

According to the committee's report, either under the Willcox tables or under the system which has been in force since 1850 and the tables prepared by the Census Office, North Carolina would lose a Representative unless the number of Representatives is increased to 433 or more. With 433 Representatives no State would lose a Member, but with 391 Members the States would be reduced in representation as follows: The States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin would each lose one Representative, and the State of Missouri would lose two Representatives. Under the last apportionment, in 1901, the number of Members was increased from 357 to 386. Oklahoma was subsequently admitted to the Union with 5 Members, making a total increase of 34 Members since 1900. It is now proposed after the Thirteenth Census to increase the membership 42, which number added to 391 gives us 433 as the total membership of the House, or 435 with Arizona and New Mexico.

There has been an increase in membership of the House of Representatives under every census but one since the organization of the Government. Then the Senate controlled for the first and only time. The apportionment following the Sixth Census, 1840, reduced the membership 17, but this was accomplished by the Senate. The increase has not been in proportion to the population, but has been an average of about 50 per cent thereof. The increase is justified and justifiable in a republic and representative government.

The House is intended to be a representative body. It should and does reflect the feelings and wishes of the people and should be close to them.

Our Republic is the wealthiest in the world, our area vast, our resources and products many and varied. Our population is ninety-one and a half millions in the States now in the Union and to be admitted. The flag of the Union is now representative of 46 and soon 48 States, whose collective will must be ascertained and expressed, and can be fully, clearly, and promptly ascertained and expressed by the Representatives of the people of the States in the popular branch of Congress, the House of Representatives, responsive to the popular will every two years.

The Representative should be close to the people. Congressional districts overlarge in population remove him further from the people. A large number of people to represent adds to the work and responsibility of a Representative, which has certainly increased, especially in the last two decades.

As to an unwieldy House, that should be avoided, but everyone knows the House has for years relied largely upon its committees for legislation, and would do so if the number were decreased to 300, or 200, even.

The House should be deliberative, but no one who has speech of value and importance fails to be heard, and we are to decrease the size of the Hall and make it more deliberative, with no desks, thereby requiring Members to debate or listen to

increased expense weight. If we want proper representation of the National Legislature, but let it be for our American objects, chairman of the 70 per cent of our cent upon other direction, and nation of the people [Applause.]

Mr. HAY, Mr. man from Missouri

Mr. CLARK of Representatives has the legislative body represented. Gr like 40,000,000, b only real objecti has ever been in ceedings here. \$ to the large men be charged up t about the confus this House who c not hear they ge is a great uproar is to be obviated. Hall in the nex down one-third a speak, and the d largely done awa tleman from Ke gentleman from arguments can n man from Mass proposition was are not fit to go but that is exa superior class of it is the business fellows at home.

As a matter educated up th That would be laughter], and it is the business has been—to re on every import have to guess a doubt about it.

