

POLICEWOMAN DESCRIBES HER WORK IN LOS ANGELES

Mrs. Welps Given Close Attention by One Section of Charities and Correction Conference.

MANY CITIES IN MOVEMENT

United States Leads in This Department, and Women Now Are Integral Parts of Police Departments for Outside Work.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—A policewoman, Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, of Los Angeles, Cal., was given close attention by a special section of the National Conference of Charities and Correction here, when she told of policewomen's work.

"For a long time past," she said, "the woman policeman has been a friend of the imagination, held up to ridicule as the acme of the absurd and impossible, but though the last echo of derision still reverberates, there has grown a policewoman movement as great in strength and size as any recent humanitarian movement has attained in equal time."

As the latest list of cities which have added regular policewomen as an integral part of the police department for outside work, she named, Chicago, as leading with twenty; Los Angeles, Baltimore and Seattle, with five each; San Francisco and St. Paul, three each; Tokyo, Minneapolis, Dayton and Toronto, two each; Vancouver, Fargo, Grand Fork, Rochester, N. Y., Ottawa, Aurora, San Antonio, Syracuse, Denver, San Colorado, Springs, Superior, Jamestown, N. Y., Fort Wayne, Ind., Racine, Wis., and Phoenix, Ariz., one each. She also believed that Sioux City, Ia.; Beatrice and Omaha, Neb.; Boston and Salem, Mass.; Bellingham, Wash., and Chicago, N. Y., were to be included, and that she named Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Des Moines, Ia., as places where a policewoman was paid from private funds, with approval of the chief. In addition there were numerous cities, which employed police matrons.

UNITED STATES HEADS IN THE DEPARTMENT

She had found upon investigation that the United States led in this department, for, notwithstanding reports of the employment of policewomen in foreign countries, she had been unable to learn that they were officially employed abroad, except in Norway, and in England in a voluntary way.

The need of women on the police force had arisen, she said, from the fact that industrial and social energy no longer centered in the home, "but has given us an age in which men, women and children eat, sleep, work and play together as never before in the world's history."

Mrs. Wells was the first policewoman in Los Angeles, the post being created upon her initiative. "I had known two things," she said, "and I know two things: that girls and women in trouble have a right to the sympathetic attention of women officers; and that men officers have a right to exemption from what may be a constant temptation to the weak, and from enforced and unnecessary association with those who, if resentful, may cast a cloud upon the reputation of the most exemplary. The best officers are the most reluctant to undertake alone the handling of girls, and will sometimes resign in preference."

Mrs. Wells told how the policewoman's work took her into the home to mother and daughter, as no man could hope to do, and of numerous other police activities in which women engaged.

"I would not give the impression," she said, "that the policewoman's work is a silver lining or an ornamental fringe to the very dark clouds of law enforcement for which a policeman stands in the average mind. She is an integral part of the department and stands for law enforcement, but her largest and best work is to prevent, for the securing of obedience to law is the very best form of law enforcement. "Does the policewoman make arrests?" is a question asked. Indeed she does—but as few as possible, and those in keeping with the spirit of the work. She does not try to do the traditional work of the policeman on the street, but when a girl is brought in and held for any reason, it is right for the policewoman to go and bring her in. If she has to summon to court the proprietor of a place of amusement, she does so. These constitute arrests, yet are no more spectacular or unwomanly than the work daily performed by other business and professional women."

Concluding with an advocacy of the extension of State police, Mrs. Wells saw still further work for policewomen. She believed they would some day be mutually exchanged between the large cities of any one State, traveling from one to the other, incognito, familiar, and able to reveal in the strange cities hitherto unsuspected conditions.

HEARD LUSITANIA'S CALL

The Narragansett Started for Sinking Ship and Was Driven Off by Torpedo.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Officers of the British tank steamer Narragansett, which arrived at Bayonne, N. J., confirmed to-day the statements of officers of the steamer Etonian, at Boston, that the Lusitania's distress signal, which caught the Narragansett, was driven off her course by a torpedo from a submarine when she came within seven miles of the scene of the disaster. According to Talbot Smith, wireless operator aboard the Narragansett, the Lusitania's call for help was received at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 7. It read: "Strong list. Come quick!"

Captain Charles Harwood immediately ordered full steam ahead. His boat was about thirty-five miles away from the Lusitania.

Second Officer John Letts said he sighted a submarine at 3:15 o'clock, and in another instant saw a torpedo shoot past the Narragansett within thirty feet of her stern and disappear. Captain Harwood then changed his course and gave up the race for the Lusitania, believing that the distress call was a decoy message to trap the Narragansett.

WINTERHALTER STARTS

Will Assume Command of the Asiatic Fleet.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, May 19.—The belief of the administration that a man of diplomatic attainments and discretion was needed in Oriental waters was responsible for the selection of Rear Admiral A. G. Winterhalter to command the Asiatic Fleet. He left to-day for San Francisco to take his post, thoroughly informed on the President's views with regard to China and Japan.

Steel Nets Spread to Trap Submarines

Located at Entrances to All Important Harbors in England.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 19.—Steel nets have been spread through the English Channel at the entrances to all the important harbors in England to trap German submarines, according to Captain Claret, of the Atlantic Transport Lineer Minnehaha, just in from London. The nets are made of meshes of half-inch steel links, and are intended to tangle the propellers of the undersea craft. When the propellers are caught there is nothing for the crew to do but try to get out through the torpedo tube and swim. Even then they have small chance for life.

A submarine, according to Captain Claret, was found entangled in one of these nets at the entrance to the Firth of Forth several days before the Minnehaha sailed. All her crew were dead. So also were two others, Scotchmen, who had been taken off a trawler to guide the submarine through the danger zone, and who had guided it directly into the nets and accepted martyrdom for the sake of their country.

NEW CABINET WILL BE NONPARTISAN

(Continued from First Page.)

remarking that the call of the East has always attracted Kitchener, nominates him for Viceroy of India. "Or," it adds, "if he prefers staying at home, we suggest that the old office of commander-in-chief be revived for him." The paper continues: "Events have heaped on Lord Kitchener's shoulders a burden that a super-Napoleon could not sustain."

Declaring that the country never could be sufficiently grateful for what Kitchener has done in raising men, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The problem of providing war materials involves the handling of the democracy, and no soldier can solve it."

Having proposed David Lloyd George for Minister of Munitions yesterday, the Pall Mall Gazette to-day nominates him for Minister of War, if Lord Kitchener retires. A few months ago, Chancellor Lloyd George commanded the particular animosity of all the conservative papers.

The coalition plan still meets with considerable opposition from the Liberals. The first notice that the Liberal party may finally support consideration was given in the House of Commons to-night by Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary of War, who, answering a question put to him by Liberal members, said that the government would embark on compulsory service reluctantly, but it might become necessary.

The Daily Telegraph regards the following appointments to the coalition ministry as almost certain: A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty; Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies; Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for India; Earl Kitchener and David Lloyd George, secretaries for war; Lord Kitchener performing the military and David Lloyd George the civil duties of the War Office.

NOTHING DEFINITELY ARRANGED AS YET

"Nothing has been definitely arranged as yet," the Premier said, "but, in order to avoid any possible misapprehension, I wish to make clear here and now three things:

"First, any changes will not affect the position of the Prime Minister or of the Foreign Secretary. Second, there will be no change of any kind in the policy of the country as regards the continued prosecution of the war with all possible energy, and by means of every available resource.

"Third, and of great importance to the honorable friends behind me, and I have no doubt to the opposition, any made will be for the purpose of the war alone, and is not to be taken in any quarter or for any reason as indicating anything in the nature of a surrender or a compromise on the part of any person, or body of persons, or of their several political ideals.

"This is as far as I can go. Nothing definite yet has taken place, but if any arrangement is made, the house will have the fullest opportunity of expressing its views."

REFERENCES TO PROSECUTION OF WAR APPLAUDED

The Premier's references to the prosecution of the war were greeted with prolonged cheering. Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, said:

"I think it only necessary to say on behalf of my friends and myself that, at the stage this has reached, our only consideration in regard to the further steps to be taken is the sole idea of what is the best method of finishing the war successfully; and we leave out of our minds absolutely all considerations, political and otherwise, beyond that."

"Of course, if such an arrangement should take place, it is obvious our convictions on other subjects will remain unchanged, and will be settled when the war is over."

The Labor party decided at a meeting this afternoon to accept Premier Asquith's invitation to be represented in the new coalition government. Arthur Henderson will join the Cabinet. William Bruce and another Labor member will be appointed to minor posts in the government.

COALITION OR CHAOS CHOICE BEFORE NATION

(By J. L. Garvin, Editor Pall Mall Gazette.)

LONDON, May 19.—The choice before the nation is coalition or chaos. Many do not like coalition. This feeling is inevitable among Liberals and Unionists, in whom the old Adam of party is still strong. They have only to consider the alternative seriously in order to come to another point of view.

To the Liberals we say: "No principle of progress can be imperiled except by failure in war or by the dragging of the war."

To the Unionists we say: "The existence of the country and of the empire is at stake and the war cannot be won by a part of the nation, but only by the whole nation."

These considerations are now clear to all responsible statesmen. There must be a great change. It is abso-

lutely certain that upon present methods the war office never can organize and mobilize the nation to its full; upon present methods it never can secure with the requisite rapidity the necessary output of munitions.

Unless there is a change in this respect coalition will be useless. The task of the war office is like nothing ever known in this country. It is even more industrial than a factory. The work of the war office affects and must more and more deeply affect, the life of the whole nation.

Events have heaped on Lord Kitchener's shoulders a burden that a super-Napoleon could not sustain. The centralization is imperative, that is the kernel of the whole national problem. Never can the country be sufficiently grateful to Lord Kitchener for what he has done to raise men. There is a legend that his name has been invaluable, but even further men are required and we shall not make it. Much more than the new installment of 300,000 mentioned yesterday must be enrolled, and by other means than those hitherto adopted.

The question of munitions, and above all high explosives, is a totally different matter. It is a matter of progress and attack this vital business with the giant vigor necessary we must radically separate the problem of munitions from that of personnel. It is no use blaming the fact that the problem of material is partly industrial and partly psychological. It involves the handling of democracy, as well as manufacturing. In a word, it is not a military problem any more than the actual building of a battleship is a work of soldiers, and no soldier can ever solve them.

LORD KITCHENER CANNOT SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Lord Kitchener cannot solve it. A regular military training, no matter how distinguished, is no help towards his solution of the problem. It is a disadvantage. The whole nation must be organized to fill the ranks more rapidly and overwhelm the Germans with high explosives. It requires quickness, tenacity, courage, sympathy, foresight, imagination. It requires an instinct for taking suggestions from all sides, and for enlisting to the utmost the help and energies of other men.

It requires ruthless energy to mere seniority or conventional claims of any kind. It requires a seeing eye for a personality worthy of promotion. It requires frank and genial faculty for getting on with his men and enlighten and inspire people.

There is only one man who can do this work for which our army are waiting and for which a victory depends. That man is Lloyd George.

The raising and training of the huge armies we have to put in the field for the great war is in itself work enough, and more than enough, for any soldier, even though he be as great as Kitchener. The latter cannot at the same time grapple with the parallel, industrial output of war material which must be produced quickly and without fail.

How, then, is the thing to be done? We suggested yesterday that Lloyd George might become the head of a new department, which would be the most important department in the state, as Minister for Munitions. To leave the chief of the staff to the War Office, as George cares not at times like this, and he has shown in these few days considerable loyalty, magnanimity—everything that makes him splendid as a comrade and a noble man. We think he would willingly see Bonar Law Chancellor of the Exchequer.

If Lloyd George himself could centre on the work of turning out munitions, and his work in the way and with the speed required. No other man can.

RAISED ARMIES BY MAGIC OF HIS NAME

There is, of course, another possibility. We doubt whether Kitchener is as enamored of the War Office. He has done the biggest work he can ever do at home. Like Wallenstein, but to far higher purposes. He has raised armies out of the ground by the magic of his name, coupled with the urgency of the crisis.

Even mobilization must now be completed in ways not involving that characteristic personal influence. Hercules is not quite as young as he was. Again, the call of the East has always attracted him. It is his well-known wish to round out his career by becoming Viceroy of India. Even that, or any honor which is in the power of the Crown to bestow, is now at his command if he himself chooses that change.

If he stays at home, cabinet position and political connection having little attraction for him, the famous old office of commander-in-chief, might well be revived in his favor. Then he could see through the mighty task of raising the personnel of the new armies to the number of trained millions required, and he would be secure of his full share of immortal honor as the organizer of victory. If Kitchener became viceroy or commander-in-chief, Lloyd George would be the inevitable choice as Minister for War.

To make Lloyd George Minister for war is the only way out for the nation and the only course that can ensure the full success, even, of coalition.

It is for Liberals and Unionists alike to remember how often democracies in conflict with despotism have perished by disunity. Britain means to conquer at any cost. She has full power to conquer. Her methods in the last few months have not been equal to the crisis. She must change them. It is a matter of life or death now to adopt the right measures and give full scope to the men who can carry them out.

GEN. THOS. H. HUBBARD DEAD

Was Well Known Figure in New York Business Circles.

NEW YORK, May 19.—General Thomas H. Hubbard, a prominent attorney and director in many roads and financial institutions, died here to-day. He was a Civil War veteran.

He was in his seventy-seventh year. He had been ill for about two weeks with erysipelas.

General Hubbard had been a well-known figure in New York financial, legal and social circles for more than forty years. He was a native of Maine, and came to New York to practice law shortly after the war. He immediately became interested in road enterprises. In recent years he served as president of the International Banking Corporation, and as a director of the National Bank of Commerce, the Western Union Telegraph Company and other institutions.

NOT CHASED BY SUBMARINE

Cunard Line Denies That Any Attempt Was Made to Torpedo Transylvania.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Cunard Line made public to-day the following cablegram from its Glasgow representative:

"Absolutely no foundation for report that Transylvania has been chased by a submarine, or any attempt made to torpedo her."

Warns United States to Let Japan Alone

Dr. Iyonya Predicts Serious Disturbances Unless This Nation Keeps Hands-Off in China.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 19.—"Unless America stops trying to interfere with the policy of Japan in China, and comes to a clearer understanding of what Japan is trying to do in China, I indulge in the prediction that there will be more serious disturbances in the relations between Japan and America than was caused by the California affair," asserted Dr. T. Iyonya, director of the East and West News Bureau to-night at the Plaza Hotel.

Following numerous "hands across the Pacific" platitudes by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, T. Takamura, Japanese consul-general in New York, and other distinguished speakers, the remarks of Dr. Iyonya came as a shock to the members of the Japanese Society, who were giving a dinner to celebrate the publication of a book entitled "America to Japan."

"We are going to remain the firm and best friend of China," said Dr. Iyonya, "but the United States must leave us to an understanding of our viewpoint. I am afraid there will be more serious disturbances in the relations between America and Japan than any that has taken place."

"Dr. Iyonya is perfectly right," said J. Franklin Fort, former Governor of New Jersey, who followed Dr. Iyonya. "I am entirely in sympathy with what Japan is doing in China. We assumed to take a protectorate over the entire Western Hemisphere, and Japan is bound to be the dominant force of the East."

CONDEMNED BY MRS. CATT

Action of Suffragists Who Tried to See Wilson Deported.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, made public to-day a statement condemning the action of the women suffragists who attempted to hand to President Wilson while he was here to review the Atlantic Fleet a letter requesting him to give an audience to a deputation of suffragists.

"Suffragists realize that no President since Lincoln has had such serious and delicate problems to solve as Mr. Wilson," said Mrs. Catt. "We are distressed that any person in the name of our cause should have attempted to intrude upon his peace of mind."

FINE WEATHER FOR COTTON

Past Week Most Favorable for Season in All Sections.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—"The past week was the most favorable of the season to date in all portions of the cotton belt," says to-day's Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. "Good rains occurred in the more Eastern districts, where lack of rain had retarded germination, while in the more Western districts, where wet weather had delayed planting, the week was most favorable, and both planting and replanting were largely completed."

"Satisfactory growth is reported in the southern districts to the eastward of the Mississippi, where cultivation is in progress, and in sections where germination had been delayed by dry weather, timely rains occurred, and the crop is now coming up nicely."

CAPSIZE SCHOONER IS RIGHTED BY TUGS

NORFOLK, Va., May 19.—The four-masted schooner John B. Manning, which was dismasted and capsized in the storm which swept the coast April 1 and 2, was righted to-day in Hampton Roads by eight tugs and the coast guard cutter Onondaga. The Manning was towed into Hampton Roads several weeks ago by the coast guard cutter Seminole.

Captain Curtis and nine men composing the crew of the Manning are believed to have lost their lives. Nothing has been heard of them since the vessel was wrecked. She was loaded with lumber and was bound from Fernandina to Philadelphia.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., TO GO ON STAND TO-DAY

Methodist Clergyman Severely Arraigns Methods of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

UPHOLDS REVOLT OF STRIKERS

Minister Was Discharged From Sociological Department of Coal Concern After an Appeal to Be Allowed to Continue Important Work.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—While John D. Rockefeller, Jr., waited here again to-day to testify before the Industrial Relations Commission in a supplementary inquiry into the recent strike against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the commission listened to an arraignment of that concern's methods by Rev. Eugene S. Gaddis, Methodist clergyman, formerly in charge of the company's sociological department.

Chairman Walsh, who summoned Mr. Rockefeller to testify relating to correspondence made public since the original inquiry in New York, said to-night that he surely would be called to-morrow. He will take the stand as soon as Rev. Daniel S. McCorkle, pastor of a Presbyterian church in one of the Colorado Company's mining camps at Sunrise, Wyoming, completes his testimony.

Mr. Gaddis said he was discharged from the sociological department of the Colorado Company last February, after making a personal appeal to Mr. Rockefeller to be allowed to continue important betterment work among the miners. He justified the revolt of the strikers against military, and other constitutional authority in Colorado on the ground that laws for improvement of the miners' condition had been ignored, and there was no other way left to seek a remedy.

"Technically, the terrible strike of the Colorado miners was lost," said Mr. Gaddis, "but in reality it was one of the greatest labor victories ever achieved in the United States, because to-day the coal operators have their ear to the ground and they will be very careful, indeed, in the future."

"What would become of the republic," asked Commissioner Weinstein, "if everybody revolted against constitutional authority?"

"It would break down and ought to break down if citizens were denied their rights as were the men in Colorado,"

Mr. McCorkle, called to the stand late in the day, told the commission that when he went to Sunrise, Wyoming, he was informed by the church authorities that the Colorado Company maintained the church, but that the fact was to be kept secret. He said he urged that this be made public.

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No Relief From Cold Until Last of Week

Weather Now Prevailing Expected to Continue Except in Gulf States.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Weather Bureau forecasters said to-night there would be no relief from the cold weather prevailing over the entire country, except in the Gulf States, before the last of the week. Killing frosts were reported in the Great Lakes region. In Eastern Colorado and Southern Wyoming, unusual heavy snows prevail for the season.

Foot of Snow on Ground.

ELLSWORTH, NEB., May 19.—There is a foot of snow on the ground here as a result of a storm which has lasted since yesterday.

Creeks and Rivers at Flood Stage.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19.—Hundreds of small streams are out of their banks, and many larger creeks and rivers are approaching flood stage in Kansas, Northern Oklahoma and Western Missouri. Forty blocks in Wichita are submerged. Heavy damage is reported by truck farmers and orchardists.

Harold Topham Killed.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, May 19.—Harold W. Topham, Alaska explorer, was killed at Torquay by a fall over a cliff to-day.



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