

# BETTY GOW FAINTS IN COURT; DEFENSE PRESSES ATTACK

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

dropped the thumbguard where she claimed to find it. She denied knowing several persons mentioned by Kelly—Nellie O'Connell, Paulette and Louise Dubois and Ade Wagner—and denied heating excursions to New Rochelle, N. Y., and City Island.

Before she left the stand, under friendly questioning from Attorney General David T. Wilentz, she described "Red" Johnson as "a very nice young man," and said she was "very fond of him."

**Falls Into Man's Arms**  
As State Trooper Joseph Wolf succeeded her in the witness chair, the little nursemaid made her way to a chair next to Mrs. Elsie Whately, the Lindbergh cook. She complained of feeling faint. Someone brought her a glass of water.

She started to leave the court, reached the door and began to sway. Two men in an adjoining room rushed to her aid. She fell into their arms.

She was weeping. Mrs. Whately rushed to her and the two walked slowly through the grand jury room to the office of County Prosecutor Anthony M. Haeck, Jr.

**Defense Fights Ladder**  
Trooper Louis Hornmann followed Troop Wolf on the stand and became a rallying point for vigorous defense objections as the state attempted to put into evidence the ladder down which the kidnaper was alleged to have carried the baby.

"We must have its custody traced and its possession ascertained before we can accept it as evidence," the defense insisted, adding that the ladder had been tampered with, its nails removed and put back.

The state contends the Lindbergh baby was instantaneously killed when the ladder broke, hurling it and the kidnaper to the ground.

**Phone Calls Admitted**  
Miss Gow acknowledged to the defense a telephone call between herself and Johnson the fateful night of March 1, Johnson called her while the Lindberghs dined, she said, in response to a message she had left at his home. She wanted to tell him she could not keep a date.

She told as well of the telephone call to her from Mrs. Lindbergh by which she learned the family was not returning to Englewood because of the baby's cold.

She explained that Mrs. Lindbergh preferred to act as nurse to her own baby during the usual week-end trips to Hopewell. Miss Gow remained at the home of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, in Englewood.

The night of the kidnapping, however, she was in Hopewell, having been summoned by Mrs. Lindbergh.

During her testimony for the state the nurse related that when Colonel Lindbergh was apprised of the fact his baby was missing, he procured a rifle, ran into the nursery, and cried:

"Anne, they've stolen our baby!"

**Relly Booms Questions**  
The cross-examination was pointed to the line announced previously by the defense, which is an attempt to show that the kidnapping was plotted in the Lindbergh home by others than the family members and carried out by two men and two women.

"Red" Johnson was a sailor on a yacht owned by one of the Morgan partners. He was acquainted with Betty Gow and she acknowledged on the stand that she went to movies with him.

He was questioned during the investigation of the kidnapping, but was released and deported for illegal entry into the country. Investigation of him at the time centered about the fact that a milk bottle had been found in a car which he drove to Bridgeport, Conn.

Relly, booming questions at the little nurse, brought out the fact that she was the first person in the Morrow home to know the Lindberghs were not returning from Hopewell on Monday, February 28. It had previously been testified that Betty Gow did not usually accompany the fliers to Hopewell, Mrs. Lindbergh preferring the role of nursemaid herself on these occasions.

"Did you tell any of the help she was not coming back?" Relly asked. "Probably I did," she replied.

"Now, what members of the establishment did you tell that Mrs. Lindbergh was not returning with her baby?"

"Why did you tell 'Red' Johnson Mrs. Lindbergh and the baby were not returning?"

"I cannot recall exactly telling them, but I probably would in conversation." "Well, he didn't work on the estate, did he?"

"I saw him that night, that evening." "You saw him Monday evening?"

"Where did you go with him?" "I just don't recall, riding, I believe."

"You were supposed to be very fond of the baby, weren't you?" Relly asked a bit later.

"I was very fond of the baby," she replied. Then Relly asked her why she didn't volunteer to go to Hopewell and care for the baby when she

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The secretary found a cheering possibility in the estimate that income taxes in the fiscal year, 1936 would improve by \$117,000,000 over 1935, and amount to \$1,188,000,000. This, he said, would reflect the "further gains because of the moderately higher incomes anticipated for the calendar years 1934 and 1935."

Morgenthau pointed out that in view of the nature of the federal tax structure, it was not to be expected that revenues would reflect promptly an anticipated improvement in business conditions.

"For example," he said, "collections of income taxes during the latter half of the fiscal year 1935 will be based on the business volume of the calendar year, 1934 and income tax collections during the fiscal year 1936 will be based on the volume of business of the calendar years 1934 and 1935."

Therefore, it is anticipated that the rising level of business activity will increase income tax receipts only moderately during the remainder of the fiscal year 1935 and the fiscal year 1936. Certain miscellaneous internal revenue receipts, including estate and gift taxes, show a lag in tax collections behind changes in general business conditions.

Total receipts from custom duties and internal revenue, excluding agricultural adjustment taxes, are estimated at \$3,172,000,000 for the new fiscal year beginning next July 1 and the temporary taxes expiring June 30 and July 31, 1935, are extended. This figure represents an increase of \$227,000,000 over the estimated receipts in the present fiscal year, and of \$571,000,000 over the actual receipts in the fiscal year 1934.

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