

Miss Laura Clay is the daughter of
Gen. Cassin's Mr. Clay, and his wife Mary
Jane Warfield Clay. She helped to organ-
ize the Kentucky Equal Rights Association
in 1888, and was its president for twenty-
four ~~successive~~ years; and for a number
of years was ~~also~~ ^{auditor} of the National
American Woman Suffrage Association. After
the enfranchisement of women, she was
~~elected~~ one of the four women delegates at
large to the ~~Democratic~~ Democratic National
Convention held in San Francisco, in 1920

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[1910]

measure, ~~fixed~~ ^{they are apt} ~~there~~ to call in Miss Clay's help. It was owing in part to ~~her~~ her plea before the Maryland Legislature that the right to practice law was granted to ~~the~~ the women of that State.

Through the courtesy of Governors Augustus E. Willson of Kentucky and Gov John L. Shieffoth of Colorado, Miss Clay obtained a hearing before the Conference of Governors in Louisville last December, and made an earnest appeal for woman's ballot, especially on the ground of the need for it on the part of the working woman.

I Miss Clay is highly esteemed by the members of the National Board, ^{from all sections} who have served with her through the campaigns of so many ^{arduous} years. One of them says: "~~For~~ ^{For} courage, honor and integrity, Miss Clay rises above the average level of human beings as the rock of Gibraltar towers above the sea. A strong thinker, an ~~an~~ able ~~speaker~~ orator, it is yet by something grand and granite-like in the quality of her moral nature.

the quality of her moral and religious nature that she makes the deepest impression upon her coworkers. They are compelled to respect her even when they ~~do~~ differ with her in opinion. ^{love} In time to come, when Kentucky makes up her jewels, the name of Laura Clay will stand high in the list of her historic worthies."

insert Perspective is lacking ~~some~~ ^{as yet} to enable
her contemporaries to see how great is the
work that she has done and the movement
of which in her State she stands as the
leading representative.

1910³

Miss Laura Clay was the third daughter of Cassius M. Clay and Mary Jane Warfields. She was born in ~~Madison~~ at Whitehall, the family home in Madison County, built by her grandfather Gen. Green Clay, ^{who was} one of the early immigrants from Virginia, in the days when Kentucky was still a part of that State. She was educated in the schools of the county and afterwards at Lexington, where she was graduated from Sayre Institute. She ~~then~~ spent a year at a finishing school in New York City, and some ~~time~~ ^{years} later studied for a ~~while~~ ^{time} at Michigan University and at the State College in Lexington. (insert about farm)

Miss Clay helped ^{in 1888} to organize the Kentucky Equal Rights Association in 1888. She was chosen as its first president, and has been continuously re-elected ever since. With woman suffrage as its ultimate object, the Association ^{under Miss Clay's leadership} has devoted most of its efforts ~~time and effort~~ to securing improved laws for women and children, in which it has been eminently successful. ~~When the Association began its work,~~ The ~~site~~ legal position of Kentucky women, at the time when the Association began ~~(over)~~

which retains perennial popularity, and
sold 12,000 copies last year, though it was
first published 13 years ago

its work, is well described by Mrs. Lida Calvert Oberchain in the preface to the new edition of "Sally Ann's Experience", (A few days ago, ~~by the~~ by it may be said in passing, Mrs. Oberchain sent Miss Clay a beautiful autograph copy of this famous story, with a letter saying: "insert quotation from letter

¶ In the preface to the book, Mrs. Oberchain says:
(insert quotation from the book)

¶ ~~All these~~ Through the efforts of the Kentucky E. R. all these legal injustices have now been removed. In addition, it has secured the opening of several colleges to women, the requirement ~~that~~ ^{of} women physicians in the women's wards of State Insane Asylums, and a law making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their minor children. In conjunction with other organizations of women, it has secured Houses of Reform for juvenile offenders, a ~~juvenile~~ juvenile court, a child labor law, the raising of the age of consent from 12 years to 16, and a women's dormitory, a dean of women, and a department of domestic science at the State University.

¶ Nor have Miss Clay's efforts ~~for~~ in behalf of her sex been limited to her own State.

1910

9 ~~Months~~ After a campaign of several months in South Carolina, in conjunction with prominent South Carolina women, trying to obtain woman suffrage ~~to~~ ^{from} the Constitutional Convention of 1895, Miss Clay ^{she} was elected auditor of the National American ~~Assoc~~ Woman Suffrage Association, ~~a~~ ^{which responsible} position ~~which~~ she still holds.

During her term of service, she has been an indefatigable and self-sacrificing worker. In 1905-6, she spent a year in Oregon ~~at her own expense~~, aiding in the campaign for the woman suffrage amendment, ^{working} without salary, and ~~paying her own expenses~~. She had charge for several months ^{the arduous work of} ~~the~~ securing ~~the~~ signatures on the initiative petition for the submission of the amendment; later she went into the field and ~~gave~~ ^{made} about 50 campaign speeches, in places ranging all the way from Portland to the extreme Southern boundary of the State; and on election day she stood at the polls in ~~Portland~~ ^{Salem} and distributed cards urging the voters to ~~support~~ ^{cast their ballots for} the amendment. ~~While~~ During her absence her house in ~~today~~ ^{over} In 1907 she ~~went~~ ^{was sent} as the representative of the National to the Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma, and spent about spending about two months in working with Oklahoma ~~the~~ women, for the adoption

insert no 7 ^{was} burned down. While ~~she was~~
rebuilding it, she received a request to go as
the representative of the National to Guthrie
Okla., to help the Oklahoma women ^{who had asked for assistance} in
their effort to secure woman suffrage
from their constitutional convention.
She left immediately, and ^{devoted} spent about two months
~~to the~~ ^{to the} Oklahoma work.

In 1909, Mrs. Frances E. Murds of Prescott, Arizona, asked the National President, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, to send a representative of the National to help ~~to~~ inaugurate a campaign for suffrage there. At Miss Shaw's request, Miss Clay dropped her work and started at three days' notice for Phoenix, where she spent six weeks working with the Legislature and assisting the Campaign Committee of the ^{Arizona} ~~Oklahoma~~ suffragists to launch their campaign.

Miss Clay is a practical farmer, ^{managing} ~~living on the whole homestead~~ cultivating about 275 acres of the tract of land which belonged to her grandfather Gen. Clay, and ~~which has descended to her.~~ a part of the old homestead which has come down to her by inheritance.

~~Miss Clay has spoken~~

As representative of the Kentucky E. R. A., Miss Clay addressed the Constitutional Convention of 1890 ^{This was} being the first ^{time} ~~time~~ ^{woman} to speak a woman had been permitted to speak before a constitutional convention in Kentucky. She has addressed three other constitutional conventions in the interest of woman suffrage, those of South Carolina, Louisiana, ^{and} Oklahoma. When the women of any Southern State want a progressive

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convention in Covington was very successful, and I feel very much indebted for the delightful hospitality which I received in your home. The ~~careless~~ thoughtfulness for my comfort and rest which surrounded me there was a great help to me in the rush and pressure of the business which always oppresses me on such occasions. Every hour I spent in your home was one of pleasure.

I have heard from Louisville, and they report National dues for 170 members, ~~which is~~ which is a larger number than were represented at the convention. I think they will easily reach two hundred. before the National Treasurer's books are closed on the 1st of January. I do hope Covington will get another hundred, too, and ~~I feel very confident~~ ^{that} I shall see you at Louisville as a delegate. Please be particular in seeing that any additional National dues are sent to Miss Jessie Schley, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, so that they will reach her before

the 10th of January: as she is very strict
in closing her books at that date, and
dues which come afterwards do not en-
title us to eat a delegate.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Halsey
and to Mrs. Morris, and ~~express~~ ^{tell them} to ~~them~~
~~my appreciation~~ ~~the~~ ~~how~~ ~~much~~ ~~I~~ ~~feel~~
~~you~~ ~~express~~ ~~to~~ ~~them~~ ~~how~~ ~~much~~ ~~I~~ ~~feel~~ ~~I~~ ~~owe~~
them for the pleasure of my stay in
Covington, and believe me

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Laura Clay is the daughter of Cassius M. Clay and Mary Jane Warfield
Febr. 9th, 1849 in the old homestead of her grandfather
Clay; and was born in Madison County, Kentucky, Febr. 9th, 1849. She
where she now owns and manages a farm.
in the house which was the homestead of her grandfather,
graduated in the class of 1888 of Sayre Institute, of Lexington,
Gen. Green Clay. She now owns and manages a farm, waipart of the estate
and then spent a year at the finishing school of Mrs. Hoffman, in New York
of her grandfather.

City. ~~Some~~ years later she was a student for a year in Michigan Univer
sity, Ann Arbor, and also for a term in the A. & M. College of Ken tucky.
In 1888 she helped to organize the Kentucky Equal Rights Association,
and has been continuously elected its president. By the efforts of that
Associa-tien-the-laws of Kentueky have been amended to allow a married-
women to make a will, to own and centrel- That Association has been
That Association has succeeded in obtaining many improvements in the
laws of Kentucky relating to women; among others, the law permitting
married women to make a will, the Married Women's Property Rights law of
1894, the law making it mandatorto have women physicians employed in
Asylums for the Insane where women are patients and the law of Co-guard-
ianship of Father and Mother of Minor Children.

an
Miss Clay has been Auditor of the National American Woman Suffrage
Association since 1896. ~~She has been actively engaged in~~ campaigns for
for some months
WemanxSuffrage inxSouthxCarolina She took part in the campaign in 1895
in South Sarolina, to have Woman Suffrage incorporated in the constitu-
tion. She spent a year in the campaign in Oregon in 1905- 1906 for a
Woman Suffrage
Constitutional Amedment; and in the interest of the cause, visitedworked
in the Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma in 1907 and in the legisla-
ture of Arizona in 1909.

She is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Miss Clay is at this daye (1910) State Superintendentoto Franchise in
the Kentucky Woman's Temperance Union, and auditor of the State Federation
of Woman's Clubs; but her main activities are directed to work for the
given
paltical enfranchisemnt of women.

[1896]

Miss Clay is an unusually attractive speaker. She has a full, clear voice, and speaks very evenly, varying only a very few notes, between her highest and lowest tones.

Greenville (S. Carolina) Daily News.

Miss Clay, of Kentucky, delivered her lecture (on Woman's Rights) to a literally packed and jammed audience The lecture was very lengthy, but not the slightest symptoms of annui or disquiet were visible throughout the vast assembly. The general opinion is to the effect that this new issue upon the horizon of life political was presented clearly, entertainingly and interestingly, from a heart both eloquent and sincere. Upon the whole the lecture was a strong, stirring, thoroughly-prepared and ably delivered, logical treatise of this subject.

The Lawrenceville (S.C) Herald.

When Miss Clay rose to address the meeting she was greeted with warm applause. We regret very much that our space will not permit of even giving a brief synopsis of her remarkably strong reasons for the enfranchisement of women; suffice it that her address was beautiful in language, strong in argument and full of logic.

Lexington (S.C.) Dispatch.

[1874]

Woman's Rights in Barnwell.

The address of Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky was a revelation of the possibilities of success in public speaking on the part of women; and while many left unconvinced of the expediency or necessity of encumbering women with the more than doubtful blessing of the ballot, those who "came to scoff" were full of admiration for the fair speaker's powers of argument, interspersed with pleasant sarcasm, and brimful of information, historical, sociological and scientific.

Charleston (S.C.) News & Courier.

Meeting at Charleston.

Miss Clay is a middle-aged woman of striking personal appearance, and in whose face character and superior intelligence are unmistakably written. Her earnestness and evident sincerity of thought and purpose make their impression upon every one. . . . Miss Clay made another of her strong, interesting talks, which was attentively listened to and frequently applauded.

Charleston (S.C.) News & Courier.

[1905]

Miss Laura Clay is a speaker of much brilliancy and force. Whether on the platform, or in social life, Miss Clay radiates a charming personality that is an argument in itself for the cause she so valiantly champions. CAPITAL JOURNAL, Salem, Ore.

Miss Clay's manner and personality are very pleasing, and she presents a logical and undeniable argument in favor of equal suffrage. COURIER, Grant's Pass, Ore.

Miss Laura Clay, who has delivered several lectures this week on the subject of equal suffrage, did not indulge in sentiment or ranting denunciation, but brought an array of hard-headed, unadorned facts and figures which must have been very convincing to her listeners. She is ready with an answer for every objection that might possibly be presented by the "anti", in most cases backing up her statements with facts gathered from the States that are blessed with Equal Suffrage. JOURNAL, Grant's Pass, Ore.

Miss Laura Clay representing the Woman Suffrage Association, proved herself a woman of exceptional ability, presenting the subject nearest her heart in an entirely new light. WHITE RIBBON REVIEW, Portland, Ore.

Miss Clay is a forcible and entertaining speaker. INDEPENDENT, Hillsboro, Ore.

Miss Clay is a brilliant speaker. As an advocate of the cause of suffrage she is said to have few equals. JOURNAL, Portland, Ore.

Miss Laura Clay is a fluent speaker and merits attention. NEWS, Estacada, Ore.

Miss Laura Clay delivered a most interesting address to a well pleased audience at Junker's Hall last Wednesday night. MULTNOMAH RECORD, Gresham, Ore.

I heard the commotion! I saw your chance; so I hurried away because "I thought just then was going to be a robbery very committed, which might end in murder and I wished to call a policeman. When the policeman and I came back to the place we found a man engaged in a desperate fight with two thugs, one of whom was attempting to get in a blow with his black-jack. We arrived just in time, and the policeman immediately placed the thugs under arrest.

Jan 29, 1919. Cont'd, Dr Dana
Crenshaw, Clay
Fire Association List:

Patient wrote 150 words in 12 minutes. I have in nothing suggestive in the list. The majority of the words are concerning farm life and aviation.

Conclusions: As far as the general

Jan. 29. 1919

Neurological Institute,
149 E. 67th St., N. Y. C.

Born Dec. 19, 1901

Age: 17 years, 1 mo. 10 days.

Problem: To determine mental status and any mental peculiarity.

Report of mental examination:

Serman:

Mental age: 18 years.

Intelligence Quotient: 1.12

Clay Crenshaw, age 17 years, 1 mo. 10 days, attains a mental age of 18 years, with an intelligence quotient of 1.12 on the Serman test.

This quotient places him just above the average in intelligence. His reactions to the test would confirm this estimation. See co-

Dr Dana
Crenshaw, Clay
Richmond, Va.

operated in an intelligent and thoughtful manner.

His Basic year is XVI. of the 18th year. He failed on the memory span tests, namely the repetition of 8 digits in given order and 7 digits in reverse order. His memory span for digits in given order is very poor, being for 6 digits - normal for 10 years. He shows excellent native ability & slightly above the average in Acquired Knowledge.

General Efficiency Test:

Excellent work. Patient has a very good store of general knowledge. He is slow in working out the struggle with a tendency to repetition.

General Efficiency Test for Judgment and Comprehension:

Patient worked ^{very} slowly but intelligently.

gently. He showed considerable imagination carrying it far beyond what is required. One of his replies is as follows: "He always excuses a wrong act if it is done in anger more easily than one that is done without anger because" in one's heat one often commits acts which when one becomes cool one repents of. While when one is cool one has entire control over his or her will, or should have. In the other hand when an act is committed in anger no one has hardly any control over his or her will and it is best to learn to control one's anger!"

His reply showing the type of imagination is as follows: As I was walking along the street I overheard a man on the other side of a light board bench say:

intelligenced is concerned I believe
this boy to be slightly above the
average. The various mental fac-
ulties making up the intellect
may be summed up as follows.

Attention & Concentration:

Excellent.

When concentrating for a long
time period the boy has trouble
in which he apparently has to
begin from the beginning and
re-work on the problem at
hand.

Judgement and Comprehension:

His ability to understand and
to judge wisely is well developed
in the boy. However, it is not
always stable.

Memory.

For remote events, as far as the
test can signify, good. For im-

mediate events, as the repetition
of a paragraph, good. For dis-
connected digits - not good.

Associative ability - excellent.

The boy has considerable sense
of humor.

Two physical peculiarities were
noted. Throughout the period
of testing, while working, the
boy made a peculiar sucking
noise as if he were sucking
his tongue or his lip. While
working and talking with
the examiner the boy's eyes
were bright, his face was an-
imated and apparently he was
enjoying it. As soon as he
was taken down stairs to
his mother his entire attitude
and appearance changed - his
eyes were dulled & he reacted
in a cowed, awkward manner.
Gladys Tallman.

[Sept. 16, 1926]

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Miss Laura Clay is the third daughter of Cassius Marcellus Clay and Mary Jane (Warfield) Clay. She was born at Whitehall, the family home in Madison County, Kentucky, built by her grandfather, Gen. Green Clay, who was one of the early immigrants from Virginia, in the days when Kentucky was still a part of that state. She was educated in the schools of the county and afterwards at Lexington, where she was graduated from Sayre Institute. She then spent a year at a finishing school in New York City, and some years later studied for a time at Michigan University and at the State College in Lexington.

Miss Clay is a practical farmer, managing about 275 acres of the land which belonged to her grandfather, Gen. Clay, a part of the old homestead which has come to her by inheritance.

Miss Clay helped in 1888 to organize the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. She was chosen its first president and was continuously re-elected until 1912, when at her desire its constitution was amended to require a rotation of officers. With woman suffrage as its ultimate object the Association, under Miss Clay's leadership devoted most of its time and effort to securing improved laws for women and children, in which it has been eminently successful. The legal position of Kentucky women, at the time when the Association began its work, is well described by Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain in the preface to the new edition of "Sally Ann's Experience", which retains perennial popularity, 12000 copies being sold in the thirteenth year after its was first published. It may be said in passing Mrs. Obenchain sent Miss Clay a beautiful autograph copy of this famous story, with a letter saying: "But for my work in the Kentucky Equal Rights Association Sally Ann's Experience would never have been written: if Sally Ann's Experience had never been written, I would never have been the author of Aunt Jane of Kentucky; so my share of literary fame and fortune rests upon my belief in woman suffrage." In the preface of the book Mrs. Obenchain says : "In Kentucky, under this pld

common law (of England) a husband could collect and spend his wife's wages. Marriage gave to the husband all the wife's personal property that could be reduced to possession, and the use of all her real estate owned at the time or acquired by her after marriage, with power to rent the same for not more than three years at a time and receive the rent.

By the common law of courtesy and dower the husband on the death of the wife inherited all personalty not hitherto reduced to possession, and when there were children, he inherited a life interest in all her real estate; while the wife, when there were children, inherited only one-third of her husband's personalty and a life estate in one-third of his real estate during marriage.

Moreover, in 1877, at the time the agitation for reform began, Kentucky was the only state in the Union where a married woman could not make a will.

Unless she was made a feme-sole, no married woman could buy or sell with the freedom of a single woman. To be made a feme-sole, legal proceedings under a general act of the legislature were required, and even this relief could not be had unless the husband gave his consent.

Through the efforts of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association all these injustices have been removed. In addition, it has secured the opening of several colleges to women, the requirement of women physicians in the women's wards of State Insane Asylums, and a law making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their minor children. In conjunction with other organizations of women it has secured Houses of Reform for Juvenile Offenders, a juvenile court, a child labor law, helped in the agitation which finally raised the age of consent from 12 years to 16; and a woman's dormitory, a dean of women and a department of domestic science at the State University (and in 1912 a school suffrage law granting all women who can read and write a vote in all school elections, and eligibility to all school offices except those prescribed in the constitution.)

Nor have Miss Clay's efforts in behalf of her sex been limited to her own state. After a campaign of several months in South Carolina, in conjunction with prominent South Carolinian women, trying to obtain suffrage from the Constitutional Convention of 1895, she was elected auditor of the National Woman Suffrage Association, which responsible position she held till 1911. During her term of service she was an indefatigable and self-sacrificing worker. In 1905-06 she spent a year in Oregon, aiding in the campaign for the woman suffrage amendment, working without salary. She had charge for several months of the arduous work of securing signatures on the initiative petition for the submission of the amendment: later she went into the field and made about 50 campaign speeches in places ranging all the way from Portland to the extreme southern border of the State; and on election day she stood at the polls in Salem and distributed cards urging the voters to cast their ballots for the amendment. During her absence her house in Kentucky burned. While rebuilding it, she received a request to go as the representative of the National to Guthrie, Oklahoma, to help the Oklahoma women who had asked for assistance in their effort to secure woman suffrage from their Constitutional Convention. She left immediately and devoted about two months to the Oklahoma work.

In 1909 Mrs. Frances E. Munds, of Prescott, Arizona, asked the National president, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, to send a representative of the National to help inaugurate a campaign for suffrage there. At Miss Shaw's request Miss Clay dropped her work and started at three days' notice for Phoenix, where she spent six weeks working with the Legislature and assisting the Campaign Committee of the Arizona suffragists to launch their campaign.

As representative of the Ky. Equal Rights Association Miss Clay addressed the Constitutional Convention of 1890. This was the first time a woman had been permitted to speak before a constitutional convention in Kentucky. She has addressed three other constitutional conventions in

the interest of woman suffrage.- those of South Carolina, Louisiana and Oklahoma. When the women of any Southern State want a progressive measure they are apt to call in Miss Clay's help. It was owing in part to her plea before the Maryland Legislature that the right to practice law was granted to the women of that State.

Through the courtesy of Governors Augustus E. Willson ~~and John F. Shafer~~ of Kentucky and John F. Shafer of Colorado, Miss Clay obtained a hearing before the Conference of Governors in Louisville in December, 1910, and made an earnest appeal for woman's ballot, especially on the ground of the need for it on the part of the working woman.

(This much of this sketch was written by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, with some little changes between brackets, to bring it up to date).

In the spring of 1912 Miss Clay was invited by the State Association to help in the Ohio suffrage campaign, which she did, speaking for about a month in the southern counties of Ohio

In September, 1912 she accepted an invitation from the Kansas Suffrage Association to help in the campaign there which resulted in such a glorious victory. She worked in that State for about six weeks, making more than one hundred addresses in all. In the spring of 1913 she was requested by the Michigan Suffrage Association to help in their campaign, and she spent about a month in that State, making addresses in Detroit and the cities and towns near by.

She spent some weeks in the fall of 1917 in the suffrage campaign in New York, which resulted in victory in that State.

to St. Louis

In July, 1916, Miss Clay went as one of the Kentucky suffragists to urge the adoption of a woman suffrage plank by the Democratic National Convention. She believes the endorsement in that year of the principle of woman suffrage by all parties, especially the planks in the Repub-

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lican and Democratic platforms for its extension by State constitutional amendments was all the suffragists needed to win the speedy success of their cause without the intervention of a Federal Constitutional amendment; and she has firmly opposed the ratification of that amendment because it takes from the people the right of local self-government by altering the State constitutions without a referendum to the voters of the States.

Miss Laura Clay, the third daughter of Cassius M. and Mary Jane Warfield Clay, was ^{the first president of the} instrumental in organizing the Kentucky Equal Rights Association in 1888. This Association, while constantly holding in view the right of suffrage for women as its ultimate aim, gave much of its effort to improving the laws for women through the right of petition. Among the main laws due to its efforts ~~was~~ ^{were} those securing to a married woman the sole right to collect her own wages, the clause in the election sections of the Constitutional Convention of 1890 which enabled the Legislature to extend school suff.

franchise to women in 1912; the Married Woman's Property Rights law, and the law making mothers equal guardians ^{with fathers} of minor children.

Miss Clay was re-elected president of the W.S.W., each year, until, by the suffrage victories in Washington and California in 1910 and 1911 she became convinced that suffrage had passed largely from the educational ~~stage~~ to the political stage; and that this phase of the movement is better advanced by the more modern method of a rotation in office. Accordingly, in 1911 she recommended this method in the Association, and was succeeded in office in 1912 by Mrs. Desha

McKinridge. In addition to
her ~~status~~ official duties in
the Ky. C. R. Association Miss
Clay has been an active
worker in the field as a
suffrage speaker, and in
this capacity has visited half
the States of the Union; has ad-
dressed Constitutional conven-
tions in Kentucky, S. Carolina
Louisiana and Oklahoma;
and has taken part in suf-
frage campaigns in Oregon,
Oklahoma, Arizona, Ohio, Kansas
and Michigan.