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THE PROBE

Edited by H. W. Noren—Subscriptions: Locally by Carrier, 50c; By Mail, \$1.00.
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NOTICE.

News and advertisements must be left at NOREN'S not later than 5:30 p. m. Thursdays in order to appear the following Monday.

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COMMENTS BY NOREN

Lloyd George:—But you cannot plow the waste land with writing paper, you cannot sweep away slums with paint brushes, and you cannot bind the gaping wounds of the people with red tape."

For whose benefit can George be looking for "waste" land? Is that all a soldier or workman is worth? Must the dukes and lords still keep all but the waste? I wonder if the English laborers can be deceived longer by this Welsh phrase-maker. No one who had anything but contempt for the despoiled toilers could possibly use that phrase of plowing waste land with writing paper. That is purely an effort to deceive. Notice how slyly he implies that the poor lack PLOWS, although he well knows that these very same poor people for whom he pretends to care, could produce PLOWS by millions in a few weeks. He is silent about the fact that these poor can not even use the best of plows save on LAND and that they can not produce an inch of land. And so he rings in the thought of "waste" land on which he expects the toilers to be contended. He will probably call these "waste" places homesteads, too.

Whatever they will be called they will surely be places where men and women and children will waste their life in a fruitless endeavor to feed and clothe themselves decently. And then the lords and the dukes can say to their hewers of wood and drawers

of water who slave on the lords' and dukes' fertile lands: "Be contended good people, you see for yourselves that you are as well off as those who have their own homesteads."

Notice how George speaks of red tape? He is an adept at tape, both to use it or discard it as it suits him.

When he had played with the Single Taxers' proposal until it began to look as though the tyrants of England might get hurt, he switched over-night and led such of his followers as could be led, into a blind alley and tied them there with red tape, to a costly fake insurance scheme. That Lloyd George insurance scheme drew a red herring across a real trail and served the same purpose then, as his new waste land camouflage will serve now; to fool his victims.

4 lbs. Pecans delivered to your residence\$1.00
10 lbs. Black Walnuts, delivered to your residence.....\$1.00
(This Year's Crop.)
Offer good anywhere in the East.
Write for delivered prices on eggs.

R. C. MARR,
Glasgow, Mo.

The Democratic party has defaulted on its name.

The Western Empire, a land speculator's weekly out in California, is calling the Single Taxers Bolsheviks. Never mind, friend. We have something in store for you. You will either go to work and be decent or you will be wishing the Singletaxers WERE Bolsheviks.

It is well to remember that Congress, or the Democratic administration which controls congress, has not lifted one little finger to collect one cent of ground rent. It has raised billions from people who owed the State nothing, but the five billions that belonged to the State it has complaisantly let slip into the private coffers of the landed gentry.

It is impossible to believe that this so-called Democratic regime is not following faithfully in the path laid out by the Republican regime it supplanted. Their aims and purposes are identical. Their practices are identical. The results will be identical. A regime of politicians by politicians

for landlords. Why should we credit them with being sincere in boosting liberal measures, when all these measures only increase rents and boost land values for the benefit of land owners?

Bloated corporation officials will find a new source of pride in their large war excess profit taxes. They will say: "Look at the great sums WE contributed to the government." But they will omit this truth: "Which we first STOLE from labor."

It was such a pleasure to walk around on Sundays that I hope Dr. Garfield will stop the autos from running the balance of the week.

I see by the papers that moonshiners still make whiskey down in the Tennessee mountains, but that's an awful distance to go for a drink.

"If this authoritative article by Frank Walsh appeared in one of the gaudy popular magazines, it would cause a "run" on the newsstands."

I clipped the above from the National Labor Journal. This note of despair comes nearer to truth than the boasting and braggadocio that otherwise fills the Journal. It is indeed a sad commentary on the Labor press this editor makes, but it is true.

Anything printed in the average labor paper is not read—it is buried.

If the peace correspondence between President Wilson and the Central powers had been published nowhere but in our so-called labor papers, nobody would have read it, so ingrained is the belief that they print nothing of importance. I read the labor papers out of curiosity, but I know that the average trade union man does not read them. Indeed they are of no interest to the average worker. A great amount of space is devoted to boosting the officials of the unions. They are everlastingly publishing their own pictures and passing bouquets to each other. The rank and file of the unions do not exist so far as one can tell from the union papers.

If I want to learn anything about what is really going on in union labor circles, among those who actually work at the trades, of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., I buy a Socialist paper. Wherever a local Socialist paper is published there I can learn all about what is going on in the labor world. But from reading a so-called

Weekly Price List

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This Coupon is worth

41c

With this Coupon we will sell 11 of our regular 15c Iron-Clad Gas Mantles for 97c, regular price \$1.38. You save 41c. None by mail and none at the reduced price unless you bring the Coupon.

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Rit, washes and dyes.....10c
Gilt upholstering tacks, box.....10c
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Carpet Tacks, all sizes..... 5c
No. 2 Tacks for window shades, per box 5c
Iron Holders15c
Men's Garters25c, 35c and 50c
Paint Brushes10c to 50c
White Paper Napkins, one hundred for15c

"Close Fit" cap shape Hair Nets, black, dark brown, light brown, medium brown and blond, 15c; two Nets for25c
"Close Fit" Hair Nets in grey, each25c
Fringe Hair Nets, sometimes called straight; made in France, of genuine hair: full size, 38x40, 10c; three Nets for.....25c

Ingram's Perfumes39c
Ingram's Talcum Powder.....25c

Ingram's Milkweed Cream.....50c
Ingram's Zedenta Tooth Paste.....25c
Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream50c
Ingram's Face Powder.....25c and 50c
Sewing Machine Belts, long enough for all makes of machines, 30c and25c

Box Writing Papers, Tablets, Inks, Envelopes, Pens and Pencils, Glue and Mucilage.

Can Openers15c
Scissors.....25c to 50c
Rug fasteners..... 5c
Bees Wax 4c
Tack Lifters10c
Longcloth30c
Nainsook 35c
Shoe Polishes, 10c, 13c and.....25c
Boys' Overalls, 4 to 14 years.....75c
Boys' Knee Pants, 60c to.....\$2.25
Window Shades75c
Bias Seam Binding, lawn and cambric, all sizes, 12 yards.....15c
Ric Rac, all sizes10c to 19c
O'Cedar Oil25c and 50c
Ribbons, per yard, from5c to 50c
Boys' Blouses, goods that will wash; each\$1.00
Pee-Chee White Shoe Cleaner.....25c
Wax Tapers, box 5c
Gas Mantles, 15c and10c
Bungalow Aprons79c to \$2.50
Fancy Aprons38c and 43c
O. N. T. Machine Thread, black and white, sizes, 8 to 100, spool 6c
Electric Curlers, 2 for10c
Snap fasteners 5c
Hooks and Eyes 5c
Gas Globes, Upright and Inverted 15c
Lingerie Tape, white, pink, Blue 10c
Kleinert's Dress Shields25c
Middy Lacers 5c
Thimbles (silver), all sizes 5c

WAXED LUNCH PAPER

20-Sheet Roll, 12x15, 5c, 6 for 25c

Patent Leather Belts, black, red and white.....25c
U. San. Fine Crepe Toilet Paper, 10c per roll; 3 rolls for 25c
Avelva toilet paper, 2 rolls.....25c
Linen Corset Lacers, 5 yds. long..10c
Needles for all makes of machines, a package of two needles for.....5c
Nye's Sewing Machine Oil, bottle.....10c
Diamond Dye10c
Peroxide10c
Vaseline 7c
All colors of Crepe Papers.....10c
Bromo Seltzer, 10c and 20c
Silk Thread, all colors, 50 yards only, 8c; two spools for.....15c
Black and White, 100 yards only.....15c
Meritas brand, white Oil Cloth, 1 1/4 yard wide, highest grade, yard50c
Hump Hair Pins, all sizes.....5c and 10c
Canton Flannel39c
Flannelette, white35c
Flannelette, Pink and White and Blue and White, yard.....35c
Grey, extra fine grade, yard.....45c
Boys' heavy Stockings..... fast

black; 59c value, pair.....43c
Girls' fine mercerized Stockings; 59c value, pair45c
Celluloid Knitting Needles, pair.....25c
Steel Knitting Needles, 5c each; a set of five for.....22c
P. K., extra value, yard.....48c
Silk Hose, black, full fashioned, will wear, pair\$2.00
Dark brown Silk Hose.....\$1.25

HIGH GRADE INFANT'S AND CHILDREN'S WOOL GARMENTS



Infant's Knit Bands, without sleeves, wool plated, mercerized finish, the kind you have always bought, all sizes.....50c
Same as above, in all pure Australian Wool, all sizes75c

Fold Over Shirts, sleeves, Merino, mercerized finish, sizes one to six (up to 4 years); this Shirt is 60% wool, an unusually large percentage at this price, per garment.....95c
Same as above in all pure Australian Wool (up to 3 years).....\$1.50



Knit Shirts, button front, sleeves, Merino, mercerized finish, 60% wool; sizes, infants to 6 years85c
Same as above, all pure Australian Wool, silk finish; up to 6 years\$1.25

Tissue Paper (white) 9 sheets, 12x24 5c
20 sheets, 20x3015c
"Curvex" Brass Curtain Rods.....35c
Pure White Cotton Batting, 1/2-lb bat.....18c

NOREN'S

Greenfield Ave., and Winterburn St.

labor paper I can not discover that there is a world of labor. I can only discover that there is a little circle of Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, Representatives, etc. To a labor paper the thing of overwhelming importance is to who draws the officers salaries, not who pays them.

Yes it was too bad Mr. Walsh's article wasn't printed in a gaudy magazine where everybody would have read it.

I see certain U. S. Senators are for taxing only the rich. They propose to collect a tax of one cent on each sale of a dollar or more. It shows how generous great men are towards the poor, exempting those too poor to buy anything.

The British Dope Scandal

EDITOR'S NOTE:—I republish this article entire, as it appeared in The Statesman (Toronto, Can.) Oct. 5, 1918, including the title, with the word 'dope,' the meaning of which is not clear to me. While millions of Englands' sons were bleeding to death in France this dukely and lordly corruption were coining the unfortunate's life-blood into money. I know some of my readers will regret that I gave all this space to such an article, but if this is a war to destroy war, let us expose in all its true ghastliness the chief motive of royal war makers. You notice these beasts in high English office did not stop the sale of their essential war material in Germany. Oh, no, they were perfectly willing to assist Germans killing Englishmen so long as they could profit by it.—From Statesman, Toronto, Can.

Essential to the manufacture of efficient aeroplanes is a substance called cellulose acetate, which is used in the making of the wings and screens. When war broke out Germany was the chief source of this substance, which, however, was also produced in small quantities by three English firms, and in bulk by the Usines du Rhone, of Lyons, France, and by the Cellonite Company, of Basle, Switzerland. In November, 1915, the British War Office announced that it would seek tenders for the production in England of cellulose acetate for war purposes. The cost of the plant needed was estimated by the English firms at from £60,000 to £150,000 (\$300,000 to \$750,000). Only the Swiss company was allowed to tender, and its tender was accepted by wire in July, 1915. The Swiss company promised quantity production in England, according to a first promise, within two weeks, according to a second promise, within two months. But it reserved to itself the right to supply from Switzerland fifty per cent of the product required. The only cellulose acetate which this company supplied to the War Office is now stated to have been "made from ingredients furnished by one of the British firms, which had been turned down by the Government." Technical experts repeatedly reported that the product of the Swiss company was "unsatisfactory" and "markedly inferior" to that supplied to the Admir-

alty by the rival French company. There was no attempt made to fulfill the part of the contract that called for manufacture in England.

In March, 1916, however, a new company, the British Cellulose Company, was formed, to which the rights of this contract were transferred by the Cellonite Company, of Basle, and which announced its purpose to erect the works in England necessary to the manufacture of cellulose. But the capital of this new company was only £4,000 (\$20,000), and it was divided into 160,000 shares of sixpence each. Then the Government was approached, and, after negotiation, agreed, on November 17th, 1916, to pay out of public funds "the capital expenditure incurred by the company during the war, upon the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of cellulose acetate and allied chemical products, up to a maximum, equivalent to the excess profits duty actually charged in respect of each year's workings, during a period of five years from the formation of the company, on condition that reasonable prices were quoted for all orders, that orders were taken during the war only from Government departments, directly or indirectly, and that after the war Government orders at approved prices should have priority." This concession granted to the company secured no supervision of their capital expenditure in the interests of the State. Indeed, the company was absolved from seeking the financial sanctions to which other firms were subject before undertaking extensions. The company thereupon launched a grandiose building scheme, in which expenditures amounting to £1,363,000 have been incurred, and commitments have been entered into which total from £3,000,000 to £3,500,000 (\$15,000,000 to \$17,500,000) refundable from the British Treasury. Not till April, 1917, were any supplies produced by the company in England, and not till July, 1917, was cellulose acetate manufactured there in bulk.

In March, 1918, a new company was formed which acquired the rights of the British Cellulose Company, which styled itself the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing (Parent) Company, Limited, and which had a capital of £3,000,000, divided into one-pound shares, of which 450,000 were offered for subscription. This new company entered into a fresh agreement with the Ministry of Munitions (July, 1918) by which the Government undertook to make loans at interest to cover a portion of their approved war expenditure, and placed

orders to the amount of £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) on a basis of costs plus a fixed rate of profit, together with a bonus for economical production.

"The fixed rate of profit," reports the Committee on National Expenditure, "is based upon a cost, which includes materials at quite an artificial price. These materials count for 50 to 75 per cent of the estimated cost. The Ministry of Munitions is further obliged to pay generous depreciation,



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calculated on the original cost of a plant erected on an extravagant scale. Since March, 1918, the import of cellulose acetate has been prohibited in England, even to firms which had standing orders. The position at the present moment is, therefore, that the Ministry of Munitions has made itself entirely dependent on one company for the supply of cellulose acetate and other products which are essential for the prosecution of the war."

What the country got in retarded aeroplane service throughout the period, from July, 1915, to July, 1917, cannot be accurately estimated, and is not an encouraging subject for speculation. "What certain individuals got," says The Manchester Guardian of August 9, 1918, "is this. their six-penny shares in the favored company were converted into £14 10s. in shares—in other words, were converted at a profit of 5700 per cent."

Certain facts have already been discovered regarding these companies which have acquired an all-exclusive monopoly upon an essential war product to the military and financial detriment of the British nation.

The Cellonite Company, of Basle, is closely identified with Mr. Harry Isaacs, a brother of Lord Reading, the Ambassador to the United States. Throughout the war the Cellonite Company has advertised its product and sold it in Germany. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, responding to Sir F. Hall, M. P. (August 5), stated in the House of Commons that he had no information regarding the amount of German money invested in the Cellonite Company of Basle, and that the dealings of the Ministry had been with the British Cellulose Company.

No available lists in New York disclose the shareholders of the British Cellulose Company, whose deals remind Sir F. Banbury, M. P. (Parliamentary debate, August 1), "of those associated with the names of Baron Grant, Whittaker Wright and Ernest Terah Hooley." The Manchester Guardian says (August 9):

"Some of the private individuals are not obscure. They (the shareholders of the British Cellulose Company) have important political and other connections."

The silence of The London Times on this scandal is positively perturbing. Yet a letter from Lord Northcliffe to The Times, announcing that in the writer's opinion Lord Beaverbrook is the greatest censor that history has revealed, has doubtless had the desired effect of re-assuring the perturbed. This letter has been substantiated by the hush which is audible in the English and in the American Press regarding the identity of the profiteers. The Morning Post, however, daring greatly, has ventured to say editorially (August 8):

"We note among the people to whom shares were allotted (in the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing (Parent) Company) a member of the Chemical Advisory Committee and the supply department of the Ministry of Munitions. And we notice further a number of other names which suggest to us thought too deep for words. Shall we call it a triumph of British finance beyond the dreams of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs himself?"

Mr. Holt, M. P., in the House of Commons, asked who were the holders of the original 160,000 sixpenny shares in the British Cellulose Company. Sir Albert Stanley, for the Government, countered with the reply that 159,999 of those shares are held by the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing (Parent) Company; and the remaining share by a Mr. F. G. Browne. But where some may venture merely to look into a field one may holdily enter it. Mr. Robert Donald, who was lately himself a censor, states (August 5) in The London Chronicle (of which he is editor) that among the shareholders are, besides the promoters of the Swiss company, Vickers Limited, and its managing director, Mr. Harry Isaacs. Mr. Eric Long, Sir Sam Hughes, Colonel Grant Morden, and the Prudential Trust Company, Limited. Mr. Eric Long is a son of Mr. Walter Long, the representative of the War Cabinet in the present Government of Ireland. Mr. Walter Long was actively interested in securing an appointment for Colonel Grant Morden in the aircraft service. The Prudential Trust Company has for London directors, Colonel Grant Morden and Colonel C. G. Bryan. The latter's post of Director of Propaganda in America—to which he was appointed by Lord Beaverbrook—may not be unrelated to the total absence both of news and of comment on this scandal in the American Press.

On August 9, The Manchester Guardian, voicing the indignation of England, demanded an inquiry "which must be as deep and as wide as possible unless the scandal is to shake public confidence in the capacity and even in the integrity of the nation's administration." Mr. Bonar Law first ventured to suggest on behalf of the Government, a departmental inquiry, but under pressure, finally announced the appointment of an investigating committee, consisting of one law lord, Lord Summer, and two business men, Lords Colwyn and Inchcape. Concerning the value of this investigation, The New Statesman (August 17) says:

"It is a great drawback that Parliament did not equip the Committee with powers to compel the production of documents and the giving of evidence on oath. The only way in which this drawback can be got over is for the inquiry to be held in open

court, where any refusal, or reluctance, to give evidence, can be promptly and fully appreciated by the public."

Any failure on the part of the British Government to let in the full light of publicity on the Great Dope Scandal will seriously undermine the confidence of Canadians in any information which comes from that quarter regarding matters that affect the conduct of the war. The whole truth regarding this scandal must be laid bare.

PROPHECY.

In our issue of June 3, 1918, of the Greenfield Bulletin, we ran this advertisement to Mr. Mangan's order:

EDWARD MANGAN

Oct. 11, 1918?

Tel. 870-R Hazel.

On Oct. 11, 1918, the German government agreed to accept President Wilson's 14 peace terms.

**DR. LEONARD WEBER, OF
NEW YORK, WROTE:**

"Capon Spring Water belongs to the order of alkaline mineral waters, and on account of the carbonates of soda which it contains, the Capon Water will improve the digestive powers of the stomach by increasing the production of gastric juice and in inhibiting the abnormal production of acids. By oxidizing the acids, it will increase the alkalescency of the blood and make the albumen and fibrin more soluble. It will consequently improve the general nutrition, and by its diuretic effects favor the resolution of pathological exudations, particularly those in mucous membranes.

"The alkaline baths support the action of the Capon Water, by acting upon the nerves and blood vessels of the periphery, and will be especially useful in cases of glandular swellings, certain affections of the skin and diseases of the female organs.

"The diseases in which the Capon Spring Water would be indicated are:

1. Catarrhal affections of the organs of respiration, chronic pneumonia, pleuritic exudations.
2. Dyspepsia and all catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels.
3. Diseases of the liver, particularly hyperemia, fatty degeneration, gall stones and calculi.
4. Catarrhal affections of the kidneys and the bladder.
5. Uterine catarrh.
6. Scrofulosis.
7. Rheumatism, gout and rheumatic gout.
8. Diabetes mellitus."

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