

NEWSPRINT INSTITUTE INVESTIGATION URGED BY GENERAL HOGARTH

Hon. W. Finlayson and E. H. Hutchinson Have Verbal Clash

MORE J.P.'S ARE WANTED

Investigation by the Government into the constitution of the Newsprint Institute of Canada was urged by General D. McD. Hogarth (Conservative, Port Arthur), speaking in the debate in the Legislature yesterday. Such an investigation, he declared, should be undertaken, with a view to recovering the 500,000 tons of newsprint business lost to Ontario last year. He outlined the unsettled state of the industry in Northern Ontario, mentioning the mills running only part capacity and others which have shut down. If means could be found to recover lost business in newsprint, it should be distributed in a fair and equitable way among the different mills, said he.

General Hogarth also urged the Government to appoint a committee to study different phases of the life of the northwest part of the Province. He strongly advocated the construction of railways from the Head of the Lakes to the Albany River, and from Kenora to the English River to connect eventually with lines to Hudson Bay and Moose Factory. He hoped that the Provincial and Federal Governments would get together on the question of the route and respective responsibility for the Trans-Canada Highway, so that work on this project could be started in the spring.

Labor Member's Allegations.

General Hogarth was the last of three speakers in yesterday's debate, which continued until 7.30 o'clock, and which was punctuated with several sharp exchanges between E. H. Hutchinson (Labor, Kenora) and Government members. The Labor member spoke for nearly two hours, the hottest exchanges occurring during his revival of charges about conditions in the tent road camps near Kenora. In this cross-fire Mr. Hutchinson and Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, exchanged direct and flat contradictions across the floor of the House, the former alleging and the latter denying that the tents were banked with manure. Mr. Hutchinson challenged any member to accompany him on a trip to the camps to observe conditions.

There were also several clashes between Mr. Hutchinson and General Hogarth, who followed him. General

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Hogarth referred to charges that there was peonage and slavery in the camps.

Charges of patronage in the distribution of unemployment relief work made by Mr. Hutchinson were countered by the Government with the statement that money for this purpose was distributed by the municipalities.

The late sitting was held, Premier Henry explained, because the Government was anxious that it should be finished on Tuesday, so that the House could consider the Budget.

William Morrison (Conservative, Hamilton East), was the first speaker on the debate yesterday. Referring to the recent by-election in Hamilton, he mentioned the difficulties the Conservatives faced in the colorful character of the Liberal standard-bearer, a returned soldier with a fine war record and a member of a highly esteemed Hamilton family. The Conservatives lost supporters, he felt, by the Liberal repudiation of prohibition. He also paid a high tribute to the successful Conservative candidate.

Cost of Election Asked.

Mr. Nixon—How much did that election cost the Conservatives.

Mr. Morrison—I don't know. But if you will tell us who put up the money for the Liberal campaign, we will tell you who put up the money for the Conservatives. We want to know who was behind the Liberal campaign, and why.

The speaker took issue with Hon. James Lyons for what he thought was the latter's opposition to cities paying workers 60 cents an hour for snow shovelling, while farmers got only 32 cents for wheat. "If workingmen do not get good wages, who will pay for the farm produce?" he asked.

In opening his speech, Mr. Hutchinson stated that though it was half a year since Mr. Bennett's election, his promises to end unemployment had so far resulted only in unemployment being 50 per cent. worse than last July.

Urges More J.P.'s.

The Labor member criticized unequal conditions obtaining in Northern Ontario ridings as compared with city ridings. The Government, he asserted, should appoint more Justices of the Peace in Northern Ontario. It was sometimes necessary to travel 100 miles to make an affidavit.

Strong criticism of patronage in relief work on highways was voiced by the speaker. On the road to Manitoba, he said, there were men working who had come from as far west as Alberta. He also charged that Government work under contract on a bridge at Watford was paying carpenters only 50 cents an hour, and laborers 30 cents an hour.

Premier Henry—For a generation there has been a fair-wage clause in all Government road contracts. If a violation is brought to the attention of the Government it will be remedied.

Mr. Hutchinson—This violation has been brought to the attention of the Government, and it has not been remedied.

Mr. Hutchinson advocated the shorter day and unemployment insurance as remedies for unemployment. He claimed that Kenora was isolated by lack of roads, which, he said, were inadequate for a community of its size. "We bewail patronage extended to highway work. When it comes to choosing pick-and-shovel men for political reasons, that is stretching patronage too far," he declared.

MAHONY COUNTERS DR. IRWIN CHARGES CONCERNING WINE

Wentworth M.P.P. Just as Anxious to Promote Temperance

STATEMENT IN HOUSE

Claiming that he was every bit as anxious to promote temperance as Rev. Dr. A. J. Irwin, or any person connected with the Prohibition Union, Thomas J. Mahony, Conservative member for South Wentworth, took strong exception in the Legislature yesterday to recent charges of Dr. Irwin concerning his (Mr. Mahony's) attitude in respect of the native-wine industry in the Province.

Rising before the orders of the day were called, Mr. Mahony addressed the House, as follows:

Recalls Discussion.

"I desire to make a brief statement with reference to the statement which appeared in yesterday's press from the pen of Rev. Dr. Irwin, President of the prohibition movement, in which I am charged with promoting intemperance and intoxication because of certain statements I made before the Agricultural Committee on Tuesday, Feb. 24. The members of this House who were present at that meeting will recollect that a deputation of grape growers from the County of Essex and the Niagara Peninsula appeared before the committee and discussed certain problems that the grape-growing industry had to contend with. Reference was made to the decrease in the sale of native wines since the permit system went into effect on Nov. 1, 1930, and to the fact that the sales of our wines are now subject to the same rigid regulations which are imposed on the sale of imported wines and liquors.

Wines Handicapped.

"It was pointed out that our wines are handicapped by the fact that, under the laws of this Province, they could be fortified only by the addition of sugar or honey, while imported wines were fortified with fruit spirits, with the result that a much superior quality of wine was produced. In this connection I referred to the fact that at the present time wine imported from Australia is subsidized by the Australian Government to the extent of 42 cents a gallon, and, further, that it is fortified by the use of excise-free spirits.

"I made no statement that I was in favor of the sale of stronger wines in this Province; but, on the contrary, I am of the opinion that, with proper process of manufacture, it would be possible to make first-class wine of much less alcoholic content than the majority of the native wines now sold in this Province.

"It is unnecessary to state that I am just as anxious to promote temperance as Dr. Irwin, or any person connected with the Prohibition Union."