and even the speaker himself, whenever he fails to make the listeners conscious only of the living truth he utters, he has failed in his speech itself, which then, has no other reason for having been delivered than a play or any other form of entertainment.

As a matter of fact, very few of the great orators have had loud voices, or if they did have them, they did not employ them. I am told that Wendell Phillips seldom spoke in any voice but a conversational tone, and yet he was able to make an audience of many thousands hear distinctly. It is probable that no man ever lived who had a more sensuous effect upon his hearers than Ingersoll. In a literal and physical sense he charmed them. I never heard him talk in a loud voice. There was no "bell-like" quality. It was not an "organ-like" voice.

The greatest feat of modern speech, in its immediate effect, was Henry Ward Beecher's speech to the Liverpool mob. A gentleman who heard that speech told me that, notwithstanding the pandemonium that reigned around him, Beecher did not shout, or speak at the top of his voice, a single time during that terrible four hours. It is true that Aeschines spoke of Demosthenes' delivery of his oration on the Crown as having the ferocity of a wild beast. I do not see how that can be, however, because Demosthenes selected Isaeus as his teacher because Isaeus was "businesslike" in method.

This, however, is common to the voices of nearly all great speakers: they have a peculiar power of penetration that carries them much farther than the shout and halloo of the loudest-voiced person. They have, too, a singularly touching and tender quality, which, in a sensuous way, captivates and holds the hearers. James Whitcomb Riley had this quality in his voice when reciting. Julia Marlowe has it. Olga Nethersole has it to the very highest degree. Madame Modjeska had it nearly as much.

It is a remarkable thing that there is neither wit nor humor in any of the immortal speeches that have fallen from the lips of man. To find a joke in Webster would be an offense. The only things which Ingersoll



wrote that will live are his oration at his brother's grave and his famous "The Past Rises Before Me Like a Dream." But in neither of these productions of this genius of jesters is there a single trace of wit. There is not a funny sally in all Burke's speeches. Lincoln's Gettysburg address, his first and second inaugurals, his speech beginning the Douglas campaign, and his Cooper Union address in New York, are perhaps, the only utterances of his that will endure. Yet this greatest of story-tellers since Aesop did not adorn or deface one of these great deliverances with story or any form of humor.

The reason for this is found in the whole tendency of human thought and feeling—in the whole melancholy history of the race—where tears and grief, the hard seriousness of life and the terrible and speedy certainty of our common fate of suffering and of death, make somber the master-cord of existence. The immortal things are all serious . . . even sad. It is so with speech—I mean the speech that affects the convictions and understandings of men. I am excluding now that form of speech which is merely a species of entertainment. It belongs to the same class, though of a higher order, as the theatrical exhibition.

**Insincerity cuts the heart out of all oratory.** You may marshal your arguments and concoct your pretty devices of words and work yourself into a great heat in the speaking of them; but if you do not believe what you say you are only a play-actor after all—a poor mummer reciting your own lines.

Where there is an earnestness of thought (and earnestness is only another name for seriousness) there will always be the same quality in manner—an impressiveness in bearing and delivery. This is inconsistent with merriment of delivery, which robs speech of a certain weight

and intrinsic worth. It is also inconsistent with the voice of storm and the hurricane manner. And men in deadly earnest do not talk loud. It has been my fortune to see men angry and aroused to the point of killing; they were intense, but quiet. I have also seen that bravado and drunken boisterousness which thought it imitated, and meant to imitate, genuine rage; it is always strident and violent, never dangerous, never sincere. The same thing is true in speech. There have been only two or three roarers in effective oratory . . . Mirabeau, by all accounts; and Demosthenes, if Aeschines is to be believed, which I think he is not to be in this particular. He was only excusing his own defeat, and he had to attribute it to delivery (I think any unprejudiced mind will agree that Aeschines made far the better argument). All the other great speakers have, even in their most intense passages and in situations where life and death were involved, been comparatively quiet.

I remember, as if it were yesterday, the first great speaker I ever heard. It was Robert G. Ingersoll delivering a lecture in Des Moines, Ia., in 1884. He had an audience which would have inspired eloquence in almost any breast. He came on the stage alone, and was very carefully and elegantly attired, even to the smallest item of his grooming. His address was in manuscript, and imperfectly committed to memory. He laid it down on a little table at the back of the stage (returning to it occasionally to refresh his memory), and then, in a very natural and matter-of-fact way, walked to the footlights and, looking the audience frankly



in the eyes, began without an instant's hesitation and in a voice precisely as if he were talking to a friend.

But he was as dramatic at his climax as Edwin Booth ever was in "Hamlet." His face paled, or seemed to pale; his hands clenched with a desperate energy, and the whole attitude of the man was that of one in awful wrath; and yet his voice was not raised above the common current of the evening's address—if anything, it was lower. While the mature mind cannot endure Ingersoll's rhetoric, it must be acknowledged that his manner of delivery (except when his levity made him coarse) was nearly equal to that of Wendell Phillips. Both of these men had that instinctive taste of the great speaker which Shakespeare has described better than any one else in literature, when he makes Hamlet tell the players not to "mouth it, as many of your players do. I had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines. Nor do not saw the air too much with your hand, thus; but use all gently: for in the very torrent, tempest, and (as I may say) whirlwind of passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. Oh! it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious, periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings; who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb shows and noise. I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant; it outherods Herod; pray you avoid it."

When I was a very young boy I saw a fist-fight which impressed me as powerfully as any lesson I ever learned at school. An over-tall and powerful man about forty years old had become angry at a medium-sized but very compact man of about the same age. As his passion increased his violence grew until, finally, he was shouting his denunciations. The little man stood quietly, and also stood pat. Finally, with a great volume of sound, the big man rushed upon the little one with arms swinging in the air, and I looked with interest and curiosity to see the smaller man either run or be demolished. He did neither. His fists were raised, quickly but intensely, before him, and when the big man was almost upon him, it seemed to me that his right hand did not shoot out farther than ten or twelve inches—but it did shoot out, and the result was as if the big man had been shot sure enough. He fell like a slaughtered ox, but rose and came on again, only again to be knocked out. This continued for three or four times, for the giant was game, but, finally, he was "thrashed to a stand-still," as the expression has it.

It was a great lesson in life, and a great lesson in speaking, which is only a phase of life. The victor came to the point. He did not dissipate his energies. It is so in the manner of speaking. The greatest contrast to the perfect method of Ingersoll which I ever beheld in a man of equal eminence was in the delivery of a lecture by Joseph Cook.

He came on the stage with ostentatious impressiveness. He sat some time before he was introduced. After introduction he stood with one hand thrust in the breast of his tightly buttoned frock-coat, and looked tremendously all over the audience for, perhaps an entire minute. Everybody was awed. He looked so great. We all said to ourselves, "What



a mighty man this is!" And, when that effect had been produced upon us, the first and great point of effectiveness had been destroyed—the speaker had made us think about himself; his manner, his appearance, his personality. All the evening we had to wade through that slough, trying to follow his thought. And this reminds me of a saying of Charles G. Dawes, one of the most astute politicians and most capable public men of recent development, which is:

"The surest sign that a man is not great is that he strives to look great."

I think the best speech I ever heard for obedience to the rules of the art was an address of about ten minutes by a young Salvation Army officer on the streets of Chicago. I listened with amazement. He was, perhaps, twenty-three years of age, with delicate, clear-cut features, sensitive mouth, and marvelously intelligent eyes. I was just passing the group as he stepped into the circle that always surrounds these noisy but sincere enthusiasts. He took off his hat, and in a very low, perfectly natural and very sweet voice, speaking exactly as though he were having a conversation with his most confidential friend, he began: "You will admit, my friends, that human happiness is the problem of human life." And from this striking sentence he went on to another equally moving, showing, of course, that happiness could not be secured by traveling any of the usual roads, but only the straight and narrow path which the Master had marked out. It was as simple as it was sincere. And it was as conversational as it was quiet. Before he had finished his audience had gathered into itself every pedestrian who passed during his discourse—business man, working man, or what not.

The fight above described suggests the key to the matter, as well as the manner, of speaking. The American audience properly demands, above everything else, that the speaker get to the point. Our lives are so rapid; the telephone, telegraph, and all the instantaneous agencies of our neurotically rapid civilization have made us so quick in seeing through propositions; a hundred years of universal education have produced a mentality so electric in its rapidity that effective oratory has been revolutionized within a decade.

Burke would not be tolerated now. It is doubtful, even, if Webster would. The public had already tired of the lilt of Ingersoll's redundant rhetoric, pleasing as was its music. Speech must now be a statement of conclusions. The listeners, with a celerity inconceivable, sum up the argument on either side of the proposition you announce, and accept or reject it by an almost unconscious process of cerebration.

The most successful speech of today would be one of Emerson's essays, rearranged in logical order—if such a thing were possible. Therefore, in matter, the statement is the form of address most effective today. Senator McDonald, the greatest natural lawyer I ever knew, told me that the best argument in a case was always the statement of the case. This is true on the face of it, of course. In form, the sentences should be short; in language, the words should be as largely as possible Anglo-Saxon. These are the words of the people you address; therefore, they



are most influential with them. Also, therefore, your best method of getting Anglo-Saxon is to mingle with and talk with the common people. Also, therefore, the next best method is to read the Bible, the King James translation of which is undoubtedly the purest fountain of English that flows in all the world of our literature.

What nonsense the repeated statement that public speaking has had its day, that the newspaper has taken its place, and all the rest of that kind of talk. Public speaking will never decline until men cease to have ears to hear. How hard it is to read a speech—how delightful to listen. Speaking is nature's method of instruction. It begins with the mother to child; it continues with teacher to pupil; it continues still in lecturer or professor to his student (for the universities are all going back to the old oral method of instruction); and it still continues in all the forms of effective human communication.

The newspapers are a marvelous influence, but they are not everything and they do not supply everything. For example, it is commonly supposed that they absolutely and exclusively mold and control public opinion. But they do not. When all has been said, the most powerful public opinion, after all, is that from mouth-to-mouth public opinion—that living, moving opinion which spreads from neighbor to neighbor, and has fused into it the vitality of the personality of nearly every man—yes, and woman; don't forget that—in the whole community.

And the philosophy which underlies this is what makes public speaking immortal. The Master understood this very well, and that is why He chose to speak by word of mouth rather than by writing epistles. The Savior never wrote a single epistle—no, not even a single word. He spoke His message. Think of a gospel announced to the world in cold type! Absurd, is it not? It may be repeated in that form: but its initial power must come from the spoken word and vital personality of its author. But it was not "extemporaneous." All His life He had been preparing His few sermons—lessons.

The great speakers to whom I have listened have confirmed certain conclusions upon the subject of speaking at which I arrived while in college. It seemed to me that the college method of speaking was wrong, because it was irrational—that the studied gestures, the "cultivated" voice, the staccato impressiveness, were all artificial devices to attract the attention of an audience to these things instead of to the thought of the address.

Analysis of the problem convinced me that an audience is only a larger person—a great collective individuality—and, therefore, that whatever, in manner or matter, will please, persuade, and convince a person, will have the same effect upon an audience. Hence, one readily deduces that a simple, quiet, and direct address, a straightforward, unartificial, honest manner, without tricks of oratory, is the most effective method of lodging truth in the minds of one's hearers.

Any affectation, any mannerism, detracts from the thought, because it calls the attention of the listener to the mannerism or affectation, when his whole attention should be monopolized by the thought. Read Her-



bert Spencer on the "Philosophy of Style," and apply his reasoning to the delivery of an address, and you have the rationale of the art of speaking, as well as of speech, put with that wonderful thinker's unerringness.

The method commonly employed in preparing speeches is incorrect. That method is to read all the books one can get on the subject, take all the opinions that can be procured, make exhaustive notes, and then write the speech. Such a speech is nothing but a compilation. It is merely an arrangement of second-hand thought and observation, and of other people's ideas. It never has the power of living and original thinking.

The true way is to take the elements of the problem in hand, and, without consulting a book or an opinion, reason out from the very elements of the problem itself your solution of it, and then prepare your speech.

After this, read, read, read, comprehensively, omnivorously, in order to see whether your original solution was not exploded a hundred years ago—aye, a thousand; and also, to fortify and make accurate your own thought. Read Mathew Arnold on "Literature and Dogma," and you will discover why it is necessary for you to read exhaustively on any subject about which you would think or write or speak. But, as you value your independence of mind—yes, even your vigor of mind—do not read the other men's opinions upon the subject before you have clearly thought out your own conclusions from the premises of the elemental facts.

And as to style, seek only to be clear. Nothing else is important.

Consider the method of the Savior in His addresses to the people. Next to Him, those perfect specimens of the art of putting things are the speeches and epistles of St. Paul. I know of nothing in literature so clear, convincing, and logical. The words of the Master astonish one with their absolute unity with all the rules of effective address. Especially His method of driving home a truth by repeating it, and that, too, in exactly the same words, is noticeable and very effective. He did not fear that He would be tiresome; He was concerned only in being clear. Take the following examples:

Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock. And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock.

And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand: And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell; and great was the fall of it. Mathew vii: 25-27.

Or study this:

And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. And



if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee, for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. Matthew: vii: 29-30.

Or this:

Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked and clothed thee? Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?

And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.

Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels. For I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison, and ye visited me not.

Then shall they also answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?

Then shall he answer them saying, Verily I say unto ye, Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me. Matthew xxv: 34-35.

Consider Antony's funeral oration over the dead body of Caesar, and note the same mastery of the art of repetition.

But, like all powerful weapons, it is dangerous to one who is not a natural speaker. It might easily be fatal, for remember that we are advised to "use not vain repetition as the heathen do, for they think they shall be heard for their much speaking."

I doubt if any man can be a great speaker who does not have in him the religious element. I do not mean that he shall be good (one may be good and not religious, or the reverse, as any professor of mental and moral philosophy will tell you); but that he shall have in him that mysticism, that elemental and instinctive conviction of the higher power and its providence which makes him in sympathy with the great mass of humanity. Emerson has pointed out that the great speaker—yes and the great man—is he who best interprets the common feeling and tendency of the masses.

The profoundest feeling among the masses, the most influential element in their character, is the religious element. It is as instinctive and



elemental as the law of self-preservation. It informs the whole intellect and personality of the people. And he who would greatly influence the people by uttering their unformed thought must have this great invisible and unanalyzable bond of sympathy with them. I will let your preacher work this out more elaborately for you.

One word more; and to this word listen and hearken and bind it on the tablets of your understanding. Insincerity cuts the heart out of all oratory. You may marshal your arguments and concoct your pretty devices of words and work yourself into a great heat in the speaking of them; but if you do not believe what you say you are only a play-actor after all—a poor mummer reciting your own lines. You had far better be a professional actor—that will, at least, insure you excellent lines to de-claim.

To effect anything; to achieve a result; to make your words deeds, as the old Scotch thinker decarled they should be or else not to be uttered, you must teach. And in your teaching you must teach “as one having authority.” To the Master we must go, after all, even for our methods of utterance; and at His feet learn that oratory is the utterance of the truth by one who knows it to be the truth. And so will your words be words of fire and your speech have weight among your fellow men.



## OCTOBER FORENSIC DELAYED THRU LOSS OF COPY

Failure of some of our correspondents might have held up the publication of our first issue of this college year, but that does not explain the difficulty. In fact those we called on for help were very prompt. Our great delay is explained by the fact that our copy, sent to Mr. W. A. Berry our publisher at Ft. Collins, was received by W. A. Berry of Denver and after one calendar month (lacking three days) said copy was returned to the Editor. Why Mr. Berry of Ft. Collins should not receive it in the first place is beyond our knowledge. He has always received copy as well as correspondence sent before. We will hope Uncle Sam's boys do not make this mistake again.

## Official Wording of the Pi Kappa Delta Question

The nations should adopt a plan of complete disarmament, excepting such forces as are needed for police purposes.

The above wording was worked out by a committee composed of the national council, the three national past-presidents, and the editor of The Forensic.



# THE FORENSIC

## OF PI KAPPA DELTA

GEORGE McCARTY, Editor

G. W. FINLEY, Business Manager

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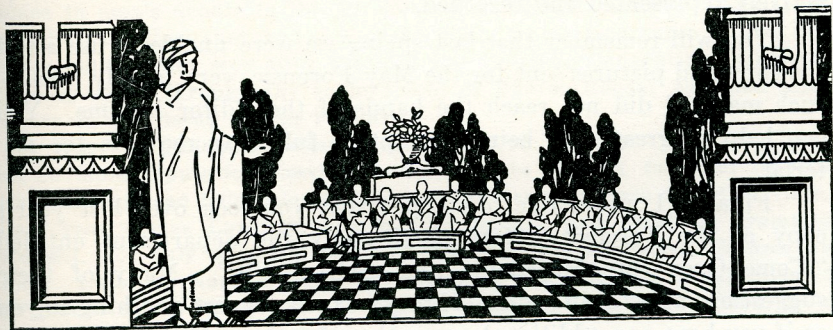
### WHAT OF YOUR CHAPTER AND YOU IN THIS YEAR'S FORENSIC ACHIEVEMENT?

Our Forensic family is getting to be one of considerable proportions, and, although separated in some cases by many miles and by our local college traditions and loyalties we are nevertheless united in one great purposeful family in our mutual interest in each other's personal growth and later usefulness.

I hope you have had a most pleasurable and profitable summer, in order that you may more enthusiastically take up the duties of this new college year.

At the outset I should like to call your attention to a few matters that you can help the Forensic in doing.

First of all, may we suggest that you get your Pi Kappa Delta Chapter together to go thoroughly into this year's Forensic plans. "What can you do?" Well, if you do nothing more than become better acquainted, and develop in your group a desire for real friendships and an attitude of mutual happiness it will be time well spent.





Beyond this, as one specific bit of Forensic endeavor, I suggest that as a group you approach this Forensic year having as your purpose to win all of the Forensic contests in which your college participates. Go to the State contests or others off the campus with the idea that you expect to emerge from them victors. Have beyond that the determination to send a strong delegation to the National Convention of Pi Kappa Delta to be held at Wichita. In having this group objective you cannot escape the personal responsibility of effort toward personal growth and achievement.

Having in mind the group achievement may I suggest that you organize as a Chapter to interest all those who have, or may attain, effectiveness in speech. See to it especially that the Freshmen have a chance to know of and participate in the Forensic program.

We presume you have already elected your officers of Pi Kappa Delta. If not, do so at once. Having done so, do not place all the responsibility on your officers, but accept your share of responsibility and encourage your officers by letting them know that you are going to cooperate with them for the best in Forensics.

By all means do not forget to have your college paper addressed to the Forensic Editor. **See to that now, please.** Those who neglect this responsibility, one that is placed upon each Chapter by our National Constitution, will be embarrassed later by receiving a statement of "fine" from our National Secretary-Treasurer. Now, Professor George Finley, who holds that responsible position is too amiable and congenial to want to send anybody a "fine." He and all the National Officers are much more interested in your paper reaching the office of the Forensic Editor. Unless the Editor has your paper we shall have to continue publishing the Forensic with a blank space opposite your name in the Chapter Directory. We want all Chapters actively represented and recorded.

You will remember that last spring we were unable to use all of the copy and pictures sent for the May Forensic, very largely because such material did not reach the hands of the Editor in time. You can help us greatly by being prompt in fulfilling requests for material.

Finally, I would like to suggest that you look over last year's copy of the Forensic. Note particularly the department entitled "Come Over Into Macedonia and—HELP US". Many of these suggestions are still in order. If they in turn suggest anything to you or if you have any additional suggestions for the welfare of Pi Kappa



Delta this year, I shall greatly appreciate hearing from you. The new department in this year's Forensic which we will entitle "Our Forensic Forum" will provide opportunity for all members to send to the Editor matters which you consider of importance for the attention of our membership.

Here's wishing for you a great, happy college year, rich in valuable experiences and friendships. The Editor hopes he may have the pleasure of seeing you personally at Wichita at the National Convention.



### PROFESSOR MARSH CO-AUTHOR WITH SHURTER

Professor Charles A. Marsh of the Department of Public Speaking, University of California at Los Angeles, is co-author with Edwin DuBois Shurter, of the Department of Public Speech at the University of Texas, of a new book on public speaking entitled, "Practical Speech-Making".

The authors state in their preface that "The book aims to accomplish one specific purpose. It makes no attempt to cover the entire field of the speech arts. It deals only with the problem of practical speech-making in everyday life. Its purpose is to present a course of instruction for all who desire the ability to organize their own material and stand on their feet before an audience and express their ideas with confidence and effectiveness."



### WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN HAS ACTIVE CHAPTER

One of our most active Pi Kappa Delta Chapters, is the Alpha Chapter of West Virginia Wesleyan. This Chapter was admitted to membership in the spring of 1928. Last season they had a heavy debate schedule for the men in which they won their share of victories. They won third place in men's debate in the Province of the South Atlantic. Last year for the first time they had a women's team which won three of five debates held. They won first place in the Province Convention in extempore speaking through the achievement of Phares Reeder recorded elsewhere in this issue of the Forensic.

West Virginia's greatest success was in oratory. Wesleyan has an enviable reputation, having won the State Contest four out of five times it had been held prior to last year, and second place the other time. Last year James Lowther, also a star debater and excellent dramatic student, not only won the State Contest but the Divisional Contest as well. Later at Northwestern University at the National Final Contest he placed third. This was the highest oratorical honor ever won by a West Virginia College speaker.



# THE ORATION

## What It Is and What It Is Not

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It is not an essay, a harangue, a stump speech, a debate, sermon or thesis.

It is not poetry, but like lofty poetry it strides along on the heights of thought and emotion.

It loves orderly and synthetic procedure.

It must lead on in a strong sequential progression.

It is impatient of many details.

It speaks with authority. It paints its pictures in big, bold strokes, with outflashing colors.

It must hold you, thrill you, stir conviction, beget admiration or condemnation for its object, move to action.

Its diction must be choice, its phrasing musical, its movement elegant, refined and stately, for it is the Aristocrat of oral prose expression.

The oration may be an entirely committed production; or it may be partly committed and partly extempore; or it may be entirely extempore; but in whatever form it is produced it must be kept from first to last upon the highest literary and rhetorical level, and its rendition must exhibit the highest grace, charm and power of the speaker's art.

(From the Missouri Collegiate Oratorical Association Program—March 1st, 1929.)



**MiScellany, et coetera, and the Like,  
— and So forth.**

**ORATORY AT ITS WORST IN FORMER DAYS**

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,  
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

Pope: Criticism.

Words learn'd by rote, a parrot may rehearse,  
But talking is not always to converse;  
Not more distinct from harmony divine,  
The constant creaking of a country sign.

Cowper: Conversation.

His tongue with everlasting clack,  
Set all men's ears upon the rack.

Butler: Hudibras.

And 'tis remarkable, that they  
Talk most, who have the least to say,  
Your dainty speakers have the curse,  
To plead bad causes down to worse;  
As dames, who native beauty want,  
Still uglier look, the more they paint.

Prior.

The fool hath planted in his memory  
An army of good words; and I do know  
As many fools that stand in better place,  
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word  
Defy the matter.

Shaks.: Mer. of Venice.

**"BLESSED IS HE WHO HATH NOTHING TO SAY  
AND CANNOT BE PERSUADED TO SAY IT."**

Lowell: The Chronic Talker.



# OUR HOST TO THE 1930 PI KAPPA DELTA HOMECOMING CONVENTION

WICHITA UNIVERSITY, WICHITA, KANSAS

The Air Capital of the United States

Wichita's experiment in education, The Municipal University of Wichita, has proved its worth this year. Nearly 1100 students are registered in full time work for the semester which opened last week.

Dr. Harold W. Foght, President of the University, declared that the enrollment would reach 2000 including full time under-graduate and graduate students and enrollment in the University College.

The University College conducts downtown classes in the afternoon and evening during the winter. The same courses are offered in the University College as in the regular day classes at the University.

This is the fourth year in the history of The Municipal University



GYMNASIUM — WICHITA UNIVERSITY



created in 1926. The school took over the property formerly owned and operated by Fairmount College. The institution became the seventh municipally operated university in the United States and the first one west of the Mississippi.

The experiment has been watched with interest, probably due to the fact that educators in the East doubted that such a school would succeed in a city of 100,000. In 1926 Fairmount's enrollment was less than 500. In 1929 the University enrollment was over 1000.

On the teaching staff it is claimed that there are more Doctor's Degree instructors than in any other school of its size in the United States. The staff this year numbers over 80 teachers in eight departments: Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, Education, Business Administration, Graduate School, Aeronautics, Journalism, and the University College.

Six days before registration was to open, on September 4, the University lost by fire its oldest building, Fairmount Hall. This was a three story class room and office building which had been completely redecorated and remodeled during the summer. Painters were just finishing their work and it is believed that spontaneous combustion in the painters' supplies caused the disastrous blaze which razed the building to the ground.

Co-ordination of the forces of the University, however, soon secured space for classes and offices which were handicapped by the loss of the building. The Board of Regents announces that a new building will be started immediately.

Dr. Thurlow Lieurance, national authority on Indian Music and composer of "By the Waters of the Minnetonka" and many other compositions, will have offices and class rooms for his school of music in Fairmount Congregational Church.

The University of Wichita contains the following Departments: The Fairmount College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Business Administration and Industry, the College of Education, the College of Fine and Applied Arts, the Graduate School, School of Aeronautics, the University College of Journalism, and the Summer School.

The University Campus comprises eighty acres of fine undulating land overlooking the Arkansas Valley and the city of Wichita. It is landscaped with beautiful drives and walks, and in addition to the beautiful buildings already completed additional architectural structures are in the process of being erected.

President Harold W. Foght is a man of energy and ambition and has promised Pi Kappa Delta the entire University for its convention. President Foght is a man of his word, and the next convention promises to have the whole-hearted support of an institution, students, and faculty that will make this the best and greatest convention Pi Kappa Delta has ever held.

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"If you have knowledge, let others light their candles at it."—Margaret Fuller.





Prof. C. C. Harbison, Forensic director at the University of Wichita has been on the staff since 1914. He started his work in Fairmount College and continued on the staff when Fairmount became the Wichita Municipal University. He has had much success in Forensics and is an ardent worker for Pi Kappa Delta. Prof. Harbison will be at the Hotel Broadview during the convention and will be glad to meet all visitors. Harbison is a congenial professor and will help make you feel at home during your stay in Wichita.



## WINNERS OF OKLAHOMA PROVINCE CONVENTION



THETA CHAPTER, KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
Winners of the Oklahoma Invitation Province Convention

From left to right—Wayne Phelps, M. Johnnedes, J. R. Pelsma, coach.  
Lester Francis, Chas. Yoos, Raymond Letton, Glada Strode, Frank Wrenik.  
Robertson Strawn, Aldean Beatty, Claude Phillips, Velma Totten, Tom Elliott.

K. S. T. C. won as follows:

First men's oratory—M. Johnnedes.

Tied for first in women's debate—Velma Totten and Aldean Beatty.

Tied for second in woman's oratory.

Second and third in men's extempore speaking.

Third in woman's extempore speaking.