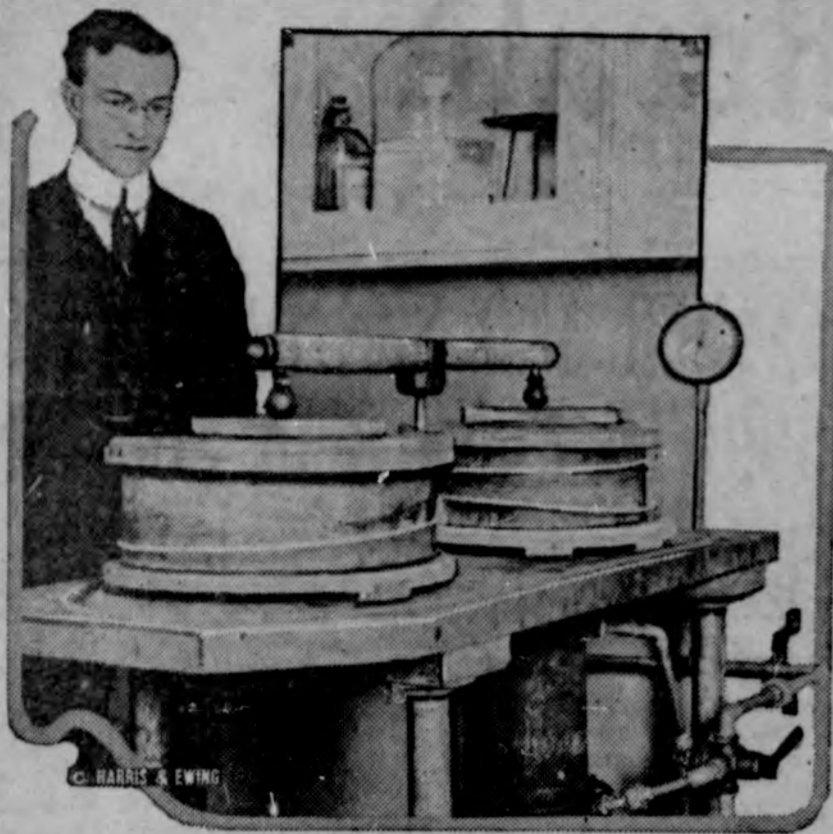


Machine That Makes "Swiss Cheese"



Swiss cheese, "made in America," is the latest. K. E. Parks, dairy engineer of the dairy division, Department of Agriculture, is the inventor of the cheese press shown in the picture. This hydraulic press squeezes the cheese into a compact unit of 25 or 30 pounds, completing the operation within 24 hours. The method now in use necessitates all work by hand with a lever press and heavy weights.

\$779,766 For Steel Pensions

Big Corporation's Disbursements in 1920 Make a New Fund Record, Says Report.

CARNEGIE COMPANY IN LEAD

Greater Than Has Been Disbursed Any Year Since the Establishment of the Fund in 1911—Plants in Eight States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—An aggregate of \$779,766.00 in pensions was paid to retired employees of the United States Steel corporation and its subsidiary companies in 1920, according to the tenth annual report of the United States Steel and Carnegie pension fund, made public here. This is \$46,059.15 more than was disbursed last year, and greater than had been paid any year since the establishment of the fund in 1911.

There were 3,264 participants; 2,940 were on the list at the beginning of 1920 and 324 were added during the year. Two hundred and ninety-five were discontinued because of death or other causes, leaving 2,969 as active participants.

The total amount disbursed since the establishment of the fund is \$5,889,581.60. Starting with \$281,457.37 in 1911, it has increased annually; the amounts are for 1912, \$358,780.92; 1913, \$422,815.14; 1914, \$511,967.90; 1915, \$659,389.42; 1916, \$711,130.33; 1917, \$712,506.65; 1918, \$709,059.82; 1919, \$733,707.45; and 1920, \$779,766.00.

For ten years the average age of the pensioners has been 65.78 years, the average service 30.41 years, and the average payment \$20.10 monthly. The beneficiaries make no contribution to the fund. The money is derived from a trust fund of \$12,000,000, established by Andrew Carnegie and the United States Steel corporation.

Carnegie Company Leads. Because so many of the corporation's activities are in the Pittsburgh district, naturally a large proportion of the funds is distributed here. The Carnegie Steel company leads the subsidiary companies with \$168,715.79, more than \$3,000 increase over the preceding year. The Edgar Thomson works at Braddock, Pa., led all units of this company, with \$38,357.17 awarded its retiring employees, while the Homestead plant was second with \$35,573.89. The old mills of the company, known as the City mills, received \$22,142.24, while \$12,433.97 went to the Youngstown (O.) plants.

The American Steel and Wire company was second with \$152,561.00; the

Start Across U. S. In Ox-Drawn House

Greenwich, Conn.—With his home and virtually all of his belongings destroyed by fire, J. C. Berrang, a farmer of Worcester, Conn., built a house on wheels and started for California, where he has relatives. The novel wagon is drawn by a pair of oxen which Mr. Berrang raised. It contains almost every convenience to be found in a house, having drop beds, an oil range, a refrigerator and cooking devices inside. A trailer in the rear, which carries supplies for the oxen, is drawn by a third ox, which is led by the farmer's wife. The couple average about ten miles a day, and expect to reach California in a year and a half. They are sixty years of age.

Bridge company, absorbed by the American Bridge company, receive \$1,867.80.

The Illinois Steel company distributed \$50,283.02 among five plants and the general offices, while the Tennessee Coal and Iron company had \$8,198.70 divided among 11 mines, quarries, furnaces and works besides general offices and transportation department.

Sixty-three units and the general offices of the H. C. Frick Coke company received \$75,164.49 while the Hostetter-Connelville Coke company, a subsidiary, divided \$1,041.30 between two units, and the United States Fuel company of Illinois shared \$1,432.75 with three mines.

HE WOULD NEVER PAY TWICE

Wash White Gave His Note in Payment for Mule—Thought That Was Sufficient.

Kansas City, Kan.—A United States district attorney, who has rounded up many of the country's oil stock swindlers, said in a speech here the other day:

"It's pitiful to see how foolish a great many people are when it comes to a question of finance.

"Old Wash White is a good example of financial foolishness. When Wash's boss got back to the delta from the North one day, he found the old man driving a fine young mule hitched to a handsome wagon. Now Wash was a notoriously shiftless customer, and so his boss said to him: 'Where did you get that splendid turnout, Washington?'"

"'Ah done boughten it at Magnolia, sah,' said Wash.

"'How much did it cost you?'"

"'Ah done give ma note fo' \$200 for it, sah.'"

"'Good gracious,' said the boss, 'where do you expect to get \$200 to meet your note when it falls due?'"

"'Wash looked astonished and of fended.

"'Fo' de Lawd's sake, boss man,' he said, 'you sho'ly don't expeck me ter give mah note an' pay, too?'"

"'FOOL TO GIVE WIFE ALL PAY'"

Judge Calls Generous Husband Brainless and Reduces Amount of Alimony.

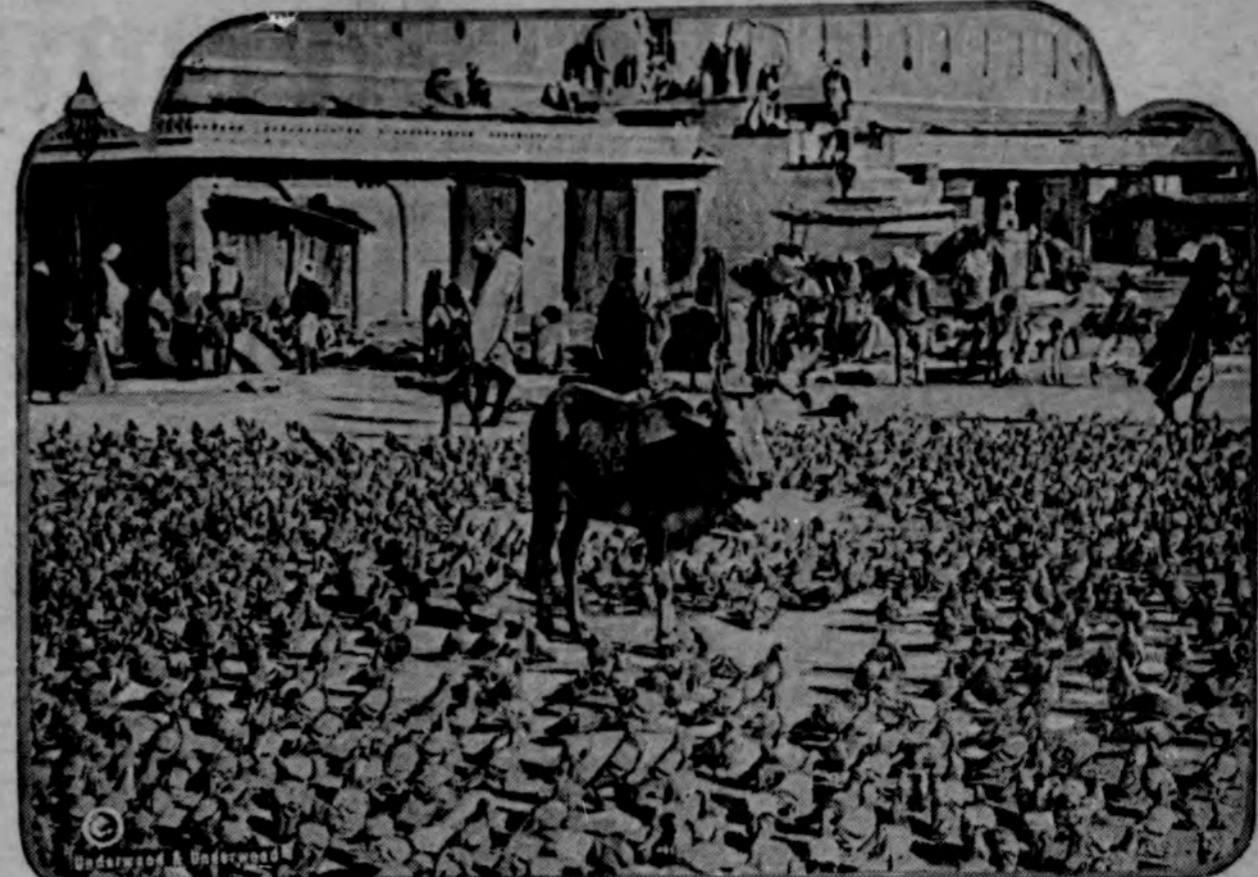
Detroit, Mich.—"A man is a fool who turns over all his earnings to his wife." This statement was made from the bench by Judge Harry D. Gengeman, when Joseph Lenkiewicz was pleading to be relieved of the payment of alimony.

"What did you do with all the money you made when working?" Judge Gengeman asked.

"I always gave every cent to my wife when I lived with her, and have nothing left," Joseph replied.

"I can't protect a man who has no brains," Judge Gengeman said, after which he reduced the payments from \$10 to \$6 per week until Joseph gets a job.

Killing of Sacred Pigeons in Bombay Causes Riot



The killing of two sacred pigeons in Bombay, India, by two European boys, started a riot that caused considerable excitement and the injuring of a number of persons. This unusual photograph shows a flock of the sacred pigeons in the streets of Bombay.

Lisbon Worth Tourist Visit

Picturesque Portuguese Capital Contains Much of Interest to Sightseer.

CITY OF QUEER CONTRASTS

Modern Town is Crowded With Animated Groups While Old City is a Quiet Retreat—Garden of Europe Set Beside the Sea.

London.—If, some evening, writes a correspondent of the Times from Lisbon, you should leave Madrid—that luxurious but melancholy city, perched high above a wintry landscape of which the hard, bleak outlines are softened by a mist—and if you should take the little short-winded train that jolts cheerfully, if pantingly, all the way to Lisbon three times a week, you will wake up the next morning in an enchanted land.

You will see a clear, pale blue sky and a fresh, joyous morning light touching forests of cork trees with silver; flocks of red brown goats frisking in and out among the bright red of the stripped tree trunks; a torrent gleaming among white rocks; gaily painted houses covered with flowering rose briars and surrounded by clumps of stunted palms, and brilliant green orange trees laden with silver gilt fruit that twinkle like stars. Thus, with all the peaceful splendor of a Virginia landscape, there passes before your eyes formosa Lusitania, "Jardin da Europa a beira mar plantado," as the Portuguese poet Ribeiro called it—garden of Europe set beside the sea.

At every little station, as you draw near the capital, the first-class coaches—there are no thirds—are invaded by peasants wearing short jackets and woolen caps that hang down onto their shoulders, and women with ivory faces framed in bright colored handkerchiefs, all carrying baskets of fruit, cheese or cackling fowls, and girt round with strings of partridges or woodcock. They swarm into the corridors and onto the footboards with a friendly lack of ceremony; questions are asked and jokes exchanged in the soft, somewhat heavy Portuguese language, which has lost the rough qualities of Spanish, and loud, unrestrained laughter fills the air. It is a picturesque, intimate sort of scene, which has the advantage of lasting too short a time to pall.

Lisbon Worth Delay. If you are on your way to the Portuguese Riviera, Lisbon is well worth a few days' delay. Except that the beds are a trifle hard and that the heating, owing to the coal shortage, leaves something to be desired—but this does not matter much, for the sun shines nearly every day—there are some quite good hotels. They are well run, and even the visitor who is merely passing through is treated as a friend.

First, there is the modern town, which lies in the plain at the foot of the seven hills. It begins on the edge of the country with the superb Avenue de la Libertad, with its eight rows of plane trees and palms. This thoroughfare extends majestically for half a mile, between villas and fine new houses, right into the heart of the city, the Rocio, a wide square overlooked by the hill upon which the rusty red citadel stands.

A dense crowd, differing from northern crowds in that it is composed almost entirely of men, passes up and down the footpaths and on the streets; there are few carriages or motorcars, but plenty of trams, which are more numerous and better run than in any other European capital. Men form groups in the streets and carry on lively discussions—politics mainly. A

striking feature of the crowd is the bright animation which shows in the brown faces and the natural eloquence of the gestures. All around are hordes of noisy street urchins selling newspapers and national lottery tickets—mischievous looking boys with black gimlet eyes and merry and impudent laughter.

Women With Fish and Fruit

Women come up from the harbor carrying, balanced upon their funny little black hats—rather like battered "toppers"—large round baskets filled with fish or golden fruit; oranges, pomegranates and mandarins. Their heads are bound in bright colored handkerchiefs, and as they push through the masculine crowd they look like flowers bursting into bloom in a mown field.

Lisbon has many other pictures to offer. There are the old parts of the city, which are reached by picturesque flights of steps littered with brown-faced children at play and baskets of cakes and flowers tended by women from distant lands. Here you will find narrow crowded streets not unlike certain streets in Naples, lined with tall houses strung with garlands of gaily colored washing.

And there are deserted squares where, through the half open gateways of the houses, you may catch glimpses of mysterious gardens that turn your thoughts to the Arabian Nights. Further still you come upon some old Portuguese palaces, with outlandish red fronts and big thick barred windows, which look as though they could tell many a strange story of love and death.

On the very top of the hills lie Lisbon's fine parks, Sao Pedro d'Alcantara and the Botanical Gardens, with their avenues of enormous palms and their woods where northern oaks and huge tropical cactuses grow side by side. There are wonderfully bright emerald lawns and pink cascades of bougainvillea mirrored in motionless pools of water, and high warm terraces looking out over vast stretches of reddish roofs descending in tiers down to the sea.

But the best part of all, perhaps, is the port, one of the oldest in the world. As your glance sweeps over the innumerable docks and the miles of quays you receive the impression of

a great medley of funnels and masts, long gray warships, blunt, powerful tramps from every corner of the world, and the daintier lines of sailing vessels. Blue or vivid yellow fishing boats, with bulging red sails, come in from the sea with their catch; their prows are boldly curved back like those of the Venetian gondolas, and they recall the graceful lines of the old-time caravels which used to set out from Lisbon to conquer the world.

REVEALS TUBERCULOSIS CURE

Treatment Heals and Immunizes Patient, French Doctor Reports to Academy.

Paris.—Professor D'Arsonval, member of the Institute of the Academy of Medicine, has presented a report to the French Academy of Sciences on the curative treatment of tuberculosis by a new method discovered by the Swiss bacteriologist, Henry Spahlinger.

The treatment takes the form of injections of antitoxins and ferments, which are modified according to the condition of the patient. It aims first at eradicating the acute symptoms, then immunizing the patient, completing the cure and preventing a relapse.

Secret of Prison Pigs' Eternal Youth Found

Boston.—Acceptance of the apothegm that pigs is pigs has cost the city many pounds of pork, and those in charge of the municipal piggery on Deer Island have a new watchword, "Swine-herds, know thine pigs."

Penal Institutions Commissioner O'Brien announced the discovery of a scheme by which young pigs were brought down the harbor in boats, landed surreptitiously at Deer Island and substituted for full grown, meat carrying porkers, which were taken away to market.

The guards in counting the noses of their porcine charges daily checked pigs as pigs without distinction. The number of noses tallied, but the poundage of the porkers fell off tremendously. Young pigs succeeded old pigs, and officials thought the inmates of the piggery had found the secret of eternal youth until the pig-running plan was discovered and the substitutions stopped.

EARTHQUAKES GROWING PAINS

Newer Geologic Formations Cause Tremors Reported From Various Sections.

HARVARD EXPERT EXPLAINS

The World Merely Suffering Another Periodic String of Convulsions, He Says—Scores of Shakes Every Twenty-four Hours.

Cambridge, Mass.—The epidemic of earthquakes that shook the world in several widely separated sections in recent weeks contains no cause for general alarm; they are only the growing pains of the newer geological formations and old Mother Earth herself at heart is still sound and solid. This, in effect, is the reassuring statement of Professor J. B. Woodworth, who is in charge of the Harvard seismographic station, as prepared for the correspondents of the press.

Occur in Series. Earthquakes have a way of occurring in series, he said, and the world has merely been suffering from another of these periodic strings of convulsions in the shocks reported from Albania, China and Peru. As a matter of fact, there are a score of earthquakes strong enough to be felt or registered somewhere in the world every twenty-four hours, but only a small proportion of them are serious. Some are so small that they would not be realized but for the sensitiveness of instruments. To indicate the fine perceptions of these instruments, Professor Woodworth said that in times of severe storms at sea the crash of the surf on the rock coast of Newfoundland is registered at the seismographic laboratory here.

"The quakes that shook China and South America last month were not the same but separate shocks," said Professor Woodworth. "Geologists all know that earthquakes are likely thus to come in groups. For example, in the year 1755 the city of Lisbon, Portugal, was destroyed by an earthquake on November 1, while on the 18th of the same month Boston was severely shaken. The difficulty is that there is no way of telling exactly when or where they will occur. If one

serious quake occurs, we may predict that others are likely to follow it, but that information is of little practical value since we cannot tell how long the epidemic will last, what the interval between the quakes will be or in what part of the earth they will occur.

East Not Often Visited. The eastern part of the United States is not often visited with severe earthquakes. The only severe ones felt hereabouts since New England was settled were in 1638, in 1727 and in 1755, with a much lesser one in 1872.

"The shock of 1727 was so vigorous that sermons were preached on 'A Holy Fear of God and His Judgments,' and a day of fasting and prayer was observed. The shock in 1755 brought down 1,500 chimneys and the gable ends of brick houses in Boston. But the really large earthquakes are in the portions of the earth such as Japan, the East Indies, Alaska and the Pacific ocean floor, where the mountains are new geologically and where the rocks are moving. Volcanic regions are often identical with earthquake regions, but great earthquakes show no immediate connection with volcanoes.

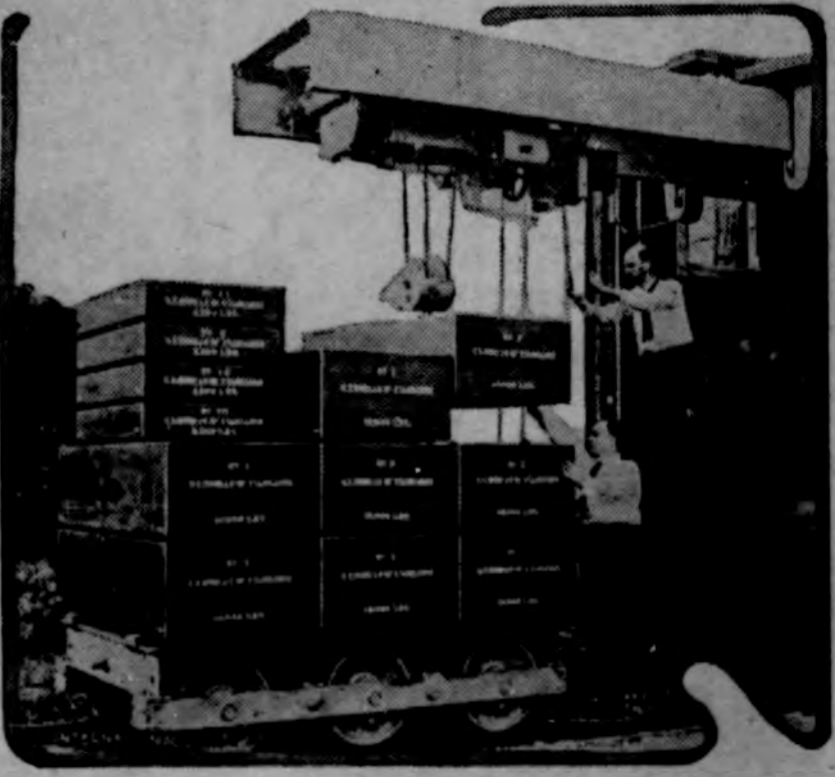
"About twenty earthquakes strong enough to be felt or registered occur every day in the year somewhere in the world, but only a small proportion of these are serious. The Harvard seismograph registers some eighty earthquakes a year, chiefly distant ones, from 2,000 to 6,000 miles away."

MAY WASH OFF COMPLEXIONS

Alabama Policewoman Says She Will Attack Drug Store Variety Wherever Found.

Birmingham, Ala.—Birmingham girls with hectic complexions artificially produced are in for a face washing whenever they appear on the streets in the future, according to Mrs. Hulda Newsome, policewoman. Mrs. Newsome declared that whenever she sees a young girl with a "chalky-white complexion, cheeks of brilliant red, vermilion pigment on her lips and her nose powdered to the nth degree," she feels like escorting her to the nearest bathroom and administering to her face "a liberal dose of soap and water—and I am going to do it, too."

Testing Railroad Track Scales



A railroad track scale testing car of the national bureau of standards, Washington. The car is fitted with weights of 10,000 pounds each, and is sent about the country to test railroad track scales. It also is the standard by which is calibrated the test cars of the railroad companies.