

## TWO VIEWS ON PROHIBITION.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore is Against.

"I feel that if the amendment (for prohibition) is ratified there will spring up in all parts of the country illicit stills that will manufacture a low grade of whisky that will do more harm than the good grade that now is made is doing. Beer and light wines will pass out of existence, and the man who wants a drink will have to resort to the brand of intoxicant that is made surreptitiously, and we will know what effect that will have on the men of the country.

"It is argued by those favoring the passage of the amendment that liquor is injurious, and therefore should be exterminated. There are many articles in the average drug-store that are more injurious to the human system, many articles that are deadly if taken internally, yet we would not think of closing the drug-stores.

"Liquor is an aid to health at times, as any reputable physician will tell you if you take the trouble to inquire.

"There is no greater advocate of temperance than myself. I have preached it on every occasion when I had the opportunity. I feel that this is the only way to overcome the evils of drink that do exist. I am certain that it can not be done by the prohibition amendment, for there will be nearly as much liquor obtainable, but of a low and harmful grade.

"It will be a calamity if the amendment is adopted. It will be only a step for abridgment of the liberties that we enjoy. Those favoring the amendment will not be satisfied with this victory, and they will try to impose obnoxious laws upon us that will make our personal liberty worth very little."

C. Stelzle, on behalf of Federal Council of Churches of United States is in favor:—

"There was a time when men honestly believed they had a right to own slaves—because they thought it was purely a question of property rights. But to-day we know it is also a moral question.

"There was a time when men honestly believed that all they needed to do to get a wife was to take a club and hit the woman of their choice on the head and drag her home. But to-day—well, women have something to say about it, too.

"There was a time when men honestly believed they had an absolute right to do with their children as they pleased. But to-day we recognize the fact that children have rights of their own.

"Slaves, women, children—these have come to their own because a new conception of rights and duties has dawned upon men. They discovered that there is a more fundamental question than property rights—that duty is a bigger word than rights.

"And so the weaker members of society are to-day being given a better chance.

"But we still hark back to the 'property rights' period and the question of 'personal liberty' when we discuss the saloon and the liquor business.

"We forget that the bigger thing in this discussion is duty and sacrifice—for the sake of the weaker members of society—that we should be ready to give our 'rights' when the well-being of mankind as a whole is concerned.

"The man who is ready to do this proves that he's a big man—the little man always stands out for his 'rights,' no matter what happens.

"The man who insists that his 'personal liberty' gives him the right to drink liquor and support saloons—and that he proposes to exercise this right—is asking thousands of men and women and children to make a greater sacrifice and to suffer infinitely more because the saloon is licensed, than he would suffer or sacrifice were the saloon to be closed.

## SUPPLIES OF GASOLENE.

In 1915, Canada consumed over 43,000,000 gallons of gasoline. Of this amount about 5 per cent was produced from Canadian crude; while the remainder was either imported direct or produced from imported crude. This fact shows the dependence of Canada upon supplies of gasoline and petroleum from United States and strengthens the argument that 20 per cent of the gasoline used in Canada was produced from Canadian crude oil.

## MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Some thirty years ago champions of municipal reform were pointing out what they believed to be the solution of the whole question of corruption and inefficiency in city government. They held that if we only elected the right men to office, ALL our ills would cease and all our civic problems would be solved.

City after city had its wave of "reform," only to lead, in most cases, to bitter disappointment. Careful observers of the "good-man" type of reform have long since discarded it as inadequate. Goodness alone is not enough; there must be skill, technique, training, in public administration.

Other remedies have from time to time been tried. One of the most trusted of these has been legislative action by the states. These enactments were usually restrictive—one the theory that maladministration can be prevented by law.

Looking to the legislatures for statutes designed to insure good city government has also proved futile. Indeed, this way instead of merely proving inadequate has been of positive detriment, for all the carefully designed checks have proved to be drags when officials tried to do a good job, and in almost every large American city the best administrations have chafed under constitutional and statutory restrictions on the freedom of municipal action.

The arguments for home rule of cities are so numerous and so widely known that repetition is unnecessary.

No amount of complicated governmental machinery can take the place of continuous, intelligent citizen interest, the kind that gets active on the prosaic, unspectacular, everyday matters of government. Instead of whirling like Charlie Chaplin from pillar to post in the hunt for a panacea and dodging the responsibility for failures in government, our citizens have got to buckle down and help and guide officials in the big job of making government a success.

The way to keep an official on his good behavior is to fix responsibility on him and then turn on the non-partisan publicity.—Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research.

## BANK MAP OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

From the standpoint of area and financial resources, the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec naturally assume the premier position in the commercial life of Canada. It is incumbent upon them to supply the "sinews of war"—or in other words, to meet the financial needs of the smaller provinces. Therefore the great monetary institutions have extended their ramifications throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, until the smallest towns now enjoy the advantages of possessing one or more branch banks within their limits. But while the larger banks have gone far afield in this regard, it is but natural that the great proportion of their branches should be located within the confines of the larger provinces.

The importance of supplying some accurate data to the public as to the extent and location of the branches of the chartered banks, has been recognized by the Government, and an official publication known as the Bank Map of Ontario and Quebec has been issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. A new edition—the third—of this useful map will soon be available to the public.

The map itself is on a scale of 25 miles to the inch and embodies several important features. Every city or town in which a chartered bank branch is located is indicated by a circle. If more than one branch exists in said location, the exact number is shown in the circle. But what is almost of more importance, is the railway feature of this map, under which all the railways, great and small, operating in the two provinces are indicated by a color scheme. The four large systems—the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern and Canadian Government Railways, are represented by a different coloured line, while the smaller roads are grouped under one color. The merchant or fish dealer of the Maritime Provinces as well as the farmer of Western Canada can each determine at a glance the shortest and most convenient route by which manufactured goods may be shipped to him, and at the same time ascertain the most feasible method of routing his own products to the markets of Central Canada.

This map may be obtained free, on application to F. C. C. Lynch, Superintendent of Natural Resources, Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.