

# LINDBERGH'S MET FIRST IN MEXICO

### Their Romance Started When Colonel Landed on Good-Will Flight to Latin America.

## MUCH TOGETHER THERE

Later His Plane Often Was Seen Saluting Home of Fiancee in Englewood.

A good-will flight and a good-will mission, both identified with international politics, brought Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and Miss Anne Spencer Morrow together, and remained the background of their courtship until their marriage, May 27, 1929.

The romance began in Mexico City in December, 1927, when the flier dropped down there in his plane, The Spirit of St. Louis, on the air tour of Central America, the Caribbean littoral and the West Indies. Miss Morrow and other members of her family were with her father, the late Dwight W. Morrow, then Ambassador to Mexico.

Colonel Lindbergh met Miss Morrow at the embassy and they saw a great deal of one another during the weeks that followed. When Colonel Lindbergh was fired not only by the Ambassador but by President Calles, other Mexican dignitaries and the American colony. At the time it appeared to observers that the flier distributed his interest between the sisters, Miss Anne and Miss Elizabeth Morrow, quite impartially.

### The Friendship Kept Up.

The friendship between Lindbergh and the Morrrows continued after the Caribbean tour was finished and the sisters were back in the United States. Englewood grew accustomed to the roar of an airplane motor dipping in salute over the Morrow estate, and also to the sight of Colonel Lindbergh at the wheel of an automobile on his way to or from the home.

Then the romance began attracting notice, for the flier, shy by temperament and one known to his earlier associates as having "fled from women," was not a frequent visitor at the homes of the debutantes. In Autumn of 1928, rumors crystallized to an extent that an engagement was whispered.

Oddly enough, the rumor first named Miss Elizabeth Morrow, older than her sister and a teacher in the Dwight School for Girls in Englewood, as the Colonel's fiancée. Ambassador Morrow denied the report. Less than two months later, however, definite announcement of the betrothal was given to the press at the Mexican Embassy, to which the Ambassador had repaired with Mrs. Morrow and Anne.

"Ambassador and Mrs. Morrow have announced the engagement of their daughter, Anne Spencer Morrow, to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh."

Colonel Lindbergh maintained his customary silence, while word of the betrothal engaged the press of the world. He had just been visiting in Mexico while opening an air mail route to Panama, and at the time the announcement was made was in Havana, Cuba, on his return trip. He announced that he planned flying soon to the Pacific Coast, but said nothing more.

Not long, however, were the affianced couple apart. Less than two weeks later, while in the midst of his enterprises, Colonel Lindbergh turned to Mexico City. In typical unheralded and sudden dartings about the continent, he had found himself in Eagle Pass, Texas, on the evening of Feb. 23. Next morning he roared off at 7:40 o'clock and landed at Valbuena Field, Mexico City, at dusk.

### Wedding Plans Kept Secret.

His new visit started a flood of rumors about the wedding, plans for which thus far were a secret guarded by the family. Chief among them was the story that he and Miss Morrow were to be married immediately in Mexico City or in the Ambassador's beautiful country estate at Cuernavaca, forty miles from the capital. To quiet the rumors, each giving conflicting dates and places, assurance was given that definite announcement of plans for the wedding would be given in due season.

But the romance was not to be without a perilous moment. It was during this visit that Colonel Lindbergh had the harrowing experience of involving his fiancée in an air crash. The couple had taken off on the morning of Feb. 27 from the capital flying field, ostensibly for a picnic luncheon by themselves. The Lindbergh plane had figured in the courtship just as had the Lindbergh motor car. They left without incident.

But when the plane appeared over the field again, attendants and persons about the hangars watched with interest. It swooped low and circled, apparently for a purpose. Colonel Lindbergh by gesticulations from the cabin window apprised them that one of the wheels of the landing gear had dropped off.

Apprehension swept the field. One-wheeled landings were not new to aviation, but few had been accomplished successfully in the rarified atmosphere of Valbuena, 8,000 feet in the air.

While the Colonel strained at the controls the plane fluttered down. It struck the ground at forty miles an hour. In an instant, he killed perhaps, it coasted precariously over the field and then tilted over on the useless axle.

The craft went forward on her nose, but was not seriously damaged. Miss Morrow emerged, dazed but unhurt; but there was none of the hysteria that would have been usual among victims of a crash visible in her features. Questioners surrounded her, but, looking at Lindbergh, who did not reveal that he was suffering from pain, she referred the interviewers to "Augustus" for a statement.

Colonel Lindbergh called the accident a "mishap." Like Miss Morrow, he emerged smiling, but he did not just about the occurrence. It was far too serious a matter for him. He was found later to have dislocated his shoulder and physicians set it that night.

Undaunted, the next day the couple took to the air again, the bride-to-be at the pilot's side showing no concern. A few days later Colonel Lindbergh left Mexico and in late April his fiancée, with Mrs. Morrow, came North.

Speculation about the date of the marriage continued after the interest of the public had been whetted by the near catastrophe. Colonel Lindbergh flew Miss Morrow and other members of the family to the Morrow Summer estate in North Haven, Me., and in the rambling white house on the northern point of that island the flier found as perfect peace and seclusion as he had known since his overseas flight two years before had thrown about him world-wide fame.

## French 1932 Budget Provides For 626,000 Army Effectives

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. PARIS, March 1.—France's total army effectives provided for in the 1932 budget amount to 626,000 men, François Piétri, Minister of Defense, declared during the debate on the war budget in the Chamber of Deputies today.

Deputy Chouffet observed that documentary information furnished to the League of Nations by the recent Laval Government had admitted that the reserves numbered 763,000 men.

"The figures given in the Geneva memorandum included the reserve corps, but the credits proposed at the present time do not exceed those necessary for 626,000 men," M. Piétri replied, adding that in 1931 France's effectives numbered 760,000.

The residents could not restrain their curiosity; when the couple went morning after morning to the airport, he evaded them, the flier took his betrothed on a surprise flight in which he made a spring take-off from the lawn of the Morrow home.

He had wheeled the plane around alone. Then, after he warmed the motor, he called "O. K., Anne. Come on out." They both ran to the plane. The runway seemed far too short; the wind was wrong; and a steeply pitched beach was ahead. But the Colonel made it. They returned for dinner.

Miss Anne, Miss Constance, a younger sister, and Mrs. Morrow were invited to the wedding. They later and they were joined in Englewood by Mr. Morrow. Hardly more than twenty-four hours after the Ambassador's arrival the wedding took place.

## JOB INSURANCE BILL BACKED AT RALLY HERE

### Miss Perkins Joins in Urging Passage of Measure Up for Albany Hearing Today.

The necessity for the enactment of unemployment insurance in New York State was stressed last night at a dinner of the New York Conference for Unemployment Insurance Legislation in the Hotel Lexington. The dinner was a final rally for the New York delegation, which will go to Albany today for the public hearing on the Mastic-Staingum unemployment insurance bill before the Legislature.

All the speakers, among them Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, joined in urging passage of the bill. Some disapproval was expressed, but it was the contention that it would be adopted, that it might serve as the entering wedge for better legislation in the future. The bill provides for the payment by the State of \$10 a week for as much as ten weeks of unemployment in a year.

"If the administration of the bill when it becomes law comes under my direction," said Miss Perkins, "I pledge that I will do my best to prevent the fund to be set up from being utilized for private gain. I am sure that a watertight system of administration can be set up. I am positive it can and will be done."

Other speakers included Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Meyer Jacobstein of Rochester and Stanley M. Isaacs, chairman of the subcommittee on unemployment of the Mastic-Staingum Republican Advisory Committee.

## DR. LORENZ TALK CANCELED

### Surgeon Withdraws His Consent for Broadcast Because of Ad.

A New York associate of Dr. Adolf Lorenz, Vienna surgeon, who had been asked to speak in a program on the radio last night, announced at 6:30 o'clock, said yesterday that Dr. Lorenz had declined because advertising appeared yesterday in New York newspapers announcing the talk as a feature of a commercial program. Dr. Lorenz was absent from the city, but the associate explained he had consented to be heard only in a "short non-professional talk" if all advertising was excluded from the program. Dr. Lorenz was to receive no compensation.

The program in which he was scheduled to speak will go on the air to celebrate the founding of a new Coward Shoe Company branch in the Empire State Building, and to signalize the sixty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the concern.

## SALES TAX ACCEPTED BY ADMINISTRATION

Continued from Page One.

date on which consideration of the measure might be started.

### Crisp on Radio Urges Support.

Representative Crisp made use of the radio tonight in calling upon the public as a "patriotic" duty to rally to the support of Congress in raising the necessary new taxes to balance the budget. The Georgian spoke chiefly to people in the South over the Dixie network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Crisp told his radio audience that an unbalanced budget had been one of the chief causes of the present financial plight, and said that, if continued, it would render negli-

## SPLIT ON LEVYING AMUSEMENT TAX

### Roosevelt and Republicans Both Put Revenue Plan for Aid Up to Each Other.

## THREAT OF EXTRA SESSION

### Governor in Special Message Urges Need for Continued Relief—He is Willing to Confer.

By W. A. WARREN. Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. ALBANY, March 1.—Governor Roosevelt and the Republicans in the Legislature both appear unwilling tonight to assume responsibility for originating tax legislation to raise the \$15,500,000 to \$19,500,000 necessary if the State is to continue unemployment relief through next Winter.

Today Mr. Roosevelt sent a special message to the Legislature stressing the necessity of continued relief and a new tax for the purpose, but he failed to specify any particular form of taxation. The message was read in the Senate but not in Assembly, for that body had already adjourned.

A storm of protest from theatrical interests and the threat of a screen campaign against any form of such a disturbing impost as an amusement tax had been the immediate result of the report that the tax was being seriously considered at the capital.

Threat of an Extra Session. Mr. Roosevelt has been somewhat disturbed by a suggestion made to spokesmen for the theatrical interests who sought him out to register their protest that the person to see was the Governor, as it was with him that all taxation plans under the present budget system must originate.

Republican leaders upon hearing that the Governor had accused them of seeking to shift to his shoulders a responsibility that was theirs, flew into a fury and accused him of trying to "pass the buck."

That was the situation tonight; officially the Governor and the Republican legislative chiefs for the time being were not on speaking terms, although Mr. Roosevelt in his message had indicated that he was willing to talk over the tax topic with the leaders in the Legislature if they would come down to the legislative chamber.

## TEXT OF GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The text of Governor Roosevelt's message was as follows: "The Temporary Emergency Relief Administration has conferred with me and with the leaders of your honorable bodies in regard to the vital necessity of continuing the work of the relief administration during the coming Summer and Winter."

"We are all of us in complete agreement, I am sure, that the relief work cannot stop on May 31 of this year. We are also in accord that the life of the relief administration should be continued by your honorable bodies at this session to May 31, 1933.

"The New York State Conference of Mayors at its meeting yesterday recognized the gravity of the situation by requesting the Legislature to continue the work. "I am certain also that the overwhelming majority of our citizens insist that unemployment relief work of every kind, of which the State relief administration is the keystone of the arch, cannot abruptly be cut off this Spring. To do so would cause untold hardship to hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

"I have also discussed with the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, and with your leaders, the sum necessary to carry forward the relief work after May 31. The estimate of this sum to be used between June 1, 1932, and Feb. 1, 1933, is from \$15,325,000 to \$19,325,000.

"I ask that your honorable bodies pass the appropriate legislation to extend the life of the relief administration and to provide funds for its operation. "If will, of course, be necessary to raise additional State revenues to balance the proposed appropriation. As I have told your leaders, I shall be glad to confer with them in regard to the necessary means, if they so desire."

In the meanwhile, with the Legislature planning to adjourn March 11, bills to provide for the continuation of relief have yet to appear. gible all the "palliatives" enacted so far to stem the depression.

He said that a balancing of the treasury's cash books, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Glass-Steagall bill, the rural credit bill and "every other temporary relief measure" would prove "futile and disappointing."

"A balanced budget will restore confidence, allay fear and tend to prevent hoarding," he said, "and, if these obstacles are overcome, we may have ground for hope that economic recovery will be speedy."

"The deficits of 1931 and 1932 are past history and must be added to our national debt. We are now seeking to balance the budget by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1933, and to do so Congress must levy additional taxes to raise \$1,250,000,000—a Herculean task."

Mr. Crisp appealed to "patriotic citizens" to "gird themselves with fortitude and strength" in meeting the requirements of the task and be willing to bear an emergency burden for "a year or two" in order to balance the budget.

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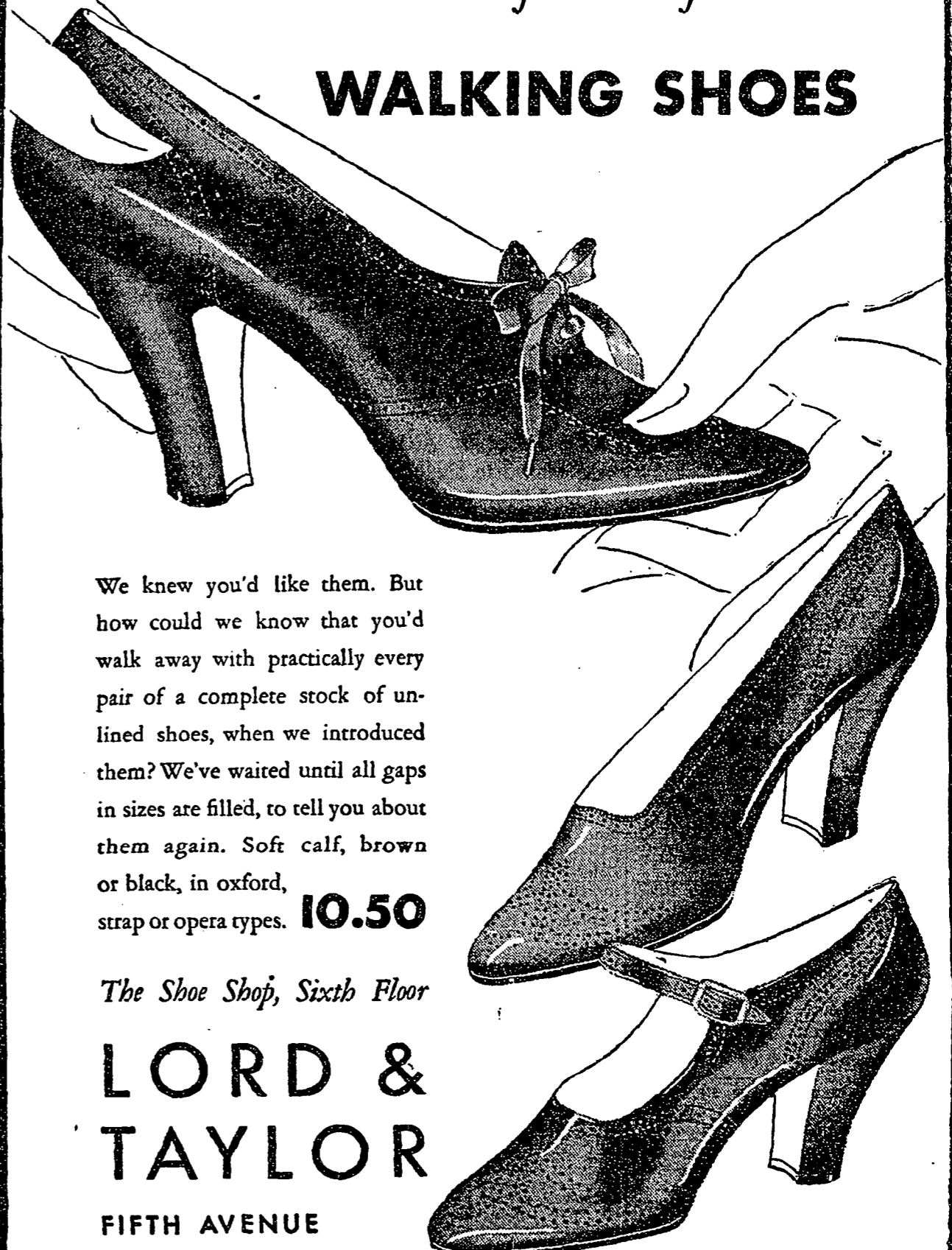
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