

FATHER OF MURDERED RUTH CRUGER TELLS OF POLICE NEGLIGENCE IN CASE



UPPER: HENRY D. CRUGER, FATHER OF RUTH CRUGER, TESTIFYING. LOWER: DETECTIVE SERGEANT LAGARENE ON STAND.

Unless several members of the New York detective bureau show excellent reasons why the suspicions of murdered Ruth Cruger's relatives toward Alfred Cocchi were not heeded, and why he was not placed under close surveillance, Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein announced he would recommend that charges be brought against all responsible.

This assertion was made after Miss Helen Cruger and her father, Henry D. Cruger, had appeared as witnesses advised by Helen Cruger of her suspicion before Commissioner Wallstein, who has been designated by Mayor Mitchell to investigate alleged laxity on the part of the police department in finding the missing girl or permitting Cocchi—now charged with the murder of Ruth Cruger—to escape.

picions toward Cocchi several hours before he disappeared on Feb. 15. Requests that Cocchi's motorcycle repair shop be searched were made by Mr. Cruger to Detective Sergeant Lagarene on the same day.

Detectives insisted Cocchi was a reputable business man and said, "We can't arrest him." Records of the detectives fail to show any report of complaint made by Mr. Brown on midnight of Feb. 13, when he requested that a general alarm be sent out for Ruth Cruger.

Letter of introduction to Inspector Joseph Faurot of the detective bureau, which former Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay had given Miss Helen Cruger, apparently failed to urge on the search. Police apparently took for granted that mysterious girl seen getting into a taxi on the afternoon Ruth Cruger disappeared was missing girl.

PRINCE OF JAPAN CREATES INQUIRY ON CHINESE VISIT

Nanking, China, June 28.—The visit of Lieutenant General Tanaka, Vice Chief of the Japanese General Staff, to China has caused much comment. He went to Tsing-tau and other points in Shantung province where the Japanese have been charged by the Chinese with helping revolutionists and in other ways undermining Chinese authority. Chinese officials extended General Tanaka every courtesy at Tsinanfau and other places of importance visited by him. He was entertained at many dinners, before he reached Nanking.

Chinese newspapers have commented widely on the visit of General Tanaka at a time when internal affairs are so unsettled in the republic and the anti-Japanese press has made many bitter attacks on the mission, which was denounced as one designed to cause further uneasiness.

After wondering why a destroyer can't spot a submarine hiding in 1,000 square miles of sea water, some of our men have to get their wives help them locate their Sunday shirt in the bureau drawer.

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THE HEAVENS IN JULY

Comet B 1916, Discovered By Dr. Max Wolf, Now In The Evening Sky

By C. S. Brainin of the Columbia University Observatory Staff



The summer sky of 1917 is greatly enriched by the presence of the temporary ornament, Comet B 1916 (Wolf). It does not happen very often during one man's lifetime that a comet of brilliancy great enough to make it a marked object for naked-eye observation appears in the heavens. We were exceptionally fortunate in having one such comet not many years ago: Halley's famous comet which visited us in 1910. This year's comet was discovered by Dr. Max Wolf of the Heidelberg Observatory toward the end of April 1916. Hence its designation; for B 1916 means that it was the second comet discovered in the year 1916. It had then come just inside of Jupiter's orbit, and, because of this great distance at the time of discovery, it was even then expected to become a very bright object upon closer approach to the sun and earth. It seems to be justifying this hope, for at the time of writing it is very brilliant, indeed. Its closest approach to the sun was about June 16. The calculated positions for July place it approximately as shown on the map, just west of the Great Square of Pegasus, which at the time of the map is just beginning to show above the horizon. During the month it will move slowly eastward into the area occupied by the Square. We should have no difficulty in picking it out from the stars, and even an opera glass will soon settle any doubts as to the object's nature.

What is a Comet? The thing which distinguishes comets at once from other heavenly bodies is the difference in appearance. A typical comet has a head more or less spherical in form which looks fuzzy, and a tail. It is this indistinctness of outline of the head which made the ancients say that the star looked hairy, and the name comet is derived from the Latin word coma, meaning hair. Very often the center of the coma, or head, shows a distinct very bright condensation and is called the nucleus. The tail is not an absolutely necessary adjunct, but is certainly a usual thing. Neither is the nucleus always present. Sometimes both are absent, but the larger naked-eye comets possess both.

such families; Jupiter's is by far the most numerous, containing about thirty. Neptune, Uranus and Saturn have six, three and two respectively. The second kind of grouping is of families in each of which the different members have entered the system of the sun along the same orbit. The most famous of these families is one of which all the members came from the direction of Sirius.

The Comet Tails In some ways the most interesting single thing about the comet is its tail. If it has one. This consists of the most tenuous of matter and sticks out from the head a distance of many millions of miles—sometimes as much as a hundred million. When a comet is first discovered it is usually far from the sun and without a tail, but as it approaches the sun the tail seems to be formed and to grow larger.

Another very curious phenomenon is that the tail does not merely lag behind the head of the comet in its flight through space, but always points in a direction away from the sun, even preceding the comet when necessary. This acts just as if some repulsive force emanated from the sun and pushed away the tiny particles of which the tail is composed, overcoming even the more attractive force of gravitation. Astronomers sought for such a force as the simplest explanation of the tail's actions, and many suggested electric force, for it is known that bodies charged with like kinds (positive or negative) of electricity strongly repel one another. A more probable source of the repulsion is found in the pressure exerted by light when it falls upon a material body. Of course, with ordinary means it is impossible to sense this minute repulsive force of light, but it has been shown to exist by experiments with the most delicate kind of apparatus. The existence of this light pressure had been shown theoretically before these experiments were made. It seems that in the case of such very minute particles as compose the tail of the comet the light pressure is greater than the gravitational pull by the sun, and these are forced out of the comet's head, never to return.

NOTE: Since the time the above was written Comet B 1916 has very curiously failed to live up to the expectations of the astronomers as regards its brilliancy. Though it is doubtful now whether the comet will be a very brilliant naked-eye object, it will no doubt be worth the reader's while to watch for it in the place indicated above.

FABULOUS AMOUNTS BROUGHT BY OXEN AT BELGIUM SALES

Havre, June 28.—The price of a pair of oxen in Brussels is now the equivalent of \$1,600, according to information received in Belgian official circles here. Besides a few donkeys oxen are about the only means the Belgian population has for the transportation of goods and merchandise. Even these are being requisitioned by the Germans. Food continues to grow scarce. Flour is made of 97 per cent. of the whole wheat and the rations of the Royal Dutch Relief Committee are being reduced. Industry is practically suppressed, the Germans having ordered that all factories employing more than a dozen men must work for the German army or close their doors.

Why the Country Needs Food-Control

The wolf is at the door of the world, so Mr. Hoover reminds us, and he would meet it with the Food-Control Bill that aims to reduce the cost of living in the United States and to bring victory nearer by feeding her Allies.

"In the last five months," says Mr. Hoover, "\$250,000,000.00 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributors." As evidence that the unprecedentedly high prices of food are largely due to "rampant speculation," he points out that the average prices to the consumers in countries where food administration is now in effect, are lower than those prevailing in the United States, altho those countries are mainly dependent upon us for their supply.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 30th, this most important subject to the American public is presented in all its ramifications. THE DIGEST telegraphed to newspaper editors in every section of the country asking for an expression of the local sentiment as to the Food-Control Bill, and the results of this investigation are shown. There is no other subject that more directly concerns the people of Canada and the United States to-day.

Other topics of unusual interest in the June 30th DIGEST, are:

How We Can Win the War from the Skies

Summary of the Work the Airmen Have Done, and What This Country Can Do, To Dominate the Air-Lanes and Cripple the German War-Machine

- America's Billions For Liberty
- Why Latin-America Hesitates
- Canada Spurns Royal Titles
- Shall We Eat War Bread
- As to Sticking Out the Tongue
- The Superstition Regarding Dope
- When a "Romney" is Not a "Romney"
- Poking Fun At German Art
- Why Reprisals Are Demanded in England
- Swiss Neutrality Questioned

- There Are Better Signs in Russia
- Germany's Apprehension of Trade-Ban
- The Less Rest, the Less Work
- War in Tin-Cans
- "Scrambling" Science
- A German Defense of Moliere
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