Papers Rosa Manus
Inventarisnummer: 0088
Mrs. Call en
Rosa Manus
in den Ur
New Rochelle

Manus
inv. no 88
Carrie Chapman Catt en Rosa Manus. In 1923 te Parijs - terughomende van haar reis in Zuid-Amerika op reis naar het Int. Congres te Rome.
Mrs Call 's huis
le New Rochelle
maar niet nu niet
New Rochelle is een
villa-twintigste zoals
Buarn.
MORE NATIONS FAVOR HELP FOR EMIGRANTS
State Department Receives Six Acceptances; One Refusal

WASHINGTON, March 30--Six additional replies were received by the State Department today to the proposals for the creation of an international immigration commission, and the delegations of foreign countries mentioned below:

"Two of the replies had previously been reported as having come from Jordan and Egypt, and they were from Turkey, which confirmed that it would take no part in such a commission. They were from France, which repeated that it would take no part in such a commission, and from Japan, which said it was not interested in such a commission. The other two were from Bolivia and Paraguay. The Bolivian reply indicated a willingness to take part in such a commission, and the Paraguayan was taken to indicate a willingness to take part in such a commission, but with a reservation that it would only be after the international immigration commission had been established."

DENMARK, Republic Danish, March 30--Prime Minister Christian Storm and Premier of Denmark, Mr. Christian Storm, has indicated that Denmark would be interested in taking part in such a commission, but with a reservation that it would only be after the international immigration commission had been established.

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ELEGANTE IN ZEPHYR WOOL

This lady of position commands us in our table-manner meals. She selected the one with the same frock; yet, 500. The dress only, in gray or soft blue, 500. She praises, too, the same with same-making, 750. And the beautiful simple floss with a touch of fine shading, 500. Her pet from our April series of zephyr wool group seemed to favor all figures from size 34 to 64. Second Place, BERGDORF GOODMAN, 1400 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
2½ days in Bermuda
3½ glorious days at sea
ON THE
6 DAY
"Spotless Fleet" Cruises
BERMUDA
VOLENDAAM
APR. 25
65 up
Also APR. 2 and APR. 30
April 25th will be spent in the
United States or in the British
West Indies. Note by not
Missouri will be in the
by U.S. Government.

To order...
A Perfect Week-End

D海 desirable at the beachside.
A full-boarding electric
equipment, modern and at
prices that cannot be
Missouri will be in the
by U.S. Government.

Cafe Louis XIV

Tavernadlous at Cafe Louis XIV,
Brilliant French roush
"Incroyables du Bateau",
Near by for Sir in
Tobacco, Coffee and Drink
Duke Street, Soho.
PRESS IS EXHORTED TO REDOUBLE ZEAL

Stahlman Calls on Publishers to Extend Public Service as Best Reply to Rivals

PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED.

Changes in Wage-Hour and Security Laws Proposed—Palmer to Retire

James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, urged the press yesterday to give the highest type of public service to merit confidence and respect, and to bring its dollars, influence and enthusiasm to the task of regaining advertising revenues lost to less favorably endowed competing media.

The publisher of The Nashville
1939.

MRS. CATT ACCEPTS POST

Will Be Honorary Chairman of Women's Democracy Drive

In observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Presidential proclamation that officially established Mothers Day, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted feminist and suffrage leader, has accepted the honorary chairmanship of an appeal to the womanhood of the country to unify itself in a declaration supporting the basic principles of democracy "as it should be lived in every home in America" and to impart it to their children.

Mothers throughout the country will be invited to sign what will be known as the "American Mothers Declaration," it was announced yesterday. It is expected that at least 5,000,000 signatures will be obtained.

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg is chairman of the national committee of the American Mothers Declaration, which has opened offices at 60 East Forty-second Street. Arrangements are being made to distribute declaration cards throughout the country in department stores, florists, telegraph companies and through women's groups and civic organizations. The movement is non-sectarian and will make no public appeal for funds.
Dr. Carrie Chapman-Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and President of the Pan American Association for the Advancement of Women, is well known in every country where there is a feminist movement. For many years she was identified with the women's struggle for political equality in the United States of America, first as a disciple and associate of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Stone, later as Miss Anthony's chosen successor as leader. It was largely due to Dr. Chapman-Catt’s vigorous generalship and political wisdom that after a struggle of more than sixty years, the vote was won for the women of the United States August 26th, 1920.

Early in her career she saw the necessity of uniting the various national women's suffrage organizations into an international league, thus giving prestige, strength and publicity to the political phase of feminism throughout the world. It was in pursuance of this idea that she as President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association invited the first International Suffrage Conference to meet in Washington in 1915. As a result of this meeting the International Woman Suffrage Alliance was formed.

Dr. Chapman-Catt was elected President of the new organization and has been unanimously re-elected ever since, in spite of determined efforts on her part to retire from office.

As international suffrage leader, Dr. Chapman-Catt has literally sailed on every sea except the arctic and antarctic. She has visited every country in Europe except Russia, has traversed Africa, the Indies, the oriental countries and many isles of the Pacific. She has not gone as a tourist, but as a missionary crusader, and barriers of race and religion have yielded before her appeal to the common humanity of womanhood.

It has long been the desire of Dr. Chapman-Catt to visit the countries of South and Central America, but her life has been too full of the suffrage struggle in her own country of late years to let her realize this desire. Immediately upon the enfranchisement of women in the United States however, her thoughts turned anew toward the Southern Continent, and Mexico and Central America.

A long cherished project was realized when the State Department of the United States invited the Governments of the other American countries to send official delegates to a Pan American Conference of Women at Baltimore, U.S.A. in April 1922. A brilliant gathering of more than 300 of Latin America's ablest women assembled in this conference representing 24 Governments out of 24 invited. Dr. Chapman-Catt, as Secretary of State Hughes himself addressed this important gathering, and also the Ambassadors of Chile and Great Britain. A permanent organization (The Pan American Association for the Advancement of Women) was formed. After considerable hesitation, occasioned by her many other responsibilities, Dr. Chapman-Catt was persuaded to serve as its first President.

Dr. Chapman-Catt's first visit to the Latin American republics is not only the fulfillment of an ardent personal desire of many years, but it is a project favored by important and influential leaders of both American continents as strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two Americas, so happily furthered at the Baltimore Women's Conference.
The North American leader is a woman of exceptional energy and versatility, a brilliant speaker, accustomed to deal with great affairs in a decisive manner and with unfailing tact. Like most successful leaders, she has the power of awakening enthusiasm, but she has in addition a genius for directing this enthusiasm to practical ends.

Her life has been crowded with activities of a public character, chiefly concerned with the political emancipation of women all over the world, and with the cause of international peace. She is descended from pioneer North American stock, English and French, her ancestors being among the early settlers of New England and Canada. She was born in Wisconsin, spent her childhood and youth on a farm in Iowa, graduating from the University of Iowa, and afterwards taking up the study of law. Women lawyers at that time were almost unheard of, and her ambition to be one was not welcomed by her family. But she persevered and taught school in order to earn money to prosecute her legal studies. She was made Superintendent of “schools in a middle western city, changed her mind about becoming a lawyer, and married Leo Chapman, owner and editor of a paper. The death of her husband, two years later, was the occasion of her turning to journalism and lecturing on feminist subjects. A few years later she married George W. Catt, and the same year (1894) saw her make her first appearance at a national suffrage convention. From that time she has been identified with votes for women. The earlier leaders of the suffrage movement were propagandist crusaders, women of fiery eloquence and zeal. Dr. Chapman-Catt had the genius of organization and generalship, and it is to her statesmanship, more than to any other factor, that the woman movement in North America owes its political victory.

Dr. Chapman-Catt’s power to inspire trust and confidence stood the suffrage cause in good stead at the crisis of the movement in the United States. In 1913 the Baroness de Bazze, an “American woman who had made a fortune as publisher of Leslie’s Magazine, died, and when her will was opened, it was found that she had left her fortune to Carrie Chapman-Catt to be spent as she thought best served the advancement of the woman suffrage cause. The magnitude of the gift – it was about $1,000,000, together with its freedom from any restriction upon the recipient, caused a sensation. Immediately upon settlement of the estate, Dr. Chapman-Catt turned over the money to a committee of five representative and well-known women of the United States, with herself as Chairman, who have administered the fund ever since.

As a recognition of her eminent public services, the State Universities of Wyoming and Iowa in 1921 conferred upon Mrs. Chapman-Catt the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Chapman-Catt is the last of her remarkable group who led the woman suffrage movement in the United States. Like them she is characterized by indomitable will, resolute spirit, incredible capacity for work and healthy enjoyment in it. She is not afraid of dealing with large projects and is at her best when so doing. She is a woman of great parts, impressive presence and singular charm. A South American delegate to the Pan American Conference in Baltimore last Spring inquired of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League of Women Voters, who were the twelve greatest women now living in the United States. It was an interesting question, and in order to test public opinion, a questionnaire was sent out through the press. Public opinion was shaky about the last four of the twelve, somewhat divided upon the middle five, but practically unanimous on number one. Number one was Dr. Carrie Chapman-Catt.
Mrs. Catt said:—

"Our little group consisting of Mrs. Anita van Lennep of New York who was born and brought up in Chili, Miss Rosa Manus of Holland and I have come to South America to express to the women the greetings of millions of women the world around as instructed by the officers of their organizations. The women of this great and wonderful continent are just beginning the task of mobilizing all intelligent earnest women for the purpose of promoting a better educational, civil, social and political status for women.

"We have come to extend the hand of sympathy to these workers and to voice the invitation to South America of the women of all the continents to cooperate with the world's movements of women.

"We represent particularly the Pan American Congress of Women held in Baltimore last April under the direction of the National League of Women Voters, aided by the United States government. All but one of the twenty Latin American republics of South and Central America sent delegates to that meeting and it was there determined to urge the cooperation of the women of all these republics in a permanent woman's Pan American Union.

"I agreed to serve as president of this temporary organization and to visit the chief countries in South America in its behalf. We hope to find a country willing to invite women delegates from all the American to a second congress to be held in South America in 1924 when the organization may be completed. We have also to urge the men interested in the ethics of Pan Americanism to aid the organizations of women, for this is not a movement of women vs. men, but one of progressive men and women vs. conservatism which prefers to stand still.

"When it was announced that we would visit South America, the International Council of Women, the largest women's organization in the world since its federation of most women's organizations, begged us to represent it, also to urge the new organization to become its auxiliaries as well as the Pan American Union. We also represent the International Woman Suffrage Association with auxiliaries in 30 countries, of which I have had the honor to serve as president for 20 years. In 28 of the 50 odd independent countries in the world, women now vote on the same terms as men and these women voters invite such of the South American women as aspire to the complete emancipation of women, to join the movement.

"Thus we come to urge the conservative and advanced, the timid and the brave to join the movement which has a place for every woman of every kind. No conservative woman will be placed in a position seeming to espouse woman suffrage if she is not ready nor will any suffragist be expected to espouse the more conservative forms of work if she is unwilling to do so.

"The proposed organization is a federation of all kinds of women's organizations and the unifying power is tolerance, mutual respect and a common desire to advance the general status of women. Already the women of Brazil have led the way, as is appropriate in this most extensive of all the American republics, and we bring to them the especial gratitude and appreciation for their achievements, of the women of many nations.

"We look to South American leaders with their grace of mind, their zeal and enthusiasm, to not only equal the achievements of the women of other countries, but to excel them. We come prepared to like and admire South America and to go away its enthusiastic propagandists."
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Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT. (present address: 171 Madison Avenue, New York).

Born Charles City, Iowa; Carrie Lane.

At 14 began teaching school.

Earned money to pay her way through Iowa State College - entered at 16. Later earned more money as assistant librarian. Four years' college cost her father $100. In college she inaugurated a girls' debating Club.

At 20 she taught in High School, Mason City, Iowa.

At 22, appointed school superintendent of city.

Married Lee Chapman, Mason City, editor, helped him edit his newspaper. At his death a few years after, she became advertising solicitor on a trade paper - another innovation for women.

At 27, she decided to work for suffrage. Made her first appearance on national suffrage platform in 1890, spoke on the "Symbol of Liberty".

In 1890 she was married to George W. Catt.

Addressed United States Committee 1892.

In 1895, she headed a plan of work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association Committee, and addressed the annual convention in Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1900, she reported that as chairman of the organisation Committee, she had visited twenty states, travelled 13,000 miles, giving 51 lectures and sent out 10,000 letters. In this year she was elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Antony called her "the ideal leader".

In 1902, Mrs. Catt founded the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and was its president until 1923, when she resigned and was appointed Honorary President.

In 1909, Mrs. Catt organised the New York State Woman Suffrage Party on political lines. This same year she stumped Hungary and Bohemia for suffrage.

From 1913 to 1915, she organised and directed the New York State Campaign.

The United States Suffrage Amendment was won after a fifty years struggle.
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt (continued).

In 1917, Mrs. Catt instituted the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission the Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education, and the Woman Citizen, the only woman's political journal in the United States. In February 1917, at the first mention of America's entry into the war, Mrs. Catt called a meeting of executive officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association together in Washington to consider offering the services of the organisation to the Government in time of war. This was done and Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw were both sworn in to service as members of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, Dr. Shaw as chairman.

In 1918, Mrs. Catt, foreseeing suffrage for women as an immediate achievement, outlined a plan for a national and an international League of Women Voters. The National League became an actuality in St. Louis in the spring of 1919.
“The Real Mrs. Catt”

By Mildred Adams

THROUGH all the discussion of the twelve greatest living women one name reigned serene and undisturbed, appearing on almost every list, unquestioned and unchallenged. It was the name of Carrie Chapman Catt.

Known as “the brains of the suffrage movement,” president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for thirteen years, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance from its foundation in 1902 until last year, when she became its honorary president, honorary and acting president of the Pan-American Association for the Advancement of Women, she is famous all over the world. She has spoken on every continent and in nearly every country, and women in far lands to whom American words are unknown in meaning and difficult in pronunciation can say proudly, “Mrs. Chapman Catt.”

One can go on piling up her titles and honors till they reach the top of a mythical statistical tower, and still fail to know the real Mrs. Catt. The older generation of suffragists, working shoulder to shoulder with her, watched her develop through campaign after campaign. But to the thousands of women in the rank and file, and to the younger generation who have only to sit still and let Time bring them twenty-one years in one hand and the ballot in the other, she is a revered and heroic figure about whose hero myths are beginning to gather.

If she thinks of herself at all—and there are those who doubt it—it is not in those terms, not as a “Lost Star of the Pleiades” (a term which was recently applied in deepest admiration) but as a busy woman who gets a lot of fun out of the thick of things.

She has been in the thick of the things of two generations. Carrie Lane was born in Ripon, Wisconsin, just before the outbreak of the Civil War. Her parents were of sturdy American stock with a love for farming, and while she was still a small girl they moved into Iowa and settled on a farm. Here she grew up as a part of the busy country life, went to the district school, and graduated from the nearest high school when she was sixteen. Her father assumed that she was enough schooling for a girl, but young Carrie, leader of the then modern generation, made her own decisions. She felt her hungry mind in the Iowa State College, where she did four years’ work in three, and paid her tuition by working in the library. At graduation she again showed that she was the kind of girl that made the 1890’s ask idolately, “What is the world coming to?” She began the purely masculine study of law in a lawyer’s office. At the end of a year Mason City asked her to become the principal of its high school, and later its superintendent of schools.

The year 1885 brought her two events which at the time could not have seemed comparable in importance. She heard Lucretia Mott speak on suffrage, and she married Lee Chapman, a newspaper editor. The speech so impressed her organizer. Her first campaign was in South Dakota, among people who were too worn out with the struggle for food to waste any strength on such frivolities as a change in the social order. The experience changed her whole point of view. She decided that however much the right to suffrage was a matter of ethics, the winning of suffrage must be a matter of politics. Later campaigns vividly confirmed that conclusion.

In 1896 she married George Catt, a former classmate at Ames, who became a noted civil engineer. He was completely in sympathy with his wife’s ideals, and, what is perhaps more remarkable, with the work she was doing to realize them. All his life he encouraged her spirit, contributed to her causes, and urged her to greater effort. They made a success of married life under conditions which might well have discouraged less devoted people, for his business frequently took him in one direction while she was traveling for suffrage in another.

For the next twenty years Carrie Chapman Catt traveled from state to state, making speeches, directing campaigns, gaining the experience with parties, politicians and voters which went to make her a great leader. The early suffragists were propagandists rather than systematic organizers. By the early nineties Susan B. Anthony, then president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, realized that a new age was demanding new methods. Casting about among the younger workers for signs of a leader’s genius, she selected Mrs. Catt to be her companion on a prolonged speaking tour of the Southern states. At the same time the young suffragist was made chairman of an organization committee to formulate new plans and policies. The resulting work was so successful that when Miss Anthony retired in 1900 her inevitable successor was Mrs. Catt.

She served four years and retired to become the first president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which she had founded at Washington with five national branches. Now, that same alliance has thirty-eight member countries, of which twenty-six have given the franchise to women.

The death of her husband the next year left her alone, but she took his encouragement for the cause they both believed in. Despite that shock and the strain of uncertain health, she put through the formation of the National Women’s Suffrage Party of New York City. The
idea of organizing women on the lines of a political party, to work for emancipation, captivated the imagination of suffragists and the press the country over. Within two years the new organization had been generally adopted and the suffrage struggle had become not only a huge organized campaign but a laboratory for political education. Undoubtedly, the most brilliant conception contributed to the final victory in the United States than any other single factor.

In 1910 her health, worn by night travel, constant speaking and the strain of a hard campaign, failed so completely that after an almost fatal illness she was ordered to rest for two years.

The way in which she spent those years is characteristic of her: inability to rest or do nothing. Mrs. Catt set out on a trip around the world with Dr. Aletta Jacobs, the leader of the Dutch suffrage movement, to see what women were doing in other countries. The two women “rested” in a cholera epidemic in Palestine, where they were quarantined in an uncomfortable native quarters. They “rested” making speeches and listening to the grave and lengthy welcomes of native politicians and princes, visiting villages and traveling in primitive conveyances. They “rested” in a typhoon in the China Sea, living in tents on the beach and making a game of catching the loose possessions which tossed past them with the mad motion of the ship.

At the end of her “rest” Mrs. Catt returned to the United States and plunged back into suffrage work. It was an excited America, the very women who had welcomed her. The New York State suffragists claimed her immediately as their leader, and she became chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee in 1914. Hardly were their plans cleared and their state campaign under way when the National Association decided she was the only woman in the country who could plan and carry out a campaign which would result in the victory they all felt must be just over the horizon. New York state yielded her to the country’s need, and in 1915 Mrs. Catt became president of the National Woman Suffrage Association for the second time. Five years later the United States granted suffrage to the women who had been waiting for it for thirty years.

The end of the federal campaign and the hard fight for ratification left her exhausted in mind, spirit and body. Not only was there the sense of great emptiness which inevitably follows the completion of a job which has occupied a life. She was bruised by the strain of continuous work at highest speed, by the last-minute attacks, the futile lies and recriminations which burst like a final tirade on the weary heads of the leaders. She retired for two solid years of rest and relaxation.

Her retirement was as characteristic as her rest of ten years before. She went to her farm at Juniper ledge, and took up her old hobby, which had been a success in the depression. She read books and poetry. She went on horseback through an enormous pile of the most serious political and economic magazines. She read almost all the books and poems of the terms of her vacation. She read and learned, taking in references, storing up salient points. But at the end of the vacation the magazine, and the day of the campaign which interested her, went overboard. She had mastered all that made them important. Added to this ability, she has the rarer power of holding facts in a state of suspension till waiting till the picture is complete before making her judgment. She can do the same thing with people and nations, bringing the minds of one against the rights of another, and coming to clear conclusions for logical and definite reasons.

Mrs. Catt

(Continued from page 9)

Only her very good friends know the depth of affection and emotion which lie behind that serene exterior.

In the same way only her friends appreciate how complete is that sense of humor which is sometimes so devastating. It seems as though humor lay in her very eye, so that she perceives all things, even herself, colored with a glimmer of fun which is all that keeps them from being too serious or too tragic for life.

Perhaps more frequently than any other comment you will hear, “Mrs. Catt has the brain of a statesman.” That is based on several characteristics, some of them inherent and some the result of her own long training. A natural genius for information, and long discipline in the quickest way to get it and remember it, have given her an amazing ability to absorb vast quantities of facts, to digest them, and to draw upon them for deductions, authority and illustration whenever she needs them.

On the other hand she could look on board ship an enormous pile of the most important and economic magazines. She read and learned, taking in references, storing up salient points. At the end of the vacation the magazine, and the day of the campaign which interested her, went overboard. She had mastered all that made them important. Added to this ability, she has the rarer power of holding facts in a state of suspension till waiting till the picture is complete before making her judgment. She can do the same thing with people and nations, bringing the minds of one against the rights of another, and coming to clear conclusions for logical and definite reasons.