



The Indianapolis Times

Rain and continued mild temperature tonight and Tuesday; probably colder Tuesday night.

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\$4,000,000 ASKED BY ROOSEVELT FOR DIRECT WORK RELIEF IN NATION

President Makes No Recommendations for
Increased Taxes; Nuisance Levies to
Continue, However, He Says.

DEFICIT TO TOUCH \$4,528,000,000

Chief Executive Asks Congress in Budget
Message to Transfer \$900,000,000 for
Emergency Aid Appropriations.

(Text of Budget Message on Page 3)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt this afternoon in his annual budget message asked Congress for a lump sum appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 to substitute work relief for the dole in the third year of recovery.

Mr. Roosevelt estimated expenditures at \$8,520,000,000 and reported he could not balance the budget as he had hoped to do in the 1936 fiscal year beginning next July 1.

The \$4,000,000,000 represents the cost in the 1936 fiscal year of putting to work 3,500,000 persons now on the dole.

There was no recommendation for increased taxes. Expiring nuisance levies are to continue.

Mr. Roosevelt said relief appropriations for the current fiscal year would be exhausted early next month. He asked Congress to transfer \$900,000,000 for unobligated emergency appropriations to pay for relief until useful work financed by the Government absorbs the dole.

The gross deficit in the 1936 fiscal year will approximate \$4,528,000,000, of which \$636,000,000 will represent debt retirement. Administration spokesmen assured questioners this budget was not a step toward currency inflation. The President estimated that 4,000,000 persons had been re-employed since March, 1933. The message estimated that the national debt would increase from approximately \$31,000,000,000 on July 1, 1935, to a record high of \$34,239,000,000 on June 30, 1936, the end of the next fiscal year.

Trend Is Downward
Mr. Roosevelt said the budget he presented this afternoon was in balance except for expenditures to create work for the jobless.

The trend of net recovery and relief expenditures is downward for the next fiscal year compared with the one which will end June 30, 1935, and regular Federal expenses are increasing.

Mr. Roosevelt foresees over all expenditures of \$8,520,000,000 in the next fiscal year, slightly more than half of it for recovery and relief. The Administration is convinced this rising rate of expenditure does not in any way require currency inflation. Profits on gold seizure—\$2,811,000,000—have not been tapped so far for regular or emergency Government expenditure. That hoard is regarded as a comfortable backlog of ready cash for use in unforeseen and unprecedented emergency. Treasury statements indicate, however, that some profits from the mining of silver have been spent.

Defense Outlay Is Huge
For national defense Mr. Roosevelt proposes an unparalleled peace time outlay of \$899,948,065, of which approximately \$106,000,000 is a carry-over from the present fiscal year. The remainder is "new money" for the defense of the nation.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope as he submitted his message to Congress that diminishing figures for recovery and relief costs in the expenditures represented the beginning of a series of annual reductions leading to an absolutely balanced budget. He expressed no opinion when the budget might be balanced.

His resume of the financial plan for the fiscal year 1936 showed that recovery and relief costs in the present fiscal year include a charge of \$199,000,000 for Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments to farmers.

Represents Only Excess
The \$199,000,000 represents only the excess of AAA expenditures over receipts of processing taxation. The total AAA expenditures are estimated for the present fiscal year at \$788,000,000 and processing tax collections at \$589,000,000. For the next fiscal year Mr. Roosevelt estimates that AAA taxes will exceed expenditures by \$98,000,000 and this sum has been credited against prospective recovery and relief expenditures, reducing that sum from \$4,110,000,000 to the foregoing \$4,012,000,000.

While Mr. Roosevelt has not attempted to belittle the rising national debt by counting RFC and other obligations as assets, neither has he charged against the Government as a liability certain contingent obligations of the Government. These are represented by bonds of the Farm Credit Administration, Home Owners' Loan Corporation and other emergency agencies which actually are guaranteed by the Government. If these obligations are defaulted the Treasury would have to make them good.

For Your Ignition and Carburetor
checked—See Carburetor Sales, 214 E. Ohio—Adv.

SINGLE HOUSE ASSEMBLY FOR INDIANA URGED

Unicameral Legislature Is
Aim of Bill Drafted
by Hoosier.

BY JAMES DOSS
Times Staff Writer

The Indiana General Assembly will be asked to legislate itself out of existence, in its present form, in a bill being prepared by Rep. Joseph E. Klein, Democrat, "the George Norris of Indiana."

At first glance, such a proposal might seem too radical or too much against tradition for Indiana to stomach, but legislation to abolish the Senate and House of Representatives already has been enacted in Nebraska and a one-chamber House established in their stead.

From all indications, Rep. Klein, Whiting merchant, will wage the same sort of lone-handed fight that faced Senator Norris in the latter's winning of the Nebraska revolution.

People in Nebraska said the establishment of what is known as the unicameral plan couldn't be done but Senator Norris, 70-year-old fighter of power trusts and private greed, said it could.

It was done when 248,000 Nebraskans voted on an amendment that snuffed out the life of their present legislative system.

Last Two House Assembly

This year's Nebraska legislature will be the last two-house assembly. In 1937, a lawmaking body of between 30 and 50 members will enact legislation for Nebraska. The experiment is simple in form. Briefly, its points are:

1. The legislature to be elected in 1936 will be nominated and elected on a nonpartisan ballot and will sit in a one-chamber legislature in 1937. Whether the members will be called senators, representatives or by some new title is not yet decided.

2. Salaries, depending on whether there are 30 or 50 members, will be paid from a fund ranging from \$37,000 to \$75,000.

3. The Governor shall retain the right of veto and of calling special sessions.

4. Legislation by conference committees shall be abolished.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside, but a Speaker shall be elected to serve in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The latter would vote only to break a tie.

6. The legislature sitting this year shall district the state and specify the number of legislators the one-chamber legislature shall contain in 1937. The quota can not be changed for ten years.

These are the high points of the Nebraska unicameral plan and presumably the basis for Rep. Klein's Indiana bill.

Defines Political Philosophy

The political philosophy behind the unicameral plan is defined by Senator Norris.

He terms the two-chamber legislature antiquated and merely an outgrowth of the old English system of House of Lords and House of Commons. Why, he answers criticism of the unicameral plan, should there be two branches of a Legislature when the qualifications of members of both Houses are exactly the same?

He points out that their duties are the same and that maintenance of two Houses is an unnecessary burden on the taxpayer in an era when the tendency in legislative reform is toward condensation of authority.

A one-chamber House is directly under the public eye, he points out, and therefore responsibility for legislation can be fixed more directly on the individual member.

Noblesville Dentist Kills Self

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Jan. 7.—Dr. Charles Cooper, 49, dentist, committed suicide today by shooting. Illness was blamed. A son and daughter survive.

Two-Hour Absence From Nursery Still Haunts Betty Gow



Betty Gow... A "Smart Young Lady"

BY JANE DIXON
United Press Staff Correspondent

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—"Now Miss Gow," Judge Thomas Trenchard spoke in his best gentleman-of-the-old-school manner.

A slim young woman in brown stepped across the inclosure before the judge's bench, the Scottish nursemaid who was last to look upon the living face of baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

Betty wears a black velvet pill-box hat of the fashionable Princess Marina model.

Her shapely ankles are incased in sheer wood-brown stockings. Her shoes are wood-brown suede. Her accent is decidedly British. She makes a point of having had tea downstairs on the afternoon preceding the kidnapping.

"The baby had a cold. I decided to make him a small flannel shirt," Betty Gow looks at the tiny moulting shirt, found on the pathetic little body under the bushes near the Lindbergh home.

"That is exactly the shirt I made for the baby."

Now Betty is standing by the baby's cot.

"I bent down. He wasn't there."

It is difficult for the nursemaid, the playmate, the constant companion of Baby Charles to frame the words. She tries to force back the tears. They choke her. Long pauses separate her words.

GRAPHICALLY, she describes her frantic search for the baby. It led first to his mother. Her arms were empty. His father? No, the father thought baby was in his crib. Rushing of feet up the stairs. The rifled nursery.

"Anne, they've stolen our baby," Betty Gow lowers her head. The tears have overflowed. An attendant brings her a glass of water. She sips gracefully. A short interval during which she makes a visible effort to recover her poise, then the questioning is resumed:

Attorney Edward Reilly, of the defense, takes Betty Gow in hand. He wants to know all about her affair with "Red" Johnson, the sailor.

When Attorney Reilly asks Betty about "Red" Johnson she very haughtily tells him about "Mr. Henry Johnson."

THE U. S. A. still is the land of opportunity. The Scottish working girl testified that she saved \$800 dollars from 1929, when she came to this country, until her return to Scotland in 1933. She has not worked since her return, but has "been living from capital." She had been offered employment at "2 pound 10" (about \$12) a week in a Glasgow shoe store, but refused the offer to return to America "in behalf of justice."

A bad moment for Betty. Mothers on the jury are liable to conclude the nurse maid was remiss in her duty.

"I made the baby an extra little

BETTY GOW INDIGNANTLY DENIES ANY CONNECTION WITH LINDBERGH KILLING

DR. CONDON TO NAME SUSPECT AS KIDNAPER

Jafsie to Place Taciturn
Hauptmann at Scene
of Crime.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—When Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon appears as a voluntary witness against Bruno Hauptmann, he will testify that Hauptmann told him he was in the Lindbergh nursery the night of the kidnapping, the United Press was informed on high official authority today.

Dr. Condon not only will identify Hauptmann as the kidnaper, "John" to whom he paid \$50,000 ransom in St. Raymond's Cemetery, the Bronx, but will place him at the scene of the crime. This will be the state's second great stroke in its prosecution of the taciturn Bronx carpenter for the kidnapping and murder. Col. Lindbergh identified Hauptmann's voice as that of the extortioner he heard call out to Dr. Condon at the cemetery.

These disclosures definitely clear up the part Dr. Condon will play in the Hauptmann trial. Heretofore, Dr. Condon had been surrounded by a mass of reports, many contradictory. Dr. Condon has been careful to evade direct questions.

Dr. Condon probably will not be called as a witness until the latter part of this week. The state is presenting its evidence in chronological order to maintain the consecutive links by which it hopes to send Hauptmann to the electric chair.

Before Dr. Condon paid Col. Lindbergh's money to the supposed kidnaper, he had one lengthy conference with him. "John" assured Dr. Condon that he was the man who climbed a ladder into the Lindbergh nursery and stole the baby.

Dr. Condon will recite that conversation from the witness stand, and in identifying Hauptmann as "John" will thus place Hauptmann in the nursery.

Dr. Condon held a long conference with Atty. Gen. David T. Wilentz in Trenton last night, and will remain in a hotel room on the floor reserved for state witnesses until called.

When he testifies, he will be subjected to a pounding cross-examination by defense counsel. The elder educator, known to be emotional, was a subject for anxiety on the part of observers. Many wondered if he would be unable to stand the type of cross-examination he is certain to receive.

Dr. Condon, throughout his negotiations with "John," exercised all his psychological powers and his moralizing influence to soften the extortionist.

Hop-and-Skip Mayor Still Jump Ahead of Sheriff

18 Houses Now Hooked Up to City's Power Plant; the
Chase Is in Its Seventh Day.

By Times Special

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Jan. 7.—Sheriff O. E. Johnson this afternoon continued into the seventh day his attempt to serve on Mayor Clare W. H. Bangs a court order restraining him from doing what he's doing, secrecy except that he caused eight more homes to be wired with municipal electricity, in violation of a Circuit Court order, and issued a Circuit Court order, and issued a Circuit Court order, and issued a Circuit Court order.

A committee of citizens was considering asking the sheriff to extend to the Mayor, when and if he finds him, an invitation to the town's "home-coming," tentatively set for some time in August.

A devout member of the United Brethren Church, Mayor Bangs had no work done on Sunday, but, promptly at midnight, phantom crews began operations and brought to a total of 18 the number of residences now using municipal power, despite the restraining order obtained New Year's Day by the Northern Indiana Power Co.

The Mayor popped into Marion, Ind., Saturday night, and explained how he operates.

"I slip into town at night, station 24 policemen around the block in which the house wanting service is located, and hire electricians to do the work and insert an end in the Huntington Herald-Press calling 'yo-ho' to the Mayor and telling him to 'come on home, no one's going to bite you.'"

The "ad" goes on to say that the Mayor is employing out-of-town labor to hook up his municipal plant to residences whereas his campaign promise was to give jobs to Huntington family heads.

City Attorney Claude Cline, freed last week of contempt charges in connection with the violation of the restraining order, was to appear in court today and ask that the order be modified.

David Smith, Ft. Wayne jurist, assumed jurisdiction in the case today on application of the company last week for a change of venue.

Meanwhile the Mayor was here—was there—was gone!

Slain Baby's Nursemaid Wages Verbal Battle
With Hauptmann's Attorney During
Grilling Cross-Examination.

SCOTTISH GIRL WEEPS ON STAND

Spectators Applaud State Witness in Heated
Exchange With Lawyer; Tells of
Kidnap Discovery.

By United Press

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Flashing indignantly at her heckler, Betty Gow, who was Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.'s nursemaid, withstood 90 minutes of cross-questioning by Bruno Richard Hauptmann's chief counsel today and, before the noon recess, had turned back repeated insinuations that she might have played any part, however innocent, in the kidnapping and murder of baby Charles.

The Scottish girl, an attractive figure with an assured manner and no fear at all of debating with Edward J. Reilly, her cross-examiner, admitted she had been given \$650 and her passage from Scotland to return and testify—but she said she did it to aid justice.

Justice Thomas W. Trenchard ordered that phrase stricken from the record, but the girl's declaration, made through scornful lips and with flashing eyes, made its impression.

Two sensations were provided early in her cross-examination. The first was when Mr. Reilly, as he had promised, began to explore her relationship with Henry (Red) Johnson, the sailor who was her sweetheart, and who was held in jail for weeks until he could prove that he had no connection with the kidnapping.

The second was when the name of Violet Sharpe, maid in the household of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, was brought into the case. Violet was the young woman who, rather than face an inquisition by the New Jersey state police, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium.

The Sharpe incident, in the morning session of court, was short-lived. Mr. Reilly merely asked the witness if she ever went out with Violet Sharpe, and received a firm "no" in response.

Betty, who spoke softly but clearly, with a touch of a Scottish burr in her voice, clearly was resentful of any attacks upon her association with Henry Johnson. She corrected Mr. Reilly, who invariably insisted upon calling him "Red," with the equally invariable response, "Mr. Johnson."

Detroit Connections Asked
She admitted going to the movies with "Mr. Johnson," and to frequenting amusement parks. She told how she tried to reach her friend by telephone at Englewood, on the fateful day on which she was suddenly told to leave the Morrow home and return to Hopewell, where her charge was suffering from a cold.

The first attack came with a question regarding her associates when she worked in Detroit. There was purpose back of the question. The defense had set up a number of alternative theories to that of the state, and one of them is that the child was stolen by a Detroit gang. But Betty withstood this assault by showing that her associations in that city were innocent.

Mr. Reilly swung into another attack, an indirect attempt to show Betty was not the devoted nursemaid she has said she was. He finally forced her to admit that the baby was alone in the nursery, asleep, from 8 p. m. until—well, until the kidnapping. She had not gone to the room until 10, when she made the horrifying discovery that the crib was empty.

On direct examination, conducted by Atty. Gen. David T. Wilentz, she had told, with dramatic intensity, the story of the night of March 1, 1932. She was close to the breaking point when there was thrust before her the pitiful woolen shirt she had fashioned with her own hands, to supplement the child's other clothing when he was put to bed with a cold.

Answer Draws Applause
Again she approached tears when she told of Mrs. Lindbergh's deep distress and fright upon the discovery of the vacant crib. But in the main she was rather more calm, occasionally defiant, to that of the state, and one of them is that the child was stolen by a Detroit gang. But Betty withstood this assault by showing that her associations in that city were innocent.

Miss Gow sobbed as she told of Col. Lindbergh's reactions to the discovery that his baby was missing. "Yes, I am," she declared. The courtroom broke into applause.

Those, according to Miss Gow's testimony, were the Colonel's first words when he looked into the empty crib at the Lindbergh home near Hopewell on the night of March 1, 1932.

Miss Gow was calm at first under the questioning of Atty. Gen. David Wilentz. But as he led her closer and closer to the moment when she discovered that her infant charge was missing, sobbing

(Turn to Page Three)

TODAY'S WEATHER

Hourly Temperatures
6 a. m. 49 10 a. m. 52
7 a. m. 49 11 a. m. 54
8 a. m. 49 12 (noon) 54
9 a. m. 50 1 p. m. 54

Sunrise tomorrow, 7:07 a. m.; sunset, 4:37 p. m.