

Resolutions adopted at an Executive Committee meeting of the State Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia, Aug. 17th, 1911.

Whereas, The State Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia believes that the pioneer suffrage workers acted wisely in organizing the National-American Woman Suffrage Association along state lines; and that at this important crisis in the work suffragists should be bound together more closely rather than scattered,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

First; That the State Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia is in favor of the retention of the constitution as it now exists, with such conservative changes only as will add to its effectiveness without altering the general plan, and requests its officers and delegates to the National Convention at Louisville to oppose the proposed new constitution as a whole. Second; That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each State President with a request that she carefully examine both the old and new constitutions and bring the question before her Executive Committee to consider,

1st. Whether it is wise to substitute for the present state auxiliaries to the National Association, local organizations having fifty or more members, "which local organizations shall decide what shall constitute bona fide membership";

2nd. Whether the provision as to a large and unwieldy Advisory Council, consisting of presidents of all local auxiliaries, is practicable;

3rd. Whether the requirement that the General Officers shall have ten meetings a year does not restrict the choice of such officers to a limited territory on account of the expense involved in holding such meetings;

4th. Whether it is advisable to give to the General Officers the power to decide what standing committees shall be appointed, instead of naming such committees in the constitution; and

5th. Whether the entire trend of the proposed constitution is not towards "Centralization versus Nationalization."

Ans. ^{to} 1st Very unwise and liable to disrupt state associations

Ans. ^{to} 2nd Impracticable

Ans. ^{to} 3rd It certainly would restrict the choice of officers to those residing within a territory close to head quarters. I am opposed to it.

Ans. ^{to} 4th - Unadvisable. Constitution should name ^{such} committees.

Ans. ^{to} 5th. Decidedly, yes. The National character of the whole association would be destroyed

E. M. Roebuck

Please answer the five questions by number to Laura Clay. I am sending to each one of you the Woman's Journal of Aug. 5th, the supplement of which has both the present and the proposed constitutions in full. You had better keep this supplement for use at the Convention. My article on "Centralization versus Nationalism" is in the same issue. I consider the proposed revision revolutionary, and destructive of the Association and its objects as we now know them. The whole trend, as I see it, is to make "business" the leading feature, which is to be conducted by a little circle of officers, presumably all of them salaried, with the N.A.W.S.A. for a patron of "business".

[Feb 19, 1909]

Roll Call

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF ARIZONA

Council

Date

..... Bill, No.

| NAMES | Aye | Nay | Absent | Excused |
|---------------|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| Breen | | | | R |
| X Burns | | | | D |
| X Day | | | | R |
| Finley | | | | C. D |
| X Goodrich | | | | D |
| X Hampton | | | | D |
| Morgan | | | | D |
| X Norton | | | | D |
| X O'Neill | | | | D |
| X St. Charles | | | | D |
| Weedin | | | | D |
| Hunt | | | | D |
| Mr. President | | | | D |
| Totals | | | | |

[Feb 19, 1909]

Roll Call

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF ARIZONA

House of Representatives

Date

Bill, No.

| NAMES | Aye | Nay | Absent | Excused |
|-------------|-----|-----|--------|---------------|
| Bailey | | | | Cochise |
| Bray | | | | Yavapai |
| Bourne | | | | Pinal |
| Coalter | | | | Cochise |
| DeSouza | | | | Mariupai |
| Doan | | | | Pinal |
| Duffy | | | | Maricopa |
| ✓ Gibbons | | | | Speckle |
| Hall | | | | Yavapai |
| Hightower | | | | Yuma |
| Hogwood | | | | Pinal |
| ✓ Merrill | | | | Graham |
| Moore | | | | Pinal |
| Morris | | | | Yavapai |
| M'Cormick | | | | Gila |
| ✓ Pace | | | | Graham |
| ✓ Peterson | | | | Navajo |
| Reed | | | | Mariupai |
| Roberts | | | | Cochise |
| Shaw | | | | Pinal |
| Sutter | | | | Cochise |
| Tobey | | | | Mojave |
| Woolf | | | | Mariupai |
| Mr. Speaker | | | | West Mariupai |
| Totals | | | | |

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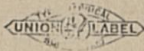
c Dec 17, 1910

==== COLORADO =====

INDIANA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

ANTOINETTE D. LEACH
STATE ORGANIZER

—
SULLIVAN, INDIANA



==== UTAH =====

WYOMING

IDAHO

and Washington

Nov. 1, 1912

STATE OF INDIANA,)
) SS:
COUNTY OF MARION.)

Before me, the undersigned Notary Public, personally appeared Mrs. G. M. Henderson, Secretary Womans' Franchise League of Indiana, and certifies that the following list of names are the names of persons known to be members of the Womans' Franchise League of Indiana.

G. M. Henderson

Secretary,

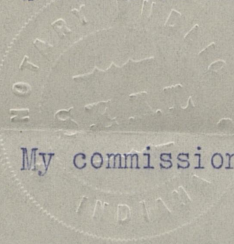
Womans' Franchise League of Indiana.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1912.

Maud Arnold

My commission expires Jan. 19, 1913.

Notary Public.



Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 1, 1912.

Elwood, Indiana.

1. Mrs. Virginia Jones,
2. " Harry Sullivan,
3. Mr. Robert Sellers,
4. Miss Mary N. Baker,
5. Mrs. Susan Alverson,
6. Mr. Harry Sullivan,
7. Mrs. O. W. Coxen,
8. Mrs. Elmer Cox,
9. Miss Florence Wattles,
10. Mr. A. H. Peith,
11. Mr. Henry Becker,
12. Mr. Orville J. Hutchinson,
13. Julia M. Mills,
14. Mary E. Cox,
15. Mrs. King.

Richmond, Indiana.

16. Mrs. S. W. Traum, 20 S. 13th St.
17. Miss Harriet Thompson, 1057 Main St.
18. " Esther G. White, 110 S. 9th St.
19. " Cordia Simpson, 1950 Main St.
20. " Elizabeth Thomas, 1417 N. C. St.
21. " " Foulke, Spring Grove.
22. Charles Druitt, 38 S. 13th St.
23. Mrs. Paul Ross, 32 S. 22d St.
24. " M. F. Johnson, 103 N. 10th St.
25. D. F. Scherb, S. 6th St.
26. Mrs. Henry Scherb, 532 S. 6th St.

Richmond Contd.

27. Miss Frances Robinson, 316 N. 11th St.
28. " Nora Robinson, " "
29. Mrs. E. H. Mendenhall, 19 S. 7th
30. " Wood,
32. " Martin,
33. Miss Alice Moorman, 122 S. 16th St.
34. Mrs. Harry " 904 N. D. St.
35. Miss Clara Graves, 307 N. 7th St.
36. " " Comstock, 109 N. 10th St.
37. W. K. Bradbury, 308 N. 14th St.
38. Miss Sarah Morrison, S. 16th St.
39. Mrs. Roscoe Kirkman, 300 Pearl St.
40. Gertrude T. Hill, 33 S. 18th St.
41. Miss Margarite Hill, " "
42. " Alice W. Hill, " "
43. Mrs. Robert Hopkins, 110 N. 5th St.
44. Miss Edith Moore, W. 5th St.
45. " Cassie Peece,
46. " Ada Woodward, N. 15th St.
47. " Elizabeth Williams, 215 N. 6th St.
48. " Margaret Mooney, N. 13th St.
49. Mrs. Martha E. Parry, 2221 Main St.
50. " Katherine Fisher, 2221 Main St.
51. " J. W. Corwin, 1224 Main St.
52. Miss Lulu Gans, 1300 Main St.
53. " Edith Tallant, (moved from city).
54. Mrs. Harry Stillinger, 1816 Main St.
55. Miss Laura Gano, Earlham Place,

Richmond, Contd.

56. Mr. Wilfred Jessup, 50 19th St.
Crawfordsville, Indiana.
57. Mary H. Krout,
58. Elizabeth Winlet,
59. Florence E. Newlin,
60. Hattie B. Hall,
61. Martha H. Griffith,
62. Annie Imel Nickell,
63. Josephine T. Thomas,
64. Lillian Blair,
65. Laura E. Kirkpatrick,
66. Frances Westfall,
67. Helen C. Lambert,
68. Enola B. Peyton,
69. Lucy A. Cowan,
70. Elizabeth L. Cowan,
71. Ethel V. Scott,
72. Mary E. Blair,
73. Susan K. Barcus,
74. Emma A. Sidener,
75. Nettie Wright,
76. Emma L. Clugston,
77. Charlotte C. Tapy,
78. Sallie N. Dwiggin,
79. Mary G. Iliff,
80. " C. Crane,
81. Clara M. Calvin,
82. Martha Coons,
83. Lavonia A. Miller,

Crawfordsville, Contd.

84. Hattie H. Severson,
85. Belle Hall,
86. Eva M. Booe,
87. Della J. Stoner,
88. Affa J. Blair,
89. Ethel R. McCain,
90. Margaret W. Talbot,
91. Anderson, Jennie
92. Andrew, Joseph A.
93. Atlass, Harry Mrs.
94. Balser, Anna K.
95. " Katherine
96. Bauer, Thomas
97. " " Mrs.
98. Bennewitz, Loretta
99. Blackburne, Helen R. Mrs.
100. Bidding, Katherine G. Mrs.
101. Boyer, Valley Virginia
102. Boyle, David Mrs.
103. Brown, Alice E.
104. Bruce, Elizabeth
105. Bryant, Alta Mrs.
106. Budy, Henry Mrs.
107. Budge, Isabella Mrs.
108. Burt, Thomas W. Mrs.
109. Caldwell, Lottie W. Mrs.
110. Dolman, A. M. Mrs.
111. Elliott, M. Deborah Miss

Lafayette, Indiana.

Lafayette Contd.

112. Ely, J. E. Mrs.
113. Erisman, Chas. Q. Mrs.
114. Evans, P. Mrs.
115. Frazier, D. Fenton, Mrs.
116. Fry, Laura,
117. Gatten, Mary
118. Golden, Helen
119. Gougar, John D.
120. Green, A. L. Mrs.
121. Greve, Fritz M. Jr.
122. Greve, Florence R.
123. Hawkins, Florence
124. Hilt, Gertrude
125. Hock, Genevieve
126. Howard, M. R. Mrs.
127. Jaques, Robert L. Mrs.
128. Keiper, G. W. Mrs.
129. Kencht, Fannie E.
130. Kennedy, Mary C. Mrs.
131. Kenneth, M. Mrs.
132. Laboree, Maud L.
133. Lahr, Ida
134. McConnell, Bert
135. McClury, Donald Mrs.
136. McMahan, Adah Dr.
137. McMullen, Mary
138. McQueen, Helen M.
139. McRae, Emma M. Prof.

Lafayette Contd.

140. Matlock, Jessie E. Mrs.
141. Marks, Lydia C.
142. Marks, S. E. Mr.
143. Mertz, C. M. Mrs.
144. Mueller, Nettie F.
145. Oppenheimer, L. Mrs.
146. Parker, Mary C.
147. Phillips, Jane
148. Pottlizer, Max Mrs.
149. " Julius Mrs.
150. Priest, John Mrs.
151. Pyke, Chas. Mrs.
152. Rosenthal, Henry Mrs.
153. Sackett, R. L. Mrs.
154. Samson, Nellie P.
155. Schamndel, Dr. E. A.
156. Sherry, Adelaide Mrs.
157. Shoemaker, Caroline
158. Smith, Mabel C. Mrs.
159. Snyder, Jessie Mrs.
160. Sobel, Bernard
161. " Nathan Mrs.
162. Stuart, Allison Mrs.
163. " T. Arthur Mrs.
164. Tilson, Francis Mrs.
165. Vater, Helen R. Mrs.
166. Vinton, Mary E. Mrs.
167. Wallace, Loretta M.

Lafayette Contd.

- 168. Weeks, Mary M. Mrs.
- 169. Willie, Mary Mrs.
- 170. Wilson, Adah

Vincennes, Indiana.

- 171. Mrs. Ida Zener,
- 172. " Chas. Bierhaus,
- 173. " Lloyd A. Johnson,
- 174. " Samuel Judah
- 175. " Thomas Palfrey
- 176. " Minnie Clarke,
- 177. " Henry Hall,
- 178. " Guy McJimsay,
- 179. " Hamel D. Hinkle,
- 180. " Stephen Spiker,
- 181. " Wm. J. Nicholson,
- 182. " John B. Wise,
- 183. " Sheridan H. Isaacs
- 184. " Ryder,
- 185. " Harvey Lucas
- 186. " Wm. Van Stone,
- 187. " J. G. Jones,
- 188. " Louis A. Meyer,
- 189. " M. K. Thomas,
- 190. " J. R. McJimsay,
- 191. " Stella Ritterskamp,
- 192. " Reep,
- 193. " Flora Curtis,
- 194. " J. Napier Dyer,

Vincennes Contd.

195. Miss Anna Wise,
196. " Ida Lusk,
197. " Helen Bierhaus,
198. " Marguerite Bayard,
199. " Zelia Tlocomb,
200. " Katherine Kessinger,
201. " Margaret McJimsay,
202. " Glass,
203. " Fowler,
204. " Ella Davidson,
205. " Martha Sonder,
206. " Margaret Creek,
207. " Helen C. Foote,
208. " Katherine McIlvain,
209. Mrs. W. G. Dyre,
210. " H. M. Parrett,
211. " Hugh Harding,
212. Mr. Louis A. Meyer,
213. " Wm. J. Nicholson,
214. " Harvey Lucas

Anderson, Indiana.

215. Mrs. W. B. Campbell,
216. " H. C. Durbin,
217. " W. C. Croan,
218. " J. W. Pence,
219. " J. B. Pearcy,
220. " W. W. Leib,
221. Miss Clara Sears,

Anderson Contd.

- 222. Miss Helen Benefiel,
- 223 Mrs. C. M. Line,
- 224. " M. C. Tousey,
- 225. " J. D. Roseberry,
- 226. " H. C. Stilwell,
- 227. Miss Merle Mooney,
- 228. Mrs. Clarence Smelser,
- 229. " O. E. McWilliams,
- 230 " Flora H. Milspaugh,
- 231 " E. M. Conrad,
- 232 Prof. J. C. Black,
- 233. Mrs. J. C. Black,
- 234 Miss Ella Lamberson,
- 235. Mrs. S. L. VanPetten,
- 236. " E. C. Toner,
- 237 Capt. F. B. VanPelt,
- 238. Mrs. F. B. VanPelt,
- 239. " I. E. May,
- 240. Miss Ellnora Decker,

Tipton, Indiana.

- 241. Mrs. Dan Waugh,
- 242 " M.V.B. Newcomer,
- 243 " Len Compton,
- 244 Miss Maude Pate
- 245 Mrs. W. R. Ogleway,
- 246 " Val Craft,
- 247. Miss Anna Wilson,
- 248. Mrs. J. D. Kleyla,

Tipton Contd.

- 249. Mrs. James Hammell,
- 250. " Lulu Hardy,
- 251. " J. P. Cochran,
- 252. " H. G. Read,
- 253. " Stella Gifford,
- 254. Miss " "
- 255. " Mary McArdle,
- 256. " Jessie Knee,
- 257. " Jessie Groves,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

- 258. Mrs. H. A. Asher, 1650 Ashland Ave.
- 259. Miss Minnie L. Bass, 3353 Broadway,
- 260 Mrs. Ida G. Belser, 45 The Blacherne,
- 261 " E. A. Bibbins, 15 The Wellington,
- 262 " Pauline R. Brown, 2014 Wash. Blvd.
- 263. Dr. Eugene Buehler, 416 K. of P. Bldg.
- 264. Mrs. H. B. Burnett, 1864 N. Penn.
- 265. " J. F. Barnhill, 1933 N. Delaware,
- 266. " Lawrence Chambers, The Stratford,
- 267 " Jocelyn Courtright, 3353 Broadway,
- 268 Margaret Clune, 3866 N. Delaware,
- 269 Mrs. T. C. Day, 1620 N. Meridian St.
- 270 Miss Mary Dickson, 1905 Ruckle St.
- 271. Mrs. L. B. Eubank, 933 State Life Bldg.
- 272. Miss Mary Gavin, 1004 N. Delaware St.
- 273. Dr. Rebecca P. George, 1205 Broadway,
- 274. Mrs. A. B. Grover, 1435 N. Meridian

Indianapolis Contd.

275. Helen R. Hand, 1209 Broadway,
276. Helen Hare, 4170 N. Meridian St.
277. Miss C. A. Harris, 270 Downey Ave.
278. Mrs. Isaac Halpern, 2233 Talbott Ave.
279. Mrs. G. M. Henderson, 512 E. 11th St.
280. Miss C. Hendricks, 907 N. Penna. St.
281. Rose Holman, 525 Holly Ave.
282. Mrs. Harry A. Kahn, 3655 Wash. Blvd.
283. Miss Amy Keene, Park Ave.
284. Mrs. Carl Keller, 2538 Talbott Ave.
285. " Lois P. Ketcham, 953 N. Penna. St.
286. Miss Mary King, 1940 N. Delaware,
287. " Della B. Kraus, 414 E. 24th St.
288. Mrs. C. O. Lowry, 2624 E. Washington St.
289. Mr. C. A. Matson, 946 N. Meridian St.
290. " Wm. A. Moore, 1727 Talbott Ave.
291. " and Mrs. Lynn Millihan, 1723 N. Meridian St.
292. Miss Mary McKay, 1243 Broadway,
293. Martha N. McKay, 1243 Broadway,
294. Dr. Robt. O. Alexander, 2101 N. Delaware,
295. Mr. R. Harry Miller, 1422 N. New Jersey St.
296. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Meier, 1222 Union St.
297. Mrs. J. H. Moffett, 3424 Central Ave.
298. Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, 1217 Broadway
299. Mary E. Nicholson, 1233 Broadway,
300. Mrs. Fletcher M. Noe, 2200 N. Capital Ave.

[May 1916]

IOWA EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

617 Fleming Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

Phone Walnut 3402.

Speakers

No. of Dist. Name of Organizer Permanent Dist. Address.

_____ *Miss Laura Clay* _____

Please fill out with exact address for each day in order that State Headquarters may reach you by telephone. Indicate your organization and speaking dates, giving place and time of meeting, also under whose auspices meeting is conducted.

| Days | Exact Daily Address | Time | Meetings | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------|----------|------|
| | | | Place | Kind |
| Sunday <i>28</i> | | | | |
| Monday <i>29</i> | | | | |
| Tuesday <i>30</i> | | | | |
| Wednesday <i>31</i> | | | | |
| Thursday <i>June 1</i> | | | | |
| Friday <i>" 2</i> | | | | |
| Saturday <i>" 3</i> | | | | |

Please return to 617 Fleming Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, in time to post on Monday of each week.

Sept 1918

PRESS BULLETIN
LOUISIANA STATE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
428 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE, A POLITICAL HITCHING-POST

From an obscure political possibility ten years ago, woman suffrage has become the political hitching-post towards which the dominant political parties are racing. In all the States where two well-defined parties exist, both the Democratic and Republican National and State Central Committees have gone on record in favor of "Votes for Women". The Michigan chairman, A.E. Stevenson, says: "Women are going to vote. You can't stop them. Why not meet them gracefully."

Louisiana women think it is time for Colonel Ewing, National Committeeman for Louisiana, and Mr. Lee Thomas, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to meet them gracefully, and to put the Democratic Organization's indorsement on the State woman suffrage amendment.

THE KAISER, THE WORLD'S ARCH ANTI-SUFFRAGIST

In the heyday of his power, the Kaiser defined woman's sphere as complete in "Kirchen, Kucken, and Kinder". When he entered on his world conquest of murder and rape, he enlarged these alliterative boundaries for womankind. His last deceitful utterances at Essen include in his "Imperial Thanks", women, and refer to "Industrial mobilization as without distinction of age or sex".

WOMEN RANGED WITH MEN FOR CIVILIZATION

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffrage leader, says: "Women have something to bring to the world which men do not possess. When women and men co-ordinate their energies and their different abilities for the betterment of the world, the work of making a good job of civilization will be largely realized".

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Louisiana women think it is time for Colonel Ewing, National Committeeman for Louisiana, and Mr. Lee Thomas, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to meet them gracefully, and to put the Democratic Organization's indorsement on the State woman suffrage amendment. A few months ago the English Government gave woman suffrage on the same terms as men. The German Government forbade their press to announce the fact. The latest dispatches report the German Imperial Vice-Chancellor Von Payer as regarding woman suffrage as vital, because "if equal suffrage does not issue from the Committee of the Upper House the Government will proceed to dissolution".

The Royal Air Forces of Canada will enlist women. The British Government may also employ women as aviators. Advices from "Over There" tell of a German machine brought down, in which the airman was a woman. Service knows no sex in this war.

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[Sept 1918]

PRESS BULLETIN
LOUISIANA STATE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
428 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOT A DEMOCRAT.

Says the Hammond Sun: "The Fathers' say this nation is a democracy of, for, and by the people."

The Sun indorses this definition, because its editors, being Democrats, believe in "Votes for Women". Since women are a part of the whole people, a man who is not in favor of woman suffrage is not a Democrat, according to the definition of the "Fathers".

IS IT FAIR?

The Winnsboro Reporter says: "Women have been called more and more into the larger activities, which have increased their responsibilities, and increased responsibilities have developed their capacity for service, and who will say they are not doing their part nobly and efficiently." "Is it fair", asks the Reporter, "To accept the fruit of their labor, and deny them a voice in its direction?"

HER TITLE TO VOTE

"I pay tribute in money and flesh, and I am entitled to vote."

She was a woman of sixty-five years, returning from her work in a factory of New Orleans, who had taken refuge from a rainstorm in the headquarters of the La. State Suffrage Association. On being asked if she believed women should vote, she replied:

"Yes, I pay tribute every week of 25 cents to the Red Cross and \$1.75 to the W.S.S. Three sons are in the trenches, and the 18-to-45 year draft will get my last son. I am glad to give them, but the government that takes them owes me something for my tribute."

This is simon-pure democracy, and any man in Louisiana who votes against the woman suffrage amendment November 5, and is willing to take tribute from American women, is as much an enemy to our principles of government, as the Hun, who, under German autocracy, is fighting to destroy them.

THE MOST APPEALING SIGHT IN THE WORLD.

Hoover says: "There is no sight in the world that would appeal to the American heart like that of literally millions of women doing all the work of getting in the harvest while their men are at work in the shops or driving back the Huns."

The best way for the American heart to express this appreciation is for the American head to recognize that women feeding the armies is equally as important to government as men fighting the Huns. In both the great republics of the United States and France, women have not been granted equal rights in government, although "Liberte, Fraternite, Egalite" and "Equal rights for all and special privileges for none" should know no sex in Democratic application.

In Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Michigan the men will have an opportunity, Nov. 5 to add these four States to the 14 others that are true democracies. On Nov. 6, we will know whether Mr. Hoover has gauged the American appeal to the heart correctly, and equality of service been given the equality of opportunity, which a 100% American can not refuse.

Sept 1918

PRESS BULLETIN
LOUISIANA STATE SUFFRAGE ASS'N.
426 CAMP ST. NEW ORLEANS.

PRACTICING WHAT WE PREACH.

President Wilson has expressed as his opinion that the passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment by the Senate "was an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy". This is a polite way of expressing that the United States had better practice what it preaches about a government by consent. The submission of a Federal Amendment by no means insures it becoming the law of the land, but it will make it an issue that no State can ignore. Louisiana is the first Southern State to submit the question to the voters. Arkansas and Texas Legislatures conferred Primary Suffrage without submission. This is no time for Louisiana to adopt a "dog in the manger" attitude. A choice has to be made and let us lead the South by adopting States' Rights' suffrage as the best solution of the Southern problem.

A WOMAN DIPLOMAT

Professor Caroline Ellen Furness a distinguished suffragist has been selected to proceed to Japan and make known to the women of that country and to its statesmen just what the aims of the United States are in this war, and what women are doing to help win the war. Her message from our aims is to "make the world safe for democracy". Hope she has not heard of the status of the women of Louisiana in the Council of National Defence, who cannot be represented by a woman, but must have a man act as chairman because of that clause in our Constitution which forbids any but qualified electors to serve on official boards. Men of Louisiana, stamp out all these injustices by "Votes for Women" on November 5.

SUFFRAGISTS AND PACIFISM.

Canada, says the N.Y. Tribune "has passed a law enfranchising the women relatives of soldiers, and thereby obtained an overwhelming vote against pacifism and all its works". Anti-suffragists are always warning against woman suffrage at this time because women are for peace at any price. Louisiana men need have no fear on that score from Southern women. The record of Southern women is unassailable in the Civil War. No sacrifices, no suffering were too great as long as hope existed for winning what they felt was a righteous cause.

WHAT GRACE KING WANTS TO KNOW.

Louisiana is proud of her historian, Grace King. Here is what she asks about woman suffrage, which she defines as the most elemental right of modern political life.

"Are the women of the South to be given a bill of divorcement from their states?" "Are they to be cut off from their ancestral traditions and their heritage of party affiliations?" "Are they to be put forth into that No Man's Land in each State where negroes foregather and vote--the political hunting-ground of foundlings and waifs?" "Are they, in short, to be given the suffrage of a Federal Amendment (as the negroes were given it) and not receive it nobly, freely, openly from the hand of the State?" "What clause in our Constitution these questions will be answered by the men of Louisiana Nov. 5. Men of Louisiana stamp out all these injustices by "Votes for Women" on November 5.

Sept 8

[Sept 1918]

PRESS BULLETIN.
LOUISIANA STATE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
428 CAMP ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

100% AMERICAN.

In our human economy, certain tests and reactions thereto indicate normal or abnormal conditions. The thermometer registers temperature; certain chemical and mineral reactions are safe gauges for recognizing diseased conditions. So likewise, the best test of belief in a government by consent is proven by a vote. A 100% American believes in a government of, for, and by the people. And women are people.

ORGANIZED LABOR FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

One of the tenets of organized labor is "Votes for Women". The first practical application of equal pay for equal work to women workers is to the credit of the Typographical Union. Straws show which way the wind blows, and the demonstration which greeted the "Votes for Women" banner, upheld as the marchers went by the headquarters of the La. State Suffrage Association, Labor Day, was a happy augury for November 5.

STILL ASKING.

When Margaret Fuller, the peer and friend of New England's group of America's immortals, asked Horace Greeley to advocate woman suffrage he showed his contempt for woman's executive ability by replying, "When you can show me a woman who can bring a vessel around Cape Horn, I will become a woman suffrage advocate." He thought he had demanded the impossible. A few weeks after this conversation, a woman entered Boston harbor, having sailed from San Francisco with her husband, the Captain, who died en route. She accomplished the supposed nautical impossibility.

To-day, the country is asking the service of women as farmers, mechanics, nurses, doctors, munition workers, mine workers, yeomen, gasmakers, bell boys, messengers, conductors, motormen, army cooks, telegraphers, ambulance drivers, aviators, and is getting it. The women are asking for their vote. Will they get it.

IS IT MERE CHANCE?

In the Spanish-American War, Wyoming led the United States in the highest percentage of literacy in her enlisted men. In the present war, according to the report of ADJ-GEN. CROWDER, the regiment having the greatest number of physically perfect men is from Wyoming. The natural inquiry to make is, wherein does Wyoming differ from the other States; and we learn that for fifty years the women of that State have voted, and that the educational and moral standards for the protection of youth have been in the hands of men and women as they should be; and the standards of human betterment rate higher than where men alone have controlled.

[Sept 1918]

PRESS BULLETIN
LOUISIANA STATE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
428 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

VISUALIZING STATE SUFFRAGE

The Louisiana Suffrage Campaign Committee believes that the best argument it can present is to show the suffrage map and let the growth of woman suffrage speak for itself. Accordingly, it has voted to place in every community a map showing where women vote on equal terms with men--where they have almost full suffrage as in Illinois--and primary suffrage as in Arkansas and Texas. It believes that every man that sees that map will realize that woman suffrage is inevitable, and his duty now to vote to keep suffrage under State regulation, and not encourage the ratification of a federal amendment by his policy of opposition or indifference.

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MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

Probably no expression has been so widely adopted as this immortal phrase coined by the President to convey America's "Reason Why" for entering the world war. It arrays the "Divine Right to Rule" ideal of the old dispensation against the "Rights of Man" ideal of modern conception. Men of the American Revolution died that the ideals of the Declaration of Independence might become real; men are dying to-day to extend those ideals to foreign nations; woman suffrage is necessary for their application at home.

No doubt it is a realization of this inconsistency that has made the President champion the submission of a federal amendment in order to bring the issue to the States, and remove the blot from America's escutcheon of maintaining within the nation women as a subject class. Do the men of Louisiana realize that if they vote against Louisiana women getting their ballot, they give their sanction to American hypocrisy masquerading under the title of American Democracy?

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WOMAN'S PLACE, THE HOME.

"Woman's place, the home" is still offered as an excuse for women not being allowed to vote. Yet, where would be the Army of the Allies, if the women of the warring nations had acted on that advice instead of standing "manfully" in the ammunition plants, and providing the wherewithal to fight the common enemy. Where would be the "Army of Industry", which in certain branches is recruited entirely from women, had these women followed the advice of the woman-in-the-home opposition and become burdens on the State for support. A part of the development of the political democracy ideal includes an industrial democracy. In America, the census of 1910 gave 9,000,000 wage earners. It is safe to estimate under the war stimulus double that number. Their removal would bring trade paralysis. An American square deal demands that those women wage earners be armed with the ballot in order to command the power to regulate their hours of labor and wages. In Louisiana, voting men have an 8 hour day, while non-voting women have a 10 hour day. Facts speak for themselves.

Preamble a part of the Constitution
Martin v. Hunter's Lessee,
1 Wheat, 304.

McCulloch v. The State of
Maryland, 4 Wheat, 316.

A.D. 1875: Minor v. Happersett,
21 Wall, 178.

The question involved in this
Bill has not been decided in
this celebrated case or elsewhere.

"The question is presented
in this case whether, since
the adoption of the fourteenth
amendment, a woman, who is
a citizen of the United States
and of the State of Missouri,
is a voter in that State, not-
withstanding the provision
of the constitution and laws
of the State, which confine
the right of suffrage to

men alone. From the o-
pinion we find that it
was the only one decided
in the court below, and it
is the only one which has
been argued here.

The fourteenth amendment
did not affect the citizenship
of women any more than it
did of men. In this particular,
therefore, the rights of Mrs. Mi-
nor do not depend upon
the amendment. She has
always been a citizen from
her birth, and entitled to
all the privileges and im-
munities of citizenship."

After quoting Art. I, Sec. 2 of
U. S. Constitution, the court says:

"It is not necessary to in-
quire whether this power
of supervision thus given
to Congress is sufficient

to authorize any interference^{3.}
with the State Laws prescri-
bing the qualifications of
voters, for no such interfe-
rence has ever been attempted.
The power of the State in
this particular is certainly
supreme until Congress
acts"

"Being unanimously of
the opinion that the Con-
stitution of the United
States does not confer the
right of suffrage upon
any one" etc. (This expression
is qualified and explained
in Ex Parte Yarborough)

Ex Parte Yarborough, 110
U. S. 557, 28.

[Feb 19, 1912]

STATE OF MARYLAND, CITY OF BALTIMORE, To Wit:

This is to certify that the State Equal Franchise League of Maryland, is composed of nine affiliated Leagues, with a total membership of five hundred and forty-eight paid members, and five hundred and sixty-four enrolled members.

L. C. Gray, Field Secretary

Subscribed and sworn to before me this nineteenth day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and twelve.

Francis J. Dawson
Notary Public.

*My Commission
Expires May, 1912.*



The Protest of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore
against the Legality of its Expulsion from the Maryland State
Woman Suffrage Association.

On June 18, 1910, a meeting of part of the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Woman Suffrage Association was held, no notice to attend the meeting having been received by the three members of the Equal Suffrage League.

Art. 4, Section 1 of the State Constitution states:

"The elected officers, together with the Vice-Presidents, and the Chairmen of State Standing Committees, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association."

At this meeting the following minutes were adopted, and signed by one proxy and twice by two members of the Committee, one of whom was not present:

(1) Extract from the minutes of the Maryland State Woman Association of June 18, 1910:

"After conscientious consideration, it was voted that the Equal Suffrage League should no longer be considered a part of the State Body; and the following resolutions were passed giving some reasons for such action:

Whereas, the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore City has, since its organization, manifested no interest in or desire to fulfil any of the obligations of a local club to the state association, and has assumed the prerogative of the said State Association; and

Whereas, the said Equal Suffrage League is interested in, and is assisting clubs organized in the interest of Woman Suffrage in Maryland, said clubs not affiliated with nor auxiliary to the aforesaid State Association:

Resolved, that the said Equal Suffrage League shall be from the date herein named, and heretofore specified, no longer a recognized part of the said State Association."

| | | |
|----------|------------------------|--|
| (Signed) | Emma Maddox Funck, | President |
| | Julia F. Abbott, | Vice-President |
| | Mary Badders Holton, | Treasurer |
| | Gertrude R. Dove, | Auditor |
| | (per Annie Melvin) | |
| | Mary Badders Holton, | Member of the National Executive Committee |
| | Emma Maddox Funck, | |
| | Mrs. Edward S. Dawson, | Pres. Balto. City W.S.C. |
| | Emma S. Abbott, | " " Co. " " " |
| | Laura Augusta Edwards, | Chairman of Press Work |
| | Edna A. Beveridge, | " " Education |
| | Etta H. Maddox, | " " Legislation |
| | A. W. V. Davenport, | " " Resolutions |
| | Mary E. Pesch, | " " Church Work |
| | Ethel S. Warfield, | President Junior Club |

Art. 6, Section 2, By-Laws:

"The Executive Committee shall hold one meeting preceding the opening of each Annual Convention and the decisions reached by the Executive Committee at such meetings shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business meetings of the Convention."

A copy of these resolutions was not sent to the President of the Equal Suffrage League until September, 1910, and on October 5, she replied as follows:

Baltimore, Oct. 5, 1910.

To the Officers and Directors of the Maryland
State Woman Suffrage Association.

Ladies:-

The resolutions sent to the Equal Suffrage League dated June 13, 1910, reached me in September and were presented to the Board of Directors at its first meeting, October 3.

In reply we would state that having paid our dues, there is

nothing in the State Constitution to justify the action of your Board.

The statements contained in your resolutions are denied by us, as we have always felt a strong interest in the State, and have not organized Clubs or in any way acted against the interests of the State Organization, but on the contrary, have frequently asked for co-operation.

We therefore still claim our position as a Club belonging to the State Organization, not only for the above reasons but because we have been given no hearing, nor do we consider that any club can be expelled from the State organization by its Executive Com., but only by a vote of the delegates from the whole state and for other reasons than those given.

In the interests of suffrage which demand the broadest sympathies and widest co-operation on the part of those who represent the cause, we hope that this matter can be quietly settled by a conference between the two boards, and for this request we ask a prompt reply. We feel that minor differences can be easily adjusted and at the approaching annual meeting we claim our place as a State Club.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Elisabeth King Ellicott,

President of the E.S. League.

The conference requested by Mrs. Ellicott in this letter was refused. On October 28, the Treasurer of the Equal Suffrage League offered the dues for six hundred members (600) to the State Association and they were refused. To the State Annual Convention of 1910, the Equal Suffrage League appointed twenty-four delegates who went to the Convention and offered credentials which

were also rejected on the ground of the action of the Executive Committee, June 18, 1916. Debate was refused and the President declared that there was a majority vote to sustain the ruling of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Ellicott was then given five minutes to make the following statement:

The protest of the Equal Suffrage League against the Resolutions of the State Executive Committee expelling it from the State Organization.

The Equal Suffrage League begs to express to this body the following reasons for claiming its representation at this annual meeting of the Md. Woman Suffrage Association.

Although the technical and constitutional reasons are all sufficient, they are subordinate to the main fact that we are all women engaged in the effort to obtain the franchise, and as such should work together and amicably discuss differences of opinion. The ideal conception of a state organization is to provide a common ground of meeting and discussion for all state suffragists where different policies and methods can be compared with mutual benefit, and where the popular vote can decide on a common platform. It was with this end in view that the Equal Suffrage League joined the State Society, but during the past year, its leaders were taxed to the utmost by the rush of activity and enthusiasm which needed consolidation and organizing, so that of necessity it was not able to do more than attend to the important work on hand, although we looked forward this year to a period of co-operation with the State. The advantage of such co-operation is seen in the Md. Federation of Womens' Clubs whose constitution, while giving the widest liberty to individual clubs, only strengthens its platform by such breadth.

A careful examination of the state constitution of the Md. State Suffrage Association shows no reason why this happy condi-

tion should not prevail in our body, but it does show from the following reasons why the action of the State Executive Committee is unconstitutional:-

1. The Executive Committee which took action sent no notices to the President of the Equal Suffrage League as an ex-officio member of the Executive Board. See Art. 5, Section 2: The Presidents of all the auxiliary associations shall be Vice-Presidents, ex-officio, of the State Association.

2. The resolutions expelling the Equal Suffrage League were signed by one proxy and twice by three members of the Com., one of whom was not present.

3. There is no power given in the constitution for the Executive Committee to expel a club. This must be the action of the State Organization at the Annual Convention on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

See Article 6, Section 2

The Executive Committee shall hold one meeting preceding the opening of each Annual Convention, and the decisions reached at such meeting shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business meeting of the Convention. These constitutional points should have prevented the action of the Committee, but, in addition, the Resolutions were not forwarded to the Equal Suffrage League until nearly three months after they were passed and, when its Board courteously requested a conference in order to adjust any misunderstanding, the request was refused. The Board then referred the matter to the National body, as owing to the pro rata payment of dues to the National American Woman Suffrage Association each individual member is a part of the National Organization and can not arbitrarily be disbarred from this connection.

The National board has given full and sympathetic attention to

the situation and entirely concurs with the course we have taken. Having thus done all that it reasonably could to promote union, the delegates of the Equal Suffrage League claim their seats. It is, of course, possible for independent organizations to exist with little harm to their own activity, but universal experience points to the fact that only in union is strength. Maryland is a small state, the cause of suffrage is yet unpopular, we have arrayed against us the forces of political corruption, ignorance and prejudice, and the action of the State Executive has already given rise to opportunities for the opponents of suffrage to draw invidious conclusions.

Not for our own sakes, but on behalf of the women of Maryland we appeal to the good sense, to the unselfishness, to the devotion of women for this cause for which they are vowed, that the matter should be settled amicably and at once, in order that we may not only set a good example, but that no strength should be wasted in the battle before us.

Since the action of the Executive Committee was never brought up for action in the State Association, it was null and void; and the action of the Credentials Committee in rejecting the credentials of the delegates of the Equal Suffrage League, was unconstitutional and void, since the Constitution requires that every action of the Executive Committee must be ratified by the State Suffrage Association. It follows that the Equal Suffrage League is still legally a part of the State organization.

Immediately after the Convention the directors of the Equal Suffrage League sent a statement to National Headquarters and were advised by the officers to send their dues to the

National Treasurer. This was done Nov. 29 and they were informed that this act constituted them a part of the National Organization, but that the legality of the action of the State Society would have to come up at the National Annual Convention. They were advised to call the delegates and to form a State Society, not waiting for the possible delay until the National Convention.

These facts are presented to your honorable body in the belief that you will recognize:

1. The insufficiency of any just reasons for expelling a large body of women ardently engaged in suffrage propaganda, but the arbitrary will of a part of the State Executive Committee.

2. Even if there had been some minor technicalities violated, the refusal to readjust them by an amicable conference, and the policy of the Chair in refusing to allow the decision to be made by the delegates at the Annual Convention, is a miscarriage of justice and a serious drawback to the promotion of suffrage, which rests not only on co-operation and sympathy, but on the right of the individual to be heard and to recognize justice.

Since the date of these transactions the Equal Suffrage League, acting on the advice of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, formed the State Equal Franchise League of which the Equal Suffrage League became a part. The Montgomery County Club, having immediately withdrawn from the State Society in disapproval of its action, joined the State Equal Franchise League and The Just Franchise League of Talbot Co., a local County League, also joined. Since that time we have received various accessories to our numbers and are forwarding to you the request of the State Equal Franchise League to be admitted to the National Organization on the basis of its present enlarged membership. We therefore merge the claim of the Equal

we thought that this was a head quarter

Suffrage League into the request of the State Equal Franchise League to be admitted to membership as a State organization, altho we ask for a decision in regard to the legality of the action of the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Woman Suffrage Association.

The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1911.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FOR SUFFRAGE HERE

Johnson Advocates Self-Government in District.

AGAINST VOTE FOR WOMEN

Opposes Present System of Legislation for the Capital.

Chairman of House District Committee Expresses Progressive Views at Meeting of Brightwood Citizens' Association—Infers That Increase in City's Water Rate Will Meet Objection in Congress—Favors Public Hearings.

Representative Ben Johnson, chairman of the House committee for the District, last night, in an address before the Brightwood Citizens' Association, declared that he stood for the establishment of a real form of Republican self-government for the people of the District, with the full right of suffrage, and that he is unflinchingly opposed to women's suffrage. He also advocated the right of public hearing for the taxpayers on all matters that concern their interests, and voiced his opposition to the present system of legislation for the District and appropriations.

In speaking of the proposed increase in the water rates, installation of meters, and other proposals by the commissioners, he said that every member of the House had the right to raise an objection when a bill or appropriation came up for final consideration, and that some one would raise that objection. Whether it would be by himself he would not say, but he gave express assurance that the objection would be raised at the proper time.

The objection, Representative Johnson said, would be based upon the fact that the storm of protestants to the proposed new water rates had not been given an opportunity to be heard by the District committee—a right to which they were entitled, and no one had the power vested in him to take it away from the people.

Opposes Free Books to All.

Touching upon the school question briefly, Mr. Johnson made plain his opposition to free textbooks and other free supplies for the pupils of the public schools. He said that indigent children should be given free books, but that the community and the Federal government should not be asked to furnish free books to all children. He said he was glad to buy them for their children, but that their free was nothing but the generosity of a charity.

Mr. Johnson said the impression had gone forth that he was an enemy of government, woman, and child in the District. He explained that the impression had probably started from the fact that when he took the position of chairman of a District committee he had raised objection to the system he found in force in shaping legislation and making the appropriations for the District.

Taking up the one of self government, suggested in an address previously made by Louis P. Shornaker, president of the association, Mr. Johnson said:

"I believe it wrong to disfranchise the citizens of Washington. There are as many good citizens in proportion to your population as anywhere in the country. They should not only have a vote in the election of the officers that are to govern them and assess and collect taxes from them, but they should have a representative in Congress. I have never opposed this in Congress and will not."

"But when you assume the right of self government, you take with it a great responsibility. You cannot impose the educational and property restriction on suffrage. The Constitution of the United States will not permit it. The States of the South that have fixed an educational and property ownership right to enfranchise are based upon the constitution of those States. You have no substitution in the District."

Against Votes for Women.

"If you ever take on the form of self government, of the large population in the District only a small proportion of it will be voters, as the majority of your citizens are serving the Federal government and maintain citizenship in their home States to maintain their positions."

"In this connection I want to state that I would never consent to any woman voting here or elsewhere. If woman suffrage was operative in the South the Southern woman would not vote as she has been raised in an entirely different kind of atmosphere. But every negro woman south of the Mason and Dixon line would be at the polls and as a result the Solid South preserved by an unbroken Democracy would fall in pieces."

Touching on the question of trusts Mr. Johnson said that Democrats, Republicans, Populists, Socialists, and all alike wanted to rid the country of those organizations, but to secure such legislation the people of the country must come to the Democratic party. Then again referring to the question of self government in the District he said that while he favored such legislation, he would not introduce a bill for the purpose, but would aid in the passage of one.

Will Stick to His Course.

Taking up the general proposition that the Federal government should bear half the District government expense, Mr. Johnson said that he could find nothing in the law, organic or otherwise, that made any such provision. He pointed out that the organic act provided that after the estimates for appropriations are made they are to be submitted to Congress, and if after receiving approval Congress is to appropriate, it need give only whatever amount it has approved, and not any amount under the half-and-half principle. He said, however, that if it could be shown to him that there was a law on the statute books that provided for the half-and-half principle, he would favor the dual partnership.

Speaking of his record in Congress, he said that he had raised points of order against appropriations for the District government by reason of the fact that

they were irregular, not having come through the authoritative channel, the District committee, but through the three commissioners and the three members of the subcommittee on appropriations. He assured his hearers that he would continue to follow that course, in spite of any criticism.

Must Pay District Debt.

When Mr. Johnson made reference to the bonded indebtedness of the District he said that he stood for a strict enforcement of the law, and that this did not contemplate that the Federal government should pay any part of that debt, but that it should be paid in full by the District government.

For these and other reasons he said he had been heralded the enemy of the people of the District. In concluding, Johnson said he favored the increase of salaries of the commissioners to \$5,000. He closed with a warning to the people of the District against extravagance, saying it would arouse a public indignation that would be a menace to the present system of the Federal government paying half the expense of the government.

To the great surprise of all present Representative Johnson said that the mention of the police and fireman's new fund, on which he spoke at length Thursday night at Rande High School,