

Kentucky's Outstanding Disgrace

Legalized Race Track
Gambling

Pronounced by
Archbishop Blenk
"A Damnable Vice"



Published by the
**KENTUCKY ANTI-RACE TRACK
GAMBLING COMMISSION**

for free circulation

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commission, we use its offices and phones: Main 2068, City 7462.)

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AN INTRODUCTORY WORD.

On Sunday, December 10, 1922, the undersigned addressed a mass meeting of Ashland citizens in the First Presbyterian Church. Strong resolutions were adopted, denouncing race track gambling.

On Thursday, December 14, the promoters of the **Tri-State Fair and Racing Association**, officered by C. H. Berryman as President; A. C. Lowry, Vice-President; J. O. Keene, General Manager; Thos. B. Cromwell, Secretary, and John S. Barbee, Treasurer, carried a full-page advertisement in the Ashland Daily Independent, attacking the Kentucky Anti-Race Track Gambling Commission and two of its officers, Helm Bruce and M. P. Hunt specifically. The above named officers, save Mr. Lowry, are citizens of Fayette County and engaged in breeding thoroughbred horses.

In their "ad" they boast that they are "decent—just as decent as Mr. Hunt or any of those who attend his meetings." They also invite "inquiry at their home whether or not they are churchmen." As the darky said of a man he heard speaking, "Dey sho do speak well of demselves."

That they can boast of their church connection is the pity of the whole situation. If the church is to house and give standing to men who promote race track gambling that leads to all manner of crime and debauches thousands in our State annually, why have a church? The "ad" attacks the intelligence and sincerity of the writer of the resolutions, yet morally not one of them is in a class with the author thereof. Contrary to the repeated intimations of their "ad" the undersigned had absolutely no knowledge of the content of the resolutions until they were read.

They assert in their "ad" that they "seek only decent people as their associates," and yet a few months later their agents were going everywhere peddling their stock to anybody they could deceive into buying the same. I use the word deceive advisedly. They try to make it appear that playing the pari-mutuel machine is not gambling, in the face of court after court decision to the contrary. They grow indignant at the charge that defalcation, embezzlement and crime follow in the wake of races where gambling is indulged, and challenge proof. And yet the charges are notoriously true. All but those wilfully blind know the charges to be true. They claim that no more crime attaches to race meetings with pari-mutuel attachments than to any other gathering where the people have money to spend, and yet they confess to keeping detectives to protect their guests.

Read the following pages, much of the same from a leading sporting paper, and see how the facts more than sustain the contention that race track gambling is Kentucky's outstanding disgrace.

M. P. HUNT.

KENTUCKY'S OUTSTANDING DISGRACE
—LEGALIZED RACE TRACK
GAMBLING.

A Tract That He Who Runs
May Read, and That He
Who Reads May Run.

It was March 25, 1886, that Governor Proctor Knott signed an anti-gambling measure, with a clause, exempting from the penalties thereof, any who sold "French Pools" on any running or trotting race to be run or trotted in the state.

The Louisville Times, in an editorial of January 1, 1923, quoted approvingly the National Collegiate Athletic Association:

"Clean sport and gambling will not mix." They went on record as "opposed to gambling and to the commercialism of the affairs of the sport world."

Quoting again from "The Louisville Times" of May 17, 1923:

"Mr. Colvin, with rare restraint, discusses 'the system, and not men' when he shows how the system strives to prostitute each of the political parties, and govern Kentucky for the system's benefit, playing politics, in both parties, for itself against Kentucky."

From an editorial of **The Lexington Leader** of June 25, 1923, showing that but for the machine, the Republican State Convention would have put in its platform a plank for outlawing race track gambling, we quote:

"Had a vote been taken immediately following the impressive speeches made by Mrs. James Spillman, of Mercer County, and Rev. J. E. Wood, of Boyle, the Heyburn plank might have been adopted, notwithstanding the iron-clad instructions by which a majority of the delegates were bound.

"'The Lexington Herald,' in common with many others, does not appreciate the temper of

the people on this subject. The ultimate overthrow of the pari-mutuel amendment is as certain as the rising of the sun.

“The word ‘Kentucky,’ it is said, means ‘The Land of Tomorrow.’ Tomorrow in Kentucky lays but one, and that a supreme duty upon the men and women of Today. That is, to make that Tomorrow a better day for our children and our children’s children to live in.”

Everybody understands that a majority of the State Committee forced a Convention rather than a Primary, that the will of the people might be thwarted and the machine have its way.

An editorial from **The Licking Valley Courier** entitled “Exalted Patriotism,” has to say:

“The Kentucky Jockey Club is intensely patriotic. They show it in their—booklets. In seeking to make a good showing before the people they publish in their booklet that the thoroughbred interests own 24,018 acres valued at \$8,834,750. But when the assessor came around, these patriotic fellows listed it for taxation at \$803,000, or less than one-eleventh of the value given.

“The actual taxes paid into the State Treasury on race horses last year was \$803. ‘Old Ring’ paid more to support the government than the race horses.

“Less than 200 people are engaged in the breeding of race horses. Yet the profits on the gambling run into the millions.

“And this sweet-scented bunch of geraniums seek to dictate the politics of Kentucky.”

From a second editorial in **The West Liberty Courier**:

“Sooner or later the forces of righteousness are going to win. This is the first campaign in the history of the State where we could line up for or against righteousness and morality. It is the only time in the history of the State when the issue was definitely and avowedly clear. One element say boldly that they are for attendant corruption, and the other side says that it is against it. So the choice is not between men, but between morality and immorality.”

The Glasgow Times on Thursday, May 31, 1923, has the following remarks:

“One out of every twenty won on the Derby. Small chance for the sucker, except to be ‘caught.’”

“Where Barkley has a five-cent piece for campaign purposes, Cantrill has a dollar. But Barkley has it all over Mr. Cantrill when it comes to the issues—both morally and politically.”

“Ten men illegally gambling in a Louisville hotel, were robbed, and the police corralled the robbers alongside the enclosure wherein 5,000 race track enthusiasts were legally gambling and being legally robbed.”

From **The Lexington Leader**, under date of June 16, 1923:

“In addition to the betting that is done on the race tracks, millions of dollars are wagered annually in all of the principal cities thru what are known as ‘handbooks.’ This form of betting, in large degree, is done by small salaried persons, many of whom are constantly demoralized by the craze for gambling thus stimulated.

“It is entirely safe to assert that the Louisiana lottery, in its palmy days, was not so destructive a force as the commercialized form of gambling which today is based upon the favorite sport of horse racing.”

Well and truly said. The advocates of race track gambling, with brazen impudence, talk of the coming back of the bookmaker if the pari-mutuel is outlawed, as if he had ever departed! He infests every center, works the stores and factories, and one man told me, even one of the public schools in Covington. Thousands of working girls are caught daily in his meshes. A bookmaker was caught in the Tyler Hotel, not so long ago, with twelve phones in his room.

The Mayfield Messenger, early last Spring had the following to say under the heading of **Pari-Mutuel Race Track Gambling:**

“The plea being made by many prominent people, some in high places, favoring the pari-mutuel as practiced on Kentucky’s race tracks, because they put much money, \$400,000, to be exact, in the State Treasury, is the Devil’s own argument.

“What does it matter about the money—if the thing is wrong? By taking this money, Kentucky corrupts herself, becoming *particeps criminis* in the violation of her own laws. By so much more is the pari-mutuel condemned.

“The pari-mutuel is a gambling machine. If gambling is wrong, the pari-mutuel is wrong.

If gambling is outlawed, the pari-mutuel is outlawed. And so it is.

“The Jockey Club, a combination of gentlemen ‘up-state’, hold a monopoly on gambling in Kentucky. Nobody else need apply. Nobody else is allowed a wager anywhere, on anything, except through the Jockey Club’s pari-mutuel. All betting and gambling, all gambling devices, all crap and poker games are in violation of the law of Kentucky—not to be tolerated, except on the race tracks, and by the Jockey Club.

“Now, who can defend a thing like that? Where’s the logic for its defense?”

In “The Christian Observer,” writing of **The Issue of Race Track Gambling in Kentucky**, Prof. Harry Best of the State University, says:

“It is being driven before an enraged people, like a wild animal which is an enemy to the human race. As a wolf being hunted to earth, it stands in Kentucky at bay, its cruel fangs adrip with the blood of the manhood it has slain. But even though it must be confessed with shame that Kentucky remains one of the two or three states where a battle has to be fought to end the horrible thing, encouragement is before us in that its days are now numbered. The blows now descending upon it in this state from a people at last aroused to the ignominy of it, mean that in Kentucky, too, race track gambling is to be put an end to. It cannot much longer withstand the wrath it has brought upon itself. Nothing now can save it.”

From George Colvin’s opening speech, as a candidate for Governor, at Ashland, May 14, 1923:

“Had it not been for the pernicious interference of the lobby there at Frankfort during the last session of the Legislature, tonight there would be two new normal schools in Kentucky instead of a law suit and a scandal. One of these schools would be located in the Big Sandy Valley and the other in the Purchase.

“When the Kentucky Jockey Club was organized, it owned certain properties and issued certain stock. It did not put that stock on the open market; neither did it list it with any broker. It selected a list of Republican leaders and disposed of a part of this stock to them; it selected a list of Democratic leaders and disposed of a part of this stock to them; also. Why? * * *

“When the Kentucky Jockey Club was formed, it paid \$1,000,000 for its properties and plants. It issued \$1,000,000 in preferred stock and \$2,000,000 in common stock. On the one, it paid a dividend of 10 per cent; on the other, a dividend of 8 per cent. In four years’ time, the \$1,000,000 preferred stock has been paid, and the \$2,000,000 of common stock has been increased to \$2,000,000 common and \$2,000,000 preferred. This \$2,000,000 preferred will be retired at the rate of \$500,000 per year.”

From Alben Barkley’s speech, in Lexington, July 20, 1923—**Turns Loose Broad-sides:**

“Under the topic of race track gambling, Mr. Barkley smote the enemy with some of his heaviest broadsides, and declared if he is elected Governor, the State Government will be divorced from the race track gambling interests and impeachment proceedings started against all legislators who accept bribes and salaries from the gambling lobby.

“If it is wrong to shoot craps, if it is wrong to play poker, if it is wrong for a bunch of society women to play bridge for a prize, it is no less wrong to allow a small bunch of men to build a fence and sell tickets for the privilege of going inside and gambling.

“If I am elected Governor, I propose not only to recommend to the Legislature the repeal of this pernicious law that sells the gambling rights in this state, but I expect to go out and fight—get the word—fight, until the law is repealed.

“Kentucky race tracks made approximately \$6,000,000 last year. About \$250,000 of that amount was spent for bribes in the Kentucky Legislature. No less than 30 members of the last General Assembly did the bidding of the Kentucky race track gambling interests. The clerk of the Senate drew \$3,500 from the Jockey Club last year. Four hold-over senators are drawing \$25 per day from the Jockey Club during racing meets—and they don’t rub down horses or clean up the grounds to earn it.”

An editorial from **The Mt. Sterling Gazette**, on Wednesday, April 25, 1923, says:

“The law legalizing ‘gambling’ behind the enclosures on the race tracks is a lasting disgrace to Kentucky, and one which, if allowed to flourish, will bring dishonor to our state, disgrace to our homes and destroy character.

If gambling is right in one instance, it is right in every instance. Let us not forget that the 'way of the transgressor is hard.'"

Who paid for running The Lexington Herald editorials, "Does 'The Louisville Times' think 'All virtue is divided into three parts and the greatest of these is Haley'?" and "The Derby Crowd," in "The Louisville Herald" and "Evening Post" and other papers at advertising rates? Ask the Kentucky Jockey Club. They can tell you, if they will.

Who paid for all the large boiler plate "ads" last spring, carried by most of the state press ostensibly in favor of the thoroughbred industry, but designed to create sympathy for the race track gambling orgy? The Kentucky Jockey Club.

Who paid for numerous large "ads" that sought to discredit the Executive Secretary of the Kentucky Anti-Race Track Gambling Commission? They were signed by the **Scott County Democratic Committee**. But who supplied the cash? Ask the Kentucky Jockey Club.

Who made complaint to the Southeastern Passenger Bureau at Atlanta, Ga., and succeeded in having the clergy permit of the Executive Secretary of the Kentucky Anti-Race Track Gambling Commission withdrawn? Ask the Kentucky Jockey Club.

FROM "COLLYER'S EYE", THE CHICAGO SPORTING SHEET, DECEMBER 23, 1922.

Reveal "Subsidies" Paid By Kentucky Jockey Club

"Expenses" for Publicity Cut Big Hole in Receipts

By a Staff Correspondent

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 22.—With the payment to Manager Matt Winn, of the Latonia race track, of a salary of \$1,000 a week "and expenses" now known to everyone, tongues are wagging on every side. As a result, many of

the pet extravagances, with which great chunks of the tremendous intake of the pari-mutuels are being consumed, are coming to light for the first time. The question on everyone's lips is: "Who gets the money?" The answer, in part at least, seems to be forthcoming.

This week's development is that under the general head of "publicity expenses," a generous provision is made for the newspaper men. If any writer in any position whatsoever to further the interest of the game is not on the pay-roll, it would seem that the fault is certainly not with the Jockey Club.

The following is an excerpt from an open letter to newspaper owners by **Mr. Bert Collyer** in "Collyer's Eye" of January 6, 1923:

"How about it, Mr. Publisher? Nine-tenths of our most widely heralded sport events are frauds upon the public. This is a severe indictment of enterprises that receive so much laudatory space in the daily newspapers, but it is an estimate made by a prominent public official who is intimately in touch with sports promoters and is in a position to know whereof he speaks.

"So much corruption could not exist in any other branch of human endeavor without a general expose. It would not exist at all if the sporting pages of the daily newspapers were not prostituted by paid puppets, who draw their pay from masters outside of the publishing offices. Dishonest writers are at the bottom of the whole nasty mess."

The reporters are subsidized to deceive the "boobs" and "suckers" so they will continue. The talk of races being square is rot.

Take, for illustration, the following which appears in big head lines in "Collyer's Eye", on October 20, 1923:

\$500,000 "WELCHING"

Huge Scandal Rocks Match Race

The same issue of "Collyer's Eye" carries this also:

INVOLVE LATONIA OFFICIALS

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 19.—Disclosures of a startling nature in connection with the ruling

off the turf by the Kentucky stewards of C. T. Worthington are leaking out.

Collyer's Eye Chicago, Saturday, November 24, 1923:

BOMB HITS MATCH RACE

Aftermath So Unpleasant Move Made For Ban

By Walter H. Pearce

(Former Secretary Kentucky Jockey Club.)

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23.—It can be stated authoritatively that there will be no more match races in Kentucky for a few years to come. The Zev-In Memoriam affair was the finisher. The Kentucky Jockey Club violated the rules of racing in carding this match, and the aftermath has been so unpleasant that no further violation of the rule against match races is to be tolerated or attempted.

Forty thousand turf enthusiasts left Churchill Downs thoroughly convinced that In Memoriam is the champion three-year-old of the 1923 season. About twenty thousand journeyed homeward expressing the opinion that they had been "giped," given the "raz-ma-taz," robbed of their coin and that old P. T. Barnum had the right idea.

"Collyer's Eye" of November 17, 1923, carries an article, headed **Kentucky Breeding Scandal Brews**. The writer, A. J. Wayburn, says he has information of "A Turf Scandal" that promises to shake the breeding industry of America to the foundation.

"Collyer's Eye" of October 13, 1923, gave front page space to the following:

KENTUCKY "BOSS" CALLS MUTUELS "MUTILATORS"

By a Staff Correspondent

Covington, Ky., Oct. 12.—Harvey Meyers, the political boss of Covington and legislative champion of the Kentucky Jockey Club, in an exclusive interview with a representative of the Collyer newspaper, expressed his disapproval of the pari-mutuels, which he designated the "mutilators."

"They don't get me running up against these 'mutilators,' " he said. "I go down to Saratoga every summer, and do my playing there, where I can see what is going on. Here in Kentucky I sit down and watch the ponies run around, and keep as far away from the 'mutilators' as I can get. The system at Saratoga is the only system for me—and I guess that goes for a lot of other horse lovers, too."

Who would have thought of Harvey, the now discredited and defeated politician squealing on the Kentucky Jockey Club after all they have done for him?

Bert Collyer, editor of Collyer's Eye, in a speech before the Senate Committee of the Illinois Senate, May 25, 1923, said:

"Passing along, let us now view Kentucky. Here, where a giant octopus, the Kentucky Jockey Club, has muzzled and subjugated man and his integrity, what do we find? Hastening along, we find that in 1920, something over \$42,000,000 was wagered through the pari-mutuel machines. In 1921, I am informed over \$46,000,000 was wagered. At the present moment, the 1922 figures are not available. However, let me impress the fact upon you that these two citations are quite sufficient in that they show that approximately, without recourse to any other peculiar angles, methods or devices, this giant octopus took a rakeoff of approximately three million dollars a year. What became of that money? To the best of my knowledge and belief, not a single dollar of those millions ever sees the light of day again, as far as the public, who in the final analysis pays the fiddler, is concerned."

"Collyer's Eye", October 27, 1923:

\$5,000,000 CLEAN-UP ON ZEV AND PAPHYRUS RACE BARED BY INSIDER.

Warns Official 2 Days Before Big Match.

Then follows the story of this great fake to the hurt of the "boobs" and "suckers" and the enrichment of the gamblers on the inside.

J. H. Considine in The Lexington Leader, as touching the pari-mutuel, says:

"An evil octopus is rapidly drawing its deadly tentacles around the 'Sport of Kings' in the form of pari-mutuel machines, which in the near

future means the death knell of that noble pastime.

“In many states where the authorities are lax and any sort of a track is available, a running meeting is promoted by a mercenary clique, whose sole desire is the enormous profits from these machines and with no regard whatever as to the crippled or disabled condition of the poor degraded thoroughbred, many of them more than a dozen years old, as long as they can hobble around the track and create an alibi for the sport.

“There are only two states where the machines are legalized—Maryland and Kentucky—and even in these states their use is only permitted by the grace of a State Racing Commission, who by an act of the Legislature have sole jurisdiction as to the mode of betting to be used on the race tracks.

“There is no question in the minds of many able legal dignitaries of the country that these machines are a violation of the Federal Anti-Lottery Law and are used in connection with racing simply as a blind.

“It is very obvious that the general public who patronize the sport do not realize its enormous cost to themselves, as here in Kentucky the five per cent seems so small, but there is also two per cent more in the ‘breakage’ or pennies which the track managers do not pay on winning tickets.”

INTERESTING SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE GAMBLING GAME

1. **Senate Rule 13**, for the 1920 session of the Kentucky Legislature reads: “No senator shall vote on any question in the result of which he is personally, privately or pecuniarily interested.”

In order that senators in the employ of the Kentucky Jockey Club, and other corporate interests, might vote for measures in which they had a “pecuniary interest,” the same rule in the 1922 session omits the word “pecuniarily” and reads thus: “No senator shall vote on any question in the result of which he is personally or privately interested.” This is a fair example of the degradation to which, as a state, we have allowed the Kentucky Jockey Club and kindred interests to sink us.

2. **The Kentucky Jockey Club is a Political Boss.**

(1) When the last Legislature met, Billy Klair, the reputed big gambler of Lexington, had a large hand in determining the makeup of the Committees in the House and sought to exercise the same dominance in the Senate, until Senator J. A. Lee called his hand and refused to bow his knee to the "Interests."

(2) One senator, in the last Legislature, who could not be handled, was told just before the bill against the pari-mutuels came up, that if he would find an excuse to be absent when the bill was called, he could have \$5,000.00.

(3) A prominent senator, in the last session, is authority for the statement that, "No bill got through the last Legislature that did not have the O. K. of the Kentucky Jockey Club."

(4) I have it from those who speak from personal observation and as members of the Legislature, that the domination of the Kentucky Jockey Club and such interests as it is linked up with, were all powerful and unspeakably bad.

(5) Harry Lindenberger, Secretary of the Kentucky Jockey Club, boasted last Spring, that nothing could be done at the next session of the Legislature as to outlawing race track gambling, as the Kentucky Jockey Club had the Senate fixed.

(6) The Kentucky Jockey Club has, in the past, offered to finance the campaigns of candidates of both parties for both the House and Senate. It has also contributed to the defeat of candidates that were not sympathetic and usable.

(7) The Kentucky Jockey Club and allied interests have had an army of employees all over the state, looking after their interests.

What are the citizens of Kentucky going to do? Surrender, or fight for our freedom and right?

3. **Headlines and Excerpts from the Press as to the Recent Races in Louisville.**

The Censor, a pretentious St. Louis weekly, Republican in politics, wet in sympathies, with an international circulation, says in its issue of June 7, 1923, of the recent races in Louisville:

"Without qualification, the most shameless and disgraceful horse racing meeting ever held in this country, not excepting even the notorious Guttenberg races, came to a close last Saturday

at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky. Day after day, as that meeting progressed, the Daily Racing Form, recognized racing authority, admitted that horses were "pulled" by their mounts. In the face of this admission, the shameful thing went on. The management and officials did nothing to correct it. They went right along drawing pay, with never a blush of shame or a denial of what they could not deny, just as though they meant to say: 'To hell with the public.' How much longer are the decent people of Kentucky going to stand for this thing? That is the question that cries aloud for answer right now, and is going to cry for answer until something is done in the direction of decency."

In the issue of the same magazine for June 14, 1923, the editor quotes from "The Courier Journal" as to the drink orgy that characterized and disgraced Derby Day and calls upon its readers to "weep for the death of decency." As to the truth of the terrible indictment of "The Courier Journal," this magazine says there is "abundant evidence."

Collyer's Eye, the Chicago sporting sheet, under date of May 26, 1923, says:

GIP DERBY CROWD OF \$400,000.

"Louisville, Ky., May 25.—It was officially reported today that upwards of \$400,000 was lost, 'lifted' or 'giped' from the Derby Day crowd. Little or no adequate protection was afforded the throng which congregated here—from the four corners of the continent—and overflowed the city. In fact, Chicago and New York crooks reaped a harvest never even approached on previous occasions. At the race track, one patron counted no less than thirty-one pocket books slit and thrown into the gents' lavatory."

The Louisville Herald, for May 19, 1923, carried these headlines:

**THIEVES, DIPS, BUSY DERBY EVE.
NUMEROUS ROBBERIES REPORTED TO
THE POLICE AS THE RACING
CROWDS INCREASE.**

The Courier-Journal had headlines as follows:
**CRIME INCREASES ON EVE OF DERBY.
HOUSES LOOTED AND POCKETS PICKED
AS THRONGS FLOOD THE CITY.**

by Day, "The Courier-Journal" had:

111 CASES ON COURT DOCKET.

Police Tribunal Jammed; Many Held as Vagabonds Taken at the Track.

In the same issue:

FLOOD OF LIQUOR DRUNK AT THE DERBY.

Women in the Boxes Drank Openly From Flasks; Many Were Bleary-eyed.

The Courier-Journal, of May 23, 1923, says:
HAYNES AMAZED AT WHISKEY ORGY.

The Times, of May 22, 1923, says:

OFFICIALS BLAME COURTS IN DERBY DAY BACCHANAL.

Intimated Cases Would Be Thrown Out; U. S. Search Rule Scored.

On the same date, a Courier-Journal, headline ran:

HOME ROBBED OF \$5,000 JEWELS.

Apartment of F. J. Walker is Looted as Family is at Races.

The Times, of same date:

SIX ARRESTED AS PICKPOCKETS.

Are Given Thirty Days. One Accused of Robbing Excited Race Better While Other Calmed Him.

The Times, again on June 1, 1923:

HOTEL CLERK NEAR DEATH FROM BLOWS.

Pari-Mutuel Operator Says He Hit Captain Tully In Self Defense. Injured Man Delirious.

And The Courier-Journal, of June 2, 1923:

TWO RACE TRACK FOLLOWERS HELD IN BEATING OF HOTEL CLERK. LIQUOR PARTY FIGURES.

at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky. Day after
of May 10, 1923, tells its ^{own}the Daily Rac-

"A stockholder in the Kentucky Jockey Club was a week-end visitor to Glasgow, and while here expressed himself very freely in the presence of a former magistrate and a few others, including a representative of the "Republican". Among other things, he said, the Kentucky Jockey Club was going to control the coming state election, if it took \$2,000,000. He cursed the churches in as bitter oaths as we ever heard, denouncing them as hypocrites. He also cursed the people for putting the saloons out of business and fully justified bawdy houses and gambling. He said the accursed people wanted to deprive a man of all his pleasures. His language was punctuated with the bitterest oaths and the vilest vulgarity we ever heard fall from the lips of a man. Now we do not believe all defenders of race track gambling are as bad as this man, but the vices he defended lead to that kind of a life."

The Kentucky Anti-Race Track Gambling Commission, made up of the first citizens from all over Kentucky, without any regard to their church or party connection, was organized September 13, 1922, for the one purpose of getting legalized gambling on the race tracks outlawed. In the good providence of God, great headway has been made. Even the gamblers themselves admit that ultimately they must go. Their hope is that we will get weary and play at our task and thus the days of their fleecing the "boobs" and "suckers" may be prolonged. Our admonition is, "Be not weary, for in due time we shall reap if we faint not." I give it as my sure judgment, that if we do not win out in the coming session of the Legislature, we surely will in the session of 1926. Keep church and heart doors open for the appeal against this Kentucky's outstanding disgrace and in due time you will see our beloved state right herself as touching this evil.

Yours for the right against the wrong,



Executive Secretary,

Kentucky Anti-Race Track Gambling
Commission.