

FOUR RANEY SCORES MEIGHEN FOR ALLOWING BETTING ON CANADIAN TRACKS

Continued From Page One.
that there would be no more greed or selfishness in the world—but that the law of the jungle. "The simple plan, they should have who have the power, and they should keep who can," would more and more give way to the ideal of human brotherhood. But society is not transformed by miracle or in the twinkling of an eye.
For what is to be done? It is not factories full of labor-saving machinery; it is not railways and steamships and automobiles; it is not smiling farm-

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the skin that youthful appearance every normal woman craves. It puts the bluish-rose on your cheeks and a lily-white baby softness on the hands and arms. It cannot be detected. Derwillo has become a regular fad and over five hundred thousand discriminating girls and women use it in place of face powder as it stays on after and does not rub off on clothing. Perspiration does not affect it and it is wonderful for a shiny nose, oily skin, freckles, dark, sallow, rough skin, and poor complexion. It's famous for the quick results it gives. The very first application will astonish you. Try it today. It can be obtained at the local counter of any up-to-date drug or department store and if your druggist does not carry it he will be glad to order it for you if you will ask him to. All wholesalers keep it, so he can get it from them or the manufacturer direct. Accept no substitutes, then you will not be disappointed.

NOTE—Derwillo and Liska Cold Cream are sold everywhere with the distinct understanding that if you see Derwillo for sale in a store, it is not the genuine. They are sold under the above guarantee in this city at all department stores and druggists, including the Standard Drug Stores and Strong's Drug Store.

Committee In Charge of Lobo School Picnic



The general committee in charge of arrangements for the big union picnic to be held at Poplar Hill on June 8 includes the following: Sitting—William Chapman, A. E. McKay, secretary; Geo. W. Graham, vice-president; William Barber, second vice-president; N. D. Fletcher, treasurer; James McCusker and R. Frank. Standing—First row, George Barclay, A. G. Ferguson, H. Walters, G. Smith, W. Zavitz, E. A. Barclay, A. Fraser, R. Mitchell, L. Chapman. Second row, John McCusker, George Kennings, W. H. Salisbury, Rev. W. A. Campbell, C. W. G. J. J. Campbell, J. F. Campbell. Standing—Third row, D. A. McFarlane, F. Ladell, D. McAlpine, L. A. Leckie, John McGugan and George Gavin.

steads and the cattle on a thousand hills; it is not even schools and universities and churches—good though all these may be. These are but the shell. The kernel is something quite otherwise. It is the character of the individuals who compose society.

Ingredients of Character.
And what are the ingredients of character? Well, first there is the foundation—conscience. Upon that foundation may be built gold, silver, iron, clay, stables. The greatest of educationalists agree that the aim of all true education is character building, the education of the conscience.

If the leaders of European thought of the present generation had been taught more of the science of right and wrong and less of the science of diplomacy and war, more about the moral law and less of the doctrine of might, the late war would never have happened and your sons and mine and millions of other sons of other fathers and mothers would have been alive today.

War, the last war, the next war, any war, is the consequence of a state of mind. The state of mind of a community is a consequence of the educational processes to which it has been subjected. If we are to escape another world war—a war that might sweep civilization back a thousand years—or even destroy it altogether—it will be by the education not only of our boys and girls, but of some of our educators and lawmakers in the simple science of which Arnold and Bryce spoke, the science of clear thinking and straight seeing, the science of right and wrong.

A Bad Law.
Any influence that tends to confuse the lines that separate right from wrong is inimical to society. Such an influence is the character of the law that contravenes the moral law, or a law that gives special privileges to particular people. Let me illustrate what I mean. Before the war the Germans made elaborate provisions for the regulation of gambling and prostitution. One object was to raise revenue, another was to make the vice of the military class cheap, comfortable and safe, so long as they kept within the rules. Such laws were the product of, and in turn contributed to, the moral degeneracy which brought about the war.

In 1916 the Legislature of Ontario, by the adoption of the Ontario Temperance Act, abolished the barroom, relegated to the company of the other disorderly houses—bawdy houses, betting houses, gambling houses and opium joints.

Then in 1919 the people themselves by direct vote approved of this law. And in April of this year the people again by direct action voted to prohibit the importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for large purposes.

Millions of Capital.
The conflict in one form or another is never ending, and while the people of Ontario, and the whole of that part of the whole of Canada, have for years been laboring to cast out one kind of disorderly house, the Government of Canada has been legislating another kind of disorderly house, so that what was in 1919 an infant betting house industry, leading a quasi-illegal and precarious existence, is now legalized and insured by the Government, through the use of millions of capital and with poisonous tentacles reaching far into the social, political and financial fabric of the country. This is a loss and a disaster, the most shameful chapter perhaps in the annals of Canada. I have time only for a very brief summary.

In 1919, the so-called jockey clubs of Ontario, organized under the authority of the Ontario Legislature, the criminal code that has since been the law of Canada, exempting the common betting houses conducted by them and the penalties against that kind of disorderly house. They procured this extraordinary exemption to the criminal law in the face of an adverse report of a strong committee of the House of Commons, and in the face of the strongest evidence of the demoralizing effect of such places. They procured it in the face of the fact that nearly all the states of the American union—including the great states of New York and Michigan—were enforcing stringent laws against the race-track betting houses. They procured it in the face of the opposition of the churches and the farmer and the labor organizations of Canada, many of whom procured it on the representation that they were sportsmen and horsemen, and that such an amendment of the law was necessary in the interests of the horse industry. That these representations were false pretences has been abundantly established by the report of the Government auditors on the operations of the jockey clubs, and the evidence taken before Commissioner Rutherford and by his report made to Parliament last year.

It is now clear that of the millions of dollars of profits from their betting house rackets, made by the jockey club betting houses of Ontario alone between 1919 and 1920, nothing at all has been diverted to the thoroughbred horse industry, while the whole amount has gone into the pockets of the shareholders of the jockey clubs, for the most part either professional betting-house men or men of high social position, many of them occupying seats or otherwise exercising political influence in the Parliament of Canada or in the Legislature of Ontario.

Jockey Clubs Won.
In 1919 a proposal to legalize race track betting was strongly opposed in the Canadian Parliament, but the jockey club lobby was too well organized and had too many representatives on the floor of Parliament, and the Government of the day was complaisant and the jockey clubs won. Then the race-track betting houses had it all their own way till 1917, when, under stress of the war an order-in-council was passed taking away betting house privileges from the jockey clubs, depriving of their rackets, and the race track down, and many good citizens hoped that, with the experience before it of the years between 1919 and 1917, the Parliament of Canada would repeal the legislation of 1919.

"Instead of doing so, the Government in 1919 appointed a commission to inquire into the matter, and named the commissioner, Dr. Rutherford, an advocate of betting privileges for the jockey clubs, who as such had been a principal witness for the jockey clubs on the inquiry in 1919. Then last year, after his report had been received, the law was further amended so as to still further tighten the grip of the betting house fraternity on the criminal code. The amendment of last year is along the German line of making the practice

of vice still cheaper and safer, and of pari-mutuel betting machines, which are gambling machines just as much as roulette wheels, are now recognized by the law, and the percentages to be taken by the machines are definitely fixed.

"The dominion minister of agriculture, that is to say, the Government of Canada, becomes the patron and protector and regulator of gambling devices, of which, if they were in England, would be liable to conviction as common rogues and vagabonds, and which are prohibited by the criminal law of every part of the North American continent north of Mexico, except only the track of Maryland, Nevada, Kentucky and Canada.

"And then came, a few days ago, the crowding indignity in the announcement of the Government of Canada that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are to be utilized by the Government to supervise the operation of the pari-mutuel betting houses and similar meetings. In other words, the dominion police are to be used to regulate conduct that is universally recognized the world over as anti-social and immoral. They are to be the croppers for the betting houses.

"It is quite apparent that the organized betting houses are now being established in Ottawa what their first cousin, the organized liquor trade, did at Toronto in the heyday of its power—they are themselves dictating the laws by which they are to be governed.

Sires Dwindling.
"As the evidence before Dr. Rutherford showed, even the thoroughbred has dwindled under the debilitating influence of the betting houses, almost to extinction, for whereas there were 68 thoroughbred sires in this province in 1906, which is less than one per cent of all the purebred sires in the province.

"And what part of the electorate of Canada is it that requested the Government of Canada to take on a levy of amendments with the governments of Cuba and Mexico in this matter?"

"But if the Government at Ottawa has not been actuated in its attitude on this question by the dictates of Canada, what has been the motive force? Well, let us see what these people are who have been able to get concessions from the Government of Canada. First, the Government has been carrying on practices which have made thieves and thieves of Canada's taxpayers (for such the evidence), and which they have been able to amass for themselves vast fortunes from the betting house rackets.

I forbear mentioning names, but there are two classes. First, there are the professional betting house men, most of them from the United States, many of whom are in the sporting house circles. Not one of these men is a real sportsman; not one of them is a real sportsman. It would be a compliment, to call them anything but the Government's lackeys and these men take no chances at all. They just take the rake-off, whoever wins or loses.

"Secondly, there are the men who did not go to Ottawa to ask for amendments to the criminal code. Such a request from such men would itself have been the strongest reason for refusing it. The Government has already indicated its reluctance in dealing with a request from notorious gamblers to amend the criminal law. And the Government has indicated its reluctance to do so in the face of the request from the Canadian Racing Association, the class to which I will now refer. That class, as I have already indicated, is made up mainly of citizens of Ontario, men occupying high social position, a number of them in the recent past members of the Parliament of Ontario. Some of these men have since sold out to the foreign gamblers, others have dropped out of public life, and the remainder, who are still in the province remain now under practically the same control as in 1919. I refer to the Ontario Jockey Club of Toronto and the Windsor Jockey Club at Windsor. It is the members of these clubs chiefly who by reason of their social and political influence have been able to get and keep and strengthen the amendments to the criminal code of Canada.

"The Government of Canada knew, because their commissioner, Dr. Rutherford, gave the figures which told them that the race-track betting houses were controlled by the professional gamblers as well as those controlled by respectable people, were alike run as common betting houses, and that the respectable gamblers at Toronto were pocketing their hundreds and thousands per cent per annum profit with no more compunction than the professional gamblers on the other tracks.

Rutherford's Report.
"Dr. Rutherford's report, which deals with the situation between the amendments to the criminal code of 1914 and the passing of the order-in-council in 1917, shows that on an investment of \$10,000, the members of the Ontario Jockey Club drew cash and stock dividends of \$710,000, and the stock dividends were and are worth more than cash. This is an average of more than 100 per cent profit a year, or more than 1,000 per cent per annum on their investment.

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cities, the vice is more deep-seated than it has yet become here.

The members of one Ontario family received in the three years ending with 1917 no less a sum than \$102,800 in cash and stock dividends as their share of the rake-off profit from two of the Ontario jockey club betting houses, and it may well be that the Parliament of Great Britain thought that the process of millionaire-making by stock speculation was inhumane enough to society without introducing a new process of millionaire-making such as the business of commercialized vice.

But it will be said to me: "Your government taxes these betting houses; what about that?" Let me give you the facts. Until last year Ontario treated the jockey clubs rather tenderly. It gave them a pamphlet, issued by the late Government of Ontario, entitled "Ontario's Successful Financing." Let me read one paragraph.

"Legislation introduced during the session of 1916 increased the taxes on race meetings, which had been taxed in 1914 at \$500 per day to \$1,250 per day. The revenues from this source have been:

1914	\$42,250
1915	42,500
1916	100,725

The present Ontario Government last year increased this tax from \$1,250 per day to \$7,000 per day. It increased sixfold, and last year realized \$77,000 revenue from this source. I have no apology to offer for this.

There is still another evil that is subtler and therefore even more dangerous. It is the confusion of the moral standard produced by an immoral law, and by the support of that law by people of high social and political standing. People reason: How can it be wrong if it is approved by the law? How can it be wrong if it is approved by Sir This and the Honourable That? But legislators did not legalize and protect these houses, why not legalize and protect disorderly houses of the other classes mentioned in section 228 of the criminal code, as advocated by many army men, and why not Sodom and Gomorrah? The descent to hell is easy once you let go your grip on the moral law—once you forget to bring things to the test of right and wrong. And people do forget to do that when the offending thing is put forward with official sanction and under the glamour of distinguished patronage.

It will be idle to say that I am a betting sportsman or the thoroughbred horse or horse racing or even betting such as goes on on baseball or cricket fields, but I am not a betting sportsman. I believe in a noble and manly game, and I believe in a manly and noble game, and I believe in a manly and noble game. I believe in a manly and noble game, and I believe in a manly and noble game.

Port Erie Track.
A similar tale, with variations, could be unfolded with regard to the betting house racket at the Port Erie track, and at the Devonshire and Kentville tracks at Windsor, and at the Thorncliffe and Dupont Park tracks at Toronto, but time forbids.

At the Woodbine.
The season of 1921 has opened more auspiciously than ever before for the racing at the Woodbine track. The Toronto news held such a crowd as that which assembled to witness the race for the King's Plate a week ago last Saturday. Though the entrance fee had been raised, the total take-off, according to Dr. Rutherford's figures, for the four and a half years ending with 1917, was \$44,612. But the rake-off for the year 1920 alone, according to returns to the Ontario Government, was \$548,054, or more than that for the four and a half years ending with 1917. In addition to this, the rake-off receipts last year were \$255,851—making a total revenue of \$1,103,905 for these two years for the year 1920, out of which the club paid \$187,700 for purses.

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TORONTO.

Every few days we still read of the death of some poor young fellow from the effects of German poison gas or of wounds received in defence of our civilization in locating the responsibility. Whatever may be said about other laws, the Government of the day must take full responsibility for amendments to the criminal code.

Then, as a final word, let me remind the Canadians who are associated with these jockey clubs, of the great need at this time for all good citizens to stand firm on the principle of one law for the rich and the poor alike—not one law for the millionaire member of Parliament who has influence enough to secure an amendment to the criminal code in favor of his gambling resorts, and another law which hustles the two-dollar handbook man off to the jail farm for six months for having a single white horse in Toronto. It is such laws that make Bolshevists.

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