

HITCHCOCK'S ORATORY MATCHES PEPPER LOGIC

"Bout" Declared Draw by Sporting Department Reporter Who "Witnessed" Contest From "Ringside," Although Great Contrast in Styles Seen

Two speakers of greater contrasting styles of oratory than Senator Hitchcock and George Wharton Pepper probably never before debated in Philadelphia.

Senator Hitchcock, suave, persuasive and, at times, thunderous, was essentially the orator. He spoke of great visions of the future that roused his auditors to applause. Mr. Pepper was essentially the logician, the analyst, attempting little of oratory, letting his voice for moments drop to an ordinary conversational tone—seeking to convince through the presentation of concisely offered data rather than through eloquence.

Senator Hitchcock possessed an aura of dignity. Gray of hair with the face of an ascetic, tall and erect as a soldier, he possessed a stage presence that held his audience as if magnet holds steel. He gestured sweepingly, now with his hands held raised with clenched fists, as he said this nation would never submit to foreign rule; now with his arms extended in front of him in the manner of one who pronounces a benediction; now with his hands raised high showing as he proclaimed his loyalty to the league of nations and foresaw the beginning of a better era.

Pepper was informal. On the other hand, Mr. Pepper was most informal.

"I want you people to do some close thinking," said he at the outset of his address, "for I am here not to exhibit oratory, but to debate this question."

At times his audience seemed to have difficulty in following his points, so much so that he frequently resorted to simile. Discussing the necessity of a court, he likened the proposed international "council of nine" to a session of the Republican and Democratic national committees.

"Would you submit a justiciable matter to such a body?" he wanted to know.

Fully two-thirds of the time Mr. Pepper talked with his left arm resting on the reading stand, with palm up. His chief gesture consisted of slapping the fingers of his right hand against the palm of his left.

His one oratorical weapon was sarcasm. Contrasting President Wilson with the potentates of Europe, he spoke of "the rights delegated to kings by the people and the rights delegated to presidents by themselves."

It was difficult to judge by the applause which speaker made the more profound impression. Strangely enough, the greatest amount of applause received by both—save the cheering that marked the end of their addresses—came when they mentioned topics alien to the debate. Mr. Pepper mentioned the name of President Wilson, and the Metropolitan Opera House attaches listened to yelling, stamping and hand-clapping such as it never dreamed could be allowed in this temple of the muses. Theodore Roosevelt had his views of the league of nations, and Senator Hitchcock, and paused for fully a minute to listen to a demonstration more lasting and spontaneous than greeted any of the propositions he made in favor of the league of nations.

Two chauffeurs were discussing the

socialism scorned

When Chief Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was delivering his introductory remarks he spoke of "socialism raising its hideous head." Somewhere on the ground floor a gentle hissing, as if coming from the radiator, was heard. Some gentleman or gentlemen, evidently, were backing socialism. The people around them turned toward the sound of the hissing and concentrated on the locality a glare beside which the petrifying stare of the Medusa was a mere sociable glance. Everybody in the vicinity made a pretense, in pantomime, of looking for the offender—and there was no more hissing.

Each of the orators suffered one interruption. Senator Hitchcock warned this country that if the league of nations was not adopted Bolshevism would

solemly and dignified debate as they stood by their cars.

"How's it going?" asked one.

"Aw, fifty-fifty," replied the other who had just returned from a trip to the stage entrance. "They're cheering for one guy one minute and the other the next."

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"Mr. Pepper's objections to the league of nations are merely those of a lawyer who places the courts above everything else," was Senator Hitchcock's comment.

Each speaker, although dissatisfied with the other, expressed satisfaction today with the tone of the debate and the reception of their ideas by the audience. The audience had shown constantly by applause more enthusiasm for the league of nations than for any detail of any plan. Mr. Pepper's cool analysis contrasted with Senator Hitchcock's studied oratory.

Before leaving for Washington today Senator Hitchcock admitted that his statement that the country must accept this league of nations or none was based on private information from Paris that no important amendments would be accepted and that only changes would be made to aid in clarifying the covenant.

Article X Vital

It was Mr. Pepper's contention that such a league as the existing one would never be ratified. He presented four vital amendments which heasked Senator Hitchcock to answer specifically. This, he said today, Senator Hitchcock failed to do in his rebuttal.

He said emphatically that Article X, which Mr. Pepper demanded removed, was vital and would remain unchanged in the covenant.

Senator Hitchcock's argument of three-quarters of an hour presented the proposition of a covenant between the nations as a basis for the world's peace or the alternative of a world-wide program of war preparation, with attendant heavy taxes.

America's absence from a league of nations or the failure to put one in operation, he warned, would bring chaos to Europe, a return to the Dark Ages and the spread of Bolshevism and anarchy to this country.

This statement brought a hearty "Never" from a man in a stage box. He contended that the league of nations covenant was necessarily a com-

promise between fourteen nations just as the constitution of the United States was a compromise among thirteen states.

He called the covenant as drawn just the starting point, but even so, he added, it is "the greatest thing the genius of man has ever produced to bring about the greatest good."

It is not a super government, it does not take away the sovereignty of any nation, it can menace no one.

"The very basis of the covenant," he said, is based on the good faith of the nations of the earth."

Pepper's Suggestions

Mr. Pepper made four suggestions for radical changes with the understanding that he favored the idea of a league of nations. He declined to discuss the effects of having no league at all, and made pointed thrusts at President Wilson. He endorsed that article of the covenant which declares that any disturbance in the world is a matter of concern to the league with the remark that it will make it hereafter "the greatest sin against civilization to have neutrality of thought."

"I'm for the league," he said, "but I refuse to be stampeded."

Under the speaker's head he asked for compulsory military training in this country, an exact definition of justiciable international questions and the creation of a "high court" which should have a jurisdiction carefully defined. Within the limits of its jurisdiction, said Mr. Pepper, questions which arise between nations should be referred to the high courts as a matter of compulsion.

Under the second heading—and these amendments he held to be vital to the United States—he demanded that Article X of the present covenant, guaranteeing the integrity and independence of all nation members of the league, be stricken from the league-of-nations contract and put in the peace treaty. He also insisted that "matters of tradition, national policy and self-preservation" be specifically put outside the jurisdiction of any international tribunal, and remarked that "the Monroe doctrine hangs thereby."

Then the definite split which shows that the League for the Preservation of American Independence and the adherents of the present league-of-nations covenant can never hope to reconcile their differences.

Hitchcock Rebuttal

In his fifteen-minute rebuttal, Senator Hitchcock declared that Mr. Pepper's insistence on a "high court" was what would be expected from a lawyer and argued that the council of nine, composed of the "leading men of the world," was as a high tribunal as could be found on earth. Concerning the proposal of Mr. Pepper to strike Article X from the league of nations agreement, he said that this territorial guarantee was one of the most vital parts of the league and its removal would vitiate the whole document. Protection of the Monroe Doctrine insisted upon by Mr. Pepper, he said,

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public opinion in this country against going into the war.

"The first proposition I lay before you is this. That wars will continue in the future as they have in the past—unless the nations of the world do something to put a stop to it. Wars have always existed. They existed whether nations were prosperous or not—whether educated or illiterate. They

HITCHCOCK EVADED ISSUE, SAYS PEPPER

Senator Asserts League Opponent in Debate Holds Courts Above Everything Else

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WEBSTER ADVOCATES NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR

Present Export Facilities Here Inadequate for Handling Growing Trade, He Says

Need of greater grain storage facilities for Philadelphia was pointed out today by Director Webster, of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries.

Director Webster endorsed the movement of grain exporters to induce the Philadelphia and Reading Railway to erect a 3,000,000-bushel elevator at Port Richmond. Its storage capacity at present is 1,000,000 bushels.

The port development committee is actively supporting the efforts of the grain men to obtain greater handling facilities, the director said, and he will do all in its power in that direction.

"This city is the second largest port on the north Atlantic coast," said Mr. Webster, "yet Baltimore does twice the amount of business as Philadelphia."

"This condition should not prevail. The present elevator at Port Richmond is not large enough to handle the volume of business going through the port. The export of grain has greatly increased during the last few months, especially on account of the demand from the European civilian population."

The movement for greater grain handling facilities was also endorsed by George F. Sproule, secretary to the commissioner of navigation, and others interested in the port.

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HITCHCOCK PLEADS CAUSE OF LEAGUE

Reviews War History to Prove Need for Peace

"Mr. Chief Justice, fellow guests, ladies and gentlemen—I am deeply impressed with the responsibility placed upon me tonight of presenting to this magnificent audience in this distinguished presence the reasons why the United States should join the other nations of the world in establishing a league of nations."

"I realize that I have the affirmative of this proposition. I have what Mr. Pepper would call the burden of proof and I will undertake to do the best I can to carry that burden. The first proposition I lay before you is this: That wars will continue in the future as they have in the past unless the nations of the world do something