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MAXWELL
is Due to Special Steels

Many who drive a Maxwell prefer it to a larger car. They like its nimbleness, its quickness in getting under way, its peculiar ability to thread its way through traffic, its rare driving ease. One can drive it farther in a day with less fatigue than many cars much larger. The reason is clear: its engine pulls no superfluous weight. Not a single unnecessary pound burdens it. Special steels in a Maxwell

eliminate the useless weight — steels made to Maxwell's own formulae, which equal pound for pound those in any car built. They have extra strength forged into them, and they provide lightness. This is one reason why Maxwell has won public favor the world over as indicated by nearly 400,000 now in use. How marked the tendency today is recorded by a production of 100,000 for 1920.

WHITENER & GREEN
Gadberry Street, Union, S. C.

BARRED FROM OLYMPIC GAMES

Antwerp, May 10.—Wislander, the all around Swedish athlete who was second to Thorpe in the 1912 Olympic games as individual champion has met with the same fate as Thorpe—disbarment from competition in the 1920 Olympiad, for his refusal to accept the prizes won by Thorpe but awarded to Wislander when Thorpe was declared a professional, according to Swedish athletes who attended the Olympic ice event here.

Wislander has steadily decline to accept the medals and statuettes on the ground that they were not his, but Thorpe's by right of victory and these awards still are in the hands of the 1912 committee at Stockholm.

For refusing to accept the committee's rulings, Wislander has been barred from Olympic competitions.

Antwerp, May 10.—Officials in charge of the Olympic games to be held in August, have so far found it impossible to arrange a straightaway at the stadium for the 200 meter race the nearest Olympic equivalent to the American 220 yard dash.

The maximum possible length of a straight track in the stadium is only slightly above a hundred yards and the 200 meter race probably will be run with one gradual elliptical curve in the courses.

Antwerp, May 10.—Athletes who wish to train for the Olympic Games at Antwerp would find training in a low altitude preferable. Antwerp is only a few feet, perhaps 6, above the sea level and the climate generally is about that of London—some fog and a bit of murkiness.

As to what effect this climate would have on athletes trained in a high altitude, none of the atmospheric experts in Belgium ventures a prediction. During August, at which time the games are to be held, the weather of Antwerp is usually warm

and perhaps as dry as any other time of the year. Records show that rain is comparatively rare during this month.

Antwerp, May 10.—If the American authorities consent, the American army rifle and pistol will be used by at least one European team the Belgians—in the marksmanship events of the Seventh Olympiad, to be held at Waterloo, near Brussels, July 24-31.

Belgian army experts, after studying the results of the army shooting contests held during the pas year in France, have decided that the American weapons are superior to all others and have requested the American embassy at Brussels to secure permission to use them.

Much interest is attached to the marksmanship events or this Olympiad because of the tests they are expected to give wartime sharpshooting experiences. Entries close June 25 and practically every European nation, as well as North and South American teams, will be represented.

CENSUS FIGURES REPORTED

Washington, May 24.—The population rank of the cities will show a large number of changes when the statistics of the 1920 census have been completed.

Several cities have moved up into the 100,000 class in which there were 50 municipalities in 1920. Some of the cities of that class, whose 1920 populations have been announced, have outgrown others in the same class while some having less than 100,000 ten years ago have taken rank well up among the country's 50 largest cities.

Akron, O., has shown the most growth among the larger cities. It has passed eight cities having 100,000 or more in 1910, whose 1920 populations have been announced. The rank of the various cities can-

not be determined until statistics for all have been announced. New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, first, second and third cities of the country, will continue to rank in that order but the rank of other cities is uncertain. From statistics announced some of the changes shown in rank are:

- Washington, D. C., passed Newark, N. J., Cincinnati and New Orleans.
- Newark, N. J., passed Cincinnati.
- Toledo, O., passed Louisville and St. Paul.
- Dayton, O., passed Paterson, N. J.
- Bridgeport, Conn., passed Paterson, Nashville and Spokane.
- Hartford, Conn., passed Paterson, Nashville, Albany, N. Y., and Spokane.
- Youngstown, O., passed Nashville, Albany, and Spokane and a number of cities of 80,000 or more in 1910.
- Springfield, Mass., passed Nashville, Albany and Spokane and a number of cities of 90,000 or more in 1910.
- Camden, N. J., passed Albany and Spokane.
- Nashville, Tenn., and Albany, N. Y., passed Spokane, Washington.

Many a wife takes all the joy out of payday when she phones her husband to stop at the grocery on his way back from the bank to buy a pound of sugar.—Detroit Journal.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has precedence of all others.

NOTICE

City taxes and licenses are now due and the City Treasurer is prepared and ready to issue receipts for same. Pay early and avoid the rush.

W. D. ARTHUR,
City Treasurer

**MILLIONAIRE'S
DREAM SMASHES**

Model Town of Biltmore, Erected by George W. Vanderbilt, Sold and Thus Vanishes Pictures of Rural Empire—Commerce Replaces Utopia.

The model town of Biltmore, N. C., built by the late George W. Vanderbilt in connection with his magnificent country estate near Asheville, has been sold to the Southern railway and two individual purchasers. So crumble the dreams of men, says the Kansas City Star.

How vast a scheme Vanderbilt conceived estate, no one will ever know. From 1892 until his death in 1914 he made it his life's work to block together 120,000 acres of mountain land, grub out the forests, plant trees, pipe water, build roads and level off a mountain peak for his palatial home. Biltmore house. The project cost him more than \$10,000,000.

Two years after his death his widow transferred to the government 50,000 acres of the estate for a nation forest reserve. Now the model town of Biltmore of rural empire begins to disintegrate. Did Vanderbilt dream a fool's paradise on these North Carolina hills? He is dead; the dream is dust and ashes.

On a rainy day 30 years ago, Vanderbilt's private car was on a sidetrack at Asheville waiting to take the young millionaire back to New York. After a short stay he had become disgusted with the wet weather, the skyline the hotel, with everything. He was to leave on the morrow. During the night the skies cleared and the next morning young Vanderbilt, rising early, watched a North Carolina sunrise.

Standing on the piazza of the Battery Park hotel he looked away to the north and saw the peak of the Roan mountain in Tennessee 60 miles away. Southward was the grim outline of Caesar's Head, a mountain in south Carolina 50 miles away. To the southwest, dim in that blue haze which gives to this mountain range its name was the Georgia line, 90 miles away. To the east, standing bare and bleak, and reflecting the sun's rays from its snow crowned summit was Mount Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Rocky mountains.

Remodeled Mountain.

George Vanderbilt looked again and watched the sun come up over the peaks of the Blue Ridge mountains until it seemed to set the whole dome of the sky on fire, coloring every cloud to a bright copper hue and kindling the heavens with long shafts of golden light. His bewildered eyes took in this brilliant scene, and when he had had his fill of it, he canceled the order for his private car and began to look around for a homesite.

He came first upon the estate of a wealthy Southerner and offered to buy it. The Southerner refused all offers. Then Vanderbilt searched the countryside until he found the site he wanted and began to negotiate for the land. Some he got for \$5 an acre; other tracts cost him much more, for when it was learned that a Vanderbilt was buying prices went sky high.

If the center of his holdings was a high mountain. The peak of this early pile was not intended to hold the kind of a building George wanted, so he set about correcting the error of nature. He sliced off the top and added the earth and rock of the removed portion to that which was left, making a broad plateau. On this plateau he built Biltmore house.

And what a "house" it was! To say that it cost more than \$2,000,000 and contained 90 rooms gives only a sketchy outline of it. It was—and is—the finest country mansion in all America, a paradise in the mountains, a "Chateau of the Skylarks." It stands upon an esplanade 700x300 feet, bound by retaining walls of solid masonry and crowned by a coping of finely dressed stone. The outside walls of the palace are 375x192 feet. In architecture it suggests some of the famous chateaux of the Lorie; yet it is no slavish copy. It has an individuality, a personality all its own. It is considered by many to be the crowning work of Richard M. Hunt, one of America's foremost architects.

Under Plate Glass.

Entering the main floor from the terrace, the visitor is struck by the beauty of the winter garden. This is an octagon space, 24x25 feet. Its plate glass roof supported by 12 large curved ribs. To the west is the salon, 40 feet in length. To the north of the garden and the corridors surrounding it is the banquet hall; beyond it the breakfast room, and still further north, the kitchen wing.

The banquet hall has a ceiling 75 feet high, and is lighted only from one end and from the ceiling, the remainder of the wall space being reserved for tapestry hangings. It is 72 feet long and 42 feet wide with one span and a dome ceiling. Three colossal fire places are at the western end, and an organ loft, with a balcony for musicians, at the eastern end.

Another feature of the main floor

is the living hall 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, running up to the top story. Under the main hall is a swimming pool of exactly the same dimensions. North of the living room is the tapestry gallery 75 feet long, where three large panels have been built into the wall to receive rare works of art. To the south of this is the library, 60 by 40 feet in dimension. This is trimmed in deep red Numidian marble and contains bookcases filled with literary treasures.

Emerging from the library, the visitor finds himself on the library terrace a plaza 35 feet wide which leads down to the south terrace, which is more than 300 feet long and contains a bowling green. The ports cochere, the gun room and the billiard room are to the east of the banquet hall.

On the upper floor, reached by the famous circular staircase, are a bewildering succession of sleeping rooms, exquisitely appointed. There are 20 bath rooms so arranged that every sleeping room has direct access to one.

See Only Extension.

Of the external appointments, the most interesting is the "rampe-douce." Through this remarkable structure of masonry runs a stream of limpid water, that finds its exit through the mouths of half a dozen gigantic black iron terrapins. Spouting thence, it rushes away in a little stream and over artificial cascades into an artificial lake.

On the posts of Biltmore house are marble figures of mythological creatures, half women and half lion, that were imported by George Vanderbilt from Rome for the decorative purpose they serve. To the average visitor that is one who has a permit to drive through the Biltmore estate, the rampe-douce and the lion ladies are the only objects that may be closely inspected. No stranger is permitted to come within 100 yards of the house itself.

Tennis courts, flowers beds aquatic gardens and an outdoor swimming pool complete and external ensemble.

One would suppose that this earthly paradise made a playground only for New York's millionaire "four hundred," but strange as it may seem, Mr. Vanderbilt's guests more often were literary or artistic folks than the merely rich. Edith Wharton Ford was often a visitor. Vanderbilt himself was a quiet, introspective character with a literary turn of mind.

It was to house the servants and overseers of his 120,000 acres estate that Mr. Vanderbilt originally planned and built the town of Biltmore. But it soon outgrew the original idea. Persons of considerable means seized the opportunity to rent the "model cottages which Vanderbilt constructed. Soon the colony grew to a town of two or three thousand persons. In many ways it was a remarkable little village. Vanderbilt himself was mayor, common council and law maker. He laid down two or three cardinal principles for conduct, as follows:

1. There shall be no dogs nor chickens in Biltmore.
2. No servant employed within the town shall sleep therein.

The first law is self explanatory; the second, Mr. Vanderbilt believed, would solve the difficulties of the servant problem by making it difficult for housewives to bid against each other for the services of the help. Both rules worked splendidly and Biltmore never knew what it was to have domestic strife.

No City Treasury.

They fined a drunken man \$6 once within the confines of Biltmore and had a hard time disposing of the money because there was no city treasurer. Vanderbilt always paid the bills. The town was quiet and clean, the soul of order and refinement.

It is this little town that the Southern railway and Messrs. Sinclair and Stephens have purchased from the Vanderbilt estate. Biltmore house still remains in the family a tribute to the lavish genius of one of America's most picturesque millionaires.

**NO MORE
NAPPY
HAIR**



LETTER FROM F. J. PARHAM

Asheville, N. C., May 23.

Dear Mr. Rice: I am on my way to Paris, Kentucky and to the state of Illinois in the interest of the hog business, and am still advertising Union, Union county and Sardis farm.

The second person I met after getting on the train at Union was Honorable William Jennings Bryan, on his way from his Florida home to Asheville, where he will spend a few days, then he goes to the Presbyterian assembly and on to the Republican convention to get all the dope that will help guide the old Democratic convention in the framing of their platform.

After talking with Mr. Bryan for nearly an hour, I thought possibly I had better excuse myself and go to the smoker. However, I had not been there long before he came in and invited me with some insistence, to take lunch with him on the diner, which of course I did.

He asked about Union and its people, and of course I gave him a brilliant outline of what we were doing and he is thoroughly aware that Union and Union county people are up and doing and as the saying goes, "What I am talking about." He knows that Union county has a national reputation for producing the best red hogs in America and that they are raised on Sardis Farm, and this fall we are going to reach out for an international reputation by sending one to South America.

His views on national politics, as I gathered them, are briefly these: Hiram Johnson, Republican, cannot be nominated on account of his so-called progressive views. He is too fast for the party.

Wood cannot be nominated on account of his being a hardened military man.

Herbert Hoover cannot be nominated because the Republican party will not stand for his ideas.

They must find a compromise dry candidate and in Bryan's opinion Sproul (please correct if I have misspelled his name) governor of Pennsylvania, is the nominee as he fills the compromise bill.

Democrats—Palmer cannot be nominated on account of his failing to use the laws he had at his command and if not adequate, he failed to pass the buck to congress asking for laws that would suppress the middle man and profiteer.

McAdoo is in the President's family and the people would resent a family affair.

Wilson will not ask for a third term.

Edwards is too wet to ever get the nomination.

Cox, of Ohio, is lined up with the moneyed interests and has for his staunch and open supporter the Wall Street candidate of 1916.

Mr. Bryan cannot accept the nomination unless the Republicans nominate an out and out whiskey advocate, and Mr. Bryan cannot believe they will make this mistake.

The man is not in sight yet and when he does come into sight he has a hard job before him.

Mr. Bryan is on the resolution committee of the convention and his idea of the platform is to write into it endorsement of prohibition and enforcement, immediate ratification of treaty with reservation as agreed to, immediate and strenuous drive on profiteering, prohibiting federal reserve banks for restricting credits by raising interest rates, "which is the Wall Street banking method" and detrimental to legitimate business and hard on the consumer. He says this platform will suit the South and West, and with a strong man nominated the Democratic party will stand a fighting chance. He was not talking for publication and told me a great many more things that I will tell you upon my return.

If you care to do so you may use any part of this letter for publication within your discretion as to what part should be published.

My train is now ready to leave and I must close.

Regards to all my friends.
Very truly yours,
F. J. Parham.



**THE UNION HARWARE
COMPANY,
Sporting Goods,
UNION, S. C.**