# T. B. Macaulay Gives Town Hall To Stornoway

## Heads Pilgrimage of 100 Lewismen Paying Visit to Native Heath

The wild eerie music of pipes echoed through No. 7 Shed in the local harbor one morning recently. Four brawny pipers dressed in full highland regalia tapped their feet as they played the air dear to the Western islands "The Lord of the Isles," and a thrill ran through the frames of 100 Lewis Islanders aboard the Canadian Pacific R.M.S. Minnedosa—and perhaps it also thrilled the soul of her hard-bitten commander, Captain McQueen, a highlander also, who can speak his own native tongue, the Gaelic.

The whole scene was redolent of the times which led a nation to seek other homes in new lands. These 100, headed by T. B. Macaulay, who also heads one of the largest insurance companies in the world, are exiles returning to their native heath. Perhaps some of them left the islands with but little to help them in their new homes save a determination to conquer and that inborn thrift which has made their race predominant the world over.

Scotch—aye, and prood o't.—They stiffen as the pipes sweep into an ecstasy of melody. Their eyes brighten, and smiles appear as they look at the crowds on the jetty watching them depart. Theirs is a wonderful mission. They are taking back a wonderful gift to Stornoway. Ancient home of Vikings and hardy Scottish chieftains, it lacks a "toon" hall. They intend to present the little village—it is little more—with a new one.

The gift is however, a noble gesture from the man who leads them across the ocean. Born a Canadian, he never forgets the land of his fathers, and his spontaneous gift of a new building to house the municipal offices of the little community in the Hebrides was accepted with alacrity by the people of Stornoway.

The old building was used during the war as the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Scottish Coast Patrol, and was burned down just a little time before the war finished. A new building could not be erected on account of the expense. The community is poor in that taxes are very low, and the people of the islands eke out but a poor living from fishing, gathering sea birds eggs, and gatherin birds feathers—the familiar new building for the use of the comelderdown coming in large quantities from the islands.

The Canadian Pacific are co-operating in the venture. Their ship, business. On the site of the business kept by his father, he has erected a munity—a memorial.

Here Mr. Macaulay's father was in carrying the Lewismen, will proceed straight to Stornoway, the first liner ever to call at the village, before proceeding with her regular passengers to Glasgow.

Mr. Macaulay is very modest about the whole thing. He refuses to discuss it, and disclaims all credit for the noble thought which prompted the deed.—Montreal Strandard.

# Irish Election Goes Against De Valera Man

## Rural Constituency Rejects Policy of Repudiation of Farmers' Debts

Dublin.—No by-election since the Free State was organized has been fought with the determination,ardor and throughness displayed by both sides in the contest for the vacancy in the joint constituency of Leitrim-Sligo, which results in the return of the Government candidate, Maj.-Gen. Sean MacKeown by a majority of 3977 over his Fianna, Fail opponent, Eamon Donnely. General MacKeown polled 27,597 votes.

The fight was won on the issue of the land purchase annuities, which was raised especially by Eamon de Valera in this extensive constituency of small farmers. De Valera promises that when his party is returned to power he will repudiate the Free State farmers' debt of £3,000,000 yearly to stockrolders in Great Britain. Since he had to proposed to campaign in the next general election on this issue, its failure in Leitrim-Sligo is a disappointment for his party, and will give corresponding encouragement to the government which stands for payment of all national debts.

The defeated candidate insists, however, that the seat was won for the Government by the Protestant and Unionist vote. This is the first time since the present Dail was constituted in September, 1927, that its mainparties have had an opportunity of testing opinion in a rural constituency.

While Dublin and Cork may evolve political policies, it should never be forgotten in considering Irish affairs that success or failure of policies is determined by thei power to attract votes of the farming community, who in the Free State have the last word although they may not always choose to say it.

# Sunday School Lesson

June 23. Lesson XII—A Psalm of Praise—Psalm 103: 1-13. Golden Text—Bless the Lord, O my soul.—Psalm 103. 1.

ANALYSI

I. PRAISE, INDIVIDUAL AND UNIVERSAL, vs. 1-5; 19-22.

II. THE JUSTICE, MERCY AND COMPASSIONATE LOVE OF GOD, vs. 6-18.

INTRODUCTION — "There are no clouds in the horizon, nor notes of sadness in the music, of this psalm. No purer outburst of thankfulness enriches the church. It is well that amid the many psalms which give voice to mingled pain and trust there should be one of unalloyed gladness, as untouched by sorrow as if sung by spirits in heaven." So writes a great preacher whose expositions of the Psalms are unsurpassed for their insight and beauty.—Maclaren in the Expositor's Bible.

The Psalm is attributed to David in its title, but there is much in it which bears the marks of a later age. It seems to be a companion to Psalm 104. They both begin and end with the high praises of God. The one dwells upon his goodness and his mercy manifested in his dealings with his people, the other upon his power, wisdom, and goodness revealed in nature and in providence. "There are no clear marks of division" in this psalm, Maclaren says, "but the river broadens as it runs, and personal benefits and individual praise open out into gifts which are seen to fill the universe, and thanksgiving which is heard from every extremity of his wide dominion of loving kindness."

I. PRAISE, INDIVIDUAL AND UNIVERSAL, vs. 1-5; 19-22.

The poet, with true feeling, blesses God first of all for forgiveness of sins, then for the healing of all diseases. By this latter we may believe he means diseases of mind and spirit as well as of body. The deeper need of the soul is the need of forgiveness. Jesus recognized this when the man sick of the palsy was brought into his presence. He first declared to the sick man that his sins were forgiven, then he healed his bodily affliction; Mark 2: 3-12. Compare Psalm 35: 1-5 and 147: 3.

It is true that health of mind and spirit ministers to health of body. It is also true in our human experience that there are diseases of the body which the mind, even though depending in strong faith upon God, cannot heal. Nevertheless, faith conquers the disability, rejoices in God's redeeming love, and in his forgiving grace, and endures in hope of immortality and eternal life. In the highest and truest sense the man of faith may, with the psalmist, say to his soul, He healeth all thy diseases; he redeemeth thy life from destruction. And he bears upon his uplifted brow as a wreath or crown the lovingkindness and tender mercies of God.

The meaning of v. 5 is not quite certain. The Hebrew word rendered "mouth" is rendered in the ancient Greek version "desire." So Moffatt translates, perhaps correctly: "He gives you all your heart's desire, Renewing your youth like an eagle's."

The second clause of v. 5 is possibly explained by the ancient fable which represents the eagle as from time to time renewing its youthful vigor by plunging into the sea.

The last verses of the psalm (19-22), lift us to the throne of God, whence his kingdom ruleth over all. There the hosts of the Lord, his angels, "strong spirits who obey his word" (Moffatt), ministers of his that do his pleasure, and all his vast creation, are called upon to join in a universal chorus of praise. In like manner Milton writes (Paradise Lost, Book V.):

Speak ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angels: for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral symphonies, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing; ye in heaven,
On earth, join, all ye creatures, to extol.
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end.

And so still, to the understanding and to the vision of faith, the order, might, and beauty of the world, both of the seen and of the unseen, unite to praise and magnify the Creator God. Compare Psalm 19: 1-2 and Psalm 148.

II. THE JUSTICE, MERCY AND COMPASSIONATE LOVE OF GOD, vs. 6-18.

This central part of the psalm begins with an assertion of God's justice, especially as revealed in his dealings with the people of Israel, vs. 6, 7. The Hebrew poets were not blind to the seeming inequities and injustices of the world. Again and again they tell us of doubt and questioning, and complaint and distress of mind, of the prosperity of wicked men, and the suffering of the righteous. See Psalm 73: 1-13; 89: 38-51; Job, ch. 9; and compare Jer. 12: 1-2; 15: 15-18; Heb., ch. 1; and Mal. 2: 17; 3: 13-15. Nevertheless, their faith in God, in his truth and justice, prevails over every doubt, perplexity, and fear. Compare chs. 73: 16-28; 89: 1-18. In him justice, mercy, and love are inseparably joined, ch. 85: 9-11.

The poet dwells upon the mercy and forgiving grace of God, vs. 8-12. With this memorable passage compare Exod. 34: 6, 7; Psalm 86: 15; Isa. 55: 7; and Jer. 3: 12. Not wrath, but love rules the world. His loving mercy reaches beyond our highest thought. Not only does God forgive, but he puts away, out of sight for ever, the sins of which we have been guilty. Compare Isa. 43: 25. And by the grace of his spirit given to those who love him, he delivers them from the power and dominion of sin into the freedom of the children of God.

The heart of God is touched with the weakness of his children, the brief period of their earthly life, the sorrows with which they are encompassed. It is a great comfort to know that he cares, Like as a father (vs. 13-16), and that his merciful kindness is unfailing, vs. 17, 18. Surely they who come under that loving care, who claim through obedience that everlasting mercy, may rest in hope of life eternal:

So when this earthly mist
Fades in the azure sky,
My soul shall still be close to thee,
And in thee cannot die.

# Children Do Well

## Aided by the Society They Grow Up to Usefulness and Honor

"Long apprenticeship to the work of Child-Saving has had at least this result," says J. J. Kelso: "It has afforded the oy of seeing poor and despised children rise to positions of honor and influence through the help that has been given them and the ambition that has been awakened in their hearts for a better life.

"There was that poor family with the drunken father living on one of the shabbiest streets in one of the most wretched novels. Today, through the praiseworthy efforts of the children themselves, they are living on one of our best uptown streets and moving in good society—not the society of wealth and fashion exactly, but thrifty, sensible Christian people who constitute the middle class and are the backbone of the nation.

"Then there was the little girl of the Fresh Air Fund—so neglected and shabby that mission workers had to collect clothing before she could be made presentable enough to go on a picnic,— to-day a finely dressed, self-respecting business woman of more than average ability.

"Memory recalls another neglected child of the Fresh Air Excursions who is now married to a husband who owns considerabl property and has a well-established business of his own.

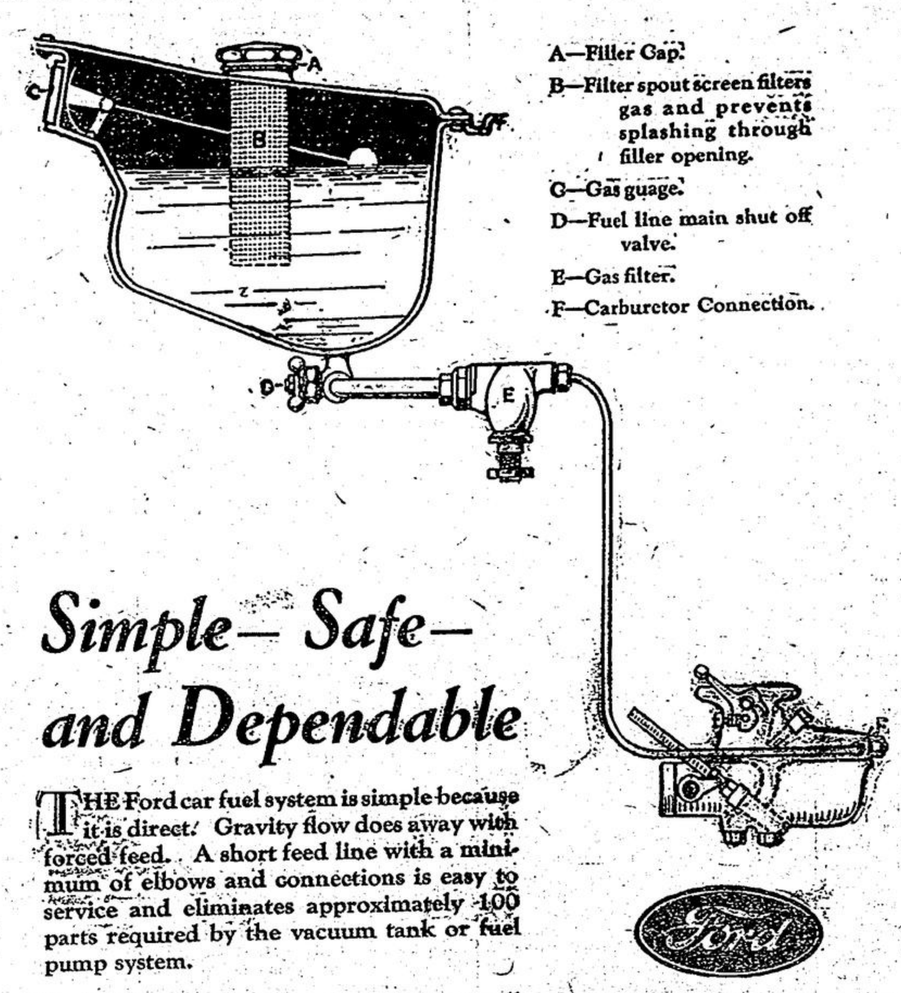
"And what better than this: a poor boy of thirteen encouraged to persevere in his difficult task of self-education, who overcame all obstacles, became a successful business man, and is now a power in the business world. Coupled with this might be mentioned a boy, assisted in his time of need, who is today a contractor with several hundred men under his direction. And so the story might go on indefinitely."

## The World Grows Better

Millions of dollars are now being expended by governments and municipalities in creating better, cleaner and healthier conditions of living and all this expenditure seems amply justified by the greater comfort and happiness of the people. The degradation and misery that was foremrly so common is now almost unknown and young men and women are given advantages and opportunities such as were almost undreamed of a few decades ago. Truly the world is getting better and better every day, and there is increasing recognition of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of a beneficent Creator.—J. J. Kelso.

"He says he's been presented at court." "I'll say he has—twice for embezzlement and forgery once."


THE FORD CAR FUEL SYSTEM




A—Filler Gap.
B—Filter spout screen filters gas and prevents splashing through filler opening.
C—Gas guage.
D—Fuel line main shut off valve.
E—Gas filter.
F—Carburctor Connection.

*Simple— Safe— and Dependable*

THE Ford car fuel system is simple because it is direct. Gravity flow does away with forced feed. A short feed line with a minimum of elbows and connections is easy to service and eliminates approximately 100 parts required by the vacuum tank or fuel pump system.

The nine gallon tank is so placed that it is well protected from front or rear end collision. Any overflow runs off on the ground with no serious results, since the only point of possible spark contact is the rear end of the exhaust. Three screens instead of one, as in most fuel systems, prevent foreign matter reaching the tank. A solid steel dash separates the Ford gas tank from the engine.

The gas guage on the dash of the Ford car is controlled by a simple float as shown in diagram, being more direct, simple and accurate than any other type. Another point of driving convenience made possible by the gravity flow system is the ease with which the tank may be filled, while the driver supervises the operation without moving from behind the wheel.

*Arrange for your demonstration ride with the nearest Ford dealer*

DELBERT HOLDEN

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

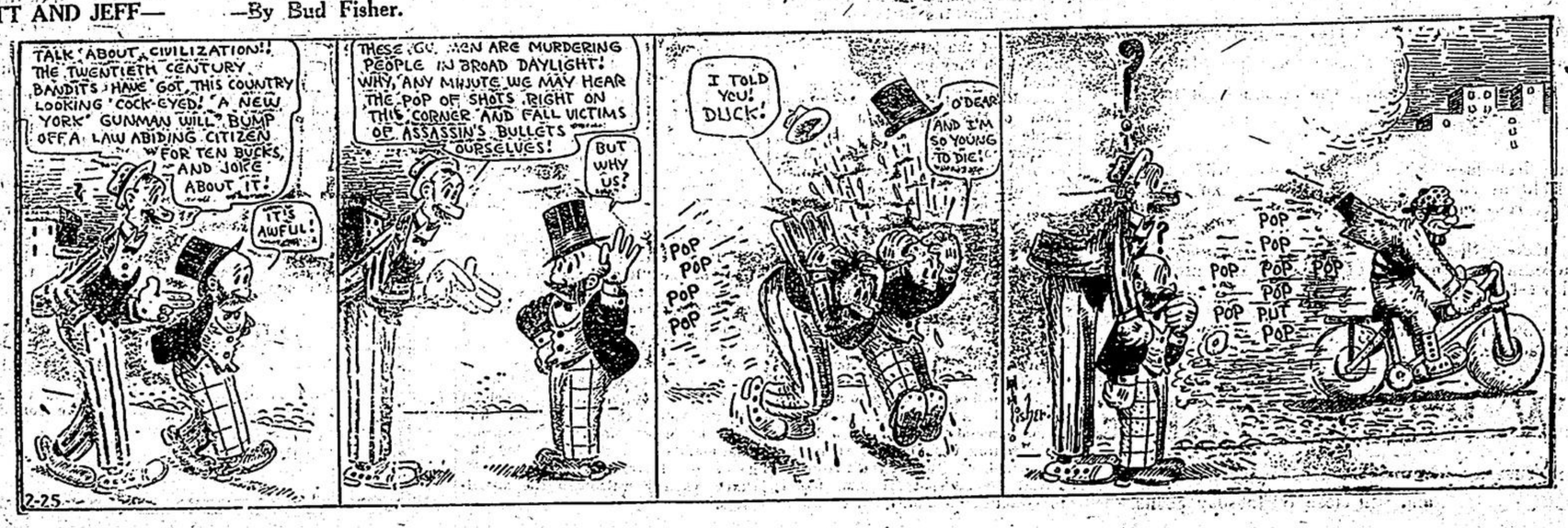

## Australia's Trade Future

Manchester Guardian Commercial: Australia's national economic policy has bee nlargely responsible for the existing high costs of production in the Commonwealth itself; the consumer has had to meet the costs of an ambitious policy of protecting home industries and of unprofitable expenditure on hastily prepared schemes of national development. But there are signs that Australia is ready to learn the lesson of her unfortunate experiences. Her more important problem is in the future development of her great natural resources, which depends in great measure upon the expansion of a remunerative export trade.

"Why don't you marry Helen? Are you afraid to pop the question?" "No, afraid to question the pop."

Relations between the United States and Great Britain are not going to be made any more pleasant by the latter country's publication of the authentic passenger list of the "Mayflower."

## Fleecing the Farmer

Vancouver Sun (Lib.): There is a lot of talk about colonization, settling up the land, filling the great open spaces and so on, but what's the use of all this talk if agriculture is left to fend for itself, lacking adequate protection, and fleeced by unwarranted and unfair freight rates?

MUTT AND JEFF— —By Bud Fisher.