

Richmond, Kentucky
June 1, 1920

Col. P. H. Callahan,
Chairman, Democratic State & Central
Executive Committees,
Seelbach Hotel.
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Col. Callahan:

Your letter of some days ago, asking me to secure for you a short biography of the lives of General C. M. Clay and of his daughter, Miss Laura Clay, who is delegate at large from Kentucky to the approaching Democratic Convention to be held at San Francisco, was duly received, and I thereupon wrote to Miss Laura Clay at Lexington, Kentucky, to have a friend transmit to me a biography of her life, such as she would care to have published, and also her photograph.

She promptly sent to me a biography of her life written by a lady friend in Lexington, Kentucky, and also her photograph, and I enclose the same to you under separate cover. They are both good. I do not think, considering Miss Clay's prominence and her devotion to the Democratic party, that the history of her life is too long, and I hope the whole of it will be published in order to do her justice.

Mr. Green Clay of this County, a grandson of Gen. C. M. Clay, promised to bring to me a short sketch of the life of his grandfather, and although I have requested it several times, he has failed to bring it to me, but he promised me yesterday to send it right away. As soon as this is received, I will send you a short sketch of the life of C. M. Clay.

I am glad to tell you that General C. M. Clay died a democrat. Although he was ^{for} ~~for~~ Buckner in 1876, he could see no sense in the free silver movement. He died in 1903, before the party got straightened out on economic conditions. *Questions*

Yours very truly,

JAS

S. R. GLENN
SECRETARY

CHAS. A. HARDIN
CHAIRMAN

MAJA EUDALEY
ASST. SECRETARY

Democratic State Central and Executive Committees

SEELBACH HOTEL



LOUISVILLE, KY. June 3, 1920.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

State at Large

EXECUTIVES

P. H. CALLAHAN,
Louisville, Ky.
JOHNSON N. CAMDEN,
Versailles, Ky.
MRS. S. F. FETTER,
Ashland, Ky.
MRS. JOHN FULTON,
Bardstown, Ky.
CHAS. A. HARDIN,
Harrodsburg, Ky.
HARRY A. SOMMERS,
Elizabethtown, Ky.
MARION E. TAYLOR,
Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL

A. J. A. ALEXANDER,
Springs Station, Ky.
DESHA BRECKINRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.
JAS. B. BROWN,
Louisville, Ky.
JOHN E. BUCKINGHAM,
Paintsville, Ky.
MRS. JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.
MRS. SAM'L T. CASTLEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.
MRS. HARRISON G. FOSTER,
Lexington, Ky.
HARRY HANGER,
Richmond, Ky.
MRS. A. M. HARRISON,
Lexington, Ky.
ALEX P. HUMPHREY,
Louisville, Ky.
MRS. J. C. LAYNE,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.
MISS ALICE LLOYD,
Maysville, Ky.
MRS. EDMUND M. POST,
Paducah, Ky.
MRS. CORA WILSON STEWART,
Frankfort, Ky.
J. W. M. STEWART,
Ashland, Ky.
JAMES UTTERBACK,
Paducah, Ky.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington,
Kentucky.

My dear Miss Clay:-

Regarding your arrangements for attending
the "Prosperity" Convention.

Did we advise you that we would have a
special car leaving Louisville over the Pennsylvania
Route at 10:30 P.M., Monday, June 21st, and it should
be convenient for you to join us here?

We have reserved you a berth on this car
and kindly send me your check for \$2.70 in order to
retain this reservation.

Awaiting your reply, beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

P. H. Callahan

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

June 5th, 1920.

Col. P. H. Callahan,

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

Please find enclosed my check for \$2.70 in payment for Pullman reservation from Louisville to Chicago. I sent a check to Mr. Hagerty some time ago for a reservation from Chicago to San Francisco. I would be obliged to you to keep tickets for both reservations till I meet the party in Louisville June 21st. I will be at the station designated in good time on the evening of Monday, June 21st. I shall buy my railroad ticket in Lexington, as advised; and I expect to get the return ticket via the Canadian Pacific, via Victoria and Vancouver.

Thanking you for your kindness in keeping me informed and securing accommodations, I am

Very truly yours,

S. R. GLENN
SECRETARY

CHAS. A. HARDIN
CHAIRMAN

MAJA EUDALEY
ASST. SECRETARY

Democratic State Central and Executive Committees

SEELBACH HOTEL



LOUISVILLE, KY. June 17, 1920.

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State at Large

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JOHNSON N. CAMDEN,
Versailles, Ky.
MRS. S. F. FETTER,
Ashland, Ky.
MRS. JOHN FULTON,
Bardstown, Ky.
CHAS. A. HARDIN,
Harrodsburg, Ky.
HARRY A. SOMMERS,
Elizabethtown, Ky.
MARION E. TAYLOR,
Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL

A. J. A. ALEXANDER,
Springs Station, Ky.
DESHA BRECKINRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.
JAS. B. BROWN,
Louisville, Ky.
JOHN E. BUCKINGHAM,
Paintsville, Ky.
MRS. JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.
MRS. SAM'L. T. CASTLEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.
MRS. HARRISON G. FOSTER,
Lexington, Ky.
HARRY HANGER,
Richmond, Ky.
MRS. A. M. HARRISON,
Lexington, Ky.
ALEX P. HUMPHREY,
Louisville, Ky.
MRS. J. C. LAYNE,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.
MISS ALICE LLOYD,
Maysville, Ky.
MRS. EDMUND M. POST,
Paducah, Ky.
MRS. CORA WILSON STEWART,
Frankfort, Ky.
J. W. M. STEWART,
Ashland, Ky.
JAMES UTTERBACK,
Paducah, Ky.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington,
Kentucky.

My dear Miss Clay:-

Regarding your arrangements for making
the trip to San Francisco next week.

For the convenience of those of the
Overland Limited party going to the Prosperity
Convention, who come by way of Louisville, Mr.
L. G. Russell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will
be at the Democratic Headquarters in the Seelbach
Hotel, Room 564, from 9:00 A.M., to 10:00 A.M.,
Monday, June 21st, but the Headquarters will be
open all day long to look after your wants.

Those of the Overland Limited party who
will meet us in Chicago will be able to find me at
the LaSalle Hotel Tuesday, June 22nd, taking
breakfast until nine o'clock, and will also have
lunch there at one o'clock, and will be at the North
Western Depot about 6:15 P.M.

In the meantime, beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

P. H. Callahan

Copy.

June 17, 1920

Col. P. H. Callahan,
Maple Street,
Louisville, Kentucky

Hon. W. H. Shanks,
Stanford, Kentucky.

My dear Friends:-

Doubtless both of you will soon depart for San Francisco to attend the National Convention as delegates for which you have been selected, and Miss Laura Clay of this county, will soon do likewise.

In her behalf I desire to express to you both the hope that you will see that she is properly honored by being put on one of the great committees of the convention. I have known Miss Laura Clay since my childhood and she is the ablest woman I ever knew, far seeing and looking deep into public questions. She is a Democrat from principle. Unlike some of the other democratic women in Kentucky, she gets her prominence in the Nation not because of her husband, but because of her own ability. You will find that she is reasonable on all questions, unless an effort is made to have her compromise her convictions of right, for some temporary expediency, and which she would never do. She is one of the founders of the Woman suffrage movement in America, and has made that her life work, and has given freely of her time and money, and yet she is so strong a Democrat that when the women expressed satisfaction to get suffrage no matter how they got it, she opposed it strongly and said she thought it should be granted by the States and not by the Nation, and in doing this she did exactly as C. M. Clay, her father, did years ago. He was one of the founders of the Republican party. When he was convinced that slavery was an injustice he freed all of his own slaves, devoted time and money to that cause at the risk of his life, and fought many personal duels, leading to the death of his antagonists, but when the darkey was freed by the Civil War, and the Republican party favored immediate suffrage to all darkies by amendment to the Federal Constitution, he left that party on the ground that suffrage was a State question and that it should be granted by the States and not by the nation, be-

June 7, 1920

sides the darkey was not qualified to discharge this great duty, because he had recently been a slave, and that it should be a goal for them, to which their ambitions should be directed, and require them to improve themselves, and he continued to be a Democrat until his death and warmly supported Cleveland, Palmer & Buckner. He was convinced that free ^{silver} Silver was a dangerous movement and was opposed to it, and did not vote for Bryan. His daughter is like unto him and a very valuable asset to the Democratic party in Kentucky and the Nation, and in honoring her on one of the great committees of the convention, you honor a great Democrat and the female sex of the whole South.

I sincerely hope that the convention will nominate a great and successful ticket at San Francisco, but I am reminded of a conversation I once had, many years ago, with Colonel W. C. Breckenridge. I told him that there were no great men running for either ticket, and he said to me, "Jerry, it does not take a great man to make a great president. Any man of good ordinary common sense, good character and good courage, and who has the wisdom to know with whom to advise and with whom not to advise, and when to act and when not to act, will make a great president. Events make a great president. Any man fit and able to make a good County Judge, would make a good Governor of Kentucky, or of any other state."

So don't be worried, and don't think it is necessary to nominate a man already great; events will make him great. I also hope that you will find it according to your conscience to pass a resolution of sympathy for Ireland, for the freedom of Ireland. Of course, I could not expect Senator Beckham to support any such resolution. He voted for us to take a mandate over Armenia, which mandate would require sixty thousand soldier boys to go there and stay for a year, at an expenditure of \$750,000,000.00, according to the estimate of the government, and yet he voted against a resolution of sympathy for Ireland. Of course, he might well expect all of the Armenians to vote for him, but he certainly cannot expect all of the Irish to vote for him in the election next November. I have no patience with those who have sympathy for the efforts for freedom of the Armenians, Poles and Slovacs, ~~of~~ ^{for} all ~~of~~ the others except the Irish.

c June 17, 1927

I hope that you will find it according to your conscience to support Miss Laura Clay for any great committee she may desire in San Francisco, she will be honored by such a position, and that you will give a winning and progressive ticket, and I trust that you will have a pleasant journey going to and coming from San Francisco.

With kindest regards, I am,

Your friend,

JAS/CW

[June 1920]

2017 F STREET

Thursday

Dear Miss Claf -

Senator Walsh is coming to
Dinner with A. Car & 3 at
3.30 - I hope that you & Mrs.
McDonald will come too and
he will tell us about the League of
Nations

Sincerely

Horace J. Harrison

Miss Laura Clay —
Newbury Car —

SOIN L. 111111

1527 Rhode Island Ave -
City of Washington
July 14, 1920

My Dear Miss Llay,

You never can know how often I think of you and wish I could see you again. When I came across the awful horrid picture with your name beneath it, I cut it out to mail to you with this letter.

Mr. Storer and I were happy to know that you had gone to San Francisco as a delegate from your state, for it is such women as you who should be chosen to represent women, in such an important gathering, and not mere publicity seeking women.

Since we last met I have worked very hard, and if I do say it myself who shouldnt, I have done some big work for my country having been the chief worker raising \$20,000,000 in the three last Liberty Loan Drives

July 14, 1920

2. I was Chairman of Dist. of Columbia and in the Victory Drive had thirty committees in my organization. We were so well organized that my report from Govt. War Workers Com. totaled up \$4,560,050 in smallest denominations, bought by our girls war workers alone. Think what that means, and how many. Who do you think raised the most among Woman's Organizations? Well, it was the U. D. C. with \$675,350. It was the first time they had been asked to work as a committee, and they broke the record. During the 3^d & 4th Drive I was chairman of headquarters with the whole machinery under me, but because Mrs. Chas. Hamilton was head, I naturally could not suggest to her, neither to Mrs. Harriet Blaine Deal of 4th drive, but when I had absolute power, I quickly invited them to enter, and they were wonderful. During the drive for Victory I was one Sunday morning visited by two women who came to ask me to apply for the

3. position of Civil Service Commissioner, a ^{July 14, 1920} vacancy, all women wanted filled by a woman.

I saw Sen Walsh, Hitchcock, Pittman and they were all eager for me to receive the honor, so I at once set to work on it, indorsed by the finest men in Congress. My application was carried to the White House by me accompanied by Sen. Fletcher, and I felt so sure of the appointment, which I wanted very much as a reward for my unselfish and fatiguing work.

The N. Y. Times of Sept. 14th had a wonderful story about it, and I was congratulated by many.

Well, Helen Gardner doubtless saw it, and at once set sail for the same job. She, old enough to be given a pension instead of a job got it, if you please, by bringing pressure to bear from Mrs Catt, and The National. Mrs Catt & Helen Gardner have long tried to wipe me out because of my devotion to Kate Gordon, and Helen stops at nothing.

July 14, 1920

4 Naturally I was very disappointed, for in truth I craved the honor of being the first woman in History to be chosen Com. to Civ. Ser. more than the \$5,000 salary. Well Helen is bound to fall down on it, for the simple reason, she started out making false statements. This never pays. It is a terribly responsible position for one not very young, and one recently having had a surgical operation, as Helen has, to undertake, but I wish her no ill luck. I see Mrs. Abrahams went to San Fran, Can we ever forget how she did me? If I were to die this minute I could not tell why she was so treacherous.

Dear Miss Clay, I would love to see you and next to that I want a picture of your dear self. I have been saving one of me, to send for a long time. Would you like one? Mr. Stover wishes to be remembered. Do write to us when you can and kiss me ever
Devotedly yours
Edith Owen Stover

JOHN L. GRAYOT, Chairman

H. V. McCHESNEY
Chairman Speakers' Bureau

S. R. GLENN, Secretary

DEMOCRATIC STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

SEELBACH HOTEL



LOUISVILLE, KY. September 1, 1920.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Kentucky,

My Dear Miss Clay:-

I am writing to ask if you can make some Democratic speeches for us in the campaign. We have already had a large number of requests for you and they are coming in practically every day.

The demand for women speakers is even greater than we anticipated, and we are planning to make large use of our women speakers. I am sure the work to be done by women speakers will be a very great factor in determining the result in Kentucky. The task of arousing a half million new voters to their responsibility is a great one, and we shall need the services of every prominent democratic woman in the state.

I trust I may have an early and favorable reply.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "H. V. McChesney".

Chairman Speakers' Bureau

HVMcC/ALD

189 N. Mill St., Lexington, Ky.

Sept. 3rd, 1920.

Hon. H. V. McChesney,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Sept. 1st, asking me to make some Democratic speeches in the campaign was received this morning.

I am compelled to decline this request. The fact is that I am firmly opposed to the Anthony suffrage amendment; and also I am in favor of very distinct Americanizing reservations to the League of Nations. These two opinions of mine put me at so much variance with the platform adopted at San Francisco, and with the expressed views of Governor Cox that I feel I cannot with consistency join in the campaign in public addresses.

Regretting that I cannot assist as you request, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Laura Clay,

OLD STATE CAPITOL

St. Paul, Sept. 17, 1920.

My Dear,- I have nine letters before me to be answered. I have been very busy for the last two months in all kinds of suffrage and Americanization work; State Fair, and now for general election.

I am anxious to help elect Mr. Harding for president. As we have the full quota of states permitting women to vote not only for president but for all state officials, women must be educated as to the ballot and duties required.

We are to move from our present home Oct. 1st to a very desirable location, just as convenient for me to ride to the new home and the Capitol. I keep well, for which I am thankful; hosts of friends among the male population and they all are very kind to me.

Hoping this will find you and family well, believe me, always -

Affectionately,-

Engenie B. Lerner

I had a number of copies made to send in place of writing - Was nearly used up with fair work.

This morning must be made inside of 30 days for the new precinct - E. B. L.

JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., N. Y., CHAIRMAN.
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R. E. DEVENDORF, CLERK.
W. A. DUVALL, ASST. CLERK.
WAYNE A. SMITH, ASST. CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

October 1, 1920.

Miss Laura Clay,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Madam:

I am sending you under separate cover a bound copy of the eulogies delivered in the United States Senate in memory of Senator Ollie M. James.

I trust it will reach you in due time, and that you may find it of much interest.

Very sincerely yours,

J. C. W. Beckham

The Fatherless Children of France, Inc.

Incorporated 1918

665 Fifth Avenue, New York

Telephone 7581 Plaza

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Seymour L. Cromwell, New York

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

Edward Shearson, New York

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DEPOSITORY

J. P. Morgan & Co., New York

Nov. 18th 1920

Miss Laura Clay
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Miss Clay:

You very generously adopted a fatherless child of France through our Lexington, Kentucky, Committee. The National Officers of the Organization wish to thank you and at the same time put before you certain recommendations, leaving the matter then entirely in your hands.

The 145 children adopted through Lexington are in need of continued help, both financial and moral. The enclosed booklet contains a report of our Paris Secretary which shows how much your adoption means.

You have become a very real factor in the life of your Godchild. Because you volunteered to help him when he most desperately needed a friend, he is looking wistfully to you for continued interest. We beg you not to disappoint him.

You have it in your power to make up in some degree, small or large as you choose, for the brave father who gave his life for France and for all that we love and hold dear.

It has not been found possible to continue the Lexington Committee. From this time on, therefore, no one will appeal directly to you for a continuation of your help. It is entirely your own personal matter whether you drop the child or continue.

The record made in Lexington is one of which you may well be proud. The French Government has sent a certificate to the officers of your Committee to convey the warm gratitude of all France to those who co-operated in the 145 adoptions.

[Nov. 18, 1920]

-2-

If you do not continue your help to your little Godchild, he will be dropped completely. May we ask you to realize what suffering and what keen disappointment that would mean to the little orphan who needs your financial help and wants your love?

We suggest your sending the equivalent of \$9.00 every three months as long as you know from letters that the need continues. This can be done by purchasing a draft on Paris, obtainable at any office of the American Express Company or at your local bank, and sending it with a cordial letter of friendliness and interest to the child. He will have no difficulty in cashing such drafts and through either of the channels suggested above he will receive the full benefit of the current rate of exchange.

In this way you can give infinite happiness. Have not the children had too much suffering already? Will you not continue adding to their happiness so that life's scales may be more evenly balanced?

You will not receive any additional appeal. We trust your Godchild confidently to your affection and loyal interest! We know he will not be considered too great a burden.

In the name of The Fatherless Children of France, Inc. and primarily in the name of the widowed mothers and orphaned children, we thank you for the health and happiness you have given.

Very sincerely yours,

PHILIP ROSENER

Assistant Treasurer.

Richmond, Ky. R. R. #4
Dec. 8th, 1920

Dear Miss Scrugham,

I received today your letter of Dec. 6th. I regret very much that you are going to leave our State to make your home, and I am sorry that probably I shall not have the opportunity to see you, as it is quite uncertain that I shall be in Lexington before January. If I am, it will give me great pleasure to see you.

My position towards the League of Women Voters has been one of indifference rather than of opposition. I think that all of real usefulness it can do may be done better by other instrumentalities, - either by ordinary political methods or by Women's Clubs, acting through State Legislatures for laws suited to their own States, or at most through co-operation of a few states closely connected in interest on the proposed laws.

I think there are very few laws indeed on internal affairs which can be carried into effect better by Congress than by the legislatures of the several States. In my judgment the glory and the strength of our government is the large measure of local self-government which is given to the people, and I am therefore jealous of any movement which endeavors to centralize power in Washington and to diminish the people's watchfulness over the legislation which affects their own peculiar requirements. It is evident that any voluntary association such as the L. of W. Voters has from the nature of the case a tendency towards concentrating its influence in the centers of the largest population. Any cooperation with these centers of larger population from sections of lesser population, whose special interest may be far removed, is likely to be that at some critical time the merely apparent unanimity of opinion will strengthen the power of the stronger sections to secure legislation desired either by their selfish interests or by that form of fanaticism which desires to do good to other people against their will, - the so-called good, of course, being according to the views of the fanatics.

Dec 8, 1920

Whether the present L. of W. Voters will ever attain any dangerous strength or not of course it is too early in the movement to judge. But personally I see nothing to justify its existence, or that will compensate public spirited women for diverting their attention from the civic affairs of their own States or sections. When there is need of national cooperation, I believe it is much safer and saner to co-operate with both men and women rather than for the sexes to attempt action separately.

I regret that I may not see you, for I would have liked very much to hear you explain your views. Perhaps I may yet have that pleasure, but as it is uncertain I have written my views on a few of the points that I consider the most important.

Very sincerely yours,

Laura Clay

(Post 1920)

Mr. Editor of -----

May the Social Service Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Lexington ask the courtesy of your columns to voice the plea of Kentucky voters (especially women voters) to the General Assembly now in session to provide by liberal legislation for the House of Reform for Girls, now located at Greendale in Fayette County?

When the urgency of associations of women in 1896 induced the General Assembly to enact the law for the establishment of Houses of Reform for delinquent children under 18 years of age, one for boys and one for girls, as required by the Constitution of 1890, it was designed that the two schools should be widely removed from each other in accordance with the most approved methods for such schools; and the law placed the institutions under a Board of Trustees composed of men and women. But a course of mistaken economy established both schools on the same location. Moreover, both schools were soon removed from the control of a Board composed of men and women and placed under the charge of the Commission for State Prisons. Both of these measures seriously impaired the original design for these schools which was so to provide for the delinquent children that they might by proper training be enabled to outgrow the evil circumstances of their childhood and become useful and respected citizens, without any cloud of early delinquency hanging over their lives.

The mistake in the supervision of these Schools was remedied by the beneficent legislation of 1920 in establishing the present Board of Charities and Corrections; but the mistake of having the two schools located together can be corrected only by new legislation and appropriations of funds for the

location of the School for Girls on another farm.

The overcrowded condition of these schools demands enlarged accommodations; and now is the time to make the removal. The present buildings for girls and the contracted grounds allotted to them are needed for the School for the boys. There should be another location bought for the girls thirty or forty miles from the school for the boys so that the inmates of the two schools shall not have an acquaintance even by sight with each other, since any acquaintance can be only a handicap in their future lives.

There should be plenty of ground for the girls to be taught many branches of agriculture, gardening, poultry raising, dairying and fruit culture that will give them healthful employment and fit them to earn their livelihood in the future and in the meantime by supplying food for the institution to help in its support. All these advantages are denied them in their present cramped quarters.

Then the buildings should be on the most approved system, giving opportunity for grading the inmates according to their ages and mental and moral development, and for advancement for improvement and good conduct.

There have been constant and serious difficulties of many kinds encountered in the management because of the proximity of the two schools and the limited grounds available for the girls. The new Board has as far as possible improved the arrangement and supervision of the school for girls; but it is their announced purpose to ask the Legislature to provide funds to secure another location far removed from proximity to the Boys' department and to begin at once suitable buildings for a State Training School.

for Girls. Such a bill has now been presented to the Legislature, and it is to call the favorable attention of the public to it that this letter is written.

The women of Kentucky, now voters, have always shown their active sympathy in the welfare of the delinquent children of the State, as was exemplified by their exertions to have these Schools established. During the war, the the Woman's Clubs of Kentucky took the leading part in accepting the proffer from the Federal Government to match a sum raised in States where there were soldiers' camps to provide suitable care for delinquent girls. They were chiefly instrumental in raising \$50,000 for this purpose and another \$30,000 was received from the Federal government. A valuable tract of land was purchased at Pine Bluff, Shelby County, and a building erected. However, the location proved to be ill-chosen, on account of inaccessibility, poor water supply and other difficulties. Those interested in the project abandoned its further prosecution after the war ended and turned over this valuable property to the State under charge of the Board of Charities and Corrections. The Woman's Clubs and other citizens designed it to be the forerunner of the separation of the two Schools at Greendale and the beginning of a reform they had long desired. Though the legal title of this property has now passed to the State we believe there is not a member of the Legislature who will not admit a moral claim of the donors that this gift shall be dedicated to the purpose for which the money was collected by the willing act of the people. Much more money will be required to establish the School as contemplated; but the free gift of the people is a guarantee to the Legislature that the people are ready to bear the necessary taxation to fulfill the purpose of the gift.