

FLOOD MENACE RECALLS HAVOC WROUGHT IN '13

White River and Creek Leap
Banks, Bringing City
Death, Misery.

(Continued From Page One)

A stunned Indianapolis hastily sought safety from the floods.

On March 26, the Sun reported four bodies floating in the swirling waters that had invaded West Indianapolis. . . 10,000 homeless . . . communication cut off from the West Side . . . 10,000 trapped in their homes if the Morris-st levee broke . . . \$2,500,000 property damage.

Blizzard Adds to Mystery

Added to the suffering was a blizzard which struck Indianapolis and forced the temperature down to abnormal lows.

All available relief resources were gathered to care for the refugees. A committee of leading citizens appealed for a \$100,000 reconstruction fund.

President Woodrow Wilson telegraphed Gov. Samuel Ralston, "I deeply sympathize with the people of your state in the terrible disaster that has come upon you. Can the Federal government assist you in any way?"

Overworked police made valiant efforts to save the injured, stop looting and halt profiteers who took advantage of the threatened food famine.

Dead Estimated at 20

As in every disaster caused by the rebellion of nature, disease made its way into the flooded West Side districts and physicians labored to maintain sanitation and prevent the rise of pneumonia.

The Sun said that rescue workers were so intent upon saving the living that no attempt was made to recover the bodies seen floating in flooded areas. The dead were estimated at approximately 20.

No complete check was ever announced, because many refugees lived in shanties on the banks of White River and it was impossible to determine whether any were drowned or had fled.

Flood Waters Recede

The flood had begun to subside on March 27, and by April 7 the city had returned to a semblance of normal. A demand was made that improvement be made to prevent another disastrous flood.

Today, Indianapolis is well protected from flood dangers by strengthened levees along White River.

All along the path of the always-threatening White and Wabash Rivers in Indiana precautions have been taken against serious floods taking huge property and human tolls.

Rains May Cause Trouble

The Weather Bureau does not anticipate floods this spring, but nature, never tamed and always unpredictable, may send flood waters rushing into the lowlands, Mr. Armstrong admits.

There is danger of floods every spring after bitterly cold winters which make the rivers with ice.

If a sudden warm spell and heavy rains follow a cold snap and deep snowfall early in March there probably will be floods. But, thanks to the march of science, there is little likelihood any floods could be as devastating as those in the never-to-be-forgotten year of 1913.

FARLEY OPENS F. D. R.

CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI

Democratic Chairman Vigorously
Defends Federal Spending.

By United Press

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—James A. Farley, Democratic National Committee chairman, rallied Missouri party forces today for a vigorous campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt.

From a mass meeting of Democrats last night in which he assailed the American Liberty League and "special interests," Farley went to Jefferson City, Mo., to address a meeting of young Democrats today.

He defended Roosevelt's spending as a policy "successful to a degree unparalleled in the history of American economics," and said that "this is the first time, within my memory at least, when an Administration has been called on to defend itself for restoring prosperity and putting money in the pockets of the people."

CITY WOMAN SLUGGED

Negro Footpads Beat Her, Flee
Without Purse.

Mrs. Anna Webb, 44, of 2136 Talbot-av, reported to police today that she was assaulted by two young Negroes last night near her home when she refused to give them her purse. One of them knocked her down before they fled without the purse.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

United States Weather Bureau

Sunrise 6:28 Sunset 5:29

TEMPERATURES
—Feb. 22, 1935—
—Today—
7 a. m. 33 1 p. m. 33
—Night—
8 a. m. 23 2 p. m. 22
9 a. m. 23 3 p. m. 22
10 a. m. 23

BAROMETER
7 a. m. 30.33

Precipitation 24 hrs. ending 7 a. m. .00
Total precipitation since Jan. 1 .35
Deficiency since Jan. 1 .35

OTHER CITIES AT 7 A. M.

Station	Weather	Bar. Temp.
Amarillo, Tex.	Clear	30.02 40
Bismarck, N. D.	Clear	30.02 40
Boston	Cloudy	30.06 16
Chicago	Cloudy	30.02 16
Cincinnati	Snow	30.36 22
Denver	Clear	29.82 44
Dodge City, Kan.	Clear	30.02 30
Helena, Mont.	Cloudy	29.82 8
Indianapolis	Clear	30.34 36
Kansas City, Mo.	Cloudy	30.22 18
Little Rock, Ark.	Clear	30.02 16
Los Angeles	Clear	30.06 56
Miami, Fla.	Cloudy	30.20 52
Minneapolis	Cloudy	30.34 36
Mobile, Ala.	Clear	30.34 36
New Orleans	Clear	30.34 36
New York	Clear	30.12 14
Omaha, Neb.	Clear	30.12 14
Pittsburgh	Clear	30.36 48
Portland, Ore.	Snow	29.46 48
San Antonio, Tex.	Clear	30.24 42
San Francisco	Cloudy	29.46 48
St. Louis	Cloudy	30.32 24
Tampa, Fla.	Clear	30.22 18
Washington, D. C.	Clear	30.22 18

Alton (Ill.) Youth, 8 Feet 4 Inches Tall, Thinks It Time He Stopped Growing

BY CULLEN J. SMITH
United Press Staff Correspondent

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 22.—Robert Wadlow, youthful giant, today celebrated his eighteenth birthday by marking up a gain in height of two and a half inches in one year, and observed shyly: "It's about time I stopped growing."

He now soars to a height of 8 feet 4 inches, weighs 390 pounds, and gets around in size 35 shoes. Physicians who have studied his startling growth believe he may continue to grow until he is 22 or 23, possibly attaining a height of 9 feet.

Robert smiles easily and talks boyishly in a soft, husky voice. He peers a trifle self-consciously through gold-rimmed spectacles. His great height bothers him a little in moving about and he has to stoop to avoid brushing his head against electric light fixtures and door tops.

ALTHOUGH generally good-natured Robert bristles when any one mentions him as a possible circus attraction or alludes to the quantity of food he consumes.

"How much I eat or what I eat is nobody's business but my own," he said earnestly. "That's the way I feel about it, and it makes me sore every time anybody talks about it."

"And as far as circuses are concerned, I wouldn't join one if it was the last thing on earth I could do. There are too many people to stretch their necks at me now. That's why I don't like big cities like Chicago and St. Louis."

Regarding circus "tall men" Robert said he's seen some pretty tall ones, but had never seen one who could "top" him.

"They look pretty sick when I stand up—even when they wear high-heeled boots and cowboy hats," he said, giantly.

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ROBERT's ambition is to be a lawyer. When he graduated from high school last month he immediately enrolled in a pre-law course in Shurtleff College at Alton and hopes to enter Washington University in St. Louis.

At Shurtleff he occasionally plays basketball, but he thinks it a "pretty easy game." Spreading his huge hands expressively he remarked, "I just stand down at the basket and when somebody throws me the ball I drop it in."

Robert's growth is attributed to over-activity of the pituitary gland, a small gland at the base of the brain. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wadlow, who are normal in size, have refused to allow an operation. They believe it would be dangerous.

ROBERT has four younger brothers and sisters—all of normal size. They are: Helen, 16; Betty, 11; Eugene, 13, and Harold Jr., 3.

His mother's girl friend right now, a small blond at the base of the brain. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wadlow, who are normal in size, have refused to allow an operation. They believe it would be dangerous.

He thinks airplanes are "mighty fun" and takes trips in them quite frequently. He has no ambitions of being an aviator, however, and becoming a prizefighter is "absolutely out."

GRUEN ESSAY CONTEST TO COMMENCE MONDAY

H. S. Pupils to Be Eligible For
Cash Prizes.

An essay contest, sponsored by the Gruen Watch Co., is to open for high school pupils Monday.

The Stanley Jewelry Co., 113 W. Washington-st., is to supply entry blanks. The contest's subject is "The Importance of Time."

The competition closes March 15, although open to every one, only high school pupils are eligible for cash awards.

G. O. P. GROUP MEETS

Franklin College President Gives
Washington Day Address.

Hoosier Republicans, Inc., celebrated Washington's birthday with a luncheon at the Columbia Club today, with Dr. William Gear Spencer, Franklin College president, as speaker. His subject was "Washington and the Constitution."



Robert Wadlow with his father.

Hoffman to Ask Condon to Return From Panama

Educator to Be Requested to Answer Puzzling Questions;
State Witness Also May Be Grilled.

(Continued From Page One)

Dr. Condon has indicated repeatedly since he went to Panama five weeks ago that he intends to stay there indefinitely, probably until after the week of March 30 when Hauptmann is scheduled to be executed.

Asked to Examine Whited

The Governor also asked Mr. Hauck to undertake a re-examination of Mr. Whited's testimony. It was understood that Mr. Hauck tentatively consented to the plan, but insisted that Gov. Hoffman conduct the actual interrogation.

Plans Arouse Interest

Immediate interest centered on what the Governor planned for Millard Whited, former resident of the Sourland Mountains who testified at Hauptmann's trial that he saw the Bronx carpenter twice in the vicinity of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's Hopewell estate.

Whited's testimony underwent a terrific battering from defense attorneys during the trial. The defense attack on him was so successful that Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, summing up evidence for the jury, did not even mention Whited. Gov. Hoffman and Mr. Fisher, it was learned, agreed at last night's conference that he should be questioned again, outside the restrictions of courtroom procedure.

The governor denied that he had ordered state police to execute the plan, but did not deny that he might do so.

A third witness who provided damning testimony against Hauptmann, 88-year-old Amandus Hochmuth, also may be cross-examined. Mr. Hochmuth was another Sourland Mountain resident who said he saw Hauptmann near the Lindbergh estate. He said he saw Hauptmann in a motor car near Hopewell at approximately the time of the kidnapping and that he had a ladder in the car. The state contended that the baby was removed from its nursery window by way of a ladder.

Testimony Assailed.

Mr. Hochmuth's testimony was assailed several months ago on the ground that he was so blind that he could not have seen the details to which he testified. Gov. Hoffman, Mr. Hauck and Mr. Fisher discussed his testimony with that of Mr. Whited. None of the three would admit more than that.

Gov. Hoffman asked Mr. Hauck to join him and Mr. Fisher in a request to Dr. Condon to return to Trenton.

Later he told reporters he had talked with a man who resembled Hauptmann, and he believed the Bronx carpenter innocent of the kidnapping.

The informant who reported Whited to police, said he noticed his resemblance to a picture in the detective article.

Interrupted Court Trial

A Rev. Vincent G. Burns was recalled as a New Jersey pastor who interrupted the Hauptmann murder trial on its last day, shouting, "I have a confession to make. The man who committed this crime."

Later he told reporters he had talked with a man who resembled Hauptmann, and he believed the Bronx carpenter innocent of the kidnapping.

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ENACTMENT OF SUBSTITUTE AAA REPORTED NEAR

Measure Passed by House
Goes to Senate for
Action There.

(Continued From Page One)

from intense production crops to soil-conserving crops this year under the new program. Last year, under the AAA, 34,000,000 acres were withheld from production.

Conference to Be Called

As soon as the new program is enacted into law Mr. Davis and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will call a conference of land-grant college experts, extension service officials and soil-conservation experts to work out a detailed administrative program.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, is expected to send a tax program to Congress to raise \$500,000,000 a year to replace processing taxes knocked out when the Supreme Court held the AAA unconstitutional six weeks ago. The recommendations are expected next week.

The temporary two-year soil conservation program, to be replaced in 1938 by 48 state "Little AAAs," was jammed through both houses despite strong opposition in the Senate from those who doubted its constitutionality and in the House by representatives of dairying districts.

Amended Nine Times

In the House nine amendments vastly broadening the powers of the Secretary of Agriculture and exceeding those granted under the AAA in some instances were passed in a hectic last-day session. A score of other amendments were rejected.

Most important House amendment was one designed to afford "Consumer protection" and materially broadening the operating base of the bill. This amendment, rejected in the Senate, requires the Secretary of Agriculture to establish, at as rapid a rate as he deems practicable, a pre-war parity income for farmers, without discouraging production to a point below the normal domestic human consumption in the years 1920 to 1929.

The amendment setting up a ratio between purchasing power of farm and other incomes carried New Deal adjustment policies into new fields. The similar amendment offered in the Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D. N. Y.) was opposed by Senator William E. Borah (R. Ida.), who said "it delegates to the Secretary of Agriculture power to adjust income in the United States."

Differences in Bills

The Senate-approved bill listed rivers and harbors projects under soil conservation provisions. The House bill did not. The House bill contained, but the Senate did not, a provision making \$200,000 available from the 1935 relief funds for a wind erosion control program in the "dust storm area" of the Southwest.

On the broad principle of soil conservation through Federal subsidy to farmers who co-operate with Federal suggestions both houses were in substantial agreement. The provision for a permanent program providing Federal aid to states placing little AAAs into effect was retained in both bills.

Both bills authorize Federal expenditures to create and expand foreign and domestic markets for use of agricultural surpluses, but limit the amount that may be spent under the act to \$500,000,000 a year. The AAA spent approximately \$1,000,000,000 in 1935.

Chairman Marvin Jones (D. Tex.) of the House Agriculture Committee, who directed committee work on the bill and sponsored it on the floor, said he believed it constitutional and "the best that could be done" in view of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing the AAA.

Both bills were drawn as amendments to the 1935 Soil Erosion Act. Dairy interests sought unsuccessfully to amend the bill to withhold aid from farmers who use land withdrawn from cultivation for grazing livestock.

After the House rejected an amendment by Rep. Clifford R. Hope (Kan.), ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee, to limit subsidies to a maximum of \$2000 a year for any individual, Rep. John Taber (R. N. Y.) introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to submit to Congress names of farmers receiving \$2000 or more a year in benefits.

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Text of Roosevelt's Washington Day Talk

By United Press

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The text of President Roosevelt's Temple University speech today: "I have just had bestowed upon me a twofold honor. I am honored in having been made an alumnus of Temple University, and I am honored in having had conferred upon me for the first time the degree of doctor of jurisprudence."

"It is a happy coincidence that we should meet together to pay our respects to the cause of education on the birthday of the father of this nation. In his wise and kindly way George Washington deeply appreciated the importance of education, in a republic and the responsibility of the government to promote it. Let this simple statement stand by itself without the proof of quotation. I say this, lest, if I quoted excerpts from the somewhat voluminous writings and messages of the first President of the United States, some captious critic might search the Library of Congress to prove by other quotations that George Washington was in favor of just the opposite! Therefore, on this anniversary of his birth I propose to break a century-old precedent. I shall not quote from George Washington on his birthday."

"Educational progress in the past generation has given to this country a population more literate, more cultured, in the best sense of the word, and more aware of the complexities of modern civilized life than ever before in our history. And while the methods of spreading education are new, the lessons of education are eternal. The books may be new but the truth is old."

"The qualities of a true education remain what they were when Washington insisted upon its importance. First among these qualities is a sense of fair play among men."

"As education grows men come to recognize their essential dependence upon the other. There is revealed to them the true nature of society and of government, which, in a large measure, culminates in the art of human co-operation."

"The second great attribute of education is peculiarly appropriate to a great democracy. It is a sense of equality among men when they are dealing with the things of the mind. Inequality may linger in the world of material things, but great music, great literature and the wonders of science are and should be open to all."

"Finally, a true education depends upon freedom in the pursuit of truth. No group and no government can properly prescribe precisely what should constitute the body of knowledge with which true education is concerned. The truth is found when men are free to pursue it. Genuine education is present only when the springs from which knowledge comes are pure. It is this belief in the freedom of mind, written into our fundamental law and observed in our every day dealings with the problems of life, that distinguishes us as a nation."

"In our ability to keep pure the sources of knowledge—in our mind's freedom to winnow the chaff from the good grain—in the even temper and in the calmness of our every day relationships—in our willingness to face the details of fact and the needs of temporary emergencies—in all of these lie our future and our children's future."

"On your own heads, in your own hands, the sin and the saving lies."

"I think it is too bad they did not get that other one student—if only to round out the number and ease the way for future statisticians."

"Today well over a million students are seeking degrees in our colleges and universities and more than 10,000,000 are enrolled in extension courses and summer schools. I think that we of Temple University—I am exercising my right now to speak as an alumnus—can take special pride in the part that our institution here has taken in this growth. This institution has carried in practice the basic ideal of its great founder, the late Dr. Russell H. Conwell."

"He believed that every young person should be given a chance to obtain a good education and he used the Temple University to meet the needs of those who might not be able to afford a college education elsewhere. He believed that education should respond to community needs and fit itself into the many-sided and complex life that conditions have imposed upon us."

"I shall watch with the keenest interest the working out of the plan recently adopted by Temple for carrying even further into practical application this guiding ideal. I refer to the plan for forming an organization to be known as the 'Associates of Temple University,' and to be composed of representatives of the various commercial, industrial, financial and professional interests of the community outside the university's walls."

"As I understand it, this organization will be far more than a mere advisory body, set up to meet on special and infrequent occasions and to draft recommendations of a general character. The Associates of Temple University will be an integral and organic part of the university's structure; the individual associates will have clearly defined duties and responsibilities, which they will carry out according to a definite routine, and their purpose will be to serve as the 'ears' of the university throughout the community, constantly alert to the changing social and economic needs, and continuously interpreting these needs to the university."

"I am proud to be the head of a government that has sought to make a substantial contribution to the cause of education, even in a period of economic distress. Through the various agencies the government is helping educational institutions to add to their present equipment. Since 1933 the government has made, through the various governmental agencies of the administration, allotments to local communities for schools, colleges

and library buildings amounting to more than \$400,000,000. "We are also providing through the Works Progress Administration educational courses for thousands of groups of adults wherever there are competent unemployed teachers; and through the National Youth Administration funds for part time employment to help deserving young people to earn their way through accredited colleges and universities in all parts of the United States."

"We have rightly taken the position that in spite of the fact that economic adversity through these years might impose upon the youth of the country distressing and unavoidable burdens, the government owed it to the future of the nation to see that these burdens should not include the denial of educational opportunities for those who were willing and ready to use them to advantage."

"The 'Big Train' insisted upon just one thing—that some one else furnish the dollars. Besides, he said, he didn't have a silver dollar."

So Rep. Bloom sent him one minted in 1796. It was one of the

earliest minted. Mr. Bloom said. He said there were no silver dollars when Washington was a boy. Accompanying the dollar was a letter:

"Walter, there is no one in the world who wishes you more success than I do. After you have warmed up and have two strikes and three balls on the other fellow, use this dollar, because I believe that the eagle on the dollar is in flight, it might bring you the good luck that millions of people throughout the country are wishing you, and the eagle in its flight might assist in carrying this across the Rappahannock."

Wishes Walter Good Luck

"Good luck to you, Walter, and whether you are successful or not the next time I see you we will celebrate, because I know that George Washington, who was always a lover of good sport, would wish you the same as I am doing today."

Johnson was undecided whether he would use Rep. Bloom's dollar on the first attempt. Banker John P. Gouldman Jr. provided 10 silver cartwheels, but said he hoped Walter wouldn't waste any of them.

Whether Rep. Bloom himself will witness Johnson's attempt was doubtful, as the Senate and House of Representatives, usually in recess on Saturday, meet especially to hear Washington's farewell address read.