

## The Indictment

*Toronto Evening Telegram, Saturday, February 3, 1917)*

# FURTHER FLAYING OF RACING UNDER W. E. RANEY'S LASH

### Tells Social Service Convention Legislators and Public Men Reap Enormous Profits— Fifteen Charges Against Race Track Gamblers

Clearly worded charges against race track gambling were made by Mr. W. E. Raney, K.C., in a paper which he read at the afternoon session of the Social Service Congress yesterday. He gave a detailed history of how the enactment of 1910 had been secured, legalizing gambling on race tracks, and continued:

#### TORONTO CLUBS EXEMPT.

"Who were the people to whom this extraordinary exemption was granted? They were, so far as Ontario was concerned, the four Jockey Clubs at Toronto, Hamilton, Fort Erie and Windsor, and Mr. Abram M. Orpen's outlawed half-mile track at Dufferin Park, Toronto. And, dealing first with the argument of reputable names, there is no doubt that they were furnished by the Toronto and Hamilton clubs. The president, vice-president and second vice-president of the Toronto Jockey Club were, or had been, among the most prominent men in Parliament at Ottawa, whilst on the directorate was Hon. Col. John S. Hendrie, then a member of the Ontario Government, and now Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and other gentlemen prominent in social and financial circles in Toronto. Also the president and first vice-president of the Hamilton club were, or had been, members of the Parliament

of Canada; a judge was second vice-president, and there was another member of Parliament on the directorate.

#### ENORMOUS PROFITS.

"At the time of the inquiry at Ottawa in 1910 these clubs were earning for their sportsmen shareholders, the one about 700 per cent. per annum on the actual investment, and the other about 1,700 per cent. Nothing like it was ever known in the United States, the country of the origin of the joint stock jockey club. The Hamilton club, with a total paid-up capital of \$4,050, was making a clear profit after paying all expenses of \$70,000 a year; whilst the Toronto club, with a total paid-up capital of \$10,000, earned in 1909 a little less in clear profit than the Hamilton club, the exact amount being \$66,678.

#### FAMILY REAPS PROFITS.

"And Sir John Hendrie appeared before the Special Committee and dwelt upon the sacrifices his family had made in the interests of horse-breeding and horse-racing. His whole income from this source, he said, were his director's fees and \$10, which he received as dividend on the share of stock in the club owned by him. But when the books of the club were brought down, they showed that Sir John and other members of the Hendrie family owned more than a third of the stock of the club, and that their stock, which had cost them \$3,400 was earning more than \$20,000 a year.

#### EARNING 1,700 PER CENT.

"The same family also owned a considerable block of the stock of the Hamilton club, and though Major Wil-

liam Hendrie, who also gave evidence, lamented his investment in this club, the books of the Hamilton club, when brought down, showed that the stock of that club was earning, as I have said, about 1,700 per cent. a year

"But that was not all. George M. Hendrie, of Detroit, controlled the Windsor track, and Sir John stated in his evidence that he and his brother, George, were in partnership, and though the books of the Windsor club were not produced before the committee, there was no reason to suppose that the profits of the Windsor club were on a lower scale than those of the Toronto and Hamilton clubs.

#### HENDRIES MAKE \$100,000

"On this state of facts the profits accruing to the Hendries from Ontario race tracks were in the neighborhood of \$100,000 yearly at the time of their evidence before the Committee.

"A member of the House of Commons, who was also a shareholder in the Hamilton Jockey Club, made a speech in the House in favor of the jockey clubs. He told the House that he was the owner of one share of \$100 of the stock of the Hamilton club on account of which he had paid \$40, and that, though he was a poor man, he hoped to be able to pay the other \$60 if it was called. He did not tell the House that at the time his \$40 was earning \$700 a year for him.

#### MINISTERS IN FAVOR.

"Another member of the House of Commons, who admitted to the committee that he had made about \$40,000 on the sale of the Fort Erie track, told the committee that he could get every minister of the Gospel and priest in his riding to sign a petition in favor of the Fort Erie track.

"Still another member of the House of Commons, who held three shares of the Toronto Jockey Club of an original cost of \$100 each, and which were then earning him \$2,000 a year clear profit, told the House of the high character of the meetings of the Toronto Jockey Club, adding, by way of special commendation, that no boy or girl under 18 years of age was admitted to the grounds.

#### CLOSED IN MISSOURI.

"And then there was the Fort Erie track to which I have referred. The men in control of this track in 1910 were not introduced to the committee

at Ottawa and they cut no figure except as they contributed, as of course they did, to the expense of the lobby. At their head was, and is to-day, a Texan named Madigan, the proprietor of a company engaged in furnishing racing information for gambling purposes to the pool rooms of the continent. Associated with him at Fort Erie are three or four St. Louis men who were in the race-track gambling business in Missouri until they were closed down by Governor Folk's anti-track gambling law of a few years ago.

#### COUNTRY AGAINST CLUBS.

"And these four clubs, Toronto, Hamilton, Fort Erie and Windsor, honorable members of the Canadian Parliament and race-track gamblers, were linked together in the Canadian Racing Association, to oppose the Miller Bill.

"Against the Jockey Clubs was the practically unanimous sentiment of the country—the farmers, from the Minister of Agriculture down, the labor organizations, and the churches—and the jockey clubs won. Never mind about the explanations now—one explanation of an election is as good as another.

#### LEGISLATION'S RESULTS.

"What have been the fruits?" continued Mr. Raney. "Here are some of them:

"(1) The introduction of the parimutuel betting machines.

"(2) The increase of the capital stock of the Toronto Jockey Club from \$10,000 to \$200,000 so that each holder of a share of \$100 received stock certificates for \$2,000.

"(3) Increase of stock of Hamilton Jockey Club so that each member who had paid in \$40 received a stock certificate for \$1,000.

"(4) The establishment of a new half-mile track in Toronto by Mr. Orpen, known as the Hillcrest, with a then Toronto alderman as president.

"(5) An increase of profits at Hendrie's Windsor track to a quarter of a million in 1915, and a third of a million in 1916.

"(6) Two new mile tracks at Windsor and another mile track at Toronto.

"(7) An increase in the business of betting, not only at Windsor, but at Toronto, till the betting machines cannot accommodate the patrons.

"(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

several hundreds of thousands of dollars in those clubs representing the proceeds of race-track gambling profits, on an investment by them of a few thousand dollars, made when these clubs were really sporting clubs.

#### CLASS LEGISLATION.

"(2) I charge that the amendment to the Criminal Code of Canada in 1910 was class legislation of the most pernicious character and that it was brought about by these public men, and was in their own personal interests and in the interests of the professional rake-off men from the United States with whom they had become associated in the Canadian Racing Association.

"(3) I charge that at the time Parliament was induced to enact this law the Toronto Jockey Club was earning for these public men about 700 per cent. per annum on their investments, and Hamilton Jockey Club about 1,700 per cent. per annum, and that these earnings were altogether owing to the business of race-track gambling.

#### SOLD RACING INFORMATION.

"(4) I charge that prior to 1910 public men of Canada, directors of these clubs, were parties to the sale of racing information to Madigan's Interstate News Company for dissemination to the race-track pool rooms of the continent, and that these public men participated in this revenue.

"(5) I charge that the suggestion made before the committee in 1910, that the law then proposed by the jockey clubs and afterwards enacted was in the public interest, was a false and flimsy pretence, and was known by these public men to be so.

#### AMERICANS IN CONTROL.

"(6) I charge that the so-called Jockey Clubs of Fort Erie and Windsor never were Canadian Sporting Clubs, but were controlled in 1910 (as they are in 1917) by professional race-track men from the United States, and were located, the one opposite Buffalo and the other opposite Detroit, because the business of race-track gambling was prohibited under the laws of New York and Michigan, and I charge that the public men of Canada, to whom I have referred, knew that these tracks were established in evasion of the laws of New York and Michigan, and that they were associated with the alien

proprietors of these tracks in the Canadian Racing Association.

#### THOUSANDS IN LOBBY.

"(7) I charge that the Toronto, Hamilton, Fort Erie and Windsor Jockey Clubs, with the knowledge and approval of those members of Parliament or of the Ontario Legislature, who were also directors of these clubs, spent many thousands of dollars in a lobby to bring about the enactment of the law of 1910.

"(8) I charge that these public men of Canada, and other public men of Canada, who have joined them, have, since 1910 as before, been associated in the Canadian Racing Association with the professional rake-off men, to whom I have referred, and are jointly interested with them in the avails of race-track gambling made reputable by the law of 1910.

#### MILLION ANNUALLY.

"(9) I charge that under the law of 1910 (and particularly since the war began) the jockey clubs of Ontario alone have reaped a harvest of clear profit from the business of gambling on the race-track of more than a million dollars a year after paying all expenses, and I charge that the profits on the different race-tracks in which these public men of Canada have participated have ranged from 200 to 2,000 per cent. per annum on the original investments.

#### PUBLIC MEN GET HALF.

"(10) I charge that at least half of the profits of the jockey clubs in 1910 and in the seven years that have intervened since then have come into the pockets of public men of Canada, or close relatives—the Chief Magistrate of Ontario, members of the Dominion Parliament, members of the Legislature, and other prominent public servants, and that the greater part of the other half has gone to the professional rake-off men of whom I have spoken.

#### PROFITS QUADRUPLED.

"(11) I charge that the yearly race-track profits of the Hendries, which were about the sum of \$100,000 in 1909, had grown by 1916 to an income of three or four times that amount, not to speak of the large price realized by them when they sold out their holdings in the Hamilton Club.

"(12) I charge that under the encouraging influence of the law of 1910 the number of jockey clubs in Ontario has increased from five to nine (including the new Thorncliffe announced for 1917), and that no less than eight of these nine clubs are now controlled by professional rake-off men, most of them well-known to the police either of Canada or of the neighboring republic.

#### MAKE GRAFT MORE SECURE.

"(13) I charge that a corrupting traffic has arisen among members of Parliament and the Ontario Legislature in race-track charters similar to the traffic in liquor licenses which characterized the later years of the liquor business in this province.

"(14) I charge that the jockey clubs are now seeking legislation at Ottawa to make still more secure their monopoly of graft by grace of the Criminal Code.

#### CANADA THE WORST.

"(15) And, finally, and to sum it all up, I charge that this race-track gambling business in Canada is the greatest graft in existence to-day in any civilized country in the world, unless it be China, and that horse racing has become in Canada a carnival of greed and graft in which public men, sworn to represent the people, are not ashamed to exploit the Criminal Code for legislation to protect them and their associates of the American betting-house fraternity, whilst they engross a million dollars a year clear betting-house profit, and that this thing has been going on for many years and has been within the common knowledge of many people, and has gone on more brazenly and more conspicuously since the war began than ever before, and will go on in 1917 at more than twice the volume of 1910 if the programme which has been drawn up by the Canadian Racing Association is carried out.

#### WILL PARLIAMENT NOTICE?

"I have made my indictment in this explicit form so that it may be impossible for the Government at Ottawa to longer ignore the scandal of the present situation, and so that the men whom I have mentioned may have their recourse if I have slandered them. If many persons have known the facts that I have alleged, at all

events the great body of public opinion has not known. Perhaps when it comes to know it will say that if the Government House in Toronto cannot be supported except on the avails of race-track gambling, it had better be closed as a Government House and opened again as a home for disabled soldiers, of which there is likely to be more need in the years to come than for flummery and gold lace and race-track Governors. And I shall be surprised if public opinion does not say to the present Parliament that there must be an end now of the whole disgusting and sordid business; that gambling on the race track shall be put on the same basis as gambling off the race-track, and that Canada will for the future leave to Mexico the honor of being a safe haven for the enterprise of expatriated race-track gamblers of the republic which lies between them.

#### CEASE BEING HYPOCRITES.

"If we are not prepared to do this, then in God's name let us at least cease to be hypocrites. Let us not be afraid of our own logic. If we are to license vice, better that we should take the license fee ourselves than that we should turn it over as graft to Governors, members of Parliament, Mr. Abram M. Orpen and alien boot-leggers. The province of Ontario takes \$125,000 now by way of license fee from the race-track betting houses. It might take two millions and still leave a good percentage to the shareholders of the race-tracks on their investments. Germany takes for the state (or did before the war) one-sixth of all the money that goes through the betting machines. If we must have an exception to the Criminal Code in favor of race-track gambling, why should we not follow the German plan, and keep the rake-off for ourselves? Is it that we are afraid to tax the vice of gambling too heavily? Or is it that graft too has become a vested interest, and must on no account be disturbed, even in war times?

#### GRAFTING ARISTOCRACY.

"This way lies the nucleus of an insolent, grafting aristocracy; that way lies the German plan of making the practice of vice easy and comfortable; straight ahead, as this Council has pointed the way, lies straight-seeing, clear thinking and honest living.

## The Answer of the Jockey Clubs

(Toronto Evening Telegram, Tuesday,  
February 6, 1917)

### Interested only in O.J.C.

NOT IN HAMILTON TRACK.

Col. Hendrie Replies to Statements of  
W. E. Raney—Position of Family  
is Misrepresented.

Hamilton, Feb. 5.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hendrie, when seen Saturday regarding the attack upon the Ontario race-tracks made by W. E. Raney, K.C., at Toronto, before the Social Service Congress, made the following personal statement with regard to the connection of his family with the Ontario race-tracks:

"If it were not for the fact that some of the statements of Mr. Raney, K.C., are incorrect, I would deem it beneath my position to take any notice of his address. My father, the late William Hendrie, at the time of his death, in conjunction with myself, owned a third of the Ontario Jockey Club stock. His share of such stock is in the hands of the trustees; my own are in my own hands. For many years the Ontario Jockey Club, founded on a small capital, paid no dividend whatsoever. The stock was increased to \$10,000, and the small dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on that amount. It is quite true that the value of such shares has increased owing to careful and judicious management, and the stock of the club is now \$600,000. What the dividend or return of this may be in the future is problematical; but in so far as it concerns myself, Sir John Hendrie, or the estate of my late father, it is quite immaterial to any of the Hendrie family.

DO NOT OWN A SHARE.

"No one of the name of Hendrie has owned a share of stock in the Hamilton Jockey Club for a number of years, and Mr. Raney, K.C., is mistaken in saying that the stock originally held by my family was sold to a Chicago gaming man, as it was disposed of to a well-known citizen of Hamilton. Neither the late William Hendrie, nor Sir John Hendrie, nor myself, now

own a share of any jockey club or racing association outside of the Ontario Jockey Club. My brother, George M. Hendrie, of Hamilton, does own a considerable interest in the original Windsor Jockey Club. I am of the opinion that the Ontario Jockey Club is an institution to be proud of, and it has not an equal on this side of the Atlantic in the way its affairs have been administered for the benefit of the horsemen and the people of Ontario, who still take a delight in seeing a good horse race, and who still desire to back their opinion with their money, by placing their bet on their selection.

INACCURATE.

"Undue prominence has been given myself and my family by Mr. Raney in this matter. I am not at all ashamed of the position that I hold in the Ontario Jockey Club.

"As Mr. Raney, K.C., has thought fit to append my military title to my name, I would state that my rank is a lieutenant-colonel, and not a major. In these days of war I deem it necessary to call his attention to this inaccuracy, which is in keeping with many of his statements in his address before the Social Service League."

(Toronto Evening Telegram, Thursday,  
January 25, 1917)

### Lieut.-Governor is Mum

AND "ABE" ORPEN MERRY.

One Says Race-track Gambling is "a  
Controversial Subject," and the  
Other Jokes on Lawyers' Fees.

Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, refuses to be interviewed regarding the statement of Mr. W. E. Raney, K.C., with reference to "the business of race-track gambling being the most profitable business in the country," and the fact that huge profits have been made by the jockey clubs since 1910.

"I cannot give any interview," he informed Lieut.-Col. Alex. Fraser, A.D.C. to his Honor, who asked for a statement this morning. "It would not be fair for me to have anything to say, as the matter is controversial."

"Raney is a good fellow and his intentions are all right, but he doesn't understand his subject."

This was the comment to-day of A. M. Orpen, when asked about W. E. Raney's report on the race-track situation in the province.

"Mr. Raney says that over a million dollars annually has been made by the race-track companies since the beginning of the war. Is that right?" Mr. Orpen was asked.

"Mr. Raney is thinking of lawyers' profits," he replied. "He forgets the expenses of the tracks. The Woodbine alone gives away about \$75,000 every meet in prizes."

Mr. Orpen said he had not yet read the report, but would do so.

## Mr. Raney's Reply

(Toronto Evening Telegram, Tuesday,  
February 6, 1917)

## Quick Return to Attack

### RACE-TRACK PROFITS.

**W. E. Raney, K.C., Suggests That Increase of Capital in Some Cases Might Look Like Evasion of Tax.**

W. E. Raney, K.C., holds that, in spite of Col. William Hendrie's reply, the figures and facts adduced by him in connection with profits from race-track gambling still stand.

"Yes," said Mr. Raney, "I noticed Col. William Hendrie's reply in this morning's Globe. The only effect it appears to have on the situation is to put an increased onus of explanation on the jockey clubs. When I spoke on Friday I was aware, as I stated, that the Ontario Jockey Club had increased its capital stock in 1910 from \$10,000 to \$200,000, and I assumed that they were continuing to pay their shareholders ten per cent. as they were doing before that time. This meant that each shareholder in the club received \$200 of an annual dividend on every \$100 of investment and also had about \$500 to his credit added each year in the club's surplus.

### SIX HUNDRED PER CENT.

"Now comes Col. Hendrie with the explanation that the capital stock of

the club is really \$600,000, and on enquiry I learn that that statement is true, the increase having been made during the past year. If the club is continuing to pay ten per cent. to shareholders, as, of course, it can well afford to do, then on the basis of its present capitalization, each original share of \$100 is now paying \$600 a year profits, and on this basis the original investment of \$3,400 of the Hendries is now paying annual dividends of \$20,400, and besides this a large sum is being carried to their credit in the rest account of the club. How large that sum is the books of the company and an appraisalment of its assets would show, for whilst the capital of the club is now, as Col. Hendrie says, \$600,000, the actual assets are certainly more than twice that sum. As suggested by Col. Hendrie, this situation may be a matter 'quite immaterial to any of the Hendrie family.'"

### TO ESCAPE WAR TAX.

Recurring to the increase of the capital stock of the Ontario Jockey Club to \$600,000, Mr. Raney remarked that if this had been by one of the jockey clubs controlled by Chicago, St. Louis or Baltimore men, a strong suspicion would attach that the motive was to evade the Dominion war tax.

As the Ontario Jockey Club exists, according to Col. Wm. Hendrie, "for the benefit of the horsemen and people of Ontario," Mr. Raney suggested that the club owed it to the horsemen and the public of Ontario to at once furnish the reason for the increase of its capital stock from \$10,000 in 1910 to \$600,000 in 1917, \$590,000 of which is presumably water, and at the same time to furnish a full statement of the affairs of the club, so that the horsemen and the public may judge for themselves.

### WENT TO CHICAGO MAN.

"Col. Hendrie also makes the point," continued Mr. Raney, "that when the Hendries sold their interest in the Hamilton club a few years ago they did not sell to a Chicago racing man, but to a Hamilton man. It is not of any consequence, of course, whether the sale was directly or indirectly to a Chicago racing man. The point I was making was that the Hendries sold their interest in the Hamilton club at a very large sum, and that those interests are now controlled by a Chicago gambling man.

"As to the relations between Sir John Hendrie and his brother, Mr. George M. Hendrie, of Detroit, who has for many years controlled the Hendrie track at Windsor, I take Sir John Hendrie as my authority. When he was before the committee at Ottawa in 1910 he was asked, and answered, these questions, as follows:

"Q.—Are you a shareholder in the Ontario Jockey Club? A.—I am a director and a shareholder in the Ontario Jockey Club. From my share I get \$10 a year.

"Q.—That helps to make up for the deficiency, I suppose? A.—It pays for a Pullman to go down to the directors' meeting.

"Q.—Are you racing yourself? A.—I am in partnership with my brother, George Hendrie.

"Col. Wm. Hendrie himself was asked: 'Are you interested in the Hamilton Jockey Club?' and his answer was, 'I am, unfortunately.'

---

## The Last Word

(*Toronto Evening Star, Wednesday,  
February 7, 1917*)

### **Col. Hendrie has Spoken**

**And Declines to Continue Jockey Club Controversy.**

(Special to The Star.)

Hamilton Feb. 6.—Col. Wm. Hendrie, director of the Ontario Jockey Club, has forcibly let it be known that he has said his last word in reply to the charges of W. E. Raney. Yesterday he summarily ordered newspaper representatives from his office and today declined to be interviewed or to answer any questions. The Star representative made an effort to sound Col. Hendrie regarding Mr. Raney's assertion that he would have looked upon increase of Ontario Jockey Club capital by a club controlled by United States men as an attempt to evade the war tax regulations. Col. Hendrie declined to discuss the statement.

## **Race Track Gambling**

*Toronto Mail and Empire* commenting editorially on the fact that on the 22nd of August, 1916, the sum of \$378,000 passed through the betting machines of the Hendrie track at Windsor:—

"There is something to be said for the carrying on of sports that build character and develop muscles. There is not much to be said for the carrying on of the betting business. Any effect it may have on physique or character is enervating."

Mr. Arthur Meighen, M.P. (now Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General of Canada), speech in the House of Commons on the Miller Bill:—"The institution of betting, when you wipe away the verbiage, when you look down at the principle of its being, its heart and life, what is it? It is the attempt to get in this world by chance what should be got only by industry and toil. It is really based upon the desire to get wages without working for them. It is an effort to get the rewards of doing well by doing ill, an effort to get the prizes of life by doing injury to one's fellows instead of doing them good."

Rt. Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, late Prime Minister of England:—"I long ago formed the opinion that betting and gambling come next to drink (and I doubt even if they are below it) in the measure of the curse they bring on society."

York County Grand Jury, May, 1909:—

"Why is it any more wrong to place a bet in a cigar store than on a race track. Is it because fashionable society are the offenders oft times there, or is it because the wealth represented in these institutions has terror for the law-makers?"

Hon. Charles Joseph Bonaparte of Baltimore, ex-Attorney General of the United States, in a letter January 11, 1917:—"According to my observation, the gambling in connection with horse-racing is not only a source of great demoralization and consequent unhappiness, crime and misery throughout the country, but has virtually destroyed the value and utility of racing, whether as a legitimate form of sport, or as a means of improving the breed of horses."