

Full Leased Wire Service of
the United Press AssociationBUSTLING CITY
OWES LIFE TO
TOBACCO KINGReynolds' Advanced Ideas
Built Winston-Salem
From Small Town.

ONCE PEDDLED 'PLUG'

Father of Tragedy Victim
Amassed Fortune of
Hundreds of Millions.By United Press
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 14.—Richard J. Reynolds, father of Z. Smith Reynolds, whose death has focused attention on the Reynolds family, built from a plug of North Carolina tobacco one of the country's great fortunes.

The family originated in the Piedmont section of Virginia. Richard J. Reynolds' father—Smith's grandfather—used to "peddle plug tobacco" there, old residents of Winston-Salem relate.

There still are people in this region who remember when young Richard Reynolds came down out of Virginia, selling plug tobacco, and finally established himself in the little village of Salem, it was largely a religious colony in its early days and had not attained its distinguished hyphenated name to the market.

Reynolds established a little plant for the preparation of plug tobacco. Negroes did much of the work. It took only a few of them at first. But the business grew. Reynolds began cutting up the plug for pipe smoking. Year after year he expanded.

Introduces Tinned Tobacco

Then, in the early part of the present century, he had an idea.

The country was given a tinned tobacco. Its introduction is reputed to have marked the institution of modern advertising sales methods in the tobacco business.

The impetus given pipe smoking by the advertising of this tobacco had great returns for Reynolds. Soon his factory was expanding over much of Winston-Salem and the banks were beginning to bulge with Reynolds' money.

Then, about 1912, he is credited with having conceived the need for a cigarette of low price. A special cigarette resulted. To this he applied the same extensive advertising methods which had brought success to the tobacco.

He applied one more idea. The Reynolds factories were to concentrate on the one cigarette on a quantity production basis.

People here contend that here was the beginning of the present era of cigarette smoking and that the American Tobacco Company took Reynolds' idea and amplified it.

Cigarettes by Millions

Reynolds' cigarettes today are turned out by the millions. It is said here that, despite the depression, the income of the Reynolds Tobacco Company has increased at a rate of approximately \$2,000,000 a year since 1929.

All the Reynolds tobacco industries are concentrated in Winston-Salem. Almost in the business section one finds block after block of warehouses and factories with the Reynolds label and all busy. The aroma of good tobacco hangs over the city. It can be detected for miles when the wind is in the right direction.

It is estimated that today 16,000 people are dependent upon the pay rolls of the Reynolds industry in Winston-Salem, out of a population of some 75,000.

Reynolds is credited with a benevolent attitude toward his employees. Large numbers of pensioners draw their regular pay checks from the company. Negroes and whites are treated alike in that regard.

Intricate modern machinery has been developed.

Largest in Country

Today the village which was but a tiny place when Reynolds came here with his plug tobacco is said to be the largest tobacco center in the country.

While he was pioneering in tobacco, Reynolds also was establishing a dynasty on the outskirts of Winston-Salem. Clustered around Reynolds, the Reynolds home, are the homes of others of the relationship. The officials of the tobacco company reside here. They are a democratic lot.

Every one knows them. Will Reynolds, a brother of Richard, and well-known sportsmen, is "Mr. Will" to the townspersons. James Dunn, a brother of Mrs. Reynolds, is "Uncle Jim."

Reynolds died about 1918, leaving an estate of more than \$100,000,000. His will gave each of his children an income of \$50,000 a year, provided that for each dollar his sons earned, two dollars should be added, and placed the rest of the fortune, after numerous small bequests, in trust to be divided equally among the children as they attained the age of 28.

There were four children—Mrs. Charles Babcock and Mrs. Henry Walker Bagley of New York and Philadelphia; Richard J. Reynolds Jr., and Smith, the youngest.

ATTACK TRAM 'UNION'

Street Car Employes to Protest
"Representation" Plan.

Protests against the employee representation plan of Indianapolis Railways, Inc., will be voiced at a meeting of street car men tonight at 8 and at 2 Gridley morning at 312 East Washington street.

Speakers will be Adolph Fritz, Indiana State Federation of Labor secretary, and Frank P. Baker, criminal judge, and former attorney for the rail way union.

James Green, union employee, opened the battle against the plan which was submitted to the employees last week for their approval.

Modern Midas

SENATE FACES
SHOWDOWN ON
LIQUOR ISSUEGlass of Virginia Carries
Fight Over Prohibition
to Republicans.

MAY DELAY ADJOURNING

Organized Drys Gather to
Decide Which Candidate
Gets Their Votes.BY LEO R. SACK
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, July 14.—While prohibition leaders confer in Washington today on methods to throw the organized drys behind the presidential candidacy of Herbert Hoover and against Franklin D. Roosevelt, a fight for submission of a constitutional amendment to repeal the eighteenth amendment was being organized in the Senate.

It is still to be prospective adjournment of Congress Saturday will be delayed until the house can accept or reject the measure.

The prohibition board of strategy, which lost two fights at Chicago in its efforts to prevent both conventions from adopting any sort of an anti-prohibition plank, is meeting today and Friday to make the best of a bad situation.

Neither party platform appeals to the uncompromising prohibitionists, and they may avoid a decision as between candidates, Hoover's lack of declarations thus far are more satisfactory than Roosevelt's frank acceptance of the Democratic repeal platform.

But until Hoover discusses prohibition in his acceptance speech, the board of strategy will withhold decision.

Glass Demands Action

Meanwhile, Senator Carter Glass (Dem., Va.), one of the leaders in the successful fight to pigeonhole the Bingham 2.75 per cent beer bill, has introduced a repeal resolution to carry out the pledge of the Democratic and Republican platforms.

Prevented by Senator Norris (Rep., Neb.) from obtaining immediate consideration, glass announced he will call up his measure again.

Aside from repealing the eighteenth amendment, Glass' plan reserves to each state the regulation of the liquor traffic, except by sale through so-called "saloons," which are prohibited, and it prohibits transportation of liquors from wet to dry states.

Some of them, as devoutly in

favor of prohibition as ever, have urged that a national referendum on the question be held, so that it can be settled, one way or another, for good.

Confident that a majority of the citizens still are "sold" on prohibition, they are prepared to welcome a test vote.

They actually are basing their policy on the assumption that something is going to be done about prohibition and that the chief problem now is that of how and what.

At the same time, in some sections of the dry camp a change in strategy has become apparent.

Until very recently, no friend of prohibition would consent to any proposal that the amendment be submitted to any kind of vote.

Late, however, many dry leaders (though by no means all of them) have stated frankly their desire to have a new vote on the subject.

Advocates of this measure point

out that even if the amendment were repealed, the old, pre-1918 state prohibition laws would remain in force.

In states which never went dry, the old license laws would remain. States that had voted dry before the adoption of the eighteenth amendment still would be dry.

Furthermore, the Webb-Kenyon law would remain to prohibit shipment of liquor from dry states into wet ones.

Another school insists that the eighteenth amendment can not be repealed without a carefully thought out substitute measure to take its place.

This group suggests that a new

amendment to the Constitution

be submitted; one that would not

only repeal the eighteenth amendment, but that would also set up some new law to control the liquor traffic.

Representative Earl Crawford (Rep., Milton) charged opponents of the bill with attempting to "profit" and declared that living expenses of assembly members could be cut in accordance with lower pay.

"If we go home with a record of cutting salaries, from the Governor down, we'll be pleasing the people," declared Representative Sam Benz (Dem., English).

Representative Albert Walsman (Dem., Indianapolis) said he is drawing a bill providing for graduated reductions of all government salaries. His bill will provide cuts of 20 per cent for salaries of \$5,000 or more; 15 per cent for wages between \$3,500 and \$5,000; reduction of 10 per cent of pay from \$2,000 to \$3,500, and a 5 per cent cut for all employees receiving from \$1,400 to \$2,000.

Stamp urged a flat reduction of 20 per cent for all public employees.

DROP LEGION POST

New York Unit Disciplined
for Bonus Stand.

BY United Press

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Willard Straight post of the American Legion in New York City, which denounced the "Washington lobby" conducted by representatives of the legion to obtain bonus payments, has been suspended by the legion's New York state executive council, Hugh Gallaher, commander of the post, said.

Maurice Stember, adjutant of the state organization, had threatened suspension at the time of the Willard Straight protest. The suspension was ordered in June, it was said.

Others have elaborate schemes for federal ownership or control of the liquor traffic through government stores, dispensaries and what-not.

Some have drawn up copies of Ontario's famous liquor law; others would have the federal law more like Quebec's.

The turning of the tide against prohibition in 1932 is illustrated in the above picture, showing delegates at the recent Republican national convention as they demanded a repeal plank. This move failed, but a resubmission plan was inserted in the G. O. P. platform. The Democrats followed a week later with a straight-out repeal plank in their platform. Also shown here are Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut (above), leader of the senate wets, and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho (below), leader of the senate drys in the forthcoming battle.

"Just let them try to take any prisoner out of the jail," Sumner warned.

"They can say what they please about the law. I'm taking the men off county jobs."

Vorhies charged Sumner with declaring:

"I will not save the county any more money by furnishing jail labor."

"I don't understand why should take that attitude. The law is with us. We can use prisoners if we want to," Commissioner Thomas Ellis said.

Items in Sumner's budget request calling for increases were an appropriation of \$28,000 to restore the county road patrol and a few salary increases for employees. He also seeks to put the radio system in operation next year at a cost of \$6,000.

Statute Is Cited

Councilmen struck these items from his 1931 budget.

Commissioners cited the Indiana statute on use of prison labor as follows:

All able-bodied prisoners sentenced to any county jail, workhouse or other place of confinement for punishment, or non-payment of fine or costs . . . may be put at hard labor upon the workhouse or upon other thoroughfares or public grounds in other town or city, town or county where convicted, or upon any other public work, under such rules and regulations as the board of commissioners or custodian of such prison shall obey all such rules and regulations.

EDUCATION COSTS CUT
IS PROPOSED IN BILL

Repeal of Teachers' Minimum Wage

Law Is Scrapped.

Drastic reduction in state educational cost was being considered today in the Indiana house educational committee, following hearing

Wednesday on a measure proposing

repeal of the teachers' minimum wage law, requiring payment of at least \$800 a year.

A score of teachers and superintendents, including George C. Cole,

state superintendent of public in-

stitutions, appeared at the hearing to defend the measure.

Representative John M. Cantley (Dem., Logansport) and Hardin S. Linke (Dem., Columbus) declared teachers' compensation must be reduced. They suggested the minimum wage be cut from \$100 to \$75 a month.

The committee withheld judg-

ment on the bill.

AUTO ASSOCIATION IS
AGAINST POLICE CUT

Asserts State Force Abolition Will

Not relieve Motorist.

Fight to defeat the house bill of

Representative Earl Crawford (Rep.,

Milton), providing for abolition of

the state police department, one of

the legislature's economy measures,

was launched today by the Hoosier State Automobile Association.

"The motorist pays the entire ex-

pense of the department, and if it

is abolished it would not relieve the motorist's tax one dollar," a state-

ment of the association declares.

BEER SEIZED IN RAID

16 Gallons Found Brewing at

English Avenue Address.

Seizure of ninety-four quarts of

beer in bottles and sixteen gallons

brewing was reported by police who

Wednesday night raided the home of

Guren Bailey, 2627 English Avenue.

Bailey was arrested on a blind

tiger charge.

John Starkey, 3733 East Thirteenth

street, was arrested on charges of

blind tiger and possessing gaming

device when police said they found

a pint of alcohol and a 5-cent slot

machine.

YEGGS' BOOTY IS \$50

Break Into Color Company Office,

Work Combination on Safe.

Office of the Stickney Color Com-

pany, 2245 Valley avenue, was looted

Wednesday night, the combination

worked on the office safe, and \$50

taken, A. W. Moody, superintendent,

reported today to police.

Russell Barry, 2058 North Key

stone, reported to police that his

home had been entered and a bill

fold containing \$35 taken.

"Nerts," said the strikers, and

walked out again.

A NOTHER day went by and

the situation became desper-

ate. Saloons reported beer sup-

plies vanishing. The recalcitrant

drivers were called to a second

meeting. But this time the syn-

dicates had a more potent argu-

ment ready.

A massive Italian, nicknamed "Mus-

solini," was present. "Mus-

solini" is an adjuster for the beer

corporation. In his hand he held