

FLYING SQUADRONS HOW THEY WORK

Empire-State Campaign Committee Sends Out Mobile Organization.

TO HELP LOCAL LEADERS.

Members of the Squadron Canvass Voters For Signatures, Form Clubs of Local Women to Carry on Suffrage Work and Hold Public Meetings on Streets, in Churches and Before Clubs and Other Organizations.

One of the interesting chapters in the history of the campaign for woman suffrage in New York in 1915 is the story of the "flying squadrons" sent out by the state by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Empire State campaign committee.

The work of the squadrons is varied. The members canvass the voters for signatures to the little yellow printed slips which attest a favorable inclination toward votes for women; they hold women's meetings and form clubs of local women to carry on the work for suffrage in that vicinity after the squadron has passed on; they do press work, getting all the publicity possible for the enfranchisement of women in the columns of the local newspapers; they hold street meetings; they speak in the churches, at the movies, before every club and organization of men or women to which they can gain access, making sometimes three and four speeches a day, one day after another.

"Some work? Yes, but work of the kind that counts, work that pays, for you feel as if you are hearing the heartbeats of the people, and you know that the vote of the up-state men is going to be given to the women this fall." So the suffragist worker tells you.

"How do you know it?" you will ask. Because these men will tell you it is. They come to hear you speak on the steps of the country store or on the village square, and after your speech is over they crowd around you and ask questions or discuss your arguments shrewdly and cannily, so that you are fortified with material for many a future speech, and they sign your preferred yellow slips with calm deliberation, but with a conviction that makes them as valuable in your eyes as gold certificates.

This plan of sending out the "flying squadrons" is democratic work, meet for the great democratic movement for the enfranchisement of women it is helping along. You do not exactly leave civilization behind you as you get into it, for you come in touch with some of the best and shrewdest minds of the country—with the people who are thinking things out for themselves; but if you are a child of luxury and insist upon finding your private bath awaiting you at the end of each day's journey, apply to this case the famous advice to the young men about to be married, and don't go.

One suffrage worker, good and true, who had never before worked outside of New York city, was dismayed when first sent on her country job.

"I must have my bath every morning," she announced, "and I don't want to get out of reach of my daily telegram from my husband."

The only comfort she received was the gibes of her fellow squadrons who assured her she would be lucky if she did not have to roost in the trees over night or stretch out on the floor of the station shed. Her very back looked the deflection she felt as she shouldered her roll of suffrage posters and marched to the fray. But she proved to be a soldier, for she made light of the hardships and at the end of the two weeks, reported the organization of three live clubs and fourteen villages and hamlets visited.

SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Female Voters Blamed For the Shortcomings of the Men.
Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court of Denver, writing in Harper's Weekly, says:

"It is true that there has been dissatisfaction, and I am ashamed to confess that I myself felt it here in Colorado. There was a general expectation that equal suffrage would usher in the millennium dawn. Out of recognition of his own failures, the average man felt that the women would achieve instant success, and when they failed to bring about every desired reform in the twinkling of an eye he growled dismally.

"Every criticism of equal suffrage has its base in this feeling. It is not that the voting woman hasn't worked wonders, but that she has not worked EVERY wonder. In many ways and many things she has many of the stupidities of the men, and for this we have criticized her. It is absurd when one thinks about it seriously, yet it is true. In all the laws that I have proposed, the reforms I have suggested, I have looked to the women of Colorado, and when defeat has been the portion of these measures it never occurred to me to blame the men, for we have fallen into the habit of expecting little of them. I suppose:

"Take the case of the Colorado coal strike. According to the opponents of equal suffrage, the women of the state are not only to blame for its commencement, but for its continuance. As a matter of fact, it was a man's war, and upon men only rests the responsibility for the rejection of conferences and the subsequent wretchedness. Yet it was women, and women alone, who gathered in mass meetings after Ludlow, and forced the governor to ask for federal troops in order that bloodshed might end.

"Like every state in the Union, practically, Colorado is without political machinery for the adjustment of industrial disputes caused by private control of natural resources and absentee landlordism. The voting men of Michigan and West Virginia and New Jersey and Massachusetts are not blamed for industrial war, but by some peculiar process of reasoning the voting women of Colorado are expected to end every strike.

"Women live in the same world with men and are exposed to the same influences of environment. It is idle to assume that they will spring into the political arena with all the civic virtues and excellences. There is this to say, however, they ARE more independent, they DO look upon municipal government as municipal housekeeping, and they WILL strike much of the cruelty out of laws and put a finer justice in."

A PURE FAKE.

Thomas Mott Osborne Repudiates Anti-Suffrage Interview.

An array of newspapers has come out within a few days of each other stating that Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, had declared against woman suffrage on the ground that it "would increase crime."

New, it seems that this story falls within the class of information which Artemus Ward said he hated to have. "I don't mind not knowing things," said he, "but I hate knowing so many things that ain't so." The trouble with the Osborne story is that it ain't so. A letter has been written by Mr. Osborne himself to deny the entire interview. He characterizes the incident as "faked up journalism."

"I wish to state that I never said anything of the kind; that the whole interview is imaginative, and I am credited with all sorts of expressions and ideas which are absolutely contrary to my views. I am not a suffragist, but as for suffrage increasing crime I think it is nonsense, and it is a pity that a paper which can report so well and accurately a meeting, such as the one in Mechanics' hall, will lend itself to such faked up journalism as this alleged interview."

ON THE FIRING LINE WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Two Thousand Women Working Day and Night For the Cause. One Hundred Thousand Volunteers.

Convincing the Big Empire State of the Justice of Votes For Women.

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.
No class of unfranchised citizens ever worked so hard for the vote as the women of New York are working. In no other state in the Union, and in no other country on the other side of the sea, where women have already received the vote, has there been so thorough going, so energetic and so compelling a campaign as the one now in progress in every county and hamlet of this state. No fewer than 2,000 women are at work all the time on the task of convincing the Big Empire State of the justice of "votes for women," while a poll of the women who are giving "part time" to volunteer suffrage work—making speeches, engineering publicity, getting out suffrage editions of newspapers—would run the number over 100,000. Meantime the liquor interests, big and small, threaten to fight the coming of woman suffrage as part of their campaign against prohibition. Leaders of political machines here and there are rumored to be preparing to pass the word along the line that votes must be cast against the woman suffrage amendment in order to keep the political machines in successful operation. Anti-suffrage organizations composed of women, and still others composed of men, are trying their battle against us as best they can. But the best spirit of the twentieth century, the faith and democracy, the confidence in progress, the belief in equality of rights of all human beings—these are the forces that have been enlisted in our campaign as in no other. As the days go on the forces are lined up more clearly. Progress upon our side and conservatism, fear and selfishness in opposition. It is a glorious thing to be part of the making of glorious history, and that is the lot of suffragists in the great woman suffrage campaign of 1915.

It takes a trip over the state to make one realize how widespread is suffrage interest and how varied are the suffrage activities in the great campaign now on in New York state. Canvassing is going on everywhere, street meetings are being held under the arc lights on every city corner and under the light of tallow candles in Japanese lanterns, in every hamlet. Teachers off on their vacations are campaigning while they rest. Women with big country estates at their command are campaigning while they entertain.

There is nothing too hard for the women to undertake. Every device of propaganda and publicity is availed of. The whole state is aglow with the suffrage color. The suffrage girl is trumpeting on billboards all the way from New York city to Buffalo. Every worthy influence that can be lined up for suffrage is being lined up. Every voter that can be reached is being talked to. During a recent trip up state I spoke at twenty-two county suffrage conventions, and at every one of these the reports showed how steadily the sentiment of the voters is swinging toward suffrage. Prominent men are coming out city by city and town by town with rousing testimony in favor of our amendment. Mayors, bankers, clergymen, farmers, enroll with us, speak at our meetings and give out pro-suffrage statements for the papers.

What is responsible for this mounting sentiment? What is back of it? First, the spread of the democratic ideal and the conviction that woman suffrage cannot be dissociated from that ideal. The suffrage movement has been inspired from the beginning by precisely the same motives as have forwarded similar movements among men. A desire for personal liberty in governmental matters; a feeling that an outrageous injustice is done the mothers of the race who are denied a voice in the welfare of their country; a conviction that our claim of a "government of the people" is a mere travesty when half are denied expression of their political desires; that the distinction of a sex is discrimination and common sense—these are the motives that impel women to seek the ballot, and they are but adaptations to women's case of the motives that have impelled men to seek the ballot throughout the history of the struggle toward democracy. Men of vision see this more and more clearly. They are learning to admit frankly that women are people, individuals. That admitted, the struggle for woman suffrage becomes only the old human struggle for the right to express an opinion at the ballot box. With that struggle all men of democratic persuasion are readily sympathetic.

The second weighty consideration that answers for the great growth of pro-suffrage sentiment is the object lesson given by suffrage itself. People who are afraid of the democratic ideal are not afraid of suffrage when they see how it works, and testimony as to how it works pours in from suffrage states. Anti-suffragists now and then catch a disgruntled citizen of a suffrage state, a defeated candidate or a

constitutional pessimist, and secure some private opinion hostile to woman suffrage. But such opinion is ridiculously futile as an offset to the pro-suffrage resolutions passed by the legislatures of suffrage states and the pro-suffrage testimonials freely offered by the governors, the judiciary and other prominent citizens of those states.

Baronin Prices.
Having heard that the suffragists of New York secured pledges of \$50,000 at a luncheon they gave, the anti-suffragists immediately fell into verbal fits and frothing at the mouth, called on heaven to witness that the "suff" had raised this tidy sum to buy votes from the superior sex in the great metropolis. The unabashed leader of a suffrage organization thereupon did some hasty computing and has announced that "if the fifty lures is thus used the gentlemen of the greater city will be forced to barter their ballots for the prodigious sum of 24 cents each. Such being the costly inducements held out to the public, it is not yet getting far over the fear that the lords of creation in their immediate vicinity will be lured to vote for the suffrage amendment in November in the hope of thereby providing permanently for all the future needs of their families.—Judge.

What the Antis Think of Women.
Since the days of Adam and Eve woman has been handing man an apple and occasionally a lemon. Woman has always been the first to kneel at the feet of false gods and the last to arise from the worship of idols. She is the slave of custom, the victim of sentiment and the prey of her own folly. It is she that is at fault for most of the sin and suffering in this world. When woman shares equally the responsibilities of life with man she can no longer say, "I told you so." When she surrenders the right to demur and the right to accuse has she not lost half of her kingdom? When women take life seriously what is there left?—W. D. Lewis, President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas.

Where Women Take Life Seriously.
The extension of equal suffrage to the women of Kansas has had immediate effect for good. It has impelled all political parties to include in their program and platform humanitarian projects and moral issues, which previously they had ignored. It has made a more careful selection of nominees. It is already having wholesome effect in cleansing the state of spoliators and is making for high ideals in both public and private life. Kansas is proud of her new citizens and appreciates the great part they are having in every movement which has for its purpose the betterment of the state. Very respectfully,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

The News \$1.00 per year.

WOMAN'S PLACE.

It Really Seems to Be Wherever She Can Do the Most Good.
In response to the call of the British government for women for "special service" in occupations usually carried on by men over 30,000 women had registered by the end of April. Six thousand of these declared themselves willing to work in armament factories, 4,000 in clothing industries, over 1,000 registered as shop assistants and 5,000 applied for clerical work. More than 4,000 applied for dairy work, gardeners' positions and various branches of agricultural work, and the government has offered to give the latter a fortnight's training in agricultural colleges, paying them meanwhile \$5 a week as a living allowance.

In addressing a meeting of the committee formed to encourage recruiting among employees in the wholesale and retail distributing trades of the country Premier Asquith reported that he had seen 3,000 or 4,000 women manufacturing shells in one of the largest engineering works in Newcastle. He pointed out that if good work could be done in an occupation so far removed from the normal activities of women it ought to be a far easier task in other trades. Prominent suffragists are urging the government to give the women the same pay as men received and also make some provision for them when the war is over and this special service comes to an end. They have received a promise that women employed on contract work for the government shall be paid the same piece rates as men, but are refused equal pay on the salary basis.

A regiment of women a thousand strong is quietly drilling at Liverpool. It is composed of soldiers' and sailors' wives. The government is planning to enroll these women as orderlies in the local hospital.

In Glasgow the experiment of employing a dozen women as street car conductors has proved so satisfactory that the transit committee has decided to have women fill all vacancies caused by men enlisting in the war. This one opening is expected to give occupation to about 400 women.

NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

ever receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in mature life. This is shown in so many pale faces, lean bodies, frequent colds, and lack of ambition.

For all such children we say with unmistakable earnestness: They need possession, and need it now. Let food elements to enrich their blood. It changes weakness to strength; it makes them sturdy and strong. No alcohol.

Scott & Bowne, Blood-Sold, N. Y.

WHICH IS TO SAY

A Moral in Per Cents Based on Anti-Suffrage Figures.

There Are Eleven Full-Suffrage States; There Are Thirty-seven Male Suffrage States.

A statement sent out by the organization interested in not getting votes for women recites among instances of beneficent legislation secured by ballot that twenty-three states have enacted workmen's compensation laws since 1911. "Only seven of them being suffrage states"—which is to say 63 per cent, nearly two-thirds of the full-suffrage states. Sixteen man suffrage states passed such a law, according to the same authority—which is to say just 43 per cent of the manhood suffrage states. The same statement makes the point that the first mothers' pensions law was passed in 1911, and that since then six woman suffrage states have adopted such a law, whereas twelve male suffrage states have done so. Which is to say that 64 per cent of the woman suffrage states are to be credited with this law as against 32½ per cent of the male suffrage states. (As a matter of fact, 100 per cent of the woman suffrage states have passed widowed mothers' pensions bills. But one is concerned here with anti-figures, not facts.)

"Eleven male suffrage states have equal guardianship laws, which is of particular advantage to women. Only seven suffrage states have been sufficiently interested to adopt such a law," continues the statement. Which is to say that 29 per cent of the male suffrage states have passed equal guardianship laws, while "only" 63 per cent of the woman suffrage states have adopted this law, "of particular advantage to women."

"Eight suffrage states," continues this same effort to show how much more quickly and surely women get what they want when they haven't the ballot to get it with, "make the age of consent eighteen, but ten male suffrage states have established this law." Which is to say that 73 per cent of the woman suffrage states have the law as against 27 per cent of the male suffrage states.

"MELTING POT" FOR SUFFRAGE MONEY.

Suffragists Bring Gold, Silver and Jewels to Help Raise Campaign Fund.

The "melting pot" has been a novel and popular means of raising money for the suffrage campaign fund. As someone said: "The whole melting pot plan fires the imagination. In Germany the women and children are bestowing upon the government all the copper and iron heirlooms of the land to be transferred into ammunition. But the suffragists here, like the matrons of the storied past, are fairly tearing from their fair arms and fingers and bodices the gold and silver ornaments which have adorned them in order to raise money to carry on their bloodless war. The sacrifice is splendid, and as the rings, brooches, chains, gold mesh bags and ornamental combs are tumbled into the melting pot these contributors to the cause cannot fall to feel the thrill of joy that is often the only recompense of true heroisms."

At the headquarters of the Empire State campaign committee, 303 Fifth avenue, contributions have come in most generously. The more attractive pieces of jewelry were sold, and the headquarters set up shop in a small way to give visitors an opportunity to make purchases. There were bargains for buyers, too, and consequently more money for the cause. Old silver bracelets and chains were there in plenty, and as for the silver napkin rings—well, suffragists say they are doing the world good by giving it an opportunity to get rid of all the old napkin rings.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Woman Suffrage and Child Labor as a Foreigner See It.

A distinguished Hindu nobleman, Prince Garath Ghosh, now in the United States, says apropos of Woman Suffrage: "The condition of the women and children shows that the men have not made good. Therefore something must be done, however desperate, to change these conditions." "In the United States out of 18,000,000 children of school age 6,000,000 never saw the inside of a school because they are sweating and turning their bodies into gold for somebody. That is something to think about, especially now, as the summer months are coming when the canneries will be in full swing. In the string bean canneries there was one case where the children were awakened early in the morning and did not go to sleep until 11 at night—nines and one-half hours work for children of five years of age and upward. They had no time to go to bed. They had to sleep on the crates. One little girl of six years of age was found asleep with an unstrung bean in her hand, ready to resume work the next morning. From the economic point of view, it seems to me that is one of the strongest arguments for woman suffrage."

THE TROUBLE WITH

BY ROSE YOUNG

In a little story with the title on it (pink being this suffrage color) Betty goes to this naïve question: "Now, I always say I can have my cake and eat it too. No, I don't want the vote? Nobody can blame Billy for the most of the minute. He who has to go to a man's world whether she wants to vote shouldn't have political brains should be kept indoors, in a quiet, dark room. The whole trouble with Betty is old time anti-suffrage inertia of the brain for woman efforts to form Betty's mind on her opinions on the suffrage movement as showing the deplorable ingenuity in obscuring her for Betty, but they are now dime as an answer to Betty's question, "Do I want it? To dig it out for herself. And begins digging it doesn't take long to dig through to—Yes!

CAN STOP THE BLOOD.

But Women Mustn't Be Fooled Use the Ballot.
"The women of all nations proved 'fit' for the franchise" is part of the present European speech recently made at an N. Y. Women in Serbia are being side with the men, they went on to say. "Englishmen stepping into the industries have always said women could. They are doing so in order men may go to war, and by the positions successfully, are running tramcars, omnibuses, as clerks, cleaning streets, etc. "German women, it is reported, helped to run the railroad trenches are the only place women have not yet gone to in men of those countries. But the side some stories of women fighting side by side with the men and brothers. And at all the women are nursing the wounded, making clothing for dieters and caring for the orphaning seems to be the only thing we women must stay at avoid."

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