

MONDAY IS LAST DAY FOR REGISTRATION TO CAST ELECTION VOTE

At both the Republican and the Democratic headquarters final warning was given Saturday that next Monday, October 9, will be the last day for registration. Citizens who are not registered after that date will not be able to cast their ballots at the November election. Furthermore, it is pointed out, failure to register before the registration polls in the various precincts of the county close at 9 o'clock, Monday evening, practically disfranchises electors as long as the present registration law remains on the statute books of the state, for the law provides for no future registrations, except in cases where a registered voter moves from one precinct to another, in which event such a voter must again register in his new voting precinct.

Party workers believe that the voters of Wayne county realize now the importance of protecting their rights of citizenship by registration and they believe that more than 80 per cent of the vote cast two years ago, the heaviest by several thousand in the county's history, will be qualified to participate in the forthcoming election.

Mistaken Opinion
Attention is called to the mistaken opinion held by quite a few people that they were registered when called upon by the poll takers of the two parties. These poll takers have nothing to do with registration. Their work is confined to ascertaining the political views and affiliations of those they call upon.

Party managers also call attention to the fact that those voters who have moved from one precinct into another since registering, on or after last September 3, must again register in their new precinct before the registration polls close next Monday night.

A complete list of the precinct registration places in Wayne county which will be open Monday will be found elsewhere in this issue.

ARMS PARLEY

(Continued from Page One.)

of the conference. How completely unfounded this suspicion about Japan was has been proved by the events as they actually happened.

It is true that during the conference, Japan held out stubbornly for the right to maintain a larger navy, relative to the navies of Great Britain and America, than Mr. Hughes assigned to her. But after some weeks of discussion, Japan accepted the ratio of a navy three-fifths the size of that of America or that of Great Britain.

after the Japanese delegates returned to their home, Japan acted in a way to demonstrate that she meant not only to live up to the letter of the agreements, but to go even further. The head of the Japanese delegation to the conference was Baron Kato. Almost immediately after his return to Japan, Baron Kato took the office of premier. That fact alone was an eloquent sign of Japan's good faith. If she had any intention of evading the agreements she had entered into, she would have been most unlikely to choose as the head of her government the man who had actually participated in the making of the treaties and had signed them in person.

Actually Goes Further

In fact Japan has not only ratified all the treaties in full, but has actually gone further in the carrying out of the agreements about China and Siberia than was called for by the letter of the agreements. Japan has withdrawn her troops from Siberia, although she was not bound to do this at any fixed or early date. And in other ways Japan has not only lived up to the treaties but has gone even further in the direction of showing an intention to manage her foreign relations in the spirit of the Washington conference.

The third nation to ratify the treaties was Great Britain. This ratification is in line with the disposition shown by Great Britain from the beginning. Both during the conference and since it ended, Great Britain has shown a uniform and generous disposition to be helpful in every way toward furthering the cause for which President Harding called the conference.

To Know Stand Soon

The other two of the five principal powers who signed the treaties are France and Italy. Of these two nations, nothing was ratified. Whether France intends to ratify, or to refuse to ratify, should be apparent now within a week or 10 days. In France, the treaties were referred, without recommendation to a committee of the French senate. Thereafter, the senate adjourned. It will come together again either next Thursday, or the Thursday following. As soon as the French senate reconvenes, it will be natural to expect the committee to report. When that happens or soon thereafter, we should be able to know what France intends.

The reason Italy has not yet ratified lies undoubtedly in the fact that she is waiting to see what France will do. Italy wishes to have a navy as large as France's. If France, by ratification, accepts the size of navy assigned to her by the Washington conference, Italy will promptly ratify also. If France refuses, and insists on a larger navy, Italy will probably do the same.

Motives Not Known

What may be France's motives for delay, or what may be her future intention, is a subject about which there is much speculation. To go into that speculation fully would be beyond the

JUGO-SLAVS SEND U. S. NEW MINISTER



Anthony T. Pavichich.

Anthony T. Pavichich, new minister to the United States from Jugoslavia, has just taken up his new duties in Washington.

scope of the present article. In any event, as soon as the French senate reconvenes, within the next 10 days or so, France's intentions will be removed from the realm of speculation to that of fact.

Of the smaller nations which took part in the minor treaties of the Washington conference China and Portugal have ratified in full.

We come now to the matter of the actual scrapping of ships. It was not intended that any ships should be scrapped until after all the nations shall have ratified the treaties.

Ceremony First

After, and if, all the nations have ratified, there will then occur in Washington the ceremony of the exchange of ratifications. It is this ceremony that mark the actual completing of a binding contract. Thereafter the scrapping of ships in accordance with the treaty will be in order.

In the meantime, some of the nations, including our own, in anticipation of the limitation of naval strength, have already stopped some of their construction of new ships.

This covers the matter of the naval limitation treaty. The other important treaty arising out of the Washington conference was the so-called four-power pact. This treaty covers the islands of the Pacific, and the four nations, which signed it are America, Japan,

Great Britain and France. What has already been said of the naval limitation treaty is also true of the four-power treaty. This treaty has been ratified by America, Japan and Great Britain. France has not yet ratified it, and her intention about this treaty, as well as about the naval limitation treaty and all the other treaties, will be known soon after the French Senate reconvenes, about the middle of the present month.

Three May Go Ahead

In the meantime, because of the doubt that has arisen as to France's intention, an interesting suggestion has been made. It is to the effect that if France should decide not to ratify, the other three nations should go ahead with it anyhow. The idea would be to make it, not a four-power pact, but a three-power pact, with America, Japan, and Great Britain as the only parties to it.

The special significance of this suggestion lies in the relation between the four-power pact and the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It was for the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance that the four-power pact was made. Until the four-power pact is finally ratified, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance remains in effect.

If by any chance the French government should determine to be recalcitrant and refuse to ratify, in that event the purpose of ending the Anglo-Japanese alliance could be effected by transforming the four-power pact into a three-power pact. This suggestion will be heard from seriously if it should finally turn out that the French government does not want to ratify the treaties.

Expect Ratification

Among those who are best informed, less apprehension is felt about the intentions of France than is current among those distant from Washington. Throughout America there is, because of certain things the French delegates did while the conference was in being, a general fear that the French are unwilling to be helpful in the purpose for which our government called the Washington conference.

It is out of this recollection that the disposition has arisen to question the good faith of the French government. Among those closest to the facts, however, there is a generous disposition to take it for granted that the delay caused by the French has been due to the fact that the French senate has not been in session during the latter part of the summer. In any event, so soon as the French senate comes together again, it should be possible very soon to know definitely what are France's intentions.

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LARGEST UNIVERSITY IN WORLD
Columbia's new rival for the distinction of being the largest university in the world is the University of California. The statistics of California show its registration to be 43,266 which far outdistances Columbia's enrollment of 32,420.

Called by Death

ANNA N. JOHNSON
LIBERTY, Ind., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Anna N. Johnson, 80 years old, died at her home here early Saturday morning. She had been a resident of Liberty for 21 years. Her parents were William and Mary Smith, and she lived for years on a farm near Cottage Grove where she moved soon after her marriage to Melyne Johnson in 1862. Mrs. Johnson was a member of the Methodist church.

She is survived by six children: W. Frank Johnson, of Chicago; Mrs. Mary Isham, of Lincoln, Nebr.; Charles Johnson, of College Corner; John N. Johnson, of Cottage Grove; Edgar O. Johnson, of Omaha, Nebr., and Albert Johnson, of Liberty.

Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home here. The Rev. S. L. Martin will officiate. Burial will be in Westpoint cemetery.

CHARLES CREEK
LIBERTY, Ind., Oct. 7.—Funeral services for Charles Creek, 75 years old, who died at his home three miles southwest of Liberty, Friday, will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home. Burial will be in Westpoint cemetery.

FOULKE GIVES RILEY TALK AT GARFIELD

Personal experiences with James Whitcomb Riley were related by William Dudley Foulke in his talk to the Garfield Parent-Teacher's association Friday night. Mr. Foulke gave an illustrated talk on his many visits with the famous Hoosier poet and related many of the experiences with Riley while in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Clara Graves, dean of girls, talked on the "Next Step" league, which is sponsored by the Parent-Teacher's association. The league places a standard to live clean, physically, mentally and morally. The parents and pupils will sign the pledge and will obtain a certificate which

ROLLER SKATING

—at—

FUNK'S LAKE

Sunday Afternoon and Evening

Direct from a Record
Breaking Engagement
at the Ohio theatre at
Indianapolis.

from the story by
Alice Duer Miller

Cecil B. DeMille's
PRODUCTION

"Manslaughter"

WITH
Thomas Meighan
Leatrice Joy,
Lois Wilson

The Drama of
the Mad Age!

Is the modern world, like ancient Rome, racing to ruin on a wave of jazz and cocktails?

This greatest of all the DeMille productions gives the startling answer.

Stronger in cast and story, more gorgeous in gowns and settings, more amazingly beautiful in spectacle than anything ever seen upon the screen. With lovely Leatrice Joy as a reckless society beauty and Thomas Meighan as the hero who, loving her, sends her to prison.

And a wonder-cast of stars, including Lois Wilson, John Milner, George Fawcett, Julia Faye, Edythe Chapman, Jack Mower, Casson Ferguson, Dorothy Cumming, Mickey Moore, James Neill and Sylvia Ashton.

Time of Performances: 1:30, 3:30, 5:30
7:30 and 9:30

Last Times Today
NORMA
TALMADGE
—in—
"THE
ETERNAL
FLAME"

Special Music
by the
Murrette String
Orchestra

