

# 250,000 FACE FAMINE IN PHILADELPHIA; FOOD RIOTS ARE FEARED BY OFFICIALS

Relief Fund Nearly Exhausted; \$4.50 Weekly Allowance to Families May Be Cut Off.

## SMEDLEY BUTLER DEMANDS ACTION

Commandeer Supplies and Pay Later, General Urges; Catastrophe Is Foreseen by Committee.

BY ROSS DOWNING  
United Press Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Hunger faces 250,000 Philadelphians, with the city's relief fund of \$5,000,000 virtually exhausted and food riots imminent.

And 59,629 families entirely dependent upon the Lloyd unemployment committee for an average of \$4.50 a week, their bare existence, will be doomed to untold suffering unless the state or other sources lend a hand.

"The impending catastrophe is too shocking to contemplate," the Lloyd committee reported, in a recent statement.

City and state officials, realizing that 250,000 persons will not sit down quietly and starve to death, believe food riots are imminent.

Major-General Smedley D. Butler, campaigning for the Republican nomination for United States senator with the support of Governor Pinchot, has called upon "courageous governors" to declare martial law to prevent such riots.

### Would Seize Supplies

"Commandeer supplies necessary to save our people," he said, "and let the debating societies decide later, or at their political leisure, how to pay for it."

If the supreme court, which meets April 12, passes favorably upon the Talbot bill, \$2,500,000 will become available for continuance of the work in Philadelphia. That will last until July 1. Governor Pinchot believes the bill is unconstitutional.

Men and women who have studied the situation believe the only possible source of relief funds is the state. To get funds from the state would require a special session of the legislature.

### \$5,000,000 Is Allotted

The amount subscribed in the united campaign was \$10,000,000. Of this amount \$5,000,000 was allotted to establish charities.

The unemployment committee received and expended from Dec. 22, 1931, to March 22, 1932, the sum of \$3,530,818, or approximately \$1,250,000 monthly.

"At this rate of expenditure," the Lloyd committee said, "the continuance of our work is a matter of days."

"The question therefore arises—what is to be done?"

## CORN BORER SPREAD REPORTED IN STATE

Sixty Townships Not Infested Last Year Have Been Invaded.

By United Press

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 2.—The European corn borer spread strongly to the south and west in Indiana during 1931, it was revealed in a report announced today by G. A. Ficht of Purdue university. Likewise, Ficht reported, the intensity of corn borers in infested areas increased.

Sixty townships that previously had not been infested were invaded by borers last year. These townships were located in counties that previously were not known to contain the pests.

The infested area now reaches westward across the state to Eagle Creek township in Lake county and southward to Posey township on the Kentucky line in Harrison county. Between a third and a half of Indiana now definitely is known to contain borers, Ficht said.

Die spread, however, was not as great as has occurred in some other seasons, he said, probably as the result of the setback of the borer, due to the 1930 drought.

## TAXI METER REGISTERS \$433 AND STILL GOING

Chicagoan "Blows" Life Savings to Ride to Oregon in Style.

By United Press

CHICAGO, April 20.—Roy Biegel, 35, sat back today and watched a taxicab meter tick up as it never had ticked before.

At last reports the meter registered \$433.75 and had been going steadily since Tuesday. That was at Boise, Idaho, where Biegel stopped long enough to telephone brother here that he is headed for Brogan, Ore., 150 miles farther on, to visit an uncle.

Biegel said he drew his life savings of \$812 from the bank, and had two chauffeurs driving in relays on the trip.

## CURB SCARLET FEVER

New Injection Builds Up Resistance of Child to Disease.

By Science Service

WASHINGTON, April 2.—New weapons with which to conquer scarlet fever, one of childhood's most serious diseases, have been forged by the scientific research division of the United States health service here.

Chief of the new weapons is a scarlet fever streptococcus toxoid, a product which may be injected into a child's body to build up his resistance to the disease. This toxoid has been given to about one thousand children and has given them much greater protection against the disease than any method heretofore used.

Toxoid is the poison of the scarlet fever germ to which has been added the chemical formalin, and which then has been incubated for several months, during which time it loses its poisonous property, but retains ability to give protection against the disease.

Frazer

man's last meal, prepared at his order, consisted of chicken, Irish stew, green peas, dill pickles, bananas and fruit salad.

Upon entering the death chamber, Frazer sat down at once in the chair. He did not speak.

Mrs. Hilda Frazer, his widow, was to claim the body. Frazer left two daughters, Irene, 10, and Evelyn, 8.

Mrs. Frazer visited the death house Thursday. She spent thirty minutes in a farewell talk with her husband. Frazer then made his will.

The mother of Frazer, Mrs. Edna Ficht, also of Rahway, visited the prison Friday morning, but was told it is against prison rules to allow visitors for prisoners on the day of their execution. She wrote a sixty-five-word note to her son, and he wrote her a note in reply.

Frazer was arrested in North Carolina, after he had abandoned the body of his victim in Virginia, after driving with it through four states. Frazer admitted the killing, but maintained it was accidental.

Dear Mr. Fixit—I am a resident of Hervey street, which runs west from Shelby street to Garfield drive. We would like to have a street sign erected at the corner of Hervey and Shelby streets. The sign there is illegible and causes much delay and confusion in getting our deliveries.

R. E. MORRILE

Hervey Street.

John Noonan, of the city engineering department, today said he will investigate the matter and if the sign is not erected if there is no light post, he will turn the matter over to the street commissioner's department.

Dear Mr. Fixit—There is a large stone on the lawn between the sidewalk and the street which belongs to the city, I understand. A crowd of boys from 8 to 14 play on and around the stone and on my lawn and act like a pack of wild Indians. My mother, who is 99, and I have been annoyed terribly, but the boys pay no attention and hang around the stone continually. Can't the city remove this stone?

MRS. R. J. NAGLE

826 North Tuxedo street.

The street commissioner's department will be asked to remove the stone if the stone can be lifted, the crew will remove it. Winslow announced.

Speakers definitely engaged thus far are:

Dr. Robert E. Speer, New York, Aug. 18; Dr. C. J. D. Newell, New York, Aug. 12-16; Dr. C. M. Massie, Atlanta, Aug. 12-21; Dr. Charles S. Medbury, Des Moines, Aug. 14; Dr. Bishop, Binghamton, Aug. 16-18; Dr. George McNeely, Newark, Aug. 17; Dr. Clinton N. Howard, New Haven, Aug. 18-21; Philip S. Clark, Columbus, Aug. 17-21; Melvin Trotter, Grand Rapids, Aug. 18-21; Mrs. Grace L. Dill, Toledo, Aug. 19-21; Philip S. Clark, Los Angeles, Aug. 19; William Danner, New York, Aug. 20; Jacob Feltz, Chicago, Aug. 21. A number of missionary speakers will be announced later.

OSTRICH LAYS 2 EGGS WITHIN A HALF HOUR

Frying Pan Is Created by Incubator at Detroit's Belle Isle Zoo.

By United Press

DETROIT, April 2.—Laying two eggs within a half hour was the unusual performance of Queenie, one of the Belle Isle Zoo's two ostriches.

The eggs, weighing about three pounds each, would provide an omelette for a score or so people, but John Ireland, director of the zoo, has other ideas. He believes the eggs are fertile, and so has placed them in an incubator.

Two eggs in one day from an ostrich is almost unheard of, Ireland said. Usually they lay from one to a dozen eggs in a season, with several days interval between layings.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is Governor of the Philippines Islands.

Andrew Mellon is secretary of the interior.

Charles G. Dawes was described as holding the present "foreign minister" of Finance and also the present Vice-President of the United States.

Hiram Johnson is the senator who gets on the front pages of news-papers.

Widow's Tax Money Stolen

By United Press

CHICAGO, April 2.—Mrs. Emily Peterson, 66, a widow, from her last \$300 and started out to pay her taxes. She tied the money in a handkerchief with three hairpins.

When she reached the county office, money, rings, handkerchief were gone.

Coffee contains more substances than any other beverages. It contains water, sugar, caffeine, gum, fat, mineral water, wood and caffeine—a drug composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen and water.

# Russia's Five-Year Plan Is Stalin's Great Effort to Prove That Rule of Communism Is a Success

This is the second of a series of two articles about the tenth anniversary of Joseph Stalin's election as general secretary of the Communist party.

BY MILTON BRONNER  
European Manager, NEA Service

LONDON, April 2.—While Russia is celebrating the tenth anniversary of Joseph Stalin's election as general secretary of the Communist party, there is another matter vastly more interesting to people outside of the Soviet state.

It can be expressed in the question, How is the five-year plan going? What has it accomplished?

What does the tenth anniversary of Stalin's accession to power mean in the development of Russia's Communistic form of society? Where does Russia get her money?

To begin, the date set for completion of the five-year plan has been moved forward to Dec. 31, 1932. That date will be only a little more than four years after the plan was begun.

The shortening of the schedule is supposed to indicate that the plan has met with greater success than was expected.

As a matter of fact, however, the five-year plan never was a hard-and-fast affair. It is a wimper and isn't the first plan.

It is and has been extremely flexible. It represented a mark to shoot at, a peg on which to hang propaganda—little more.

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THE five-year plan represented Stalin's great attempt to make communism work.

Private trading was abolished, except for a few relatively unimportant exceptions. The peasants were to be collectivized; that is, enormous state-operated farms, housing hundreds of workers and their families, were to take the place of the individually cultivated little farms that had existed previously.

Russia was to develop her natural resources, her transportation and her manufactures so thoroughly that she could get along in complete independence of other nations of the world.

That last sentence, incidentally, need not be a bit of explanation. It comes from the fact that most Russians are quite convinced that the capitalist powers, sooner or later, will band to destroy communism and restore a capitalist government in Russia.

Russia was to develop her natural resources, her transportation and her manufactures so thoroughly that she could get along in complete independence of other nations of the world.

Two of the greatest of these factories are tremendous tractor plants at Kharkov and Stalingrad. These last year produced 16,000 tractors. Russia today, incidentally, has some 300,000 tractors in operation.

At Magnitogorsk, where there is a stupendous iron deposit of more than 275,000,000 tons, the great \$400,000,000 iron and steel plant is now about one-third completed.

At Kuznetsk, in Siberia, where



huge hydro-electric power plant is completed, while the steel mills located at the great ore deposits near Magnitogorsk are one-third built.

At the right is an interesting copyrighted camera study by Margaret Bourke-White, showing the type of peasant the Soviets are trying to transform into mechanics.

MORE than 700 new factories, equipped to handle such basic industrial operations as steel, machinery and electric power, have been built and equipped since the plan was put into operation.

another vast coal and steel plant is being prepared, two blast furnaces have gone into operation.

The great Dnieper dam, built under direction of American engineers, and designed to yield 300,000 kilowatts of power, is expected to go into operation in May.

THESE, of course, are the high-lights. In general, the industrial program is ahead of the schedule called for in the five-year plan.

It should be added, too, that the program also called for a 60 per cent increase in wages and a corresponding drop in the cost of living; neither of these goals has been met.

In the main, then, the five-year plan is pretty much of a success; probably a great deal more of a success than the people who de-

vised it ever imagined it would be.

It is inevitable that it will be followed by a new five-year plan.

THIS new five-year plan is to be completed by 1937. It calls for 250,000,000 tons of coal, 22,000,000 tons of pig iron, 130,000,000 tons of wheat and 100,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity.

Other phases of the plan have been sketched only roughly by Soviet leaders and will be made known before the end of the year.

The current five-year plan has resulted in the Soviet spending \$32,000,000,000 on its industrial program. The question arises if a poor nation like Russia can spend that much money on improvements, without going bankrupt, why can't a nation as rich as the United States spend a greater amount without seriously affecting its financial structure?

Another question the five-year plan has brought up is how the Russians financed the industrial development?

Among its methods of finance are the Russian internal bonds. They are sold in much the same way as the Liberty bonds were sold during the World war. Their purchase is almost obligatory.

If the Russian prefers an interest-bearing bond, he usually is paid 7 per cent. But if he prefers, he can carry a lottery bond and gamble on the return.

THEORETICALLY, the Russian, with enough 7 per cent bonds, could live on the interest. But in so doing he might be a capitalist and exile or execution would follow.

Credit to the country is placed at \$500,000,000, while \$10,000,000 is represented as foreign capital now working Russian concessions.

Inflation has not been primarily the state's treasure box. To prove this, paper money was issued in denominations of one, three, five and ten and occasionally twenty rubles, but not in denominations of a thousand or a million.

Some have said the natural resources are her capital, but it is not true.

Two thieves who posed as representatives to force their way into the home of Mrs. Minnie Nergar, 76, of 1042 Church street, Friday afternoon, escaping with a money box containing \$125 in cash and \$2,000 in United States securities, are sought today by police.

Mrs. Nergar told police the men said they had been sent to repair a stove. Despite her objections, the men entered the home and began inspecting a stove.

One of them asked for a hatchet, police were told, and Mrs. Nergar went to the basement for the tool with one of the men. The second thief then looted the house and found the money box which contained Mrs. Nergar's life savings.

Mrs. Nergar is a cripple.

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