

COURAGE

We greet with quickening pulse the story That shrouds a warrior's name in glory; We thrill to learn from lays heroic, How patriots perished, finely stoic.

Yet loftier courage means the giving Far less to dying than to living.

It means, with truth's divine assurance, To arm the soul in stern endurance;

It means with grip no stress can sever To clutch the sword of high endeavor

And wage, in patience and persistence; This bloodless battle called existence.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17th.

CHRISTIAN SPEECH AND CONDUCT

Golden Text.—Let no corrupt speech proceed out of your mouth.—Eph. 4: 29. Lesson Text.—James 3: 1-5. Time.—A.D. 45. Place.—Jerusalem. Exposition.—I. Be Not Many Masters, 1-5.

James does not say that a Christian should not teach, but that the body of believers should not be a multitude of teachers, every one desiring to teach others, and no one willing to learn from others. Every man should be swift to hear, slow to speak (ch. 1: 19). God sets teachers in the Church (1 Cor. 12: 28). They are one of the gifts of the sacred Christ to His Church (Eph. 4: 11). The position of the teacher is one no man has a right to take upon himself. The Holy Spirit bestows the gift of teaching upon whomsoever He will (1 Cor. 12: 8-11). If the Spirit bestows the gift upon us we are to exercise it, but even then, in all humility and with more readiness to learn from others than to instruct. The true Church of Christ will be a multitude of learners (disciples), ready to share with others what they have themselves been taught of God, but even more eager in all teachableness to learn from others what God has taught them (Phil. 2: 3). There was perhaps never a day in the history of the Church when this admonition was more needed than today. James, according to tradition, spent so much time in prayer that his knees became calloused like those of a camel by his much kneeling. And yet this God-taught and holy man puts himself right alongside the rest of us and says, "In many things we are all stumble." How unlike the utterances of many to-day who call themselves "holy" and, though quite ready to maintain that most believers stumble grievously are not willing to confess that they themselves stumble in anything—let alone "in many things." They do stumble all the same—"we ALL" do (cf. 1 Kings 8: 46; Romans 3: 19; 1 John 2: 10). This does not mean that it is necessary for us to go on sinning day after day, in the sense of consciously doing that which we know to be contrary to the will of God. This sense of sinning is the sense of God WILLING us to do (1 John 3: 9). The tongue is the hardest part of the body to bring under control; the last to yield to the constraining grace of God. When that member is brought into complete accord with the will of God we may rest assured that the grace of God has finished its work. A man's words—not his set speeches, but his unpremeditated utterances—show what he is in his inmost soul (Matt. 12: 34). How many saintly people there are who have not yet learned the mastery of the tongue. As a big horse is managed by a small bit, and a big vessel, by a small rudder, so a big tongue is managed by a small tongue. The tongue is a mighty instrument for weal or woe. The devil's tongue in Eden brought death and damnation upon the race. Peter's tongue at Pentecost brought salvation to 3,000 in a single day. The tongue of a single individual to-day may turn thousands heavenwards or the tongue of another may turn other thousands hellward (Prov. 18: 21). How are you using yours?

II. The Tongue is a Fire, a World of Iniquity, 1-12. The tongue is indeed a fire. Families, societies, and nations are set in a conflagration in consequence of an untimely word (see Prov. 15: 1; Judges 12: 1-6; 2 Sam. 19: 43; 20: 2; 2 Chronicles 10: 36-10: 41; 18: 7). The tongue inflames, just, withers the purity of the maiden, and consumes the strong man physically, mentally and morally (Prov. 7: 21-23). The tongue incites jealousy; destroys the tie that binds together man and wife and leaves the home in ruins. The tongue kindles unbelief (Ch. 1: 11; Gen. 3: 1-6) and thus burns away the foundations of individual character, commercial integrity, social purity and national security. The tongue indeed is a fire—a word of iniquity among our members. There is nothing mischievous and vile that the tongue cannot do. A little word often sets a fire that may burn on through all eternity. The fires of hell are kindled by the idle words that set men to thinking wrongly about God and Christ and sin and the Bible. Destructive critics by their professedly scholarly and really perverse and ignorant words have kindled fires of unbelief and sin. Men are careful how they handle fire, but most of us are careless about how we use our tongues. James tells us plainly the origin of the evil. It is set on fire of hell. Whence come the words and ideas in books, theatres and moving pictures that inflame the imagination and passions? From hell! Whence come the words that undermined faith in the credibility of the Bible narratives, of those who bowed at the shrine of culture and German scholarship? From hell! Prate God that the tide in religious thought has turned? Men are coming back to "the old time religion" to the faith of the fathers, "once delivered." Their boasted scientific theories have led them into the night of confusion and despair, whence on the "kindly light" of God's own truth as revealed in His word can bring them out? No man can tame the tongue, but God can. The best thing any one of us can do with his own tongue is to bring it to God and surrender its control to Him. How James heaps up illustrations to show the mischief-working power of the tongue (v. 8, R.V.)! The infidel tongue poisoned the waters

Evolution of True Man

[Editor's Note.—The following article was written by Neil McNabb, Jr., who has made quite a study of this very interesting subject, and we have much pleasure in presenting his article, which dispels many false conceptions of the subject.]

Evolution to most people means but one thing—the transition of man from monkey. To interpret the theory of evolution in such a statement is absolutely false. No scientist believes man descended from monkey, but some scientists believe man and monkey descended from a common ancestor. For the past century, anthropologists, who have accepted the theory of evolution, have tried to prove this part of the theory, and to the present date have not succeeded.

The evolution of man does not deal with the probability of man and monkey having a common ancestor, as the theory of evolution would have us believe; but deals with the physical and mental developments of "true man" ever since his first appearance on the earth—about 30,000 years ago, to the present day. This man is known to anthropologists as Neanderthal man. These people were of short and massive build and walked in a semi-erect position. They had narrow and low heads and had a brain capacity of 1,600 c.c., which is a little in excess of that of modern man. We have here "true man," but does not resemble man of to-day very closely.

Following the Neanderthal race we have an entirely different race of people, whose features resemble modern man so closely that they have been classed in the same species. This race of people is known as Cro-Magnon. Cro-Magnon man roamed Europe for many thousands of years but was not the only occupant. Two other races dominated Europe at the same time and are known to anthropologists as the Guinaldi race and the Briny race. The former race was closely related to the modern Negroid. With the disappearance of Cro-Magnon man at the end of the ice-age, the ancestors to modern man replaced him. These people are known as Neolithic man, or Stone Age man. It was Neolithic man who first moulded pottery from clay and polished stone implements. From this time on changes were rapid. The rapid advancement of civilization from this period on, was carried from the ancient empire of Egypt, to Europe and later to America.

We must appreciate the fact that since the time of Neanderthal man, there have been many changes in mankind, both physically and mentally. This is quite true; due to the different environments he has had to live in. We find these differences on the Earth at the present time, we have life at the tropics and life at the poles. In modern times we have three distinct races of people—the Caucasian, Mongoloid and Negroid. These people are entirely different, not only in the color of skin, but physically.

I have attempted to explain, as briefly as possible the physical and mental development of true man from the time of primitive Neanderthal man, who had to defend himself with a stone implement and lived in caves, to man of to-day, with all his scientific wonders. I do not, in any way, agree that man and monkey descended from a common ancestor, but have all faith that man came to this earth as man, but whose physical and mental developments were different from ours. And I am not in any way criticizing the work of science, we owe much to the men and women who have given their lives to overcome disease and discomfort so that we may have a better world to live in. In conclusion, let me add that the scientist is a religious man, and proceeds with his work with uncovered head and humble heart towards the Power Who guides him.

STOP ME IF YOU'VE HEARD THIS ONE

Bill Smith, a country shopkeeper, went to the city to buy goods. They were sent immediately and reached home before he did. When the boxes were delivered Mrs. Smith, who was keeping the shop, uttered a scream, seized a hatchet, and began frantically to open the largest one.

A VERY POOR FUN

Faetious One: Why so gloomy old chap? Grouchy One: Just heard my uncle has cut me out of his will. He's altered it five times in the last two years. Faetious One: Ha! Evidently a fresh nut, friend, what?

STILL UNSATISFIED

Noised-Darling: I've bought you a simply marvellous washing machine. There'll be no more wash days for you. All you have to do is to press a button and the work is done. Mrs. Noised: Um-hum, but who's going to press the button?

of life, defining "the whole body." Your tongue is a fountain. Does it send forth sweet and bitter water? blessing for God and curing for men, or does it send forth sweet water alone?

The Cancer Crusade

Fighting the Great Scourge with Knowledge—A Campaign to Wipe Out Ignorance, Fear and Neglect. J. W. S. McCullough, M.D., D.P.H.

EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC IN CANCER

While education of doctors in Cancer is a matter largely for the colleges and medical societies, lay education is singularly the task of the voluntary society. England had its British Empire Cancer Campaign, a medical and lay body devoted to the stimulation of research in cancer and the People's League of Health, whose energies are directed to the education of the public in respect to disease of all kinds. France and Belgium have Les Societes contre le Cancer, for public instruction in malignant disease, while the United States has the American Society for the Control of Cancer, as well as the flourishing Women's Field Army against Cancer. The American Society named its so impressed with the value of public education in the cancer field that for the last two years the entire resources of the Society have been directed to cancer education.

The silence of internal cancer, the absence of pain in the early stages, the insidious character of the malady, blind the man or woman to impending danger. Education in regard to internal cancer can do little other than to induce the adult, the person above 35, to have a regular medical examination at least once a year. In cancers of the skin, lips, mouth, breast and uterus, the early signs of cancer may be recognized by almost every person of intelligence. Recognition of the early signs of cancer which may be learned by anyone, would save many precious lives. Prevention can do a very great deal in cancer control. Prevention of cancer depends, let us repeat, upon the avoidance of irritants, upon periodic health examination, and education of doctors and the public about malignant disease.

DISTINGUISHED BRITISH PEER TO JUDGE AT ROYAL HORSE SHOW

A distinguished British soldier and an outstanding horseman in England, the Earl of Digby, formerly Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, will judge hunter classes at the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show, Toronto, in November. The Earl of Digby in the Irish peerage dates back to 1620, just after the troublous times of the Desmond and Tyrone rebellions. The present earl is the 11th holder of the title, and fifth since its inclusion in the peerage of Great Britain. After a military education at Eton and Sandhurst, Edward Kenelm Digby served as Adjutant of the first battalion Coldstream Guards throughout the Great War. The Guards were among the first of the "Old Contemptibles" to go to Belgium. He was twice mentioned in despatches for conspicuous service, was granted the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross with bar (ten) and received the Croix de Guerre from the French Government. Between 1922 and 1923 he was in Australia as A.D.C. and Military Secretary to the Governor-General, Lord Forster.

On his return to England Lord Digby settled down in his Dorsetshire home to an active part in the rural affairs of the county. In 1929 he was Honorary Colonel of the Dorset Hunt, a branch of Artillery until the army re-organization. He has been President of the National Pony Society, President of the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, a body doing excellent service for English agriculture. President of the Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society, as well as taking up the numerous honorary duties of Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of his county with a seat on the Dorset County Council.

His interest in horse-manship is rooted in inheritance and made him from childhood a splendid rider. Especially keen on the improved breeding of hunters, he has hunted foxes in every western and southern English shire and for four years was Master of the Cattstock Hunt. Last spring Lord Digby reached the acme of honor among British horsemen by his election to the presidency of the great Olympia Horse Show in London. Unquestionably he is the most experienced judge of hunters with the broadest all-round knowledge of horsemanship in the list of British peers who have judged at the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show.

The Countess of Digby before marriage was the Honorable Pamela Bruce, the youngest daughter of the second Lord Aungley, one of the leading titled families in South Wales. They have one son and two daughters. Some members of the family will accompany Lord Digby to Toronto. Their country home is Minsterne Cerne Abbas, Dorset.

HANDICAPPED IN EXPRESSION

What is that deaf-and-dumb carpenter so frantic about? He just hit his thumb with a hammer and he can't find his pad and pencil.

PICOBAC PIPE TOBACCO FOR A MILD COOL SMOKE

THE OLD-MAN OF THE BIG CLOCK TOWER

great and he still loves the old town and spends a great deal of his time here. Tommy Gibbons now owns this noted old property and he and his splendid family think it just as homey a home as any other in town. It's Councillor Gibbons now and he's retired from the tannery, where he gave so many years of faithful service, and he's doing splendid work now on the Council.

The Old Man

NEWS ITEMS ABOUT BROUGHT

We heard the following little item of news this past Summer in a Saskatchewan town: It seems that Mrs. Brown was a member of the local golf club, but that she went there only occasionally to sit on the clubhouse verandah and look out over the cooling, reed-fringed little lake. One hot day she took pity on her neighbor, Mrs. Jones, who was not a member of the club. "Let me drive you out to the club," said Mrs. Brown; "I haven't been there for weeks. We can sit on the verandah and look at the lake. It will be so cool and refreshing." So they went out to the golf club, but the lake—No, you're wrong. It hadn't dried up. That's what makes this story news.

DISCOURAGED

"Are the fish biting?" "I don't know," replied the weary angler. "If they are, they are biting each other."

TELEPHONE TALKS IN THE WATSON FAMILY



"This is just like being home!"

Bill Watson occasionally gets fed up on that out-of-town job. Work is oppressive. His pals are dull. Meals are tasteless. The outlook, generally, is bilious. Good, old-fashioned homesickness, that's what it really is—and Bill has a sovereign remedy, once he has diagnosed the case: a long distance call home. And it costs so little, too, that he has decided to forestall attacks by a regular schedule of weekly calls.

Bill's ideas are right in line with the rest of the family. The Watsons have come to appreciate fully the comforts, conveniences and low cost of Long Distance. Do you realize how little it costs to telephone?

Low Night Rates begin every evening at seven, and apply ALL DAY SUNDAY!

A Bigger Service. A checking up of THE FREE PRESS Mailing List since the conclusion of the Good-Will Club Campaign reveals an increase of approximately 30 per cent. more homes reached each week. These new readers are right in the Acton Shopping District. They are possible customers of every merchant in Acton. If you have a sales message of importance this wider service offers Every Advertiser an opportunity to Broaden his Business. The increase in the local field offers Big Opportunities to you, Mr. Merchant! Every week 1,300 copies of Acton's Local Newspaper go out with Your Sales Message. Take an average of three readers to each copy (which is considered low) and four thousand prospective customers are reached by your sales message. AT NO EXTRA COST. Naturally you would expect to pay a larger amount for this increased service. Rising costs of materials used in THE FREE PRESS would justify an increased cost. But we have decided that for the present at least all advertising contracts will be on the same basis. Here's an Opportunity—You cannot share in the Business Increase If You Do Not Use It. A New Fall Advertising Service of Timely Illustrations is Yours for the Asking. THE ACTON FREE PRESS Serving Acton and District Since 1875

THE CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS

People who wonder why accidents continue to increase on the public highways would do well to carefully study the record of an Ontario motorist, which appeared recently in the Toronto Telegram. The record speaks for itself as follows: Aug. 30, 1935—Involved in motor accident resulting in personal injury. Sept. 3, 1935—Convicted at Brampton on charges of reckless driving. Fined \$15 and costs.

Jan. 20, 1936—Convicted at Toronto on charge of operating a motorcycle while intoxicated. Committed to jail for seven days.

Jan. 27, 1936—As a result of conviction on January 20, license suspended for a period not exceeding six months and until proof of financial responsibility is filed.

April 12, 1936—Convicted at Toronto on a charge of speeding. Fined \$5 or five days.

June 12, 1936—Convicted at Toronto on a charge of speeding. Fined \$5 or five days.

Aug. 25, 1936—Convicted at Toronto on a charge of speeding. Fined \$5 or five days.

Dec. 23, 1936—Involved in motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage.

Jan. 7, 1937—Involved in motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage.

Jan. 28, 1937—Involved in motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage and personal injury. Subsequent to accident of January 28th, accused was convicted of operating a motor vehicle while his license was suspended. Fined \$200 or 30 days.

Aug. 10, 1937—Brought up for sentence on two charges of driving without a license. Discharged because summons were left at the home of accused's mother which he swore was not his abode. One thing immediately becomes apparent in this case—the authorities should put into practice those principles found in the courts of England. The driving permit of this individual should be suspended for life, for such a driver undoubtedly constitutes a serious menace to the public safety.

The above record furnishes a sterling example of why the highways continue to take an awful toll of life and limb through accidents.

BLUE MOONS

Once in a blue moon is supposed to mean never, or hardly ever. But we learn from a high meteorological authority that blue moons are seen.

There was a blue moon reported at Santa Barbara, California, last year, colored as brightly as the blue of a rain-bow and seen through a thin veil of magenta-hued cloud. A blue moon was noted by the astronomers in Ireland during the eclipse of 1927, and after the explosion at Krakatoa, when volcanic dust floated all over the world, blue moons and green were reported.

TAKING NO CHANCES

"I want a reliable chauffeur—who takes no risks," said the would-be employer. "I'm your man, sir," replied the applicant and he added: "Can I have my salary in advance?"