

GREAT MEN DON'T TALK ABOUT THEMSELVES . . . By HERBERT KAUFMAN

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A great position is a magnifying glass upon a little nature. When you were obscure the world at large couldn't learn how small you were, but when you rose above the crowd we instantly perceived your shortcomings.



Your self satisfaction stamps you as a parvenu. If you were accustomed to recognition you wouldn't insist upon it. Your constant reference to your status proclaims that few are aware of it and suggests that you have but recently "arrived."

Important people are so occupied with their responsibilities that they haven't time for paltry vanities.

The famous do not personally advertise—their admirers perform that function for them. If your ability were genuine it would be ingenuous. The first essential to power and force is a contempt of trifles. Hunger for cheap adulation is the indubitable mark of a petty soul.

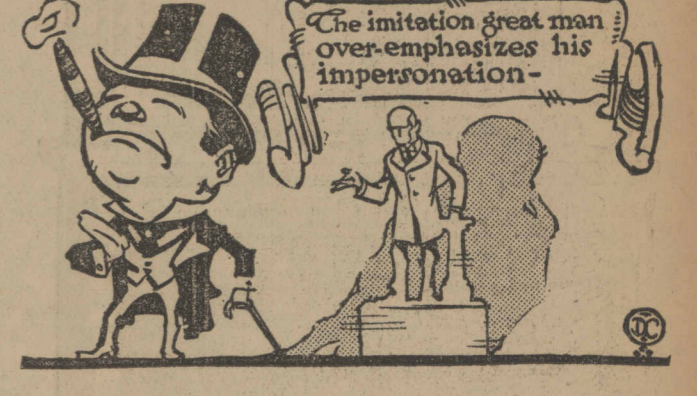
Your evident delight with your rank infers that you have just attained it. So long as you persist in explaining who you are you'll remind us of what you used to be.

Let your work talk. Your tongue can't take its place. You furnish the deeds and we'll supply the approbation. If you're really competent you'll soon drop your pomposity and subside into a well-mannered, considerate gentleman.

Those who have the most can most afford to be unobtrusive. They know that their achievements so outloom their personalities that there is no need to adopt identification marks.

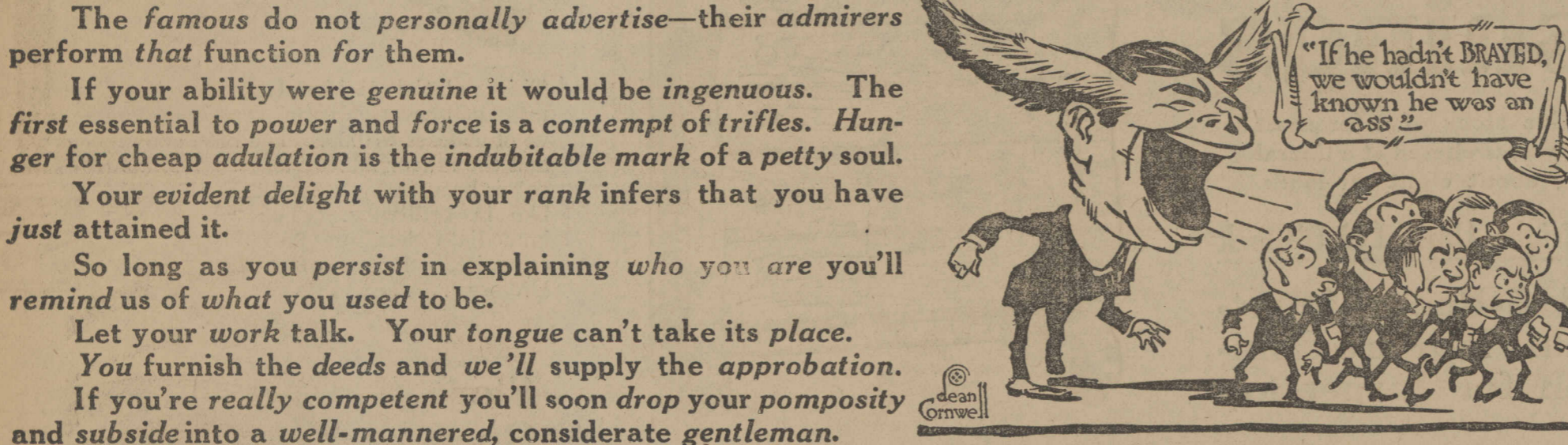
The field marshal doesn't wear his dress uniform in action. Kings do not take their private walks in gold lace and ermine. The actor invariably accentuates his characterization.

The imitation great man over-emphasizes his impersonation. Popularity can't begin at home. The mirror is an inaccurate judge of merit. Until you learn to forget self, humanity won't yearn to remember you.



Fame immortalizes only those who think for others. History pays no compliments to the selfish. While you listen to the voice of vanity, you'll strain in vain for the applause of humanity.

It is our privilege to recognize genius—not your prerogative to assume it. A beast of the fields once masqueraded in the robes of the king of the forest. At a distance the deception was effective. But, not content with his superficial success, he insisted upon roaring for the respect due the lion. Whereupon his hearers broke into derisive laughter, remarking to one another: "If he hadn't brayed we wouldn't have known he was an ass."



SIDELIGHTS ON SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

By Shobal Vail Clevenger, M.D.
How to Make a Sun Dial.
SUN DIALS will become common garden ornaments and prove to be useful in places away from where correct time may be readily obtained, if the simplification described here is attended to in constructing one for practical use. All the hours are not needed, as was supposed in making the ancient inaccurate affairs, for a single noon time observation will set watches

and clocks correctly, suffering for weeks or months for average regulation. All that is needed is a water level surface, such as a stone slab, metal plate, or small board, firmly fixed by pedestal or other means, where nothing will overshadow it at noon time the year round, and a little pencil-like rod, pointed and set upright near the south end of the flat surface. Accurately "plumb" upright. Now you are fixed to get accurate sun time if you draw a line from the "stylus" or rod point toward the north star Polaris as he swings around his little circle at night.

catching him when he is highest or lowest, or both, for the exact north and south line direction. Any tyro in astronomy can do this. But at this stage you are no better off than were your line a more noon mark such as surveyors trace for farmer friends on their door sills. Nevertheless you now have a start toward precise clock time which noon marks never give. The time read from a clock face is called mean time, and is the same as sun time only four times a year, at all other hours being as much as from a quarter of an hour slow to the same amount too fast. Of course an

"equation table" could be consulted giving the difference between clock and sun time; a simpler way would be to read the clock time directly from the dial by noting where the shadow of the stylus or gnomon points to one side or other of the north and south line, and marking it there. During the latter part of April and May clock time would be two to five minutes faster than sun time; in August that would be slower, and from September to December you would run fast from one to sixteen minutes, and from January to April slow by fifteen to two minutes. The four times in a year when clock and sun time agree are at the instant of farthest and least distance of the sun from the earth, the "solstices," summer and winter, and "equinoxes," spring and autumn, when storms are popularly but erudite times when not farming. Equinox means equal nights and days, both having the same twelve hours. The sun at such moments "crosses the line," and though changes occur in the temperature of earth air and sea likely to bring stormy weather about that time, if you keep careful records you will see that bad weather may come a week or month sooner or later, and some years closer to the equinoctial periods. As the sun at noon is higher overhead during our summer than it is in the winter, the

THE TRIBUNE WEEKLY ALMANACK

MARCH-APRIL

Calendar table with columns for Day of Mo, Day of Wk, Light or Dark Moon, SUN RISES, SUN SETS, MOON RISES, MOON SETS.

29 Su | 541613930

Passion Sunday. Joseph Ignace Guillotin born 1738; Henry Percy, third earl of Northumberland, killed at the battle of Towton 1461; Emanuel Swedenborg died 1772.

BORROWED DAYS. March said to April, I see three hogs upon a hill. And if you'll lend me three, I'll find a way to make them die. The first of them was wild and stout, the second of them was weak and sweet, the third of them was stoic and free, I'll give the first to the trees, the second to the birds, and the third to the three days were past and gone, the three stilly hogs came hurrying home.

30 M | 5396151036

Phedon, Athenian general and statesman, died 317 B. C.; Sebastian de Vauban, military engineer, died 1707.

31 Tu | 5376161138

Rene Descartes born 1596; Francis Joseph Haydn born 1732; Dr. John Donne died 1631; Ludwig Beethoven died 1827; John C. Calhoun died 1850; Charlotte Bronte died 1855. "When to my farm retir'd, how do I meet? If any ask, this short account I give: The goats, at the first light, I do adore, And birds, as they come, I do adore, My grounds I visit then, and sermons call, And their just tasks I do impose on all. Study next, raise my poetic rapt, My body then anoint, and gently strain, With some sweet exercise, cast in mind all every turn, myself both free to find, From crimes and debts; last I bathe, sup, laugh, drink, Jest, sing, rest, and on all that passes think. A little lamp the while sends forth a ray, Which, to my nightly studies, makes a day."

APRIL.

1 W | 53561710RN

All Fools' Day. William Harvey born 1578; Tamarae died 1405; Robert III., king of Scots, died 1405. "That is the first of April, hunt the cowk another mile." "Hail April, true Mecca of the year, That maketh all things young and fresh appear, What prattle, what thanks, what commendations due, For all thy pearly drops of morning dew!"

2 Th | 534618 40

Oudinot, marshal of France, born 1767; Comte de Mirabeau died 1791. "A cold April the barn will fill."

3 Fri | 532619133

Richard II. of England born 1366; Washington Irving born 1783. "This day Dame Nature seemed in love; The lusty sap began to move; Fresh juice did stir in embracing vines, And birds had drawn their valentines. The nutcrust that top did lie, Rose at a well-assembled tie. Already e'en the eaves possess'd, With the swift pilgrim's dabbled nest; The gables already did rejoice, In Philomel's triumphant voice."

4 Sat | 530620220

Oliver Goldsmith died 1774. "When April shows his horn, its good for both hay and corn."

The Gardener at Work.

FLOWERS appearing year after year with friendly fidelity, give character to many historic gardens. They adjust themselves to conditions and follow the seasons in company with the wild flowers outside the walls. They are the rosy peonies, the royal iris, the scarlet oriental poppies, and coral columbine, the nodding foxgloves, and graceful harrapax, the richly tinted sweet williams, and purple and white asters which firmly rooted increase their families and are named in the catalogues as perennials. In the list given the procession of blossoms begins with the early summer and continues until the frost calls the last starchy aster away.

An amateur gardener taking a strange plot of ground should look first of all, for the perennials. If some experienced hand has planted strong stands of peonies or bleeding hearts, or another early spring plant of this order, the buds of young growth will show above ground as soon as the grass is green. Perennials are sturdy and need little care, and it is only now and then that a heavy freeze or unusual weather will kill an old clump.

About the first of April, if the spring is kindly, the blades of the iris will push through the soil like sharp spears, and the poppies set frilled rosettes of pale green velvet on the brown earth. Any plant that comes up in a fashion that suggests that it belongs to a colony or has been left to do as it pleases should not be disturbed. It may be a treasure. The perennial phlox, English daisies, and members of the restioid family are the most reliable. It is possible to find the green tender foliage alive under a sheet of ice. Nearly every suburban garden, even in the vicinity of Chicago, is showing some perennial that has been transplanted from England or a remote corner of our own country, and it is not unusual to discover rare and beautiful species in the most unexpected places. The practical gardener knows this and digs cautiously in strange plantations.

If, however, your garden has none of these enduring flowering plants, beg or buy some. Who ever met a stony garden that may be crusty on the outside, but approach him with respect for his knowledge and he will give you half his kingdom. Who knows when he will come to you on a like errand? The freemasonry of gardeners permits one to talk over the fence without an introduction. Do not hesitate to make the attempt to gain spots from your neighbors. Every list of perennials in six catalogues, just studied, are reliable. One may trust the seedman in writing an order.

When taking stock of the permanent inhabitants or planning to plant do not forget the rose bushes, eucler roses, lilacs, syringas, or altheas. These are but few of the flowering shrubs which beautify grounds. If there is a forsythia or golden bell in the neighborhood it should be hanging out its yellow petals within a week. The flowers which begin to bloom in March and a skillful selection will provide one or more in bloom until autumn. The shrubbery ought to be inspected now. The cocoons of caterpillars, nests of insects, furry dens of scales, and holes of borers are more clearly visible before the leaves come out. Buds should be kept well along. If a lilac, or syringa, or birch wreath looks suspiciously dry break a twig. If it is brittle try a branch and it will soon be plain if it is dead or alive. The next practical step is to pull out the roots and if the clump of shrubbery is not too crowded to set in a fresh plant.

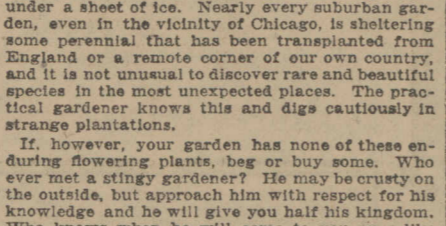
"What shall we do with the overgrowth of lilacs, barberries, Japanese quince, and other shrubs crowding our flower gardens? What shall we do with the clumps of iris or daffodils overgrowing our space?" asks a city gardener favored with more ground than his neighbors. The answer has been found by the man who offered plants to his neighbors and the public school grounds of his ward. The school garden can be kept in handsome condition by general gardeners in the vicinity who contribute plants as well as advice. The lawns show the first signs of spring and keep their green long after the flowers have gone. An old stand of grass must be raked over with a suspicious eye for dandelions and plantain. It is easier to use a digger or a sharp jackknife on these now than later when the grass is thick and the weeds have stronger roots. If the texture of the lawn is scanty rake well and sow bone meal and a grass seed mixture. If the ground has been prepared for a new lawn do not leave it until it is a damp day and use half a pound of bone meal to the square yard. April weather awakens the fever for garden work. Yet it is well to wait awhile before putting seeds in. Tradition orders that sweetpeas and broad beans should be in the ground while the frost lingers between St. Patrick's day and Mary-mag or Lady day, March 25. Owing to Medicine Hat winds both sweetpeas and broad beans will well if planted any day during April. The potted tubs in the house for Easter should be given longer sunlight every day. Give more water and if the sunshine is direct shield the buds with a sheet of paper between them and the glass. Seeds for the garden may be started in groups a week apart. When the plants are set out in May remember the date of planting in order to preserve the succession of crops. Nature has set late March and early April apart as the season for getting ready. Dig deep, feed the ground with fertilizers, and work the earth as if you expect it to pay for labor.

At Noon in August a Five Inch Pencil Will Cast a Shadow About Two and One Half Inches Long.

length of the shadow made by a five inch pencil upright on a flat surface in August would be about two and a half inches in our latitude, and much longer than the pencil during winter time till after Christmas, when the sun climbs toward the north again and shortens noon shadows.

Where these shadow points cross one another marks may be made on each side of the noon line, and these dots if joined by a continuous curve form a figure of eight with the noon mark dividing its length, and also made, by observations in any one year (or calculations such as an astronomer could make), year after year the dial will give clock time accurately, though the observer marking the spots may know nothing of mathematics or astronomy. And few noons may be dotted, as during January, April, August, December, affording enough shadow spots to join by the continuous figure of eight line.

Once made, clock noon may be read direct from the dial without other trouble.



AT NOON IN AUGUST A FIVE INCH PENCIL WILL CAST A SHADOW ABOUT TWO AND ONE HALF INCHES LONG.

appearance of the knob is exactly the same as any other, but inside there is a curved segment secured to the shank of the knob. As this is moved back and forth in the movement of the knob, a lever which operates the bell is actuated and causes the bell to ring.

Aid for the Deaf.

The telephone has been a great boon to persons of partial deafness, but by a modification of this instrument are enabled to hear all that is going on around them, but the usefulness of the instrument in this field has been somewhat interfered with by reason of the fact that most deaf people are extremely

sensitive about their misfortune, and, therefore, decline to make use of the instruments designed for their assistance. The advantage of the present outfit is that the whole plant is affectually disposed of within the limits of a handbag, the latter carrying the necessary batteries, microphone, receiver, and the transmitter. The bag is supplied with perforations, which permit the sound waves to reach the transmitter, and the receiver is supplied with an extension cord, so as to reach the ear when it is desired to make use of the instrument.

Uses of Alcohol Torch.

The alcohol torch is a new device which has been recently patented for general household uses, and it is said it will do a number of operations around the house which make it invaluable as a feature of a well regulated domestic establishment. The torch can be used with perfect safety unless one is flagrantly careless in handling it, for alcohol being the fuel, the device is capable of giving off a great amount of heat and the danger of a conflagration originating from this kind of a flame is not great. A tube is filled with some material for holding the alcohol, but over this there is a sieve by which the size of the flame and, accordingly, the amount of heat is regulated by sliding this sleeve up and down over the cylinder. By making use of a part of the capacity of the torch it is possible to cook to a limited extent or to boil water, heat milk, and other necessary operations of this character. The torch makes a splendid means of thawing out a frozen water or gas pipe, as

Catholic Woman's League Nominates New Officers.

The following have been nominated as officers of the Catholic Woman's League for the coming year: President—Mrs. David O'Shea. Vice president—Mrs. James Carroll, Mrs. Thomas J. Webb, Mrs. Frank T. Bishop, Mrs. Peter J. Dunne. Recording secretary—Mrs. Charles Newton. Financial secretary—Mrs. Catherine M. Croke. Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Thomas L. Mulvey. Treasurer—Mrs. Thomas F. Orowe. Heads of department of philanthropy—Dr. Mary M. Webb, Mrs. Frank S. Wilson. Chairman of department of art and literature—Mrs. Ella M. Cullen. Chairman of department of home—Mrs. William H. McCarthy. Chairman of department of education—Miss Harriet S. Glille.

West End Mothers' Council to Hold Meeting Wednesday

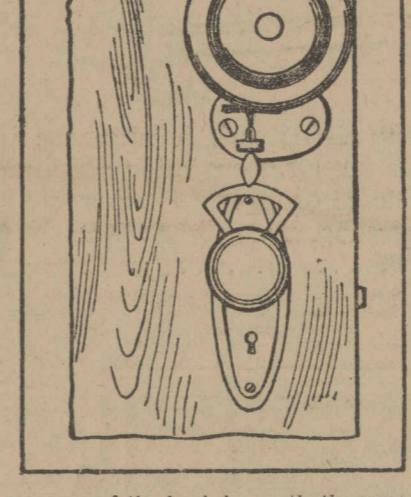
The West End Mothers' Council will hold its last meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. E. A. Hall, 2931 Fulton street, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Dr. Lindsay Wynnecock will be the speaker. Her subject is "Religious Training in the Home."

Products of the Minds of Ingenuity.

By MECHANICIAN.

Bell on Door Knob.

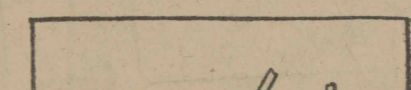
In a new invention which has been recently patented the act of rattling the knob will ring a bell which is located on the back of the door. This dispenses with the uncertainty of the electric bell, which must be given more or less attention from time to time to maintain it in operating order. The external ap-



pearance of the knob is exactly the same as any other, but inside there is a curved segment secured to the shank of the knob. As this is moved back and forth in the movement of the knob, a lever which operates the bell is actuated and causes the bell to ring.

Key Made in a Minute.

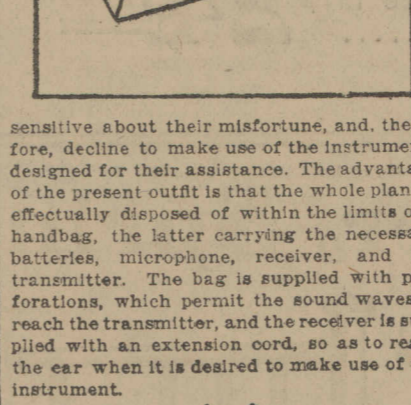
The pin key is the flat key with a saw tooth edge which is at present in general use, and nearly every one has had the experience of becoming separated from his bunch of keys, including a couple of pin keys. And when you went to the locksmith he told you it would cost several dollars to have him get the lock and make a key to fit, but if you would get the key owned by some one else he would make a duplicate. He would take occasion to impress you with the great delicacy of the operation and perhaps charge you 50 cents for the duplicate.



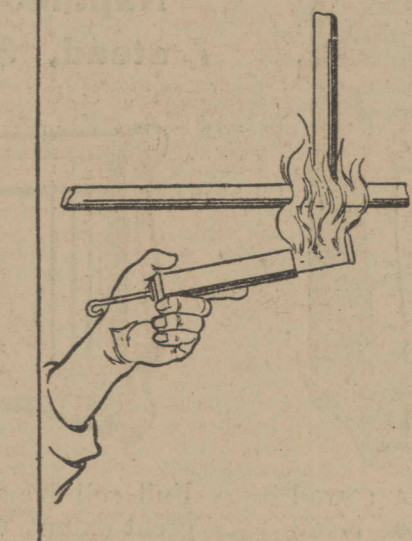
Considerable amount of bother is the result of making a fire.

Still Another Cycle Car.

Indianapolis boasts of the latest cyclopropulsion, and this too is a thirty-six inch read, tandem seating car. It can go forty-five miles an hour and sells for less than \$400. The motor is up front under a hood and drives to a countershaft as shown, from



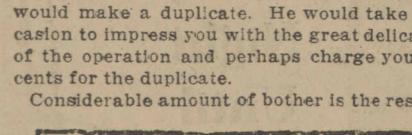
which V motorcycle belts take the power to the rear wheels. No differential is fitted as the belts climb the pulleys on turns. It is said to be impossible to skid these cars, and they are surprisingly comfortable. With their narrow tread they can go anywhere, as has been proved many times by different makes of these cars.



you a new key in a minute after you have handed him the original key from which you desire the duplicate made. This is entirely possible by the use of the machine shown herewith, which has been recently patented. There are two vices located side by side, and in one the key is firmly placed and in the other the blank is secured. In front of the guide is run along the saw tooth edge of the key the grinder is in operation cutting a corresponding slot or groove in the blank. In one minute the task is completed. One key must be exactly like the other if they have been properly seated in the vice.

Attachment for Telephone.

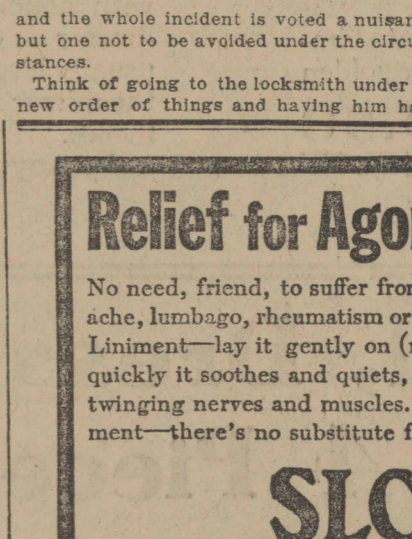
A patent has been granted on an attachment for a telephone the object of which is to do away with taking down the receiver. A small receiver is used and is fastened in a clamp



which extends on an arm from the receiver bar and holds the receiver to the ear. To use the telephone a key at the base of the standard is pressed down and this opens the circuit. When through talking the finger is removed from the key and the receiver bar drops back in place.

Relief for Agonizing Backache

No need, friend, to suffer from the frightful pain of acute backache, lumbago, rheumatism or sciatica. Just get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment—lay it gently on (no rubbing required) and see how quickly it soothes and quiets, bringing rest and ease to aching, twinging nerves and muscles. But be sure to get the right liniment—there's no substitute for Sloan's.



SLOAN'S LINIMENT
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Bronchitis, Croup or Calf, Headache, Neuralgia, Burns, Coughs, Hoarseness, Paralysis, Chilblains, Cuts, The Grippe, Stiff Neck, etc.
Relieves Sciatica
Mr. J. W. Stewart, 1818 Chapel St., Cincinnati, O., writes: "I had been suffering with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen months and had used everything I ever heard of. I began to think there was no help for me, but hearing of Sloan's Liniment, bought one 25c. bottle, used it, and got relief in three days. I have used three bottles and never felt better in my life."
Stops Backache
Mr. John Patton, 225 Bulder St., Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I fell and hurt my back and it pained a good deal. I used one bottle of your Sloan's Liniment and it stopped the pain. It is the best I ever used."
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