

Japan Abolishes Ban on Speeches

By RALPH TEATSORTH
United Press Staff Correspondent
TOKYO, Oct. 12.—The new Japanese cabinet abolished all restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly today and completed the dissolution of home naval and air fleet headquarters in compliance with American directives.

Free speech and free assembly were restored to the Japanese people through repeal of the so-called peace preservation laws. The cabinet also abolished laws setting up fortified zones within the home islands.

Restoration of the rights of speech and assembly were among the orders issued by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to the Higashi-Kuni cabinet last month and reiterated by him to the new premier, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, at a personal conference yesterday.

The Japanese naval ministry reported to MacArthur's headquarters that headquarters of the Japanese combined naval forces, the combined fleet and the 5th air fleet had been abolished in compliance with another of his directives.

TYPHOON HITS OKINAWA GI'S

Hundreds Believed Killed or Injured.

MANILA, Oct. 12 (U. P.).—Fifty superfortresses began to shuttle food and medicine today to Okinawa, isolated and ravaged by the worst typhoons in 20 years.

First reports said winds reaching 150 miles an hour beached 122 ships and small boats, sank five others, and killed or injured perhaps hundreds of American service personnel.

More than 150,000 American troops, sailors and nurses were isolated on the island.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of Okinawa, radioed that 98 per cent of the tents used to shelter service troops on the island had been blown down, barracks were wrecked and even hospitals heavily damaged.

He asked immediate transfer by air to Manila or Guam of about 1250 hospital patients and urged that all service personnel not destined for permanent garrison duty be removed as soon as possible.

First eye-witnesses to reach here by plane reported that Quonset huts and pre-fabricated huts just "took off" in the high winds. Five hundred nurses literally had their camp ripped from over their heads and took refuge in former burial caves. Communications were wrecked.

The typhoons began about a week ago and reached their peak Wednesday. Worst damage was along the east coast and complete reports from that area still were not available.

Last Reunion



Mrs. Florence Randall, above, is permitted a last visit with her children, Ellen, 9, and Kathryn, 15 months, before removal from Harvey's Lake, Pa., to Tunkhannock, Pa., to face trial on a charge of murder in connection with the death of her husband, Charles, near Harvey's Lake last May 31.

Judge Proposes Labor Court With Police Enforcement

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN
Script-Howard Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A supreme court for capital and labor—with the final authority of law, and the police powers to settle all labor disputes peaceably—is the only solution to disastrous post-war economic strife.

This is the opinion of Federal Judge John C. Knox of the southern district court here. The distinguished jurist today outlined firm convictions, evolved through decades on the bench, about America's pressing domestic problems.

That he feels strongly over the recent elevator, coal and longshore strikes Judge Knox stated frankly. At the same time he called unions absolute necessities. He added: "ex-be nothing more than serfs. They've got to have somebody to go to bat for them."

But it's the public that suffers, he believes. And his answer is a system of labor courts, both federal and state, to which employer, union leader and rank-and-file member would be required to bring their grievances instead of battling them out.

Under his plan strikes affecting the public interest would be outlawed; recalcitrant employers forced to grant just demands to unions. Employer and union would be in the same class as any other disputants in a democracy—litigants before a court of law.

"Unions are no different from other human institutions," Judge Knox continued. "I'm for them. But they must be held to the same accountability as other groups."

A Terrible Thing

"When an elevator strike makes people with heart trouble walk up long flights of stairs, deprives babies and sick persons of milk and food, that's a terrible thing in my mind. Or take the threatening coal strike. With winter coming on people are going cold as a result. What respective rights capital and labor have are transcended by the public's rights. The public's got to pay the bill in these disputes. And the public has no lobby to talk for it."

Under the government's police powers to protect the public, he feels, labor courts could be created by congress and the state legislatures without constitutional amendments.

"Must Not Be Rigged"

"Then if labor has an issue let it come to court and file a complaint; let capital file an answer. Meanwhile, there will be no strike. The court can decide the merits and order a judgment with the might of the government to carry it out."

"The court must be absolutely fair and rigged against neither side." Judge Knox favors empowering these labor courts to set working conditions, even to grant wage increases, if disputes are not covered by contracts or minimum wage and maximum hour laws.

Asked if this would not put the courts into the business of deciding economic issues, he replied: "We do already. All anti-trust cases involve economic issues. So time was being consumed in adjusting it to the French and Russian languages."

"If a union starts an illegal picket line, let the police break it up. Just as I send out a U. S. marshal to enforce an injunction. In the case of employers the war labor board was able to enforce its decisions. As I recall, they carried a president right out of his own company in Chicago."

"There's always a way of enforcing a court's judgment."

It was Judge Knox who delivered labor racketeering its severest blow when he sent Georges E. Browne and Willie Bluff, the two movie union extortionists, to prison for eight and 10-year terms.

JAP PLANE FACTORY MAKES STOVEPIPES

SHOWA, Central Honshu, Oct. 12 (U. P.).—Japan's only producer of Douglas-type transports today began converting from airplanes to stovepipes for G. I. billets.

When American troops took over the Showa Aircraft Co.'s little-bombed but antiquated plant 20 miles west of Tokyo, the Japanese owners inquired: "When can workers return to work, please?"

They said workers "vacations" began in mid-August and were anxious to get back to work—building airplanes. Col. Joseph C. Denington, Newport, R. I., grinned as he reported, "they got over that idea fast."

"No airplanes are coming out of here in a long, long time," said the colonel. "Instead they're going to build things we need—and stovepipes for G. I.'s are first on the list."

"Then we'll put 'em to work turning out G. I. washbowls. When they get that job done, we'll think up some more useful jobs for 'em to do."

WAR CRIMES COURT TO HEAR INDICTMENT

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (U. P.).—The allied war crimes tribunal was expected today to hold a public meeting during or near this week-end to receive the indictment of axis leaders to be tried at Nuremberg.

The indictment was signed nearly a week ago. But considerable time was being consumed in adjusting it to the French and Russian languages.

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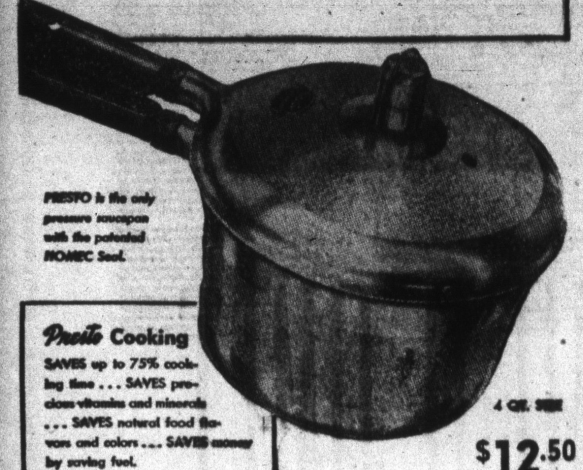
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