

LIBY HOLMAN'S SON IN LINE FOR GREAT TOBACCO FORTUNE

Smith Reynolds' Estate Estimated at \$23,000,000 on Basis of Increase in Value of Company's Stock. Former Wife Settled for a Million. Bulk of Fortune in Tobacco Stock Accumulated by Father.

Winston-Salem.—The infant son of Libby Holman Reynolds, one-time Broadway singer, is to be the storm center of a legal battle for a vast fortune of \$23,000,000, or more.

This huge sum—and not the \$7,000,000 to \$20,000,000 previously estimated—was revealed Saturday as a conservative figure for the estate of the late Zachary Smith Reynolds on the basis of careful calculation made available to the press.

Attorneys for the posthumous child, born recently at a Philadelphia hospital, will soon seek this fortune for the infant son of Reynolds, who, after a flaming romance with the husky-voiced show-girl, was shot to death last July at his estate, Reynolds. Charges of murder against his widow and Reynolds' life-long chum, Albert (Ab) Walker, have been not pressed by the State of North Carolina, and the road is open for the fight for the fortune.

Estimate Is Conservative

The estimate of \$23,000,000 is a conservative figure, and a later accounting probably will reveal the estate is worth at least several million dollars in excess of this sum, according to persons who figured the value of the inheritance on the face of stock in the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, left in trust for Smith, along with the other three Reynolds children, in 1918.

The statisticians figured the value of the estate only on basis of stock in the Reynolds Tobacco Company, adding dividends over a period of years.

Value of the stock bequeathed to Smith Reynolds by his father in 1918 was \$671,694. However, the amount left in trust was \$1,781,921.19, a difference of \$1,100,000. When his mother died in 1924, she bequeathed her son approximately \$1,906,557.94 or one-fifth of a net estate valued at \$9,532,789.71.

Stock Increases

Statisticians took the approximate amount of Reynolds stock, both common and B, and divided it into the approximate number of shares left to Smith Reynolds and found that this totaled 4,207 shares of B stock and 4,564 shares of common stock. This stock has increased to about 240,230 shares of B stock, which would be worth \$4,347,130 at the present market value. The common stock has grown to 152,130 shares and would be valued at \$9,127,800 at the present market value.

In addition to this, the late Mrs. R. J. Reynolds Sr., when she died in 1924, left to Smith a total of 5,654 shares of B stock, which has enhanced to 17,667 today and 6,081 shares of common stock, which has grown to 21,502 shares at the present time. The B stock at present values, would be worth \$547,667, and the common stock would have a valuation of \$1,290,120. Total value of all the stock therefore, is \$15,912,727.

Large Dividends

In addition to the present market valuation of the stock dividends over the last 14 years have been \$8,021,406.95, based on the estimate of the number of shares the estate of Smith Reynolds possesses. This brings the total to \$23,334,133.95, which statisticians familiar with the estate say is very conservative.

This sum represents the growth alone of the Reynolds Tobacco Company owned by the Smith Reynolds estate.

Just how the \$1,100,000 left by Smith's father has been invested is not known.

In addition to these figures, the Smith Reynolds estate set aside \$1,000,000 for the first wife of the young heir, Mrs. Anne Cannon Reynolds, and their daughter, Anne Cannon Reynolds II. During his lifetime, Smith Reynolds received \$50,000 annually as an allowance.

Nothing else was touched, or could be touched, until he reached the age of 28 years. The only heirs to this estate as it now stands are the infant son of Libby Holman Reynolds and the daughter of Anne Cannon Reynolds.

However, through a court action in 1931, Anne Cannon Reynolds and her daughter agreed to waive all rights in the estate in exchange for the trust fund of \$1,000,000. Whether this agreement will stand remains to be seen.

HONOR STUDENTS

The following names were omitted from the record of honor students for the first term at Blowing Rock school, carried in The Democrat last week:

Frist Grade—Honor Roll: Allen Klutz.

Second Grade—Perfect attendance Ray Critcher, Harry Robbins, R. W. Triplett, Jean Ingle. Honor roll: Helen Coffey, Grace Davis, Edith Pitts, Floy Shore, Lucy Mae Walters, Katherine White, Thelma White, O. D. Greene, Lewis Hodges, Howard Holshouser, Norman Icenhour, Carter Lentz, Harry Robbins, R. W. Triplett.

Dusting Indoor Track



Gene Venske, noted University of Pennsylvania miler, is burning up the indoor tracks, stepping the three-quarter mile in 3 min., 52 2/3 sec's., in the first mid-winter meet. He holds the indoor mile record.

MARRIED TWENTY-TWO YEARS, HAVE 15 CHILDREN

Martinsville, Va.—There's a new wrinkle in the age-old adage that the famous Virginia fairy stone or "lucky stone" will bring one good luck for within "hollowing" distance of the famed country embodying a small section in the mountain ruggedness of the Patrick-Henry county line, 15 miles west of here, blessings have been bestowed on a couple who became the proud parents of triplets, all girls, recently.

New arrivals at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Turner in the famed "fairy stone" country, several miles west of Center church, popular meeting place for followers of the Primitive Baptist faith, were the three daughters, Pauline Turner, weighing 5 pounds; Carleen, weighing 7 lbs. and little Aileen, tipping the scales at 5 pounds. This is the first instance in many years that the stork has presented triplets to a Henry County couple.

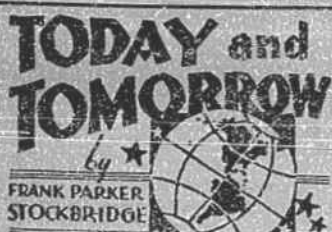
Mr. and Mrs. Turner are from old Henry County stock, their parents being among the first settlers, and all being reared in the same section of the county.

Before the arrival of the triplets, the couple were the parents of 12 children, five being boys and seven girls. The oldest is a son 20 years of age, the youngest a daughter of 11 months. The couple have been married 22 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner, now the parents of 15 children, live in a modest little home in the mountains. The father had followed the saw mill trade until several years ago, when he turned to farming as the means of furnishing a livelihood for his flock.

Client—What do you think of the idea of giving the money back to the bank and asking for a light sentence?

Lawyer—Batten! How would you be able to pay me then?



PROSPERITY . . . at Chaska, Minn. My friend, James F. Faber, city editor of the Valley Herald, published at Chaska, Minnesota, sends me a memorandum of the claim of that thriving little city to the title of "the most prosperous town in America."

With 2,000 inhabitants Chaska has a surplus of over \$38,000 in the city treasury. Taxes have been cut 30 per cent. The people of Chaska have almost \$2,500,000 in the two banks, and the town never had a bank failure. There are no natives on the poor list, and the city is providing a good living for nearly nine y business and professional men besides their employees. On top of that Chaska has had new businesses opening in each year of the depression, and has only five names on the delinquent tax list.

I know of no other town the size of Chaska that can make such a showing. Do you?

SAVINGS . . . in the banks

There is more money in the savings banks of the United States than ever before in our national history. In New York State alone savings bank deposits were more than five thousand million dollars on the first of January. This money is owned by more than five and one-half million depositors.

The people of the United States are certainly not "broke" when savings deposits increase like that. Folks are putting their money into safe places instead of spending it because they are not quite sure yet

what is going to happen in the future. Just as soon as conditions seem to be stabilized there will be plenty of funds available for investment in promising enterprises.

CREDIT . . . and an idea

Taking the country as a whole, the banks are full of money, but it is harder than ever for the average person to borrow money from the banks. The reason for this is very clear. Fewer people than ever before are in a position to give a banker reasonable assurance that they will be able to pay a loan when it is due.

It is not shortage of money that is keeping us poor; it is shortage of credit. The few who have good credit can borrow money cheaper than ever before.

I don't know how it would work, but it seems to me there is some merit in the suggestion that if the banks would lend everybody enough to pay their debts money would begin to circulate so fast that business would immediately pick up and everybody's credit would be as good as it ever was. That idea is certainly not any more foolish than a good many of the inflationary proposals that have been offered in Congress.

RABBITS . . . they multiply

Two adjoining Long Island towns voted a couple of years ago to permit no shooting and to suppress cats, in order to provide a bird refuge. But the townspeople forgot all about rabbits.

Now Centre Island and Mill Neck are so full of rabbits that it is almost impossible to drive over the roads without running over a few cottontails. Farmers and gardeners are wondering what they are going to do to protect their lettuce, spinach and other garden crops in the spring. They are trying to get the local game ordinances amended to permit them to shoot the rabbits.

What has happened in these Long Island towns is what happens when-

ever man interferes to upset the balance of nature.

COINS . . . some valuable

Rare old coins still bring high prices. A penny sold at an auction in New York the other day for sixty dollars. It was a copper cent dated 1739.

Among the other rare coins sold at "hard times" tokens issued from private mints between 1831 and 1841. One of them dated 1837, brought \$22.50.

Coins are not valuable merely because they are old; it is rarity that makes collectors bid for them. The silver dollar of 1804 is so rare that only four or five are known to be in existence, and anyone finding one of those coins can almost name his own price for it. Most of the silver dollars coined that year were sent to Europe for the payment of certain obligations and the ship was lost at sea.

Last year the United States Mint made more coins than in the previous two years; there were more than twenty million of them, worth \$68,000,000. One reason for the increased coinage was the large offerings of gold jewelry and ornaments, which the mint is obliged to purchase and give gold coins in exchange for.

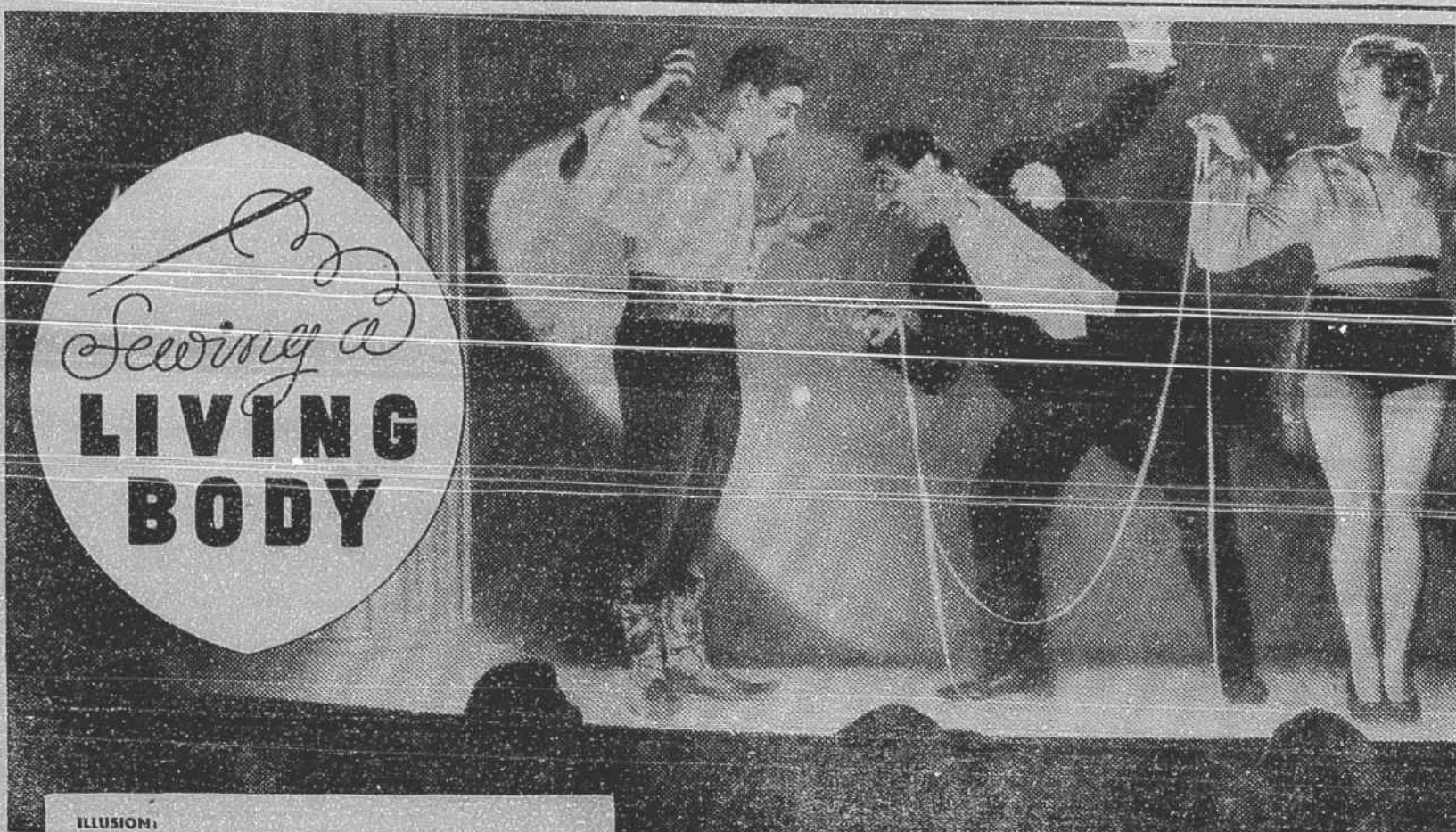
BOBBED HAIR WAS IN STYLE OVER 3,500 YEARS AGO

London—Bobbed hair is nothing new—in fact, it's a style about 3,500 years old. And the people who wore their hair bobbed in 1400 B. C. were "civilized but surly."

That's what Sir Flinders Petrie, Egyptologist of world note, reports to Sir Charles Garston from the cradle of civilization.

Making deep excavations around Gaza palace, which dates from 3,000 B. C., Sir Flinders Petrie found two small pottery figures with thick hair cut short and square.

Tanks were first used in warfare by the British.



Sewing a LIVING BODY

ILLUSION:

In this startling trick, the magician seemingly pushes a huge threaded needle through the body of an assistant, pulling the needle out the other side, followed by the thread.

EXPLANATION:

Under the clothes of the victim is a pipe, extending around one side of his body from front to back. The needle, which is flexible, is inserted in the front end of the pipe, is carried around the body and emerges from the pipe in back. This operation is performed so quickly that the audience does not notice that the needle and thread are momentarily shortened during the act.

Sources: "Magic Stage Illusions and Scientific Diversions" by Albert A. Hopkins... Munn & Co.



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It's fun to be fooled — ... it's more fun to KNOW

We like tricks... but we prefer to keep them out of business.

Here's one that's interesting... The illusion that by some obscure magic certain cigarettes are "COOLER" than others.

THE EXPLANATION: Coolness is determined by the speed of burning. Fresh cigarettes burn slowly. They're cool. Parched, dry cigarettes burn fast. They're hot.

Camels are carefully wrapped in moisture-proof cellophane... in the fa-

mous, air-tight Humidor Pack. Camels are cool because they're fresh.

A cigarette blended from choice non-irritating tobaccos also gives a cooler effect than one that is harsh and acrid. The finer the tobacco the less irritating it is, and therefore the "cooler."

It is a fact, well known by leaf tobacco experts, that Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand.

This is why Camels are cool and mild, non-irritating—full of flavor. This is why Camels have given more pleasure to more people than any other cigarette ever made. It's the tobacco that counts.

Keep the famous welded Humidor Pack on your Camels. It assures you a fresh, cool smoke.



CAMELS

NO TRICKS .. JUST COSTLIER TOBACCOS IN A MATCHLESS BLEND