

Not for Abolition.

"I am not one of those who would argue that this House should now be abolished, in spite of the party in power, but I do think we should decide how we shall make government work.

"We should decide whether there shall be one nation or nine," he said, referring to the Rowell Commission and its Canada-wide survey preliminary to changes in the British North America Act.

"We must not be bound in fetters of ancient words," he continued, in reference to the Act of Confederation. "Their thoughts should be a guide to us, but interpreted in the spirit of today."

Colonel Drew criticized Premier Hepburn, because, he said, the submission of the Ontario Government to the Rowell Commission was based on purely technical interpretation of the province's powers as defined by the courts from the B.N.A. Act.

"We must try to find some way in which we can make this statute work," Colonel Drew said, pledging his co-operation to this end. "We must find some way of making government work consistent both with the spirit of those who founded this country and with the spirit of the people of this day."

He said the province had taken over and built up powers which it had not been intended it should have.

Shouldn't Be Expensive.

"Sir John A. Macdonald intended we were to have a powerful central government and decentralized governments for minor local matters," Colonel Drew said, reading from an address by Canada's first Prime Minister.

"In case members of this House would prefer the word of a Liberal we quote Hon. George Brown who said: 'As to local (provincial) governments we desire in Upper Canada (now Ontario) that they should not be expensive, and that they should not take up political matters.' We have strayed a long way from the Liberal government of that time," Colonel Drew remarked.

The Conservative Leader quoted Hon. George Alexander as stating at the time of Confederation the people of Upper Canada desired the provincial legislature should involve only small expenditure, not more than \$849,000.

At the outset of his address, Colonel Drew said the Speech from the Throne was a "longer speech and says less" than any in the history of Ontario.

"There was not a sign of any kind of legislation to create work," he said. "Young men and women are looking with despair for opportunity to work; and what are they offered?—an amendment to the Coroners Act. The young people are not dead yet, and their spirit is not dead, but they are looking to this government to provide work to prevent a complete breakdown in spirit."

Breach With King.

He described as "unethical" the course of Premier Hepburn in his relations with Prime Minister Mackenzie King. "There is a clear breach between the Prime Minister and the Premier although the two have a close bearing on co-operation between this House and Ottawa, between which there must be co-operation," Colonel Drew said. "At no time since this country became a nation has such language been used as was used between the Premier and the Prime Minister.

"If such an exchange took place between two nations, they would withdraw diplomatic representatives. I had expected at one time to see Mr. King charter an aeroplane to go to St. Thomas for the purpose of appeasement," Colonel Drew said with a smile.

"I do not suggest the difficulties were started by this province, but no one has contributed so much to making government difficulties as the Premier of this province," said Colonel Drew, declaring each Parliament in Canada "should be seeking in every way possible to reach a solution for conditions which threaten the unity of Canada."

The Opposition Leader made reference to the "suspicious mind" Premier Hepburn accused him of showing Monday. "I will be direct and you will understand me," the Ontario Leader told the Premier, "and I will have a suspicious mind only when a suspicion is due. I will co-operate when co-operation is possible, but my duty is to criticize when it is in the interests of good government to do so. And I propose to fill that duty."

The reference in the Speech from the Throne to unemployment insurance was the only evidence the Ontario Government had given of co-operation with federal authorities, Colonel Drew said.

"This government was committed to give unemployment insurance whether the Dominion did so or not, but now that it finds it can't do so it introduces legislation to implement unemployment insurance if

and when the Dominion Government decides to pass it," Colonel Drew said.

He read from the Ontario Government's presentation to the Rowell Commission to show it had contended unemployment insurance "might better be left with the provinces."

Premier Hepburn asked Colonel Drew to read all the section, which added that if the Dominion legislated for unemployment insurance "the capitalized wheat interests of Western Canada would demand crop insurance." "That alters the picture," remarked Premier Hepburn, referring to the reason Ontario felt unemployment insurance was a provincial, not a federal, matter. Liberals thumped their desks.

"I'm interested to know your supporters still support you," Colonel Drew remarked.

"You're not happy about it," the Premier rejoined.

"I'm delighted," Colonel Drew said. "I had wondered about it; now I am delighted to know they do."

The Conservative Leader contended that the change in Ontario's attitude toward the provincial-federal responsibility for unemployment insurance showed it was "merely another case of on-again, off-again, on-again Finnegan."

"Unity Begins at Home."

Colonel Drew referred to speeches made by the Premier on his Australian trip. "I noted with increasing satisfaction that you have become convinced of the necessity of an ever-increasing unity in the Empire. But," emphasized the speaker, "unity begins at home."

He recognized unemployment as a problem which affected all nations, a problem, which he said, grew out of the Great War and the intensification of nationalism both in the political and economic sense. He claimed that Great Britain and Australia, as well as the dictatorships, had dealt with that problem and held that the two democracies "furnish us an illustration of co-operation and unity."

Australia, he said, at the time of its crisis, met it by one composite solution. It did not deal with it piecemeal, but had a plan which had as its basis unity between the states and the Commonwealth Government. Public finances were placed under the supervision of one federal body and labor policies were also placed under a central department. Australian monetary policies, such as the conversion of bonds and the re-valuation of currency, had no application to Cana-

dian problems, said Colonel Drew, and he hoped no one would waste the time of the government by discussing them in the House. The ability of the administration to borrow money at a low rate, he believed, was evidence that the two policies were unnecessary in Ontario.

Removed From Office.

"One of the Premiers in Australia refused to co-operate in the plan, and he was removed from office," he said with point. "They solved the approach to the subject in a manner which we might well undertake here."

Repeatedly, he said, that because of the necessity of national unity in Canada, the dispute between the two Liberal Premiers had reached far beyond the status of a personal difference and had developed into an issue which involved the whole question of national unity.

He suggested it was, probably, a waste of time addressing his remarks to the Cabinet, which had already approved the Premier's course of action, and he directed his remarks to the private members.

"There is a demand," he said, "not from any one quarter or the result of any one person's activity, a demand that is not attached to any one group, that the members chosen to represent the people in the Legislatures of Canada have courage to vote according to their consciences and to express freely their opinions contrary to party lines."

The issue which was raised last December between the two Premiers, involving in part the development of a section of Ontario's natural resources, could not be ignored. Is there to be co-operation on such questions, he asked, or is there to be a refusal without a hearing?

Have Chance Now.

"You have the chance now," Colonel Drew told the House, "to say that no matter what party is in power in this House, that the head of this government shall co-operate with Ottawa for the welfare of Canada as a whole."

He repeated his statement there was nothing in the Throne Speech to indicate any step which would create employment and he declared bluntly that in the amendment which he would propose, the members would be given an opportunity of saying whether or not they

agreed with the policy of which he was critical.

"If you vote against the amendment," declared Colonel Drew, "it will simply confirm the public impression that no matter what happens between sessions, nothing matters when the House is in session except the color on the chart indicating the place in which you are sitting."

Still directing his address to the private members in the Government benches, he declared there was not one who was not aware that the people of Ontario, members of their own party, were voicing vigorous disapproval of their leader's attitude to Ottawa.

"Yes, vote on it and create an election issue," he challenged.

Takes Back "Clowns."

He said he did agree in one point with A. W. Roebuck, K.C., (Lib., Toronto-Bellwoods), when he said, in a public statement, that the Premier had no mandate from the people and should resign.

Laughter floated up from the Liberal benches.

"I hear laughter," said Colonel Drew.

"No wonder," said Mr. Hepburn. "Laugh clowns laugh—" began Colonel Drew, when the Premier demanded a retraction.

The Speaker ruled in favor of the Premier and Colonel Drew said: "I will withdraw so far as members of the House are concerned."