

Sunday School Lesson

Glory O'Connor Rebel Leader

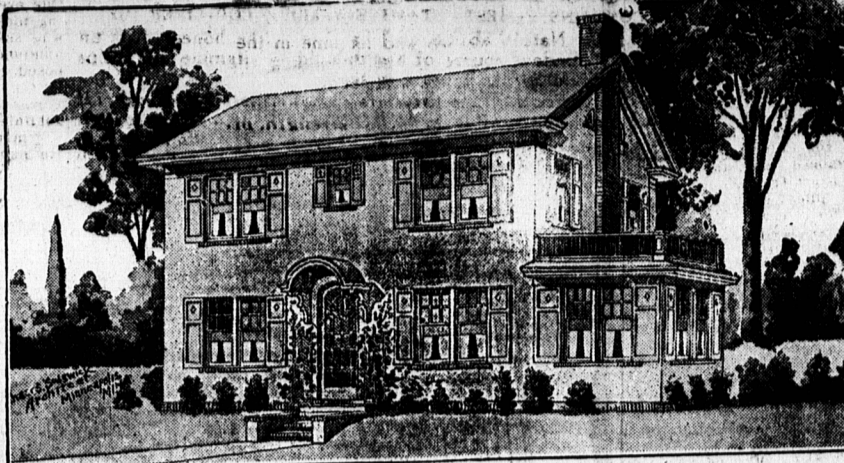
NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S STRANGE DREAM July 9th. Goden. Text—The king of this world are become kingdoms of our Lord, and of Christ and He shall reign for ever—XI: 15. Lesson Text—Daniel 11: 1-4. B. C. 603. Babylon, on the River Euphrates, was in the year of his reign. B. C. 586, Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, first besieged Jerusalem and carried back with him to Babylon certain Jewish captives, together with some of the treasures of the temple. One of the captives was Daniel, a young man of the best of his kind, and then a boy, probably twelve or thirteen years old. He was taken to Babylon and became one of the wise men of the kingdom. When Nebuchadnezzar threatened to slay the captives, because they could not read his dream, he interpreted his dream for him, and he was made a number who came under the name of the "wise men." In answer to the king's question, Daniel revealed to him the meaning of the dream, and he was promoted to a high position in the kingdom. The dream was a prophecy of the fall of the Babylonian empire and the rise of the Macedonian empire. Daniel's story is a story of faith and courage in the face of adversity.

They call him "Gary" O'Connor now though he uses to be Rary writes P. J. Kelly in the "New York Times" of the leader of the Irish insurgents who to-day is reported to have been wounded in the battle of the Four Courts, Dublin. Mr. Kelly says O'Connor has been in Canada, having come to the Dominion as an engineer, being to lay some of the chief railway lines in this country. O'Connor's nominal office is that of director of publicity with headquarters in the Four Courts but he has in effect seized the power of Eamon de Valera. His publicity department is responsible for his public reputation as a leader and military dictator for Ireland, but his real authority comes from his membership in executive of the Irish republican army. Having, with Brig. Oscar Traynor, led publicly the revolt against the Dail Eireann's authority over the Republican army he becomes vested by popular opinion with personal domination almost fantastic. To-day he is the centre of more attention than any man in Ireland and legends are springing up around him with the amazing fertility of the popular Irish imagination. This new guerrilla chief is a direct product of Irish politics, although he steadfastly disclaims being a politician. In his college days as a student of engineering at Dublin University he was one of the most prominent young enthusiasts in the Young Ireland branch of the United Irish League, then a national organization and John Redmond's parliamentary party. That particular branch was an extremist party with youth directing and constituting itself the critic and driving force of the slower moving leaders. He took part in the outbreak of the war he was in a lorry camp one night when he heard an Irish song being sung outside. The singer who had heard another Irishman was in the vicinity, had walked many miles to shake O'Connor's hand and ask "Will the boys in Ireland do something now that England is held by the throat?" The stranger had not been in Ireland for forty years and his words made such an impression upon O'Connor that one gathers the meeting in the lonely camp was the real inspiration of his subsequent career. O'Connor returned to Ireland, joined the volunteer movement and fought in the 1916 rebellion when he was wounded and when released went into Sinn Fein politics until the guerrilla war started. Then he returned to soldiering and became the I. R. A. engineering director at headquarters. Still on the right side of forty his dark hair shows many silver streaks. He is of medium height and slender complexion, his thin features giving a cadaverous suggestion of coldness and moroseness in repose. O'Connor speaks slowly choosing his words and conveys an impression of directness and clear conviction. Gentle almost retiring in manner with a courtesy that has a hint of restrained amiability he looks utterly unlike a fire revolutionary chief. Mention of the conversion of Rory to "Gary" brings a quick smile to his face and a leaping glint of humor to his eyes. It is obvious to his intimates that the cares and responsibilities of his stormy revolt are ever present with him placing stern restraints on a naturally genial disposition. One leaves him fully believing in his sincerity, impressed with his cold inflexibility. His creed is simple. He believes in the Irish republic and is convinced it was subverted in and out of the Dail by Collins, Griffith and others. He holds the army belongs to the republic and must maintain the republic or betray Ireland. He does not want civil war but says "there can be no peace until the treaty is scrapped." The picture of Irishmen killing Irishmen brings the disclaimer, "We don't want to kill anybody." Satisfied with his doctrines convinced of their righteousness, but probably shrinking from facing the consequences of their logical application, he is apparently content to await events. "And the dream is certain and the interpretation thereof sure," the dream and accept the interpretation. The king answered unto Daniel and said, "First fall down before him in superstitious reverence (v. 46) and ordering a drink offering poured out before him as if he were a god Daniel seems to have understood these honors to be paid to God whose representative he was. "Your God is a God of gods. This acknowledgement of Nebuchadnezzar's shows in what sense he had been bowing before Daniel. And a revealer of secrets." That is just what Daniel had said his God was (v. 28); now he has proved it. For his service to the king, Daniel was made governor of the principal province of the empire with his three friends Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, as his assistants. At the time when the book of Daniel was probably written (Partly in Chaldea, Partly in Hebrew) the Jews were undergoing fearful persecution elsewhere at the hands of the Greeks and others and the author's purpose in relating these stories of faith and heroism is to encourage the people and to assure them that God will help them as he helped Daniel.

FOR THE HOME BUILDER

A SIMPLE DIGNIFIED COLONIAL HOME

DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEDGWICK



LUMBER

We can supply you with Windows, Doors, finish flooring etc., for your

"HOME" Our specialty British Columbia fir. MacDonal-Rowe Woodworking Co., Ltd. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Faultless Fireplace

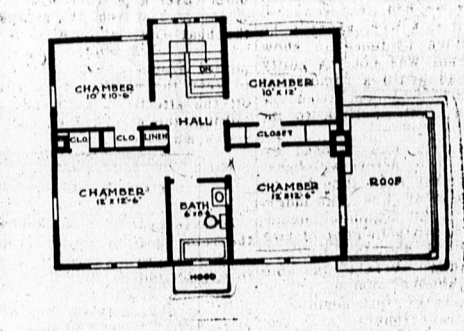
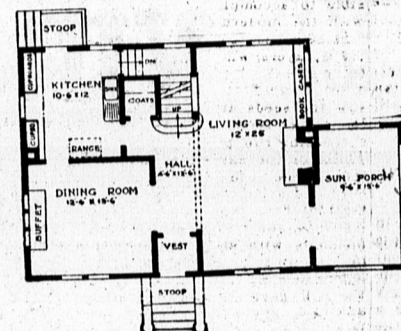
How to Guard Against Errors in Its Construction.

The fireplace as ordinarily built is not the unalloyed blessing some people would have one believe, and this is due in a large measure to faulty construction resulting either from carelessness or ignorance. The following suggestions, therefore, drawn from an excellent article on this subject by Irvin D. Fos, appearing in the June number of "The House Beautiful" are given for the benefit of the householder and prospective builders and especially the person who builds or superintends the building of his own home, in order to give them a working knowledge of the principles to be observed in planning and constructing the important part of the house, which if they are observed, will go a long way to promote the comfort of the home. As ordinarily constructed, fireplaces are neither efficient nor economical, the only warming effect is produced by the heat given off by radiation from the back, sides and hearth of the fireplace. Practically no heating effect is produced by convection; that is, by air currents. The air passes through the fire, is heated and passes up the chimney carrying with it the heat required to raise its temperature from that at which it entered the room, and at the same time drawing in outside air of a lower temperature. The effect of the cold air thus brought into the room is noticeable, particularly in parts of the room farthest from the fire. The open fireplace however has its place as an auxiliary to the heating plant, and for the hominess that a burning fire imparts to the room. If one is to be provided the essentials of construction should be understood and followed so that it will not smoke. In order that satisfactory results may be obtained from the fireplace, it is essential first, that the fire has the proper area; second that the throat be correctly proportioned and located; third, that a properly constructed smoke shelf and chimney be provided; fourth, that the chimney be carried high enough to avoid interference; and fifth, that the shape of the fireplace be such as to direct the maximum amount of radiated heat into the room. The sectional area of the flue bears a direct relation to the area of the fireplace opening. The area of the lined flues should be a tenth or more of that of the fireplace opening. If the flues are unlined the proportion should be increased slightly because of greater friction. Thirteen square inches of area for the chimney flue to every square foot of fireplace opening is a good rule to follow. For the fireplace, the opening of which had an area of 8.25 square feet, there is required a flue having an area of 107 square inches. If this flue were built of brick and unlined it would probably be made 8 inches by 16 inches or 128 square inches; because brickwork can be laid to better advantage when the dimensions of the flue are multiples of 4 inches. If the flue is lined, the lining should have an inside area of approximately 107 square inches. It is seldom possible to secure lining having the exact required area, but the clear area should never be less than that prescribed. Failure to provide a chimney flue of sufficient sectional area is, in many instances, the cause of an unsatisfactory fireplace. The cross section should be the same throughout the entire length of the chimney. Do not contract the flue at the chimney top, for that would nullify the larger opening at the bottom of the flue, the full area should be preserved through all turns and bends, and the change should be made as gradual as possible. The narrow opening between the fireplace and the smoke chamber is known as the throat. Correct throat construction is of more importance than any other feature except proper fire design. A flue twice as large as is necessary brought straight down to the fireplace without restriction at the throat would result in a poor draft, for the draft does not depend upon the largeness of the flue but upon its proper proportioning to the fireplace and throat. The currents of warm water are thrown forward at the throat and are passed through the smoke chamber into the flue on the corner side. The rapid upward passage of air causes a down current on the opposite side. The down current is not nearly so strong as the up current, but it may be of such force that, if there be no throat to the fireplace to increase the velocity of the upward current by contracting it, the meeting of the two currents will result in smoke being forced out into the room. This frequently happens when a fireplace has an ample flue area and yet smokes badly. The area of the throat should be not less than that of the flue. Its length should always be equal to the width of the fireplace opening. The sides of the fireplace should be vertical until the throat is reached. Above the throat the sides should be drawn in until the desired flue area is attained. The throat should be set 8 inches above the location of the lintel, and should not be more than 4 or 5 inches wide. The lesser width is a safe standard. If a damper is installed, the width of the brick opening at the throat will depend upon the width of the frame of the damper being regulated by the hinges over of the damper. If the throat damper is omitted, the opening should be 4 inches. It may vary from 4 1/2 to 12 inches, or more depending upon the depth of the fireplace. The purpose of the smoke shelf is to change the direction of the down draft so that it strikes it approximately at a right angle instead of head on. Therefore, the shelf should not be bricked up, but should be made as wide as the construction will permit at a height of 8 inches above the top of the fireplace opening. The smoke chamber is the space extending from the top of the flue proper and between the side walls of the throat is passed. The top of the throat is in after the area at the bottom of the chamber is quite large, since its width includes that of the throat added to the depth of the smoke shelf. This space is capable of holding accumulated smoke temporarily in case a gust of wind across the top of the chimney momentarily cuts off the draft. Smoke might be forced into the room if there were no reservoir to hold it. The smoke chamber also lessens the force of the down draft by increasing the area through which it passes. If the walls are drawn inward one foot for each 18 inches of rise, friction is reduced and interference with the draft lessened. The walls should be smooth inside, for roughness seriously impedes the upward movement of the air currents. A properly designed throat damper affords a means of regulating the fire. The damper consists of cast-iron frame with a lid, hinged preferably at the back, so that the width of the throat may be varied from nothing to 6 inches. There are a number of patterns on the market some of which are designed to support the masonry over the fireplace opening. A roaring pine fire requires a full throat opening but slow burning hardwood logs require 1 to 2 inches of opening. Regulating the chimney according to the kind of fire prevents waste of heat up the chimney. Closing the opening completely in summer keeps flies, mosquitoes and other insects from entering the house by way of the chimney. In houses heated by furnaces, or modern systems, fireplaces without throat dampers interfere with even heating particularly in very cold weather. An open fire must be supplied with air and the larger the fire the greater the quantity required; a fireplace with a wide throat or more may pull air from distant parts of the house. This air that is heated at the expense of fuel in the furnace is carried up the chimney and wasted, but with a throat damper down only 1 or 2 inches, a slow fire of hardwood can be kept going without smoking the room, thus reducing materially the waste or hot air. The throat damper should be as wide as the fireplace, so the side walls should not be drawn in until after the throat is passed. Smoke dampers with lid hinges at the back will help the smoke shelf to turn up and down draft; if the lid is hinged in the centre the down and upward currents are apt to conflict. The placing of the damper varies with the type, but generally the bottom of the frame is built into the brickwork at the level of the top of the fireplace opening, forming a shelf and supporting the masonry above it. Summarizing, the following points should be remembered about fireplace construction: 1—The area of the lined flue should be a tenth or more of that of the fireplace opening. 2—The flue should not contract at the top. 3—A throat, properly proportioned and located, is necessary. 4—The area of the throat should not be less than the area of the flue. 5—There should be a smoke shelf not less than 4 inches in width, 8 inches above the top of the fireplace opening and extending the full length of the throat. 6—A smoke chamber is necessary to hold accumulated smoke and prevent its passing into the room.

SIMPLICITY is the keynote of this attractive Colonial home which is shown today. Though simple in design, it is economical to construct and for that reason we believe that this house will appeal to many of our readers. A study of the floor plans shows also that no detail has been neglected to make this one of the most comfortable and convenient of homes. The large living room along the side with its Colonial mantel and French doors leading into the sun porch makes a very pretty entrance. In the living room are a fireplace and built-in bookcases which the

love of books will find a particularly pleasing feature. The dining room has a most attractive buffet treatment, while the kitchen is modern and up-to-date in every detail. Upstairs there are four good sized bed rooms and bath. The closets are numerous and roomy and will appeal to any housewife. The floors throughout are of maple with tiled bath. It is finished in pine, enameled, with birch doors stained mahogany. This house measures thirty-two feet wide by twenty-six feet deep, exclusive of the sun porch, and the ceiling heights of the first floor,

second floor and basement, respectively, are nine feet, eight feet and seven feet, six inches. There is a concrete foundation and exterior of walls is covered with smooth cement plaster on metal lath. The roof is of green asphalt shingles. It is meant to have hot water heat. Exclusive of the plumbing and heating, it is estimated that it would cost between \$6,000 and \$7,500 to build this home. The terrace in front and red Colonial entrance stoop on each side of which are vine covered trellises, only serve to emphasize the Colonial atmosphere which gives to this home its air of charming simplicity.



YOUR NEW HOME If built from the plan selected from this page MUST BE PROPERLY WIRED To insure safety. We can also supply you with all electrical conveniences such as ELECTRIC FIXTURES, ELECTRIC IRONS, VACUUM SWEEPERS, ELECTRIC STOVES, ELECTRIC HEATERS, ETC., ETC. If you intend building let us quote you our electrical requirements. BROWN & BINNS THE ELECTRIC SHOP 138 GREAT GEORGE STREET PHONE 975.

E. M. Barrett Contractor and Builder Homes we build are a guaranty of solid standing. Anyone can rent, but the proprietorship in a home best measures the individual's talent for thrift. There is a real opportunity today for prospective home builders to start their long deferred enterprises with profit. Estimates And Plans Furnished Jobbing Promptly Attended To 18 FELLING STREET PHONE 826-J.

Play Fair With Yourself and Your Family OWN YOUR OWN HOME A man who is satisfied to pay rent all his life is lacking in the most fundamental ambition—that perfectly healthy desire to own the roof over one's head and the small piece of Mother Earth that one's dwelling stands on. We can help you with Plans And Specifications for the new home you have in view. We not only build new homes, but we make old ones look like new with HARDWOOD FLOORS BUILT-IN CUPBOARDS MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE ETC., ETC. If you are thinking of building be sure and consult CHAS. E. CARSON PHONE 42-J 43 ELM AVE.

BUILDING TIME IS HERE! With rents still sky-high, and Building Materials and Labor now reasonable, it does seem as though it is quite the opportune time to build. Whether it's a tiny inexpensive Bungalow or a large expensive Office Building. The Merchants and Tradesmen, whose ads appear on this page will gladly furnish your "gratis, all kinds of... information that will show you how to build economically.

Efficient Plumbing Much of the enjoyment of your New Home depends upon the Plumbing. We are always prepared to save you money on your fixtures and give you the best of workmanship. In choosing the HEATING SYSTEM for your home, it involves many different angles and our experience will aid you in selecting the right one for your purpose. LET US ESTIMATE Stanley, Shaw & Pearden 161 GREAT GEORGE STREET

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT Items in the completion of that new Home you are building is the PAINTING AND DECORATING We have worked on some of the best homes in the province and given entire satisfaction. MAY WE ESTIMATE ON YOURS TRAINOR'S PAINT SHOP 118 KENT STREET OPP. REVERE HOTEL

Modern Plumbing Means Sanitation And Health Modern plumbing is the sworn enemy of dirt. Glistening white bathrooms and sanitary fixtures can be counted on to rout anything that is unsanitary. MODERN HEATING Means Keeping Rooms at the Proper Temperature We are provincial agents for the celebrated CALORIC FURNACES, and have installed quite a number throughout the province. Write for literature, and testimonials from satisfied householders. Let us figure on the plumbing and heating of THAT NEW DWELLING FRED H. TRAINOR GRAFTON ST.—OPP. PRINCE EDWARD THEATRE

DR. HARRIS' FEMALE PILLS years Standard for Delayed and Painful Menstruation. Beware of cheap imitations. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists or direct by Mail, Price \$2.00. Kaler's Pharmacy, 71 St. Front St., Canada.