



## Baby's Clothes

For washing baby's dainty little garments there are many reasons why you should choose a powdered soap, instead of bar soap. You should not rub baby's clothes as you must rub them when you use bar soap.

With Grandma's Powdered Soap you just squeeze out the pretty little things he wears.

Soak baby's clothes with Grandma. You do not need to rub them nor boil them. Grandma is a powdered soap which you use without wasting. You haven't the work of chipping and slicing bar soap.

You get a big, generous sized package for 5c.

The most economical soap you can use.

These dealers sell Grandma's Powdered Soap

J. L. Stanfill Gro. Co. J. R. Miller  
A. W. Hopper A. M. Decker & Co.  
Croley's Gro. & Hardware Boddow Gro. Co.

# Grandma's Powdered SOAP

Try This Powdered Soap Today  
Your Grocer Has It!

The Globe Soap Company, Cincinnati

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

By order of the Knox Circuit Court rendered at its August Term, 1921, in the case of Daniel Walker, etc., Plaintiff, against

James R. Walker and Amanda Walker, Defendants,  
will, as Master Commissioner, on the 24th day of October, 1921, be being the County Court of Knox County, sell at the Court House door in Barbourville, Kentucky, to the highest and best bidder following described property, real estate, to satisfy the judgment of said case, and \$65.00 probable cost.

Description: Beginning at a cliff near the creek corner of Green Carnes; thence in southwardly direction to a maple in said Carnes line; thence with said Carnes line to the top of the mountain; thence with the top of the mountain a northwest direction to the Hampton line, 400 acres at a high pinnacle; thence with the Hampton line to a mulberry stump in said line at the creek; thence up the creek to a point opposite the Beginning, containing 75 acres more or less.

WITNESS my hand, this the 4th day of October, 1921.

J. R. JONES, Master Commissioner Knox Circuit Court.

Sale about 1 p. m. Purchaser must execute bond as soon as sale is over, or the property will be immediately put up and re-sold.

### How To Get Relief From Rheumatism

Scientists Agree That the Cause Is Due to Waste Products In the Blood.

The blood is the means by which all tissues, muscles, ligaments and flesh of the body are directly or indirectly nourished. It is also through the blood stream that worn-out tissues and waste products are cast out of the system. When waste products accumulate, they are a menace to life. They cause a lowered vitality, many skin disorders and rheumatism. Genuine relief from the agonies of rheumatism can be had only by correcting the basic trouble—waste products.

Thousands and thousands of men and women during the past 50 years have cleared their blood of waste products with S. S. S. It is the ideal remedy for rheumatism, because it removes the poisonous waste matter which is causing the trouble. There are no bad after effects and the result is wonderful. Begin taking S. S. S. today and write for 56 page illustrated booklet, "Facts About the Blood"—free.

Personal medical advice, without charge, may also be had by sending a complete description of your case. Address Chief Medical Director, Swift Specific Co., 732 S. S. S. Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga. All good drug stores sell S. S. S.

### COMMISSIONER'S SALE

By order of the Knox Circuit Court rendered at its August term, 1921, in the case of

J. F. Hawn, Adm. Plaintiff, against

Sudie Goins, etc., Defendant,  
I will, as Master Commissioner, on the 24th day of October, 1921, same being County Court day Knox County, sell at the Court House door in Barbourville, Kentucky, to the highest and best bidder the following described property, real estate, to satisfy the judgment in said case.

Description: Beginning at a stake corner of Lun Barneys lot on Manchester road thence N 83 W 210 feet to a stake; thence S 56 W 105 feet to a stake S. 48 E 210 feet to a stake at road; thence N 46 E 166 feet to the BEGINNING and being same lot of land conveyed by William Goins etc. to Robert Goins on 22nd of November, 1901 and recorded in Deed Book 4, Page 146.

WITNESS my hand this the 4th day of October, 1921.

J. R. JONES, Master Commissioner, Knox Circuit Court.

Sale about 1 P. M. Purchaser must execute bond as soon as sale is over, or the property will be immediately put up and resold.

## THOROUGHBRED INTERESTS ATTACKED

### Helm Bruce, Former Attorney for St. Louis Bucket Shop Syndicate Seeks to Destroy Racing.

#### REPEAL OF THE PRESENT LAW MEANS THE RETURN OF THE BANISHED BOOK MAKERS TO KENTUCKY

#### The Kentucky Jockey Club Pays Over \$300,000 Yearly In Taxes Into the State Treasury.

(The Thoroughbred Record.)

Kentucky is the home of the thoroughbred. It is the nursery of the finest breed of horses the world has produced. An infusion of thoroughbred blood enriches every other strain and gives quality, speed and courage to the colder breeds. Hundreds of thousands of acres are devoted to the raising of thoroughbreds in this State, and millions of dollars are invested in the industry.

At the coming session of the Legislature an organized effort will be made to destroy the thoroughbred interest, lay waste the fertile pastures, now valued at from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, upon which they graze and reduce the peerless Man O'War, for whom \$500,000 has been refused, to the worth of a plow horse.

Under the old bookmaking system which Mr. Bruce sought to perpetuate for his clients, the State did not receive a dollar; under the present law the Kentucky Jockey Club pays yearly into the State Treasury over \$300,000. If Mr. Bruce succeeds in destroying the thoroughbred interest this immense sum will be entirely lost to the State and the book-makers will return to prey on the public.

The leader of this destructive crusade, falsely put forth as a moral issue, is Helm Bruce, a Louisville lawyer, who, needing a personal grievance, and in grateful remembrance of his former race track clients, Cella, Tilles and Adler, the St. Louis bucket shop gamblers, seeks to prohibit all racing in Kentucky. When the Racing Commission was created by an act of the Legislature and the turf in this State was taken out of the hands of the book-makers who had dishonored a royal sport, Helm Bruce, took a few from this syndicate of bucket shop owners and sought to have the law declared unconstitutional. He was defeated in his selfish purpose and now that the scandal breeding book-maker has been driven out, and the turf is prospering under the pari-mutuel system, with the leading horsemen of Kentucky, selected by the Governor, giving their time to the enforcement of the law, Mr. Bruce seeks to destroy the entire turf structure and carry with it the whole thoroughbred interests of Kentucky.

Desha Breckenridge, editor of the Lexington Herald, has defended racing, as now conducted under the State Commission, and in a series of frank and forceful editorials he has exposed the inconsistency of Helm Bruce, once an attorney for the book-makers, and now advocating the destruction of the pari-mutuels which would open the way for the return of Mr. Bruce's former clients to Kentucky.

Mr. Bruce pleads ignorance of the character of his clients or their selfish interest in the following statement to Mr. Breckenridge:

"A number of statements are made as to my knowing that certain associations, in connection with racing, formerly existed, such as that race tracks were controlled by bookmakers, and that book-makers retained twenty to thirty per cent, and that all sorts of rascalties were committed under this system. The fact is I know none of these things.

It is said that I know that Cella, Tilles, and Adler, of St. Louis, owned Latonia and Douglas Park, and it is said they ran bucket shops and race tracks in various sections of the country. I recall that Cella had an interest in the Douglas Park Jockey Club, whether or not the other persons mentioned had any interest in it or not, I do not know, and whether or not they ran bucket shops in other parts of the country, I do not know. It is said that I know these things because I was an attorney in a suit instituted against the State Racing Commission seeking to have the act creating that Commission declared unconstitutional. It is entirely untrue that I was an attorney for the Jockey Club in a suit brought to test the constitutionality of the State act instituting against that act, but it is not at all true that I learned, in this case, or otherwise, any of the facts stated in the editorial as to gambling conditions on the race tracks."

Mr. Breckenridge makes the following reply:

"Mr. Bruce knew that Cella, Tilles and Adler, who ran bucketshops and race tracks in various sections of the country, controlled Latonia and Douglas Park; that there was a syndicate book on all the tracks controlled by them; that racing in Kentucky was in a deplorable condition; that the meetings were long, and under the syndicate system of bookmaking every sort of rascality was committed.

Mr. Bruce states: "I knew none of these things."

"We avow that all statements made by us are true; that all intelligent men connected with racing or interested in racing know them to be true; that the facts were published in the daily newspapers, and that in the discussion in regard to the enactment of the bill creating the State Racing Commission were alleged and not denied. But we accept at its face value Mr. Bruce's statement: "I know none of these things."

"Mr. Bruce does recall that Cella had an interest in the Douglas Park Jockey Club. It is interesting to know that this much of what was general knowledge percolated through the atmosphere of sweet innocence that surrounded Mr. Bruce. If he had then had the slightest interest in the preservation of racing, either as a sport or as an aid to the breeding of horses or as a destructive agency of all that is good and noble, it seems to our mundane intelligence he would have informed himself as to the controlling factors in racing and certainly as to the personnel of his clients.

It has been a long time since the State Racing Commission was created and the effort made by the owners of Douglas Park and Latonia—Cella, Tilles and Adler—to have that act declared unconstitutional. Mr. Bruce makes a very plausible statement of the basis of that suit but a statement that in our opinion is entirely misleading.

The act creating the State Racing Commission was drawn as a result of a meeting held in our office in the old Herald building, and as we recall attended by Thos. C. McDowell, Catesby Woodford, Johnson N. Camden, Charles McMeekin, Jonett Shouse, then editor of the Kentucky Farmer and Breeder, and Hal P. Headley. No man connected with Churchill Downs was invited to the meeting nor advised of its purpose. John T. Shelby and John R. Allen were engaged to draw the act which was supported by all the breeders of the State, and passed by a practically unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature.

The purpose of the act was to prevent a continuation of such conditions as were incident to the ownership of race tracks by Mr. Bruce's clients. It provided:

"The said commission shall have the power to prescribe the rules, regulations and conditions under which running races shall be conducted in this State."

Cella, Tilles and Adler had control of the Latonia track and of Douglas Park. Regardless of the interests of racing, they had purchased Douglas Park and revealed their purpose to have conflicting gates with Churchill Downs and to conduct long meetings, as they did in Missouri. Mr. Bruce apparently attempts to put the basis of the suit in which he tried to have the State Racing Commission declared unconstitutional on the ground that the State Racing Commission was created to kill Douglas Park.

We avow that it was the desire of all the men connected with the movement to have a State Racing Commission to remedy such conditions as existed at every track under the control of Mr. Bruce's clients. We were then—as we are now—opposed to a bucket-shop bookmaking combination controlling race tracks in Kentucky; we were opposed then, as we are now, to a syndicate book robbing the public and framing up races.

It is provided in the act that Mr. Bruce's clients tried to have declared unconstitutional:

"Provided, That a refusal of the commission to grant any racing association a license or to assign any racing association at least forty days, if desired, shall be subject to the review of the courts of the State."

But Cella, Tilles and Adler were not satisfied with this provision. They wanted the whole act declared unconstitutional, for that act—though it may not be known to Mr. Bruce, who knows so little, as revealed in his communication today—provides:

"Said commission shall have the power to prescribe the rules, regulations and conditions under which running races shall be conducted in this State."

power, which was never done before its creation.

Mr. Bruce may not know it, but we believe it to be a fact that the chief reason his known client, Cella and his actual clients, Cella's associates, wanted the act declared unconstitutional was that it made possible the destruction of their syndicate book.

We do not say that Mr. Bruce knows it, because after his statement we fear to state that he knows even the most widely known fact, but according to the grand jury of Jefferson County it is a fact "that a vast number of handbooks are being operated in the city of Louisville."

We have not heard of any movement by Mr. Bruce to stop these handbooks. If Mr. Bruce had succeeded in the suit to declare unconstitutional the act creating the State Racing Commission there would be books on the race tracks as well as handbooks in the city. The law now prohibits handbooks in the city. But they exist in the city of Louisville. Yet Mr. Bruce starts a campaign against "legalized betting" and so far as we know takes no action against the illegal betting that is, in our opinion, infinitely the greater evil, which is rampant in his own home town.

In the communication published this morning, Mr. Bruce says:

"I have never pretended to make any accurate statement of what are the total profits of the Jockey Club, because I do not know them."

In a statement by him sent through the Associated Press from Louisville September 17, he says:

"A legalized giant monopoly enjoying the gambling privileges realizes a profit of two or three million of dollars a year out of this demoralizing vice."

Again we apologize for having stated in a previous editorial that Mr. Bruce knows this statement is inaccurate. But we avow that it is inaccurate and utterly misleading and known to be inaccurate by every man and woman who has even cursory information in regard to the purses and stakes given by the Jockey Club, the expenses incident to the conduct of racing and the taxes paid by the Jockey Club.

Mr. Bruce closes his communication with this statement:

"Pari-mutuel betting on the race tracks may be a safer form of betting than bookmaking—safer for the gambler—but I am not interested in protecting the gambler."

Who is it Mr. Bruce is interested in protecting? As a lawyer he was interested in forwarding the interests of Cella, Tilles and Adler, who, though of course he never knew it, conducted bucket-shops and syndicate books. The present movement fathomed by him will inure to the benefit of the bookmaker and handbook men, though equally of course he does not know this. As proven by the result in New York, the success of the movement by advocates will lead to a form of gambling that is most pernicious and as a rule crooked.

As revealed by the report of the grand jury in Louisville, the handbooks flourish even in the rarified atmosphere that surrounds Mr. Bruce.

Not interested in protecting the gambler? Of course not. Not interested in the personnel of his clients who employed his services to destroy the State Racing Commission so that they might run race tracks in Kentucky as they ran them in Missouri—solely for the benefit of the syndicate book? Not interested in protecting the breeding interests? What is Mr. Bruce's real interest?

His letter reveals, according to his own statements, that Mr. Bruce has never been interested enough to ascertain even the most widely known facts in regard to racing and that he knows no more about it now than he knew when he was the attorney for Douglas Park and the bucket-shop bookmaking aggregation that owned it.

Why is Mr. Bruce giving his time and his high ability and great reputation and his money to this fight to have repealed the provision in the Kentucky statutes that was passed April 8th, 1893, years before he appeared as the attorney for the Douglas Park Jockey Club? He did not then attempt to have that section of the statutes repealed. The act creating the State Racing Commission was passed in 1903. The provision under which pari-mutuels are permitted was passed in 1906, thirteen years before that. During those years the bookmakers operated as un molested on the race tracks as they now operate in Louisville and will again operate on the race tracks if Mr. Bruce succeeds in his present efforts.

Every man familiar with racing knows that racing has been cleaner and on a higher plane; that the stakes and purses are four or five hundred per cent greater since the bookmakers were driven from the tracks. But Mr. Bruce is not interested in protecting the gamblers nor the horsemen nor the breeders nor the financial interests of the State, nor in driving out the handbooks in Louisville.

## AN APPEAL

Let us appeal to your better informed judgment. Which man can be the easiest understood, the one who has a stammering speech, who gives an uncertain sound or one who speaks distinctly and plainly?

### Think Soberly

It is the same way in the Talking Machine world.

### Phonographs

There are some great big machines that do reproduce plain speech.

There is one that does bring out each and every note faithfully, that one will be on demonstration at LADIES' SHOP, next Tuesday, Oct. 18 from 5 to 7 p. m. Everybody invited. This entertainment will be absolutely free. There will be a man in charge of this demonstration who knows a Phonograph.

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