

**Detroit Hears Richberg Urge
Compulsory Arbitration Law****SAYS OIL TIEUP
MUST END SOON****Hirohito Pledges Co-operation
In Making Japan Democracy****2 ACCUSED OF
HOUSING FRAUD****Nylon Hose to Go on Sale
Here at 9:30 A. M. Tomorrow**

(Continued From Page One)

no authority has answered. The same uncertainty surrounds strikes in Detroit automobile plants.

Mr. Richberg is a former general counsel for the national recovery administration, a co-author of the railway labor act and the national industrial recovery act. Now he is chairman of the committee to promote industrial peace, which wrote the original version of the Hatch-Ball-Burton bill.

He spoke here before the economic club of Detroit, an organization mostly of industrialists although its directorate includes two labor leaders, Frank X. Marel of the Detroit Federation of Labor, and E. E. Milliman of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Employers Dubious

Mr. Richberg was invited here because of the industrial controversies which are almost routine in the motor capital. The manufacturers are dubious about the compulsory arbitration feature of the Hatch-Ball-Burton bill—a part that has been the target of attacks from labor unions.

Union distrust of the proposal is based on fear of any proposal that might impede the right to strike. Manufacturers apparently shay away for fear that arbitrations procedure may be stacked against them.

Public Hearing

Mr. Richberg said that under the Hatch-Ball-Burton bill compulsory arbitration would be provided only in cases that now already bring this sort of treatment, "with police or soldiers carrying out the hasty work of executive officials—a mayor, a governor, or the President, settling

the dispute in some way by the violent compulsion of public anger."

Instead of this kind of compulsion, he said, the proposed law "provides for a public hearing by a commission of able, impartial representatives of the people. It would certainly seem more just to all concerned to have a dispute settled by requiring the parties to put into effect the recommendation of such a tribunal for a trial period than to depend on the hurried and probably prejudiced decision of a poorly informed executive official."

A statement that the Detroit industrialists seemed to like was:

"We have tried trial by combat and found that in the end the government is the sort of umpire who calls strikes on the visiting teams and gives bases on balls to the home team in order to make sure that the crowd won't throw pop bottles and cry, 'Kill the umpire.'

Mr. Richberg challenged critics of the bill to write a better one and declared:

"It would be strange if, as the leading apostle of international peace, the United States were compelled to confess itself unable to preserve domestic peace and the health of the economic system through which alone this has become the most powerful nation in the world."

**CHURCHILL TO MEET
WINDSORS IN FRANCE**

PARIS, Sept. 25 (U. P.)—The French press agency said today that former Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain has gone to Cap D'Antibes, 15 miles southwest of Nice, to meet the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

The Windsors were expected to arrive at Antibes shortly from Paris. Churchill is vacationing in Southern France.

STRAUSS SAYS:**SEE WHAT I SAW!**

THE TIME is neither too early nor too late to add another pair of SHOES to the well ordered rack in your closet—and when the LEISURE SHOES are in the dark, desired colors—And (another and) when your favored Specialty Shop presents SHOES of such casual consequence—Lady, have you today other business more important?

—Swiss—

FOR INSTANCE, "Scamper"—uses a rich BROWN GABARDINE—The sketch at left above gives you a seeing idea of its favored style—There is attached underfoot a composition sole that is treaded similar to this: —————— for your protection especially on slippery days—The little number is featured in BROWN only—Sizes 4 to 9 and for a pair it's 4.50

—Swiss—

AN OLD TIME CLASSIC that you'll welcome—is the SPECTATOR—No. 2 in the sketches at left—Our friend "Scamper" includes it among his worthy presentations—in the heelless, toeless, cushioned platform sole and wedge heel design—BROWN or BLACK GABARDINE with simulated leather trim—that fits well into your plan for comfort—You'll try it on and like it and wear it. Sizes 4 to 9 and \$4.44 is the price tag.

—Swiss—

YOU CAN NEVER forget the worthiness of OXFORDS—and when they are incorporated handily into a PLAY SHOE—you'll be delighted and more delighted will be your tootsies—in the sketch, No. 3 down the row—you will notice its principle points—in GABARDINE it is and BLACK—for 3.95 you can foot yourself to comfort.

—Swiss—

LAST AND A likely shoe to succeed—is the OPEN CUT DESIGN—sketched left—The synthetic rubber sole is made to resist the hardest wear—and if you're fond of wedge heels and platform soles—you'll be fond of this number, no doubt about it—Sizes 4 to 9 it seems—in BLACK GABARDINE and for 3.95 it's yours alone.



L. Strauss & Co. INC.
The Specialty Shop for Tailored Women, Second Floor.

**Schweilenbach Says Parley
Has to Succeed.**

(Continued From Page One)

said that 11,000 union members had voted in 1935 union loft and office buildings and that operators in an additional 15 non-union buildings had struck in sympathy.

14,000 Shipworkers Out

At Camden, N. J., a force of sit-down strikers at the closed New York Shipbuilding Corp. yards was cut from 14,000 to about 1500 as union leaders reiterated their vows that the men would remain idle until their controversy with the company is settled.

Most of the day shift of 14,000 left the yards this morning after staging an all-night sit-down in protest against the dismissal of a group of welders for alleged "loafing" on the job. The strikers stopped work yesterday morning for the second time in four days.

The oil wage conference at Chicago, with Chief Justice William H. Knows of the Colorado supreme court presiding, brings together officials of 11 major petroleum firms and the C. I. O. Oil Workers International Union, whose members have curtailed production in three of the nation's petroleum-producing areas.

The strike threatened to spread momentarily to a fourth refining area as a strike vote was conducted in Seminole, Okla., one of the world's richest oil fields.

It was generally expected that conciliation service handling of the oil workers' demand for a blanket 30 per cent wage increase would be reflected to a large extent in future claims of millions of workers seeking to maintain war-inflated "take-home" wages.

The conference opened amidst a stormy labor atmosphere, with strikes and shutdowns idling workers throughout the nation.

500 Log Camps Down

In the Pacific northwest, nearly 500 logging camps, sawmills and wood-working plants were shut down by 60,000 A. F. of L. lumber workers demanding higher wages.

A "showdown strike" closed 29 Pennsylvania soft coal mines, employing 15,000, and Michigan's Harry F. Kelly intervened in a Detroit dispute which has forced the laying off of 50,000 Ford Motor Co. workers.

Nearly 7000 coal miners were idle in northern West Virginia as mine supervisors and fire bosses began their scheduled strike to obtain union recognition.

Officials of the Northwest Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers said the strikers had shut down plants in a peaceful walkout in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, and parts of northern California.

But of more concern to the strikers was whether A. F. of L. teamsters would cross picket lines to haul lumber.

Lumber union heads insisted no lumber would be moved.

The union demands a minimum of \$1.10 an hour on an industry-wide basis. The operators contend wages and working conditions should be determined on a geographical basis because of varying factors.

New Strike Threatened

The C. I. O. International Woodworkers of America threaten a northwest strike of 40,000 members. They demand 25 cents per hour wage increase.

The building employees strike in New York city was called after a WLB panel wage recommendation of last June was changed.

The panel had recommended a 40-hour week for office and loft workers with pay of \$30.15 to \$34.98 and a \$2.64 weekly boost for apartment workers with work-week reduction from 60 to 51 hours for night workers and 51 to 48 for day workers.

A WLB directive last week approved only \$28.05 for the loft and office building workers on a 40-hour week, and \$2.50 raise for apartment workers. It made no provision for retroactivity to last February and April when the old contracts expired.

Buildings Unaffected

The towering Chrysler building and the cluster of Rockefeller Center skyscrapers were not affected by the walkout. Building operators said they held separate contracts with the unions.

At Detroit settlement was reached in a strike of 4500 workers at two plants of Murray Corp. of America, and C. I. O. Auto Workers officials reported progress toward settlement of the month-old Kelsey-Hayes wheel company dispute which has idled 50,000 Ford Motor Co. employees.

Detroit still counted 82,000 strike-idle persons, including 10,000 strikers at the Ford of Canada subsidiary at nearby Windsor.

The gasoline workers strike seriously impeded private transportation, but emergency supplies were granted public conveyances so that workers could reach their jobs.

Eye Ration Plan

Mayors of three northwestern Indiana cities met last night to consider rationing gas and oil supplies. Under the plan, gasoline would be supplied for police and fire departments, nurses, public health service, garbage collections and public conveyances.

At Cleveland, O., A. F. of L. teamsters demanded a 30 per cent pay boost and told oil companies a walkout might be expected if demands were not met.

At Akron, O., the officers of the Goodrich chapter of the Foremen's Association of America will urge the striking foremen to return to work at a meeting to be held this afternoon.

PLANS FLIGHT TO HOME

ROME, Sept. 25 (U. P.)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman soon will fly from China to Cairo and then Rome to confer at the Vatican, the unofficial Vatican News agency reported today.

**Hirohito Pledges Co-operation
In Making Japan Democracy**

(Continued From Page One)

Regarding freedom of news, Hirohito said in his written replies that this is a highly desirable objective.

He also said that free interchange of news among nations would be the greatest safeguard against international misunderstandings.

Desires News Freedom

After ten cigarettes were passed, he abstained from joining the conversation which took place entirely between the emperor and myself with Katsuo Okymura, of the foreign office, as the interpreter.

The audience was conducted in the imperial household building in a room furnished in European style with French furniture, Japanese vases and screens. There was a business-like automatic clock over the door through which the emperor entered.

The former audience chamber, which was furnished in Japanese style, was destroyed by bombings.

Prior to the audience, I was informed that the emperor now resides in a cottage within the palace grounds since his imperial palace was rendered uninhabitable by air raids. It is estimated that buildings within the extensive palace grounds are 50 per cent destroyed.

Entered by Main Gate

I entered the grounds by the gate I called Sakashita Mon, accompanied by a foreign office official, T. Urabe. This gate now is used as the principal entrance to the palace grounds since destruction within the walls around the former official gateway renders it impracticable.

Since previous arrangements had been made, there was no hitch in the procedure, which was on a timetable schedule, except for a slight delay at the gate. American sentries there examined my pass, issued by the U. S. provost marshal, and called their officer of the day to scrutinize it and question me regarding the purpose of my mission.

During this interlude, two steel-helmeted American sentries with bayoneted rifles peered into the windows of the car in which I was sitting as their commanding officer talked with me. Upon my assurance that I was scheduled to have tea with the emperor at 4 o'clock, which hour was rapidly approaching, the officer finally permitted me to proceed.

U. S. Planes Overhead

American planes flew over the palace grounds during tea and their immediate proximity overhead was distinctly noticeable inside the audience chamber.

Approaching the palace, as we passed a point opposite the main edifice, my escort doffed his hat. After we entered the palace grounds, all attendants we encountered bowed deeply and gravely.

The route from the main entrance of the building, where we left our car, was up a flight of heavily-carpeted stairs, thence through many long corridors with bowing attendants at frequent intervals.

All those at tea were dressed similarly to the emperor except myself who wore the regulation U. S. war correspondent's uniform. Hirohito's manner was courteous, not distant nor overbearing.

Emperor Laughed

The conversation flowed rapidly through the interpreter without constraint. Hirohito laughed frequently, smiled broadly and nodded his head as the interpreter translated into English or Japanese what had been said.

The talk, in addition to the official questions and answers, covered a wide range of topics, many just political.

The emperor, noting that this was my first visit to Japan, asked my impressions. I told him and he replied that this was not a very good time to get the best impression of his majesty's desire and intention that his people will be made to appreciate the value of democratic government.

3. In my travels around Japan, I have been impressed by the large numbers of children seen everywhere. Would your imperial majesty care to comment on the trend which education will take in Japan during the coming years?

Answer: His majesty feels that the educational system should be directed to foster a search for truth, initiative, broad mindedness and the correct kind of world outlook.

He hopes that any past shortcomings in these respects will be remedied.

Immediate Problems

4. What are the most immediate problems in your imperial majesty's mind with regard to the daily needs of the people of Japan?

Answer: The emperor says that Japan is in urgent need of staple foods now. He is much exercised with the prospects for winter when millions of his people will be without clothing, shelter or fuel.

A solution of this problem will be extremely difficult without the sympathetic co-operation of other nations.

5. Is it your imperial majesty's wish that Japan have a free press and free interchange of news with other nations of the world?

Answer: His majesty's reply is "Yes"; he says that this highly desirable objective is to be achieved as rapidly as conditions permit.

The emperor believes that free interchange of news among nations would be the greatest safeguard against international misunderstandings.

Leaves Day Nursery

The joint study committee hopes to salvage several of the remaining centers for post-war operation. In the future, however, all day care activities will be handled by the long-established Day Nursery association of Indianapolis on Lockerbie st.

On Sept. 10, children numbering 570, were enrolled in day care projects here. Mothers replying to the committee's poll were virtually unanimous in giving "day employment" as the reason for sending their youngsters to day care centers.

The navy has asked for an "active" peacetime fleet of approximately 300 ships, with manpower needs set at between 500,000 and 600,000 officers and men.

Only a sixth of the mothers

**Hackley and Welch Indicted
By Grand Jury.**

(Continued From Page One)

grand larceny in two indictments and with false pretense and conspiracy to commit a felony in two additional ones.

Each was charged separately with grand larceny. Hackley was passed by Hirohito didn't smoke any. I did.

Finally expressing the wish that my stay in Japan would be enjoyable, the emperor indicated that my audience was finished. We all rose. He left through the same wide doors he had entered the room as all the Japanese bowed lowly. The emperor responded with a bow.

About halfway back down the long corridors, I was ushered briefly into another room where the text of the questions and answers were handed to me.

Aspects Listed at \$50

Chief Deputy Prosecutor Saul Rabb, who said assets of Co-operative Homes now total only \$50, charged that the firm contracted with servicemen and others to build residential properties totalling \$280,000.

He added that the victims of the enterprise lost sums varying from \$50 to \$750 apiece.

The case was brought to the attention of his office, Mr. Rabb explained, when Hackley filed a suit Sept. 7, in superior court 1, to place Co-operative Homes in receivership. An organization founded and headed by Hackley—Planned Parenthood Association, Inc.—was claimed to have been a creditor of