

A Hint to Mothers of Growing Children

A Mild Laxative at Regular Intervals Will Prevent Constipation



ROLAND LEE TURNER

A vital point upon which all schools of medicine seem to agree is that normal regularity of the bowels is an essential to good health. The importance of this is impressed particularly on mothers of growing children. A very valuable remedy that should be kept in every home for use as occasion arises is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a compound of simple laxative herbs that has been prescribed by Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., for more than twenty-five years, and which can now be obtained in any well-stocked drug store for fifty cents a bottle. In a recent letter to Dr. Caldwell, Mrs. H. C. Turner, 844 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I bought a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for my baby, Roland Lee Turner, and find it works just like you said it would. It is fine for the stomach and bowels." A bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin should be in every home. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 454 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

LETTERS UNCALLED FOR

Following is the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Anderson, S. C., for the week ending June 14, 1916. Persons calling for these will please say that they were advertised. One cent due on all advertised matter. B—W. T. Brown, W. J. Royter, Pearl Barnett, J. H. Bailey, Emma Blalock, Mrs. Annie M. Beck. C—Mrs. J. F. Campbell, W. R. Chestman, Will Cox. D—Mrs. Viola Deans, Mrs. Lidia Dial, Gertrude Drayer, Mrs. E. L. Demond. E—Rev. A. G. East, G. Master G. T. Carmon, J. E. Gilbert, R. F. Garner, Uncle Garish.

H—William Holland, Mrs. Bell Hayes, Lula Hett. J—Mrs. Mary Jefferson, Miss Lula Mae Jackson. F—W. M. Keys. M—Mrs. W. F. Morrison, Mrs. T. E. McDonald, Mrs. Hattie Mansey, E. D. McAllister, F. C. McCoy, Mrs. F. T. Mindler. W—Mrs. Anner Norris. P—Miss Lenora Ferris. S—Mrs. Sue Smith, Miss Stacy Skelton, Mrs. Nora Smith, I. B. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sanders, Miss Mamie Spencer, A. C. Stevens. W—Mrs. Florence Williams, Mrs. Georgia White, J. W. White, Mrs. Martha Watt, Mattie Will, Vera William.

Vanilla, Tutti Frutti and Peach Ice Cream. We have the best Tooth Brushes in town for 25c each. Owl Drug Co.

QUERIES AND REPLIES CONVENTIONS

Republican Gathering to Be More Interesting Because of the Large Number of Presidential Possibilities.

WHO will be the Democratic nominee for president this year? Answer.—Woodrow Wilson. Whom will the Republicans nominate to oppose Mr. Wilson? That is one question that cannot be answered by any person in the world, and no one will know until the final ballot has been cast. Who are the men who have been most prominently mentioned? Answer.—Theodore Roosevelt, Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, former Senator Ellihu Root of New York, Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, vice president during Roosevelt's last term; Samuel W. McCall, governor of Massachusetts; Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, Henry D. Estabrook of New York and several others.

When and where does the convention meet? Answer.—The Republican national convention meets in the Coliseum in Chicago on June 7. Both the Republican and Progressive conventions were held in this building in 1912. How many delegates will be in attendance this year and how many votes will be necessary to nominate? Answer.—There will be 985 delegates to the convention, and a majority vote is necessary to nominate. In 1912 there were 1,078 delegates. In what states did the Republicans reduce the representation? Answer.—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Four years ago the Progressive party, consisting of men who revolted from the regular Republican ranks, nominated Theodore Roosevelt, and there were three leading candidates. Will the same state of affairs exist this year? Answer.—It may and it may not. This depends entirely on whether the Republicans nominate a man acceptable to the Progressives. Will the Progressives hold a convention this year? Answer.—Yes; the party leaders selected Chicago, and the date is the same as that of the Republican convention. Thus the two bodies will be in session at the same time. It is not impossible, however, that they will nominate the same men for president and vice president as the Republicans.

Democrats in St. Louis. When and where does the Democratic convention meet this year? Answer.—The Democrats gather in St. Louis on June 14, one week later than the convening of the other conventions. Sessions will be held in the new Convention hall, which is said to be the finest in the United States. How many delegates will be there, and how many votes will be necessary to award the nomination? Answer.—There will be 1,088 delegates to the convention, and a two-thirds vote is necessary to award the nomination. Were there any changes in the number of delegates and representation of states from the 1912 convention? Answer.—There were no changes. The conventions will nominate candidates for president. What else will they do? Answer.—Candidates for vice president must, of course, be named. The parties' platforms must be adopted. What are party platforms? Answer.—The platforms are brief statements outlining the principles and beliefs of the parties. The platforms will state clearly and concisely the parties' views on such subjects as the tariff, preparedness, foreign policies, Philippine independence, the banking laws and other questions. These enable the people to express in their vote their views on the leading problems that face the nation.

How Delegates Are Chosen. How are the delegates to these conventions chosen? Answer.—Twenty-two states choose their delegates by the direct primary method, by the direct vote of the people. The remaining twenty-eight states continue to use the old convention method—that is, each section holds its own little convention and names delegates to state conventions. These in turn name the delegates to the national conventions. The number of delegates allotted to each state is governed by the population. How many delegates were chosen last year by the direct primary method? Answer.—Last year, 674, or a little more than 60 per cent, Republicans, 612, or more than 90 per cent.

Republican Candidates. Can you give a list of the conventions that have been held by what is now the Democratic party since the first and also the candidates nominated for the presidency? Answer.—1823—Democratic-Republican, Baltimore, Andrew Jackson. 1824—Democratic, Baltimore, Martin Van Buren. 1826—Democratic, Baltimore, Martin Van Buren. 1828—Democratic, Baltimore, James K. Polk. 1830—Democratic, Baltimore, Lewis Cass. 1832—Democratic, Baltimore, Franklin Pierce. 1834—Democratic, Cincinnati, O., James Buchanan. 1840—Independent Democratic, Baltimore, Stephen A. Douglas; Democratic, Charleston, S. C., John C. Breckinridge. 1844—Democratic, Chicago, George E. McClain. 1848—Democratic, New York, Horatio Seymour. 1852—Democratic, Baltimore, Horace Greeley. (There were four other candidates styled Democrats.) 1856—Democratic, St. Louis, Samuel S. Pugh. 1860—Democratic, Cincinnati, Winfield Scott Hancock. 1864—Democratic, Chicago, Grover Cleveland. 1868—Democratic, Chicago, Grover Cleveland. 1872—Democratic, Chicago, Grover Cleveland. 1876—Democratic, Chicago, William Jennings Bryan. 1880—Democratic, Kansas City, William Jennings Bryan. 1884—Democratic, St. Louis, Alton B. Parker. 1888—Democratic, Kansas City, William Jennings Bryan. 1892—Democratic, Baltimore, V. Lewis Wilson.

Democratic Candidates. Can you give a list of the conventions that have been held by what is now the Republican party? Answer.—1856—Philadelphia, John C. Fremont. 1858—Chicago, Abraham Lincoln. 1860—Baltimore, Abraham Lincoln. 1864—Chicago, Ulysses S. Grant. 1868—Philadelphia, Ulysses S. Grant. 1872—Cincinnati, R. B. Hayes. 1876—Chicago, James A. Garfield. 1880—Chicago, James A. Garfield. 1884—Chicago, James A. Garfield. 1888—Chicago, Benjamin Harrison. 1892—Mississippi, Benjamin Harrison. 1896—St. Louis, William McKinley. 1900—Philadelphia, William McKinley. 1904—Chicago, Theodore Roosevelt. 1908—Chicago, William H. Taft. 1912—Chicago, William H. Taft.

However, in 1912 the Progressive element of the Republican party, popularly known as "bull moose," and officially styled Progressives, headed by Theodore Roosevelt, revolted from the Republicans and nominated Roosevelt, thus making three leading candidates that year. In the national conventions established by the Progressives, headed by Theodore Roosevelt, revolted from the Republicans and nominated Roosevelt, thus making three leading candidates that year. In the national conventions established by the Progressives, headed by Theodore Roosevelt, revolted from the Republicans and nominated Roosevelt, thus making three leading candidates that year.

ABOUT THE 1916 OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Democrats Practically Sure to Renominate Wilson on First Ballot and, Having Adopted Platform, Adjourn.

Ohio, Maryland, California, Pennsylvania, Oregon, New Jersey, South Dakota, West Virginia, Vermont and Minnesota. Who selects the cities in which the conventions are to be held and fixes the dates? Answer.—The national committees attend to this. These committees consist of one man from each state. They select also the temporary officers of the conventions and appoint smaller committees to look after details.

When and where was the first convention to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice presidency held? Answer.—The first was held on Sept. 23, 1830, in Philadelphia by a party that has long since passed into oblivion. This was the anti-Masonic party. However, no nominations were made at the Philadelphia meeting, as it was largely a gathering to effect an organization. The nominations were made eighteen months later at a convention in Baltimore.

The First Convention. When and where was the first convention of one of the larger parties held? Answer.—The first was the Democratic-Republican convention held in Baltimore on May 21, 1832. What is now known as the Democratic party was known in those days as the Democratic-Republican party. Can you give a brief history of that convention? Answer.—Prior to 1832 the nominations were made by what was known as the "caucus method." When the party spirit became strong the nominating was done by congressional and legislative caucuses, and the caucus remained "king" of the situation until it was overthrown by the convention idea. Andrew Jackson had a notion that the "king" was somewhat of a scoundrel and that there were often "niggers in the woodpile" at the caucuses. To overcome this the party of which he was leader evolved the convention plan, and 625 delegates gathered in Baltimore and, of course, renominated Jackson. No platform was adopted, as a word from "Old Hickory" was all that was needed. Thus the convention system started and has reigned for eighty-four years, but its end may be in sight with the growth of the direct primary system.

Number of Ballots. How many ballots are necessary to choose a candidate? Answer.—This depends entirely on conditions. This year there probably will be only one roll call at the Democratic convention and one ballot for President Wilson. At Chicago there probably will be a large number, as there is such a variety of candidates and possibilities. In 1852 the Democrats agreed on Franklin Pierce only after forty-nine ballots had been taken. The Whigs in that year went four better than their opponents in selecting General Scott. Wilson was nominated in Baltimore in 1912 only after forty-six ballots. William H. Taft was nominated that year by the Republicans on the first ballot. There were at that convention, however, 844 delegates who withheld their votes. How are the expenses incurred by a convention met? Answer.—The national committees award conventions to centrally located cities which offer financial inducements. There is always keen rivalry among cities, many of which make high bids. Baltimore and Chicago each contributed \$100,000 in 1912. A national convention is a great advertisement and a good business stimulant for a city.

Are tickets to a convention issued? Answer.—Yes. The delegates and alternates are given one ticket each. The press is liberally supplied. The remainder are sold, the price usually being about \$50 for all the sessions.

What Does a mule spell? Lieutenant F. B. Kenny, in charge of the Chicago recruiting station, has written and had printed these rhymes: A mule is a mule—see you fit to attend? It is for right and our republic over all. It is for military and sea and land. It is for you—if you know your part.

Buy Mrs. Cooper's This is a mule in two years, in which time he will be a mule of the George Cooper of Michigan, Ind.

semblance an outgrowth of party politics and controlled by party usage and rules. Can you give the resolution that is the basic principle of the convention? Answer.—This resolution was put before the 1832 convention by Andrew Jackson: Resolved, That each state be entitled, in the nomination to be made of a candidate for the vice presidency, to a number of votes equal to the number to which they will be entitled in the electoral college under the new apportionment, in voting for president and vice president, and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice.

Instructed Delegates. How do the delegates to the various conventions know for whom to cast their votes? Answer.—Delegates are often instructed by the state conventions which elect them. In the case of direct primary elections the candidate for delegate announces his favorite, and thus the people can express their views directly. The instructed delegates always, or are supposed to, vote as they have been instructed until they see that it is impossible to secure a majority or two-thirds vote, as the case may be. Then the delegates vote as they see fit, and ballot after ballot is taken until the necessary number of votes is secured to award the nomination. However, many states send uninstructed delegates to the conventions, and these lend their support to the man who in their opinion stands the best chance of defeating the nominee of the opposition party.

Opens With Prayer. Of what do the opening exercises consist? Answer.—There is an opening prayer, one day by a priest, another by a minister, various denominations receiving recognition. Can you give the exact modus operandi of the national convention? Answer.—A temporary chairman is nominated and makes an address. Following this is the appointment of secretaries, clerks and other necessary officials, together with the adoption of rules which are to govern the business. Then the committees—among them those on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization—are appointed and adjournment is taken to wait on their reports.

What happens at the next sitting? Answer.—This usually names the permanent chairman, who speaks. Then the report of the resolutions committee, which contains the platform or the principles of the party, is read and ordinarily sustained. Then the real business follows.

What is the real business? Answer.—The nomination of a candidate. The roll call by state is begun and when Ohio, for instance, is sung out from the desk a prominent delegate from Ohio arises, steps to the rostrum and with oratorical flourish proposes the Ohio candidate. The roll call is thus completed, and when all candidates, varying in number, have been appropriately placed before the convention balloting begins.

How are the ballots cast? Answer.—Each state delegation selects one member as chairman. The roll is called by states, and the chairman announces the votes of every delegate from his state. If each delegation votes as a unit the chairman merely says that all his state's votes are for this or that man. If the delegates are divided he gives the number for each candidate. Do the delegates from each state sit together? Answer.—State delegations gather in certain sections of the building, under banners. Once in their places and with the temporary officers presiding the convention opens.

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CLOTHING FOR MEN

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West Side Square

JULY, AUGUST and the First Half of September are Very Trying Months on the Cotton Crop

A crop that is well fertilized stands dry weather better than a crop that is not well fertilized. It is stronger and more vigorous than a poorly fertilized crop. A well fed horse stands hardships better than one that is not well fed. And as for shedding—cotton that is side dressed does not shed anything like cotton that is not side dressed. The reason cotton sheds is because it hasn't sufficient plant food to nourish it properly. You fertilize your cotton when you plant it. By the time your cotton begins to fruit a great deal of that fertilizer is gone and so just when the strain on your cotton plant is greatest. When it is squaring and blooming and bolling, laboring under the greatest strain during the life of the plant, the supply of plant food has already decreased at least half and is steadily weakening—the plant sheds—what else can it do?

You increase your mule's feed when you are working it hard. You don't depend on what you gave him three months before. You increase his feed. Now feed your cotton. Give it a supply of plant food to draw on during the period of greatest strain. You just make one cotton crop a year. Make a good one—make every lock of cotton you can. The way to do it is to side dress your cotton. It is thought that it will pay you \$3.00 for every dollar you pay out. Every "price acre" of cotton is side dressed and two and three times. Why? Because it makes more cotton. There you are.

Some years a pretty fair crop of cotton is shed—side dressing will prevent nearly all of this. We have the fertilizer and the very best that is made.

Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co.

The cotton crop is at least 15 days late this year. Side dressing will hurry the crop on and this may be very important if we should have an early frost.

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