

VENAL HUSBANDS AID FOREIGN WOMEN WIN ACCESS TO ENGLAND

Mercenary Bridegroom Who Marry Alien Women for Considerations.
London, Oct. 29.—The many mercenary "bridegrooms" who are willing to marry alien women for a financial consideration in order to allow them to enter the country, is providing the Home Office with a difficult problem.
Marriage to Britons makes these women British citizens, which is the goal at which they aim. The arrangement is generally that the bridegroom ends his name for the ceremony, receiving from \$50,000 to \$75,000 for his trouble. The couple part at the registry doors, and the wife is thereafter free to travel any place in Great Britain or the dominions without further question.
The Home Office has been able to intervene in many cases, however, where the bridegrooms have overstepped their

legal allowance and married in some instances as many as ten women. In these cases the women have been deported and the man sent to prison for bigamy.
The problem of the nationality of the wife was discussed several times during the last session of Parliament and will come before the Dominion's conference now meeting in London. Here it is expected a final decision will be made as to whether the wife retains her nationality, or takes that of her husband. If the former, the British government will take steps to have a bill passed allowing all married women to adopt English nationality at once, but prohibiting others from assuming it without going through the usual legal course.
During the year 1921 there were approximately 500 of these "convenient" marriages.

USE THE PENNY COLUMN—IT PAYS

WAR AGAINST PRACTICE OF TRANSPOSING GLANDS

Might Eventually Change Men Back Into Monkeys.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 29.—The practice of monkey gland operations, should it be extended and carried down the generations, may change man back into the monkey from which he evolved, warns Professor Clementi Onelli, director of the Buenos Aires Zoological Garden, in an article published in the bulletin of the Sarmiento Society for the Protection of Animals. Moreover, removing these glands from monkeys is cruelty to animals.
Professor Onelli appeals to the local clergy to call an international congress of organizations for the protection of animals not only to take steps to stop "this new form of scientific cruelty," but to avoid the alteration of the natural laws of human society with its consequent danger to modern civilization.

"In the desire to postpone as long as possible the decrepitude of age," Professor Onelli writes, "the time may come when the substitution of the secretions of such inferior animals as monkeys will become more widely practiced, and so monkey-men produced that, after a few generations, the characteristics of the human species would show variations. The forehead might become flattened, and should the scientists succeed in combining the secretions of the orang-utang with the chimpanzee, for substitution in man, a genus of satyr might result."

Seeks Possession of 2,600 Acres of Land.
Greenboro, Oct. 26.—Suit of Herman Bartholomew, of Detroit, Mich., against State District Court here this afternoon, being transferred from Burke county superior court, the action is one seeking to recover the possession of something over two thousand acres of land and to quiet damages from the town for trespass.
The land in question was taken by the town under condemnation proceedings, it is said, in acquiring water sources. It is situated on South Fork River, 12 miles from Morganton, and was seized by the town in August, 1922, evidently under the " eminent domain" right. The suit was transferred here because Bartholomew is a citizen of Michigan.

Cream Makes Weight.
A wineglass of cream after each meal is a weight producer.

BETTER HEALTH SOUGHT THROUGH CLEANER AIR

Smoke Nuisances in Cities Again Receiving Attention.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Smoke nuisance in cities is again receiving the attention of civic authorities and organizations in their campaign for its elimination, reports to the Interior Department indicate. The campaign was suspended during the war, when most of the country's smoke ordinances were held in abeyance to allow industries to operate unrestrictedly when maximum production was necessary. With the return of normal conditions many cities have shown a determination to take up this matter seriously and work out a solution.

Residence smoke, while making probably less than 10 per cent. of the total smoke of a city, is particularly objectionable because it is produced in the section where its damaging possibilities are at a maximum. Such smoke has a serious pathological aspect in addition to its destructive effect on property. Acute lung diseases, such as pneumonia, bronchitis, and pleurisy, are affected by the corrosive fumes to a marked degree. Investigators agree that there is a direct relation between a heavy smoke-laden atmosphere and the morbidity of the population; moreover, it tends to lower efficiency and increases crime and suicide.

A New York paper, after commending President Coolidge's address on prohibition enforcement, quotes some words of its own as applied to the situation existing in January, 1921, and adds: "Every word of it remains true today. And today the conditions are even more serious than they were then. The belief, cherished in the first days of prohibition, that the liquor traffic would subside when the old stocks of booze were drunk up has proved to be a delusion. Bootlegging is on a firmer footing than it was three years ago."

Bishop Paulinus, of Nola, in Campania, is said to have been the first to recognize the value of bells as a signal for summoning congregations to church. Paulinus, it is stated, was annoyed at the excuses offered by his congregations for not being present.

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THE TRIBUNE, Concord, N. C.

Recovery From Disturbance of Calamity Tests Relief Services of Red Cross



SAVING PROPERTY ON THE EDGE OF A GREAT FIRE WHILE RED CROSS WORKERS SERVE THE INJURED AND HOMELESS

Washington. — "Japan's earthquake calamity, with its toll of 163,000 dead, 125,000 injured, 235,000 missing and more than 2,000,000 homeless, will affect the equilibrium of the people of the empire for a long period," says Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross. "The after-effect of disaster is far-reaching in its disturbing influences, which persons at a distance cannot visualize, however deeply they are moved to sympathetic action by first reports of extensive loss of life and property," he added. "The munificence of America in giving two-fold for Japan's relief was characteristic of our people and it serves to point out the lesson learned by the Disaster Relief Service of the Red Cross that the first estimates of destruction generally err on the side of conservatism."
As an example of the long period of recovery which follows disaster Judge Payne cited the forest fires in Minnesota. Many of the persons injured and impoverished in October, 1918, are receiving relief from the Red Cross Chapter at Duluth today—four years after that disaster. The operations undertaken by the Red Cross to rescue and relieve the victims in this instance also had a happy contributing result, for these activities led to the establishing of the Forest Fire Commission by Minnesota, empowered to protect the State's great forest reserves.
The 110 disasters in the United States during the year ended June 30, according to the annual report of the American Red Cross, resulted in 240 deaths, 991 persons injured, and property losses estimated at \$20,710,000. The record shows nearly every section of the country had its disaster, from Maine to California, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The victims sheltered, fed and clothed by the Red Cross numbered nearly 20,000. In the recent \$10,000,000 fire which destroyed a large part of the residential section of Berkeley, Cal., pictured above, effective emergency service was given by hundreds of University of California students, who were quickly organized by Red Cross workers into safety battalions and did much to minimize loss of property and human suffering.
Disaster relief will ever be a foremost duty of the American Red Cross, Judge Payne points out, for calamity comes without warning, and the Red Cross must successfully meet the test of readiness for immediate relief operations whenever the call for services arises. "The American Red Cross is the outward expression, coined into action, of the hearts of the American people," says Judge Payne, who expresses confidence in the success of the membership Roll Call opening Armistice Day, November 11, and bespeaks his belief that the Red Cross would in this year's campaign maintain its numerical strength and recruit many thousands of new members among persons who had come to realize through recent world-stirring calamity that the Red Cross must carry on in peace time as promptly and effectively as in time of war.