

"(8) The sale by the Hendries, Judge Monck and other members of the Hamilton Jockey Club of a controlling interest to a Chicago gaming man at a price in some cases of more than \$100 for every dollar actually invested.

SLANDERS PROFESSIONAL.

"Now I have not discussed the amateur gambler. I number among my list of friends men who sit in occasionally at a game of poker or go to the Woodbine and take a flier on the ponies. They are, nevertheless, good citizens and honorable gentlemen.

"I have referred to certain persons as race-track gamblers. The words are not appropriate to the men to whom I have been referring. They are a slander on the professional gambler, the man who lives by his wits and backs his opinion with his money. There is at least this to be said for him, he takes the risk.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

"But the men of whom I have been speaking take no risk at all. They get their rake-off, whoever wins or loses. They are the keepers of that kind of disorderly house known as a common betting house, and every jockey club in Canada is to-day the keeper of that kind of disorderly house, and would be liable for the penalties prescribed by the Criminal Code but for the law of 1910.

PROFESSIONAL RAKE-OFF MEN.

"But the jockey clubs are corporations, and like their iron betting machines, have no souls. I therefore refuse to stop the discussion of this point. I carry it to the men behind the betting machines and the jockey clubs. These men are of two classes. There are first the professional race-track men who make no hypocritical pretence about the thoroughbred, or their desire to keep the British army supplied with remounts, and who are anxious to keep their names rather in the background than in the foreground. These men are frankly after the rake-off from the betting machines, and that is their sole interest in the game.

"To this class belong Mr. Abram M. Orpen, the proprietor of the Hillcrest and Dufferin Park tracks in this city, and President of the Kenilworth track at Windsor; John Madigan, the Texan, purveyor of racing information to the pool rooms of the continent, and Presi-

dent of the Fort Erie Club; and Charlie Smith, the Chicago racing man in control of the Hamilton Club, and Gad Bryan, the Baltimore pool-room man, who is President of the Thorncliffe Club. But I do not pause long with these men. For though they are ready now, as they were in 1910, to pay their money for a lawyer's lobby at Ottawa, they have no personal influence in Parliament and no responsibility except to themselves, and they will disappear from the scene as soon as the law is amended, as they and men of their kidney have disappeared from New York, Michigan, Missouri and Illinois.

THE REAL INDICTMENT.

"I hasten on to the other men who are in partnership with these professional gentlemen in the Canadian Racing Association and who share with them in the rake-off of the jockey clubs. And, that there may be no uncertainty about what I have to say on this branch of the subject, I have written it out and I am handing it to the newspapers, because I think the time has come for a slow-down by the fraternity of race-track gamblers and race-track politicians.

"The facts are set out in detail in a report which I have made to the Social Service Council of Canada, and they are set out in still greater detail in the proceedings of the committee at Ottawa in 1910 and in the books and records of the different jockey clubs.

MONOPOLY OF GRAFT.

"The indictment which I now prefer before the high court of public opinion of this country is not only for the offence of race-track gambling—that is the least part of the offence. The indictment is against public men of Canada for a graft in their own interest of race-track gambling, and not only for a graft of race-track gambling, but for a monopoly of the graft. With a full sense, therefore, of the responsibility of what I am doing (and I take the whole responsibility myself), I make the following charges:

"(1) I charge that at the time of the enactment of the law of 1910 the Toronto and Hamilton Jockey Clubs had lost their character as sporting clubs and had become commercialized, and that public men of Toronto and Hamilton, members of the Dominion Parliament, or of the Ontario Legislature, who were then directors in those clubs, had already to their credit