

tablished he argued that the provisions of the Constitution are mandatory and must be enforced.

Risser insisted that the representation of Mississippi should be reduced to prevent injustice to other states and prevent ill feeling which must necessarily result from injustice.

He showed that at present Mississippi has two more representatives than are her due, that these votes would give Mississippi an unfair advantage in all questions before the National House, and that one vote in Mississippi was equal to more than eight in the other states. He closed by showing how this unfair advantage must displease and irritate the other states.

Foley showed that to let the representation of Mississippi remain as it is would violate the constitution and establish a dangerous precedent, and that a reduction of the representation of Mississippi would force her to educate her illiterate population.

He argued that to have force and validity in any part the constitution must be kept sacred and inviolate in every part, that the first violation is the opening wedge which will lead to the destruction of the whole, that ruin is sure to follow a violation, while increased national strength will follow the strict enforcement of the Constitution. He closed by showing how Mississippi would be forced to educate her illiterates in order to regain her full number of representatives.

For Dickinson, Amerman, spoke first, contending that the 14th amendment was intended for the negro and applied only to him, that the 15th amendment set aside the 14th, that Congress had admitted this in failing to enforce the 14th amendment, that the suffrage law of Mississippi is constitutional, that Sec. II. of 14th amendment should be repeated, that the present times demand a more intelligent