GROH SHAKES HANDS WITH THE KAISER

Discovers that Germany Has a Process of Making Bread Out of the Very Soil.

ALMOST SHOT AS A SPY

By A. R. GROH.

I was in Germany last night. I can now dispel much of the uncertainty which exists regarding wartime conditions there, the food supply, the health of the kaiser.

I can give you first-hand, eye-witness facts. I saw the kaiser and shook hands with him. I talked to the people. I had a wonderful escape from being shot as a spy.

All this happened in my dreams.

Of the railway journey and voyage I remember nothing. Indeed, to the subconscious self, space does not exist. Therefore no journey was necessary.

I found myself in a sort of garden around an Alpine cottage, talking to someone whom I don't recollect. Down across a slope of green field I could see the frontier line of Germany, plainly marked, as on a map.

Get Bread From Ground.

I don't remember our conversation here, but I do remember that I saw a number of women digging ground in the fields and carrying it in bushel baskets into the Alpine cottage. The person to whom I was talking told me that the German scientists had found a way to make very good bread out of the ground.

I didn't go inside the house to see how this was done. At this point the conversation fades into haze of dreams and I found myself seated in a vast amphitheater like the Yale "bowl," watching what I think was a foot ball game.

There were only a very few people there, and I was told by someone that this was because all the men were at the front. I further observed that none of the men were smoking, which, I was informed, was because all tobacco is sent to the soldiers.

Then he appeared—the kaiser—also in the dream manner, not walking, but just appearing suddenly on the steps a few feet from me. He wore a white uniform with high riding boots. A sword hung by his side and he had a helmet on his head, surmounted by an eagle. He looked as he looked when I saw him last, about ten years ago. I can deny the reports that his hair and mustache have turned white. They are as dark as ever. He looked stern. He did not smile.

His eye rested on me and I thrilled. I arose, and then we were shaking hands. We conversed. I told him I was a newspaper man and that when I got back to America I was going to tell the people the truth about Germany. I remember saying something about the new process of making bread out of ground and that the allies could never hope to starve Germany now.

About to Be Shot.

This scene faded out and I found myself in a small room. A ladder led up through a trap door. I went up the ladder and then through a maze of rooms. I couldn't find my way back to the original room. I sat down at a table. Suddenly appeared a tall German in a white apron. He was so close that I saw his apron before I looked up and saw his face. He was scowling terribly. He accused me of being a spy. I was frightened. I pictured myself being shot without time to prove my innocence.

Then I remembered my meeting with the kaiser. I immediately became stern, feeling my strength against this insolent fellow. I told him I had been talking to Kaiser Wilhelm that very day and that he'd better be careful what he accused me of.

He immediately apologized and bowed. I felt a great relief and peace. Then I awoke.

Japan Leads World In the Matter of Granting of Divorces

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Tokio, Nov. 20.—In proportion to its population, Japan leads the world in divorce, according to statistics just compiled by government officials. A great number of separations come about immediately after marriage.

Whereas in England the proportion of divorce is only two to every 20,000 marriages and in the United States it is eighty-two, in Japan there are no fewer than 173 divorces to every 20,000 marriages. Most of the divorces recorded have been brought about by "mutual consent" and through the efforts of the go-betweens responsible for the original union. They were accomplished without submission to court or law. Out of the 59,000 divorces which were effected between 1883 and 1902 only 409 cases were obtained by law suits. The divorce report says:

"This remarkable state of affairs is attributable to the fact that ideas of individual rights and obligations as well as knowledge and experience of the law are but scantily developed in the minds of the Japanese people. But since the Japanese women are now growing in the consciousness of their dignity and rights we hear now and then of cases of women fighting for divorces in the courts of law."

Draw the Line on Use of the Jits

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The most recent restriction upon the use of taxis—whereby they may not be used for trips to the theaters, motion picture shows, restaurants or places of amusements, brought in its wake a perfect flood of requests for special permits. The requests come from actors and actresses on the one hand, and from crippled and lame persons who are not very well able to use the street cars.

The police authorities disposed of the case of the actors by arranging for special passes issued when it can be shown that performers must use some speedy form of transportation to get to the theaters on time. Crippled persons, as they apply, must show that they need to get about in hurry, also they are forced to depend on the old-fashioned horse cab which still crawls about the streets.

"OLIVER OSBORNE" AND THE MAN MISTAKEN FOR HIM—Two views of "Oliver Osborne" and one of James W. Osborne, prominent New York lawyer, whom Miss Rae Tanzer accused of being "Oliver."

REDFIELD DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE

Secretary Says Export Business Must Be Maintained to Protect Gold Received.

NATION IS WEALTHIEST

Washington, Dec. 8.—Unprecedented growth of the country's foreign trade, the commercial advantages which will accrue from peace and the opportunity presented for a heavier export business and greater investments abroad are set forth today by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce in his annual report. The report gives figures showing the nation's trade expansion of two years and sums up the country's commercial dominance as follows:

"Our foreign indebtedness has been reduced possibly $3,000,000,000. We have loaned abroad a total sum since the war begun on August 1, 1914, estimated at $1,500,000,000, and increasing. We are the wealthiest nation in the world and the most prosperous one. We have not wasted our men or means in war. Relatively to our fiscal power today our debts are trifling. Nations less wealthy than some of our individual states bear a heavier burden of debt and interest than we.

"We are the only one of the great industrial peoples at peace. Nations turn to us for goods and means with which to pay us for the goods. None of us in our wildest financial fancies five years ago would have dreamed that things could be as now they are.

Gold Reserve Important.

"To protect our reserve of gold, which is the ultimate base on which our domestic credits rest, we must maintain our export trade and must continue to increase loans and investments abroad. The work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is devoted to these important duties. The report of the chief of that service shows its extraordinary growth and effectiveness. In thousands of business offices its aid is acknowledged and welcomed. Never has our government put at the disposal of our business and industry the helpful facilities that are now provided.

"It is of national importance that the great service which shows such practical results should be given the men and money necessary to carry on its great work even more efficiently. The force of commercial attaches should be enlarged. Further sums should be provided for the foreign traveling service. The department acknowledges with keen appreciation the aid which congress has given. The funds for promoting the foreign trade of the country are now five times larger than they were four years ago. The results are many times greater than the increase in funds."

Large Appropraitions Needed.

The secretary urges larger appropriations for all the bureaus of his department, and for enlarged building facilities. Experts in many lines, he says, are being employed constantly at higher salaries by private concerns, thus crippling the department in its work. This is particularly true, he says, of the scientific bureaus. Higher pay is asked for these experts.

"Never," says the report, "has the demand for scientific and technically trained men been so great as at present. This has resulted in the loss of many well-trained men in the Bureau of Standards' staff. The time has come when some of the salaries paid such experts must be increased or their services dispensed with. This cannot be done without a loss in quality and the deterioration of the high standard of the bureau's work."

Experts in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the report declares, are paid much less than men similarly placed in other government departments and in private employ.

The report tells of efforts during the year to reduce industrial wastes and of its paper saving and other campaigns and work in introducing new sea foods through the Bureau of Fisheries.

German Efficiency Saves Paper in Front Trenches

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Baranowitsch, Russia, Oct. 2.—The same principle of saving the most useless scraps of waste that is being practiced all over Germany has been introduced at the front now also. There is not a company or regiment all along the huge front that has not installed, in convenient places in the front trenches, receptacles for waste of all kinds.

There are bags or baskets for paper that can be sent back to Germany to be made into pulp; for glassware, whether broken or intact, for old clothes and miscellany, and, of course, for scraps of food that may be used to feed swine that always are an integral part of every staff headquarters behind the lines.

KAISER DISREGARDS PROTEST OF U. S.

Deportation of Belgians is Declared Justified by Social Necessity.

WILL GIVE OUT THE FACTS

Washington, Dec. 9.—With publication of the American protest to Germany on the deportations of Belgians, State department official, disclosed today the United States government has exhausted its means of diplomacy and has laid the case before American public opinion, from which it will expect to draw guidance for the next steps, if any be taken.

Germany's reply, conveyed in conversations with Charge Grew at Berlin by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, is that the deportations are regarded as justified on the grounds of social necessity.

No actual reply in the form of a note has been received from Germany, but no doubt has been left by the chancellor that the protest of the United States will not be heeded.

Official information shows, also, that the deporations are continuing. Publication of the protest was disclosed at the State department today to be for the purpose of placing the case before American public opinion. It was also revealed that publication of the document might be interpreted as unfriendly, but that this contingency had been taken into consideration before it was given out.

The State department feels that it has gone far beyond the usual diplomatic bounds in its protest to Germany and that in a strictly conventional sense it had almost no right to discuss the matter at all with Germany, as Belgium's interests in that country are represented by Spain and not by the United States. Consequently with all diplomatic procedure now admittedly exhausted, the department has no other recourse than to give the facts to the public and leave the case with it.

No indication has been given as to when the official reply would be received or if one would be sent, but it is understood that if one does come it will be made public if the German government desires. The note last night, it was stated, was made public without consultation with Germany.

With the apparent failure of the American protest, as well as those of Holland, Spain and the Vatican and the deportations unabated, the State department will await the expression of public opinion before another step is taken. The next step may be the making public of further information of the extent and machinery of the deportations.

Meanwhile the second official statement from England published today that American relief in Belgium may have to be terminated because of the deportations, is causing alarm.

German Cruiser is Loose in Atlantic

London, Dec. 9.—A German warship has succeeded in running the British cordon in the North Sea, according to the report of a ship captain, who says his vessel was held up and examined in the Atlantic. The vessel is not a converted merchantman, the captain said on his arrival here, but is a regular light cruiser.

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