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DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

- For Circuit Judge SCOTT WOOD
For Prosecuting Attorney JOHN D. HOSKINS
For Representatives, JOHN A. RIGGS, G. D. DILLARD,
For Sheriff BRAD O. SMITH
For Tax Collector S. J. ERICKSON
For County Judge S. A. BUCHANAN
For Circuit Clerk FRANK W. ROWLES
For County Clerk ALLEN HOTCHKISS
For County Treasurer CHAS. H. DAVIS
For Assessor GEO. P. LEATHERMAN
For Coroner DR. J. B. SHAW.
For County Superintendent GARNETT BRAUGHTON
For Constable Hot Springs Township ROSCOE LANHAM

SINK THIS INTO YOU.

Frank Simonds has become a recognized student of military affairs. He is perhaps read after more closely than any other writer on the war situations. He has carefully followed the movements of all the nations and all the armies of all the nations.

Germany today is playing upon the spirit of fairness of the American people. Germany knows the value of that stake. Germany is taking a chance in havoc and destruction that she would not dare take unless America were a part of the enemy, and a very important part.

Here is what Mr. Simonds in his latest writing says of the situation as between Germany and the allies, and it is of vital importance to you as you read this editorial, because you are a component part of the American sentiment, of the American expression, of the American spirit, that today the Kaiser is trifling with. You should read this carefully, and then reread it, and then make up your mind that you will be one American the Kaiser has not fooled; one American the Kaiser didn't deceive; one American who will demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and who will collect his toll from the future generations even though their guilt is only the heritage of forbears. Don't be an easy mark American. And if you change your opinion along these lines, others will also do the same, and within a little while we will have built up a spirit that will demand for every drop of good American blood spilled in France, a like proportion of the blood of the most dastardly and most fiendish enemy a nation ever found.

Here is what Mr. Simonds says of how your spirit of fairness is being abused; so read it, and reshape your views if you believe that it is true—and it comes from the highest authority we can quote:
'It is essential that this whole program, and it is a program, should be fully appreciated by the American people. When he has completed his task of devastation, the German expects to make peace. He expects to be able to explain that such ruin as has come to France and Belgium is the natural, is regrettable, consequence of the war. He will weep over the ruin as the Kaiser wept for Louvain for Rheims and for much else, but he means to keep up his campaign of arson to the very last moment. More than all this, the very best incentive to the German industry in destruction at the present hour is the ever insistent declaration in many quarters that there must be no reprisal at the end of the war; no punishment which will hurt German feelings and therefore lessen the chance for an enduring league of nations to function. From the very outset of the struggle the German has capitalized the humanity and the civilized instincts of his foes. He is making full use of these sentiments now.

'The simple truth is that the German thinks that he can lay waste northern France and get away with it unscathed, even rewarded in his own pocket, because he relies upon the idealism of his foes and particularly of President Wilson, to protect him from all the consequences.'

WHERE TODDY IS TODDY.

There was never such a time when Toddy was King as today. The taking of a little whiskey in connection with the influenza, and the positive

use of whisky when pneumonia has developed, causes off the prejudice against old alcohol for the moment, not because there is any less antipathy toward liquor as a beverage, but because its medicinal value is today separated from its abuse.

Simply because liquor is valuable in the treatment of these afflictions is not a reason against temperance, but it is a hard argument against absolute prohibition. The argument will not be answered easily by the fanatics.

The man who takes the position that good liquor should be prohibited absolutely, and that strychnine and morphine should be sold under regulation, is drawing a distinction that is as unreasonable as that the liquor traffic should not have regulation whatever.

Old people and people who have certain illnesses in which whisky is one of the best recognized allies, should not have this privilege prohibited by any such rule as had been written into the new constitution.

There was a provision drawn in that document against the bringing in, the sale, the distribution, or the manufacture of intoxicants in any form "as a beverage." The provision was regarded as a solid one and sufficient to provide against the abuses of the traffic. The convention voted for that provision, but it was later taken up and rescinded, and one placed in the constitution as a substitute which, it was said, met the demands of a few political mongers who wanted to be leaders of some sort.

The one physician in the constitutional convention raised his voice against the provision that prohibited alcohol being used as a medicine, for scientific purposes, or for sacrament. He was a prohibitionist not a politician, and asserted the financial support he had given prohibition, which is more than the politicians give it. They usually make the prohibition issue an asset. But the voice of the physician was drowned by the voice of the demagogue, and the stricter provision was inserted.

Today in Arkansas, physicians are treating influenza and the pneumonia that often follows, with whiskey. They are getting it for that treatment law or no law. Isn't it better to be reasonable in all things, and to strengthen the temperance cause by legislation that is sane, rather than weaken it by legislation that is so drastic it does not receive respect when the issue of life is at stake?

SORRY THEY LEFT.

When the influenza first began to scatter over the country, there were quite a number of the then visitors to this resort, who picked up their belongings and scurried to their homes. Letters written since their arrival home almost unanimously explain how much better off they were here than they are at home, where the disease is more general. Almost unanimously they are sorry they left Hot Springs.

Out of this influenza thing Hot Springs is getting some very valuable advertising. It is merely a recognition of the fact that regardless of what the general prevailing epidemic may be, any person is better off in Hot Springs than almost anywhere else because Hot Springs has an extraordinary large quota of very excellent physicians and those physicians know what to do and how to do it.

Now that Mr. Brisbane has secured a Milwaukee paper he will evidently be surrounded by his own.

The government probe into why Newberry beat the administration's candidate, Mr. Ford, will not change the fact that Newberry won.

Germany and Austria may be in accord as to retirement, as reported, but perhaps they differ on other questions.

And that Bankhead party will start on its work of pathfinding next Tuesday. May they find the Hot Springs path most favorable.

And the court scene will shift to the metropolis of Montgomery next week.

The young woman propagandist who wrote intimating letters to mothers that their sons were killed in action, should not get less than life imprisonment for attending to government functions.

The Huns are everywhere in flight and the only reason they are not flying is because they haven't wings.

The flu is being handled well in Hot Springs, and the advertising we are getting from the situation is the kind a health resort should have.

Almost two million Americans laded overseas is another reason why the peace proposal on any terms will likely be consummated.

Yesterday was Liberty Day, but then every day is liberty day the way things are moving now.

The 372 soldiers who perished with the sinking of the vessel in collision also are patriots of the same order as those who went down at Chateau Thierry.

Incidentally it appears that the care-less Sundays are about at an end and that autumn east of the Mississippi river is going to come into her own with admirers.

Sneeze in your handkerchief if you must sneeze, but don't sneeze.

PROPOSED INITIATIVE PETITION.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 13.

Amending Section 1 of Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, 1874, and providing that incorporated towns of one thousand or more population, as shown by the next preceding Federal census, or by census taken for that purpose by the municipal authorities of said town, and cities of the first and second class may issue, by and with the consent of the qualified electors of said municipality voting on the question at an election held for that purpose, bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, and providing the means and manner of payment of said bonds

FOR AMENDMENT NO. 13. AGAINST AMENDMENT NO. 13.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Arkansas:

That Section 1 of Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas be amended to read as follows:

Article 16, Section 1. Neither the State, nor any city, county, town or other municipality in this State shall ever lend its credit for any purpose whatever; nor shall any county, city, town or municipality ever issue any interest-bearing evidence of indebtedness, except such bonds as may be authorized by law to provide for any secure the payment of the indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1874; and the State shall never issue any interest-bearing treasury warrants or scrip.

Provided, that incorporated towns of 1,000 or more population, as shown by the next preceding federal census or by census taken for that purpose by the municipal authorities of said towns and cities of the first and second class, may issue, by and with the consent of a majority of the qualified electors of said municipality voting on the question at an election held for that purpose, bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness in sums and for the purposes approved by such majority at such election, as follows, to-wit:

For the funding or refunding of any existing indebtedness incurred prior to the adoption of this amendment; for the acquisition of rights of way for and construction of public highways, streets, alleys and boulevards within the corporate limits of such municipality; for the purchase, development and improvement of parks, located either within or without the corporate limits of such municipality; for the construction of sewers; for the purchase or construction of, city or town halls, auditoriums, prisons, libraries, hospitals, viaducts, bridges, or buildings for housing fire fighting apparatus; and for the purpose of acquiring, purchasing, extending, improving, enlarging, building or constructing of water works, or light and heat plants. As additional security in providing water works or light and heat plants for cities and towns, a mortgage or other lien may be given by such municipalities on such water works or light and heat plants and the income thereof, and the franchise and other property connected therewith.

No bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness issued under the authority of this amendment shall bear a greater rate of interest than six per cent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and bonds issued by cities of the first class shall not be sold on a basis of more than five per cent; that is to say, the cost to the municipality for interest and discount on each issue of bonds shall not exceed 5 per cent per annum, and bonds issued by cities of the second class and incorporated towns shall not be sold on a basis of more than six per cent, and no bonds issued under the authority of this amendment shall ever be sold, except at public sale after twenty days' advertisement in some newspaper having a bond file circulation in the municipality issuing said bonds.

In order to provide for the payment of the bonds and other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness issued under the provisions of this amendment, and interest thereon, a special tax, not to exceed five mills on the dollar, in addition to the rate now permitted, may be levied by municipalities on the taxable property therein; and any municipality issuing any bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness shall, before or at the time of doing so, levy a direct tax payable annually not exceeding the amount limited as above, sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness as the same matures, and also sufficient to pay and discharge the principal of all such bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness at their respective maturities; provided, that the above limitation of the rate of taxation shall not apply to bonds issued by any municipality for the purpose of acquiring, purchasing, extending, improving, enlarging, building or constructing water works and light and heat plants, but the levy of the special tax of five mills authorized by this amendment having been exhausted or the balance unavailing being insufficient to pay interest on and retire the proposed bonds, said municipality, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of such water works and light and heat plant bonds, may, so far as required, levy and collect a special tax, in addition to the rate allowed by this amendment, of not to exceed five mills on the dollar; provided also, that, as a further and additional limitation upon both the issuance of bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness and the levy of a special tax to pay

interest thereon and retire the same at their respective maturities, no municipality shall have the power to make an issue of bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, if said proposed issue itself, or together with all previous issues of bonds and other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness then outstanding by such municipality, shall aggregate as to a city of the first class more in amount than five per cent (5%), and as to incorporated towns and cities of the second class more in amount than seven per cent (7%) of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the municipality proposing to issue the same according to the last general assessment next preceding said proposed issue of bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness.

Said bonds and other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness shall be serial, maturing annually after three years from date of issue, and shall be paid off as they mature, and no bonds for the acquisition of rights of way for and the construction of public highways, streets, alleys or boulevards issued under the authority of this amendment shall be issued for a longer period than fifteen years, and no other bonds shall be issued for a longer period than thirty-five years. No municipality shall ever grant financial aid toward the construction of railroads or other private enterprises operated by any person, firm or corporation, and no money raised under the provisions of this amendment by taxation or by sale of bonds for a specific purpose shall ever be used for a longer period than thirty-five years.

No municipality shall ever grant financial aid toward the construction of railroads or other private enterprises operated by any person, firm or corporation, and no money raised under the terms of this amendment by taxation or by sale of bonds for a specific purpose shall ever be used for any other or different purpose.

For each separate issue of bonds, as proposed by any municipality, under the terms of this amendment, there shall be chosen three citizens as taxpayers' commissioners. These commissioners shall not be otherwise connected with the administration of the affairs of said municipality, and shall be chosen by the City Council or other governing body at the time of the passage of the ordinance calling an election for the purpose of voting upon said particular issue of bonds. The advertisement of such election shall state the names of the proposed commissioners for the information of the public.

The taxpayers' commissioners' duties shall be to act in conjunction with the Mayor or any Board or Committee, now or hereafter provided by law, the same as if provision had originally been made for such Commissioners, and said taxpayers' commissioner, together with said Mayor or Board or Committee, shall jointly exercise supervision over the sale of any bonds which may be voted by the people at such election, and shall jointly see to it that funds thus provided are properly and economically expended for the purpose specified in the issue of bonds as voted by the people, and to that end shall jointly make all contracts for the expenditure of the proceeds of the sale of each issue of bonds.

Said election shall be held at such time as the city or town council may designate by ordinance, which ordinance shall specifically state the purpose for which the bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness are to be issued, and if for more than one purpose, provision shall be made in said ordinance for balloting on each separate purpose; which ordinance shall also state the sum total of the issue, the dates of maturity thereof, and shall fix the date of the election so that it shall not occur earlier than sixty (60) days after the passage of said ordinance. Said election shall be held and conducted, and the vote thereon canvassed, and the result thereof declared, under the law and in the manner now or hereafter provided for municipal elections, so far as the same may be applicable, except as herein otherwise provided. Notice of said election shall be given by the Mayor by advertisements weekly for at least four times, in some newspaper published in said municipality, and having a bona fide circulation therein; the last publication to be not less than ten (10) days prior to the date of said election.

Qualified electors of said municipality only shall have a right to vote at said elections. The result of said election shall be proclaimed and published by the Mayor, and the result as proclaimed shall be conclusive unless attacked in the courts within thirty (30) days after the date of such proclamation.

This amendment shall not repeal or affect any law relating to the organization of improvement districts. This amendment shall be in force upon its adoption, and shall not require legislative action to put it into force and effect.

All the provisions of this amendment shall be treated as mandatory, and all provisions of the Constitution or amendments thereto in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Each elector may vote for or against the above amendment. Witness my official signature this 24th day of July, 1918.

(Seal) TOM J. TERRAL, Secretary of State.

WANTED—ROUTE BOYS AT THE SENTINEL RECORD, APPLY AT ONCE.

WORK IN SHADOW OF DEATH

Lives of Those Engaged in Manufacture of Explosives Are of Necessity in Constant Danger.

Explosives are, almost or quite without exception, composed of substances which are endothermic in character; that is, heat energy is absorbed when they are formed, and this heat is liberated when they decompose. Heat, moreover, accelerates all chemical changes. Hence, writes Henry P. Talbot in Atlantic Monthly, if any (even a very small) part of an explosive mass begins to break down from any cause the heat liberated promotes the rapidity of the change, and this, in turn, is communicated to neighboring portions, until the entire mass may be involved and destroyed.

So far as it is humanly possible to do so, all exciting causes must be foreseen and forestalled, and the lack of stability during storage has necessitated the discarding of many materials otherwise of great promise.

As an instance of extreme instability the behavior of a substance known as nitrogen iodide may be cited. This compound explodes with great violence if touched with a feather—a literal instance of being "ticked to death"—and often it is exploded by the mere friction of the air when moved from one spot to another. Such sensitiveness as this obviously places a substance outside the bounds of practical usefulness; but all explosives are, in the very nature of the case, unstable, and their preservation involves the study of factors which differ from this case in degree rather than in kind.

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