

HUNTS WHITE BIRD IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Explorers Seek Lost Plane of Nungesser and Coli.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. James A. Nydegger, who has had considerable experience in exploring in Newfoundland, will lead a party afoot in an exploration trip to the tablelands of the island, in search of traces of the plane of Nungesser and Coli, who were lost while attempting the first westward flight of the Atlantic.

Confident that Nungesser's plane, the White Bird, spanned the Atlantic, only to meet disastrous head winds and be forced off her course, as was the Bremen, Doctor Nydegger says he will explore every mile of the interior of the island. He said:

"My impression is that they crashed against tall trees or a mountain while lost in fog. There were a dozen reports that persons had heard their motor along the coast. The Guggenheim foundation spent thousands of dollars searching for the air for traces of their plane, but if they were lost in the tablelands the wreck could not be seen from the air.

"The White Bird would disappear from sight like a baseball in grass three feet high. With two or three trusted guides I will follow the Grand Codary river into the dense woods of the island.

"I will send the guides back and forth across the island, crossing and recrossing until every mile of unexplored territory is covered. I am confident I will find traces of them.

"While I hold out no hope that they are alive, I believe we will find their wrecked plane. It is a little over a year since their brave attempt to fly from France to America failed, and it is not too late to make a final search.

"Nungesser's mother has always maintained that somebody will find the White Bird. I hope that I will be the fortunate man."

To Inherit \$1,000,000 for Changing His Name

Omaha, Neb.—What's in a name? Millions, perhaps, for Seth Rosewater, the seventeen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rosewater of 258 Riverside drive, New York.

Young Rosewater legally took the name Seth Warner Buchard last February, his mother said. The Rosewaters formerly lived here. The name is that of the young man's maternal uncle, Anson W. Buchard, formerly an official of the General Electric company, who died last year, Buchard left no heirs besides his widow.

The widow, Mrs. Allene Buchard, was understood to have proposed that Seth become her principal heir, provided he take the name of her husband and thus perpetuate the Buchard name. The Buchard estate has been valued at more than a million dollars.

"My son has not been adopted," Mrs. Rosewater said. "He is merely going to carry on the Buchard name. Our name will be carried on by our eldest son."

\$420,000 Set of Books Put in Harvard Library

Cambridge, Mass.—Eighty-eight slim volumes whose value was estimated at \$420,000 now repose in the Harvard university library, having been brought here from New York under armed guard.

The volumes constituted a part of the famous Eli Abethan collection of the late William Augustus White of Brooklyn, and were given to the university by his son, Harold T. White, who acted on behalf of the heirs.

Among the most valuable of the books are the 1599 edition of "Romeo and Juliet," of which only 12 copies are believed extant; "Love's Labor Lost," 1598 first edition; "Much Ado About Nothing," 1600; a third edition, 1611, of "Hamlet," and a 1908 copy of "King Lear."

Uruguay Fruit Growers Win Government Aid

Montevideo, Uruguay.—To aid the country's fruit growers the government of Uruguay has created a credit of 10,000 pesos, which will be expended under the direction of agricultural department engineers in demonstrating how fruits should be classified and packed for export.

By the proper preparation of fresh fruit, Uruguay not only hopes to again ship to Argentina, but also looks to Great Britain for an outlet. Recent Argentine regulations proved prejudicial to unclassified and unpacked Uruguayan fruits.

Dog Guards Crossing on Spanish Railroad

Monserrat, Spain.—A dog acts as guard of the grade crossing over the cogwheel railroad to the convent of Monserrat, to which thousands of pilgrims and tourists make excursions.

At ordinary times, when no trains are passing, the animal lies on a wooden bench at the side of the road, wearing a cap his owner made for him. When he hears a train approaching, he jumps up and stands on his hind legs, bearing between one of his paws and his breast a red flag which signals road travelers to a stop.

SHAVE HEADS OF BAD BOYS AS PUNISHMENT

Argentina's Method Proves to Be Effective.

New York.—Down in the Argentine republic if a boy is bad and you whip him he forgets the whipping but if you cut off his hair, shave it right down to the scalp, it hurts, and he forgets the badness and remembers the hair cutting.

With which interesting homily on South American discipline, Jose Amattuzo of Buenos Aires, who is in America now to study reformatories, discussed recently the "reform camp" he has built out of a real penitentiary in three years.

Officially, Jose is a Y. M. C. A. secretary on leave, loaned to the Argentine government. Actually, however, he is a sort of big brother to 350 "bad boys" of his country. He has taken the juvenile malefactors of the Argentine out of chain gangs into homes.

Started Work Three Years Ago.

"Three years ago," said Senor Amattuzo, "the minister of education asked me what I could do with the boys who have received sentences for crimes from the courts. Then they were all housed in one building and they were treated like prisoners. They were always handcuffed or big chains were placed on their ankles. So I didn't know what I could do. But I told him I'd try something.

"I demanded three things. First, that there be no politics if I tried to help the boys. You know there is nothing but politics in everything in my country. Then I insisted on running my own budget and last that I should not take any men or women workers who came to me recommended by officials. I knew that type in my country."

It's a long story this bright, black-eyed young Argentinian had to tell. In three years, for instance, his institution has produced \$200,000 worth of various goods in his 17 shops and 18 farms. It has spent the money for more and better equipment. It has produced, too, one boy who is certainly going to represent his country in the coming Olympic games and another who has a pretty good chance to do it.

Knows His Boys.

It has produced carpenters and masons who built 35 houses for themselves. It has brought out a furniture maker who sold a chair and desk to the President of the republic—"at a good price, too"—for his use in the official headquarters of the Argentine.

Lots of other things have been done. The thing that was most impressive about the youngster who in three years changed the system of handling boy criminals is that he knows so much about boys.

"I read the football stories in the paper every day. I've learned the boys are football crazy. So I know the names of all the stars, and I argue with the boys. That makes friends.

"I don't preach a sermon. I get out and play with 'em. I pat them on the back and shake hands.

"I haven't whipped a boy since I took the place. It isn't necessary. You can joke with a boy and get him to do more than you can when you force him.

"When a boy is a little bad I deny him the swimming pool. When he is very bad I cut his hair. They love their hair and that's what hurts them most.

"Let them plan things themselves. They figure out their own menus, for instance. They do whatever kind of work they want to do.

"Take them places. I try to give them little outings whenever I can." Jose got his training in the Y. M. C. A. schools here. He's back now officially representing the government to study reform schools.

Influence of Health on Progress Studied

Washington.—The history of health, and how health conditions influenced the progress of Americans for the last 300 years, is being studied for the first time this summer. The American Historical association has commissioned Dr. Richard H. Shryock, research scholar appointed under the \$50,000 memorial fund established in honor of former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge by his widow, to do this job.

Historians often mention spectacular epidemics or strange medical practices, and medical men record the technical progress of their science, but none heretofore has made an attempt to relate the status of the nation's health with its social background.

Doctor Shryock will work this summer among scholars of Washington and Philadelphia.

Lapis Lazuli Monopoly Given to German Firm

Idar, Germany.—As first evidence of the much heralded trade development with Afghanistan expected to result from King Amanullah's recent visit, a local firm announces that it has been granted by the Afghan monarch the monopoly for importing Afghan lapis lazuli.

It is claimed that nowhere in the world is lapis lazuli found of such good quality as in Afghanistan. Idar is a small town on the River Nahe, a tributary of the Rhine, and has a special industry connected with the setting and mounting of semi-precious stones.

WILL PRESERVE SCENE OF ARTHUR'S BATTLES

Movement in England to Save Historic Site.

Penzance, England.—A famous stretch of the Cornish cliff on the north shore of Cornwall, properly known as Church Cliff, will soon become a national monument if plans made by Rev. A. Blissard Barnes, vicar of Tintagel, come to maturity this year. This stretch of cliff, about 50 acres in area, stands as a bulwark against the Atlantic rollers, and commands magnificent views of a countryside which is rich with legends of Arthur Pendragon and his Knights of the Round Table.

Below the cliff, and within view from its top, is the precipitous island rock upon which are a portion of the ruins of an ancient castle, by popular belief the birthplace of the afterward celebrated King Arthur. Not far away is the stone marked Slaughter bridge, where many say the last battle of Arthur was fought, and where the last of the Pendragons received his fatal wound.

Doubt Arthur Ever Existed.

Milton, in his History of Britain, remarked: "Who Arthur was, and whether any such person reigned in Britain, hath been doubted heretofore, and may again with good reason." Scholars and historians have pointed out that there is little evidence worth consideration that Arthur was more than the creation of natural myth. Yet to many Cornishmen, and to Englishmen and Americans as well, the heroic tales of the son of Uther, recorded first by Nennius in the latter half of the Ninth century, and spun since by poets and singers into a glistening web of fancies and romance, have made the figures as real and believable as those of the more authentic persons of history.

The proof of this lies in the number of English tourists who visit the ruins at Tintagel, the town at Camelford, the battlefield at Slaughter bridge, and other spots closely associated with the legend. In the last half-decade Americans, too, have found Cornwall. In increasing numbers the summer tourists have invaded the quiet country at the south of England to bathe on her white beaches at Penzance, Newquay, and Perranporth, to visit the famous tin mines near Redruth and Camborne, and to stand on the ground made famous by the tale of Arthur Pendragon, in the north.

Ruined Castle Draws Many.

The chief interest at Tintagel, of course, is the ruined castle, which is popularly referred to as King Arthur's castle and so represented to tourists. Regardless of the truth of this claim, the spot has genuine historic associations of later date, though it is now generally acknowledged that the crumbling ruins are of a period posterior to the Norman conqueror. A few English writers, however, moved to defend the legends of the Pendragon, have declared it possible that the castle, or some mansion or dwelling, must have existed there before the Conquest; that it was later restored by the Normans in their own particular style.

At any rate, there must have been some sort of castle on the Island of Tintagel, or Tintagol, when Geoffrey of Monmouth, the most believable of the early writers, recorded his version of the Arthurian legend, about the year 1147. At the close of that century, it seems evident, the Norman family of De Hornacot, seated at Hornacot, in North Hamerton, had a grant of the manor of Bossiney, including, no doubt, the Island of Tintagel. They thereafter took the name of Tintagel as a part of the family name, which is thought to indicate that there was some castle or mansion on the island for them to reside in.

The Isle of Tintagel and the ruins upon it now belong to the prince of Wales, as duke of Cornwall. Much of the other land of especial note in the region is similarly protected for posterity. But the area along Church cliff, which is attached to the glebe land of the vicarage of Tintagel, is the property of the church, and as such may be sold at any time, provided proper authority is obtained from the ecclesiastical commissioners. Since the increase in the tourist trade of the region began, the value of the land for building sites has steadily gone up. Rev. A. Blissard Barnes and others interested in the sentimental value of the cliff front have been alarmed lately lest an especially fine offer induces the church to sell, allowing the cliffs to fall into private hands.

Plan Traffic Tunnel for Hongkong Harbor

Hongkong, China.—The Hongkong government is studying a project to link the island with the mainland by a traffic tunnel similar to the Holland tubes, which join Manhattan Island to New Jersey.

Between Hongkong and Kowloon, its mainland suburb, lies a three-quarter-mile-wide strait, which is Hongkong harbor, crossed by an inadequate ferry service, which is usually suspended during the typhoons which frequent this coast.

Engineers estimate that the tunnel need not be deeper than some sections of the London "underground." Such an undertaking, first of its kind in the Far East, would relieve the congestion of Hongkong and promote the already rapid growth of Kowloon and other towns in British territory on the mainland.

Glass Windows Found in Old Roman Houses

Glass windows are not the relatively modern things they are commonly reputed to be. According to Dr. M. Blaschke, a German ceramic chemist, they were in use in ancient Rome. Most of the panes did not exceed 12 by 16 inches in size, though a few larger ones have been found. Glass-making, known for many centuries in Egypt, came to Rome relatively late. During the time of Cicero, who died in 43 B. C., glass objects of any kind were rarities, and glass windows were unknown. A hundred years later most households owned some, and by the time the empire was well established glass was fairly common. The famous mosaics of the later empire, notably at Ravenna and Constantinople, were made largely out of bits of glass.

Early Hydroairplanes

The idea of a hydroairplane, which had been suggested in patent specifications by Hugo Matullath of New York in 1890, had its practical origin in Curtiss, who added to the airplane with which he was experimenting at Lake Keuka in 1908 floats placed under each wing so that in case of accident the machine would not sink, but could be reached and saved readily with a boat. In fact, it will be recalled that Langley and other inventors for like reasons made their experimental flights over bodies of water. Probably the first to add the floats as an integral part of the machine with the express idea of rising from the surface of the water was Fabre, who on March 28, 1910, made the first flight with a practical hydro-airplane at Martigues on the Seine, France.

Young Men, Get Married!

Youths should marry in their early twenties if they want real happiness. Whatever may have been a man's chances against marrying happily at twenty-three, they are quadrupled as he nears forty. The man nearing forty may be a better man, he may well be a worse man; at any rate he is a different man. Unless he has a simplicity of heart and equality of temper rarely found, he will demand more and give less in marriage. No marriage can be happy unless both man and woman are happy in it, and the woman who marries a bachelor of forty will have to give more and take less, and still be happy.—Norman Davey in Smart Set Magazine.

Americans Buy Home of Ampere as Memorial

Polemieux, France.—The old home of Andre Marie Ampere, one of France's electrical wizards, has been bought by Americans and given into the keeping of the French Society of Electricians.

Sosthenes Behn, president of the International Telephone company, and his brother Hernand, were the donors who made possible the establishment of the home as a permanent memorial to the man whose name is used as a unit of measurement in electricity.

In keeping with the spirit of this event, there was celebrated simultaneously the inauguration of electric service in this mountain village, near Lyons, one of the few places in France that still relied on candles and kerosene.

Ed F. Morearty, Lawyer

NOTICE OF SERVICE BY PUBLICATION

To DENNIS CAVER, nonresident defendant:

You are hereby notified that Vermont Caver, your wife, the plaintiff, filed her petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, on the 24th day of January, 1928, to obtain a divorce from you on the grounds of desertion and nonsupport. You are requested to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of June, 1928.

VERMONT CAVER. 4T-5-4-28

Notice by Publication on Petition for SETTLEMENT OF FINAL ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT

In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF PETER JOHN CHRISTENSEN, DECEASED.

All persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 7th day of June, 1928, C. F. Connolly filed a petition in said County Court, praying that his final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed, and that he be discharged from his trust as administrator and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 29th day of June, 1928, and that if you fail to appear before said Court on the said 29th day of June, 1928, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and contest said petition, the Court may grant the prayer of said petition, enter a decree of heirship, and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees, as to this Court may seem proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined.

BRYCE CRAWFORD, County Judge. 2t-6-15-28

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