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THREE R'S AND A FOURTH

Readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic have their forces marshaled for a new educational campaign. On September 1st, quite a number of pupils will go into the classrooms, some of them for the first time but most of them to resume courses of study that have been interrupted by the summer vacation. Some will go back reluctant-

ly, others will take up school routine perfunctorily as one of the little annoyances of life and a few will take up the broken thread of culture with as much enthusiasm as could be expected under the circumstances. How wonderful a day it would be if all pupils could see it as they will see it in retrospect a few years hence, when sentiment as well as the practical side of life will bring a realization of the full meaning of the words of the old song about "school days, school days, dear old golden rule days."

That is a song for the mature and it should have the effect of reminding them of the fourth R in education, responsibility. It is likely that few persons capable of self-appraisal

do not feel they neglected their opportunities for education when they were going to school. Most of them will blame themselves for what they have missed and they will be right. If they are wise they will say to themselves that they also will be responsible for a large part of what their children will miss if they are not awake to the extent that the return of school days involves them in the matter of duty.

The character of a child is formed by itself, its associates and its environment. Its deviations are the result of impulse, inclination and education. The old saying—"As the twig is bent the tree is inclined"—holds good now and forever. The slightest causes have their effect on character

and the accumulation of them, for good or bad, form an important sum in the life of any person. A boy doesn't become a rowdy or a hoodlum continuously but by degrees, nor does a little savage become acceptable company for others except through training and reformation.

That is what constitutes the burden of responsibility of parents in school days. Too often they thank heaven for the end of vacation in the mistaken idea that the school teacher will take their children in hand and make little gentlemen and ladies out of them without any assistance from the home. There is more to home work than just the preparation of lessons, and wise parents realize this. If more of them did they would be

laying up a smaller quantity of fabric tears for themselves than many are doing.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY

There is always more or less worry connected with money. Those of us who do not have it worry about getting it, and those of us who have it are often put to a great deal of worry in hanging on to it. In addition to this no little worry is brought on by the desire to make a jif they grow where only a penny grew before. It seems as though poets and philosophers have conspired to bring money into disrepute, so anxious are they to tell us that the mere possession of it is a great burden.

In more recent times there has come to us the warning that money carries germs. Germ experts even went so far as to demonstrate that a bank clerk's occupation was particularly hazardous because he handles so much money. But now this dread has been dispelled. After exhaustive investigations on the subject of money as germ carriers two Illinois University experts assure us that this danger has been greatly exaggerated. It seems that the metals from which coins are made act as destroyers of bacteria.

This relieves us of the worry connected with the handling of money. The next thing for some expert to do is to tell us how we may be re-

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—The— Constitutional Crisis

The constitutional issue is pure political buncombe, designed to divert attention from the King Government's administration of the Customs Department, upon which issue it was ignominiously defeated in the House of Commons.

Here are the vital stubborn facts:

- 1** In September 1925, Mr. King was granted dissolution by His Excellency Lord Byng, on the representation that he must be given a chance to secure a clear working majority. If such a majority was not forthcoming, he would not attempt to carry on.
- 2** In the old Parliament thus dissolved there had been 234 members, of whom 117 were Liberals, 66 were Progressives or Independents and 51 were Conservatives.
- 3** In the new Parliament, elected in October, 1925, Mr. Meighen had by far the largest group—almost half the total membership of the House. Out of 245 seats the Conservatives had 116, the Liberals 101, the Progressives 24, Labour 2, and Independents 2.
- 4** Instead of immediately resigning, as he should have done in view of the ground upon which he had been granted dissolution, Mr. King asked for and was granted leave to carry on, on the assurance that he would leave the fate of his administration to Parliament itself.
- 5** On Friday, June 25th, three separate motions by so-called independents, in support of which Mr. King's Government marshalled its last ounce of strength, were decisively defeated and the original motion of censure, to which the foregoing had been moved in amendment, was still awaiting decision in Parliament when Mr. King asked His Excellency for dissolution on Monday, June 28th.
- 6** To have granted Mr. King a dissolution under such circumstances would have been a direct denial of the right of Parliament to pass upon the vote of censure then pending.
- 7** Following Mr. King's resignation, Parliament by a majority of 10 did actually adopt a direct vote of censure on the King Government, and declared it unworthy of confidence or office.
- 8** It was Mr. King's refusal to follow British precedent in co-operating with the incoming administration to pass supplies and complete the sessional programme that left Mr. Meighen no alternative but to ask for dissolution.
- 9** Mr. Meighen followed the same course as that adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911, when he saw that it was impossible to carry on and abruptly dissolved Parliament.
- 10** If His Excellency had recalled Mr. King to office, he would have done so in the very face of Parliament's vote of censure.
- 11** Under Mr. King's interpretation of the constitution a Premier need never resign, but could demand dissolution after dissolution, despite the verdict of Parliament or the electorate, and the Governor General must perforce accept his advice.

This is the story. It calls for no comment—it speaks for itself!

The Conservative Party stands solid as a rock for sound British constitutional practice, the maintenance of the British connection, and the right of Canada to enjoy the blessings of stable Government.

VOTE For Mark C. Senn in Haldimand

And avoid another Election!