

SOLON DRAWS BILL TO COMPEL RADIO TO PAY MORE TAX

By THOMAS L. STOKES

United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—(AP)—Senator Dill, Dem., Washington, has introduced a bill in the senate to impose upon radio broadcasters a license fee which would make federal regulation about 50 per cent self-supporting.

The fees as set forth in the bill would be:

Construction permits for new stations, frequency or time allocated to existing stations, or change of frequency, \$50.

Construction permits for geophysical, motion picture, broadcast pickup, airport, aeronautical and special experimental stations, \$15.

Construction permits for educational stations, \$5.

Modification of construction permits, for new stations, change of location, frequency, power or time of operation for existing stations, \$10.

Amateur station licenses, \$1. Commercial station licenses and renewals, \$15; station licenses and renewals other than commercial, \$5.

Assignment of commercial stations, \$50. Assignment of licenses for stations other than commercial, \$15.

All modification of licenses, \$10.

Annual license fees covering aircraft stations, \$10; ship stations, \$25; point-to-point telegraph and telephone, coastal, harbor and mobile press stations, \$50; experimental relay and visual, marine relay, agricultural point-to-point telegraph, aeronautical and aeronautical point-to-point, marine fire, municipal and state police, and special emergency stations, \$30.

Annual Fees

Annual license fees for stations other than commercial, \$15.

Annual license fees covering broadcasting stations operating on unlimited time:

1.—100 watts or less, two or more stations licensed to operate simultaneously, during the night time on the same frequency, \$120.

2.—250 watts or less, \$240.

3.—500 watts or less, \$360.

4.—1,000 watts or less, two or more stations separated by less than 2,000 miles, \$1,200.

5.—5,000 watts or more, two or more stations separated by more than 2,000 miles, \$2,400.

6.—Between 5,000 and 25,000 watts, only one station licensed to operate during night time on any frequency, \$3,600.

7.—Between 25,000 and 50,000 watts, \$4,800.

8.—50,000 watts or more, \$5,000.

10.—For each 25,000 watts or fraction thereof, additional to 50,000 watts, \$1,000.

Daytime Broadcasts

Annual licenses for stations which are licensed to operate during daytime hours only:

1.—1,000 watts or less, fee to be one-third the fee for stations of the same power licensed to operate unlimited time.

2.—2,500 watts or less, \$450.

3.—More than 2,500 watts, \$900.

Annual licenses for stations licensed to operate hours less than unlimited time or using different power during daytime hours than during night time hours:

Fee to be in proportion to night time and daytime hours and power authorized, based on fees for unlimited-time station, and daytime station of the same power.

Educational Out

1.—Educational station fee to be one-half the rate as provided above.

2.—Fee for all licenses covering special stations used for entertainment purposes other than broadcasting for which quota units are assigned, such as television and relay broadcasting, \$20.

3.—Annual license fee for all licenses covering special stations not specifically mentioned in the above classification, the same to be determined by the commission, \$30.

Miscellaneous fees would be required as follows:

Commercial operator's license examination, \$1; amateur operator's license examination, \$1; amateur operator's annual license fee, \$1; commercial operator, \$2. Inspection fee for ship's radio equipment, \$5 for station license; \$2.50 for sailing.

Annual inspection fee for commercial stations, \$15; stations other than commercial, \$5. Requested inspection for ships voluntarily equipped, \$10.

Petition of intervenor, \$5. Defaults entered after notice for hearing has been issued, \$5.

of heat that comes from burning.

The stored-up energy of 15,000,000 volts was bound in this atom by the job of holding together its nucleus.

The nucleus comprised seven units. The single 800,000-volt particle struck this nucleus and entered therein, resulting in a family of eight units instead of seven.

But this new family does not last long, for an eight-unit nucleus in this particular sort of atom is what scientists call "unstable"—it cannot hold together. Hence it flies apart with a 15,000,000-volt explosion.

Proton Used As Match

The atom in this experiment was bismuth, a light-weight, silver-gray metal. The "match," the 800,000-volt particle, was a proton, a heavy, positive charge of electricity. The 15,000,000-volt ray was two alpha particles, each one made of four of the atomic nucleus units.

"These rays," says Dr. Henry A. Becquerel, director of the American Institute of Physics, "proved to be the same old familiar alpha particles. But the result was tremendously new. Nobody had before obtained a disintegration by protons. And nobody had observed alpha particles as a product."

"It was found that the alpha par-

Movie Industry Finds Relief From Depression In Bringing New Personalities To Screen

By ROBBIN COONS

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 31.—(AP)—An array of brand-new personalities made the big splash that means stardom with their dives into the movie pool during 1933, and several others not so new to the fans chose this year to top preliminary attempts with equally spectacular plunges.

The year brought to the screen for the first time the feminine find of the year, Katharine Hepburn, in "A Bill of Divorcement," the picture that made her the talk of film circles overnight.

It brought sensations with Lee Tracy in "Blessed Event" and Paul Muni in "Scarface"—two successes that were the more spectacular because both Tracy and Muni previously had been tried by Hollywood and found wanting.

It sent the little known Ann Dvorak from a movie chorus to a role in "Scarface" that meant stardom in a rapid succession of films, terminated, however, by her marriage to Leslie Fenton and desertion of Hollywood for the European studios.

It took three stage stars from the footlights and made them screen-famous in their first appearances—Charles Laughton, Mae West and Herbert Marshall—and added Johnny Weissmuller, whose previous plaudits had all been won with swimming, from civilian ranks to exploit his physique in "Tarzan" and make him an instant success.

The year brought, too, long-awaited

titles came out in pairs, that each pair had the energy of motion equal to 15 million volts—surprising facts, but ones that carry a suggestion of the most fundamental significance for the world.

The next step is a new form of chemistry. Scientists call it the "chemistry of the stars," because it deals with atoms in a form never found in nature on earth, but believed to exist universally in the stars. It is the chemistry of atoms stripped bare to their nuclei and of nuclei broken into their ultimate particles.

Already some of this stripping and pulverizing is possible in laboratory test tubes.

Knowledge To Be Put To Use

A more practical application of this new knowledge will be sponsored by physical chemistry, which proposes to reverse the usual procedure of synthesis. Heretofore chemists have started with materials in bulk, guessing what the atoms looked like and how they would act. The physical chemists, now knowing the appearance and much of the action of atoms, propose to start their chemistry at the heart of matter.

For three years scientists have been asserting that one cause of depression is a mechanical world which has outrun man's social and economic ideas. A few scientists have suggested a moratorium on invention.

But a rapidly increasing number is proposing the application of science—that is, fact-finding—directly to the depression problems.

In the closing month of 1933 leading American scientific engineers gathered in New York city. Not only did they say that the need for more machines, rather than less, but that during the depression science has produced new inventions which can be used toward ending the nation's financial difficulties.

Gray's Feed And Seed Store Active During Past Year

Gray's feed store at 60 North Park street, has had an active year, according to A. R. Gray, proprietor, and indications point to some betterment in 1934.

The store has been in operation for the past 14 years, Mr. Gray having operated it while he was still in the grocery business on Seventh avenue east.

The firm handles seeds and feeds besides the agricultural lime and chicken grit from the Black Butte mines south of Cottage Grove.

Mr. Gray employs three persons in his store at the present time.

opportunities to a former boxer and dancer, George Raft, and to a talented character actress from the stage, Alison Skipworth. Raft, after several years of bits and parts in Hollywood, came through in "Scarface" and Miss Skipworth, after a few fairly good parts on the screen, reached stellar billing with "Madame Racketeer."

Jean Harlow, who made a sensational debut in "Hell's Angels," found 1933 her year of opportunity, achieving name-above-the-title status with "The Red-Headed Woman," and Warren William clinched his stellar hold with "The Mouthpiece" and "The Dark Horse."

Aside from such stars as Leslie Howard, Fredric March, Helen Hayes, James Cagney, Jimmy Durante, Joan Blondell, and others who only added new laurels to those gained last year, there were several outstanding "discoveries" belonging exclusively to 1933.

They include George Brent, Cary Grant, Allie MacMahon, Tom Brown, Dorothy Wilson, Lyle Talbot, and Preston Foster.

Several potential screen favorites await judgment on important features not yet generally released. Ethel Barrymore's talkie debut in "Rasputin" is awaited along with those of Ruby Keeler in "Forty-Second Street," Diana Wynyard in "Rasputin" and "Cavalcade," and Boots Mallory in "Walking Down Broadway."

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FILTRATION PLANT FEATURE OF YEAR FOR WATER BOARD

Drawing to the close of a year which marked the start and completion of the \$188,000 filtration plant for the city, a rigid program of debt retirement and rate reduction, the Eugene water board officials were ready to close the books on the depression year of 1933 and were looking forward to better things in 1934.

The filtration plant, started in January and put into service late in August of this year, featured the construction activities of the water board this year. The plant, putting into effect the latest development in filtration processes, brings to the city the cold McKenzie river water in absolutely pure condition.

The plant was named the Carl A. McClain Filtration plant, in honor of Carl A. McClain, late superintendent of the Eugene utilities, under whom the plant was started. Upon the sudden death of Mr. McClain this summer, J. W. McArthur, formerly water board engineer, was installed as superintendent of the four-million dollar Eugene utilities.

In the financial field, officials of the water board feel that something has been accomplished during the past year. In spite of the fact that, based on figures for the first ten months of 1933 compared to the same period in 1931, the water consumption dropped 42,543,000 gallons and the electric consumption dropped \$92,000 kilowatt hours, the board was able to retire \$100,000 in bonded indebtedness last month. In addition, \$70,000 was put into the sinking fund of the electric department and \$22,232 into the sinking fund of the water department.

The decrease in water consumption, amounting to 4.3 per cent, brought about a drop in income of \$10,944.02 from the same period in 1931. This represents a drop of 8.3 per cent.

The difference in percentage is due to reductions in rates. The electric decrease is 4.1 per cent with a decrease in income of \$30,000 or 8.8 per cent. The difference is again due to reduced rates.

"During the past year, though we have been forced to suffer increased business costs due to the necessity of collecting the government tax on electricity and on checks, thus increasing our clerical costs, we have had a very successful year financially," Mr. McArthur declared.

In addition to the filtration plant, the water board built a new 11,000 volt loop between Fairmount and the business district, at a cost of \$7,000, greatly improving the service to that district. Improvements to the steam plant made during the past year totaled \$2,000 and \$3,500 was spent moving the electric sub station from

the old filtration plant to the steam plant.

At Leaburg, a new operator's house was built at the dam and a gasoline stand-by unit for lifting the gates was installed. Operators' houses were painted and improved.

While the necessity for economy precludes any extensive expenditures during the coming year, the board plans several minor activities besides general maintenance work. A new timber spillway will be built at the Waltherville plant next summer and a new rack installed in the forebay.

The intake of the canal will be repaired and a new boom put in. A new bridge will be built across the canal near the intake.

At the Leaburg plant, the large roller gates of the dam will be painted. Plans are being made to install an electric auxiliary hoist at the steam plant to keep steam pressure

up, affording a great saving in oil fuel.

Five blocks of new light poles will be installed on Railroad boulevard for street lights. Repairs and a general inspection of the McKenzie pipe line is planned.

Improvements to the city water system include repairs to the reservoirs and replacement of old antiquated pipe lines.

Cannery Shows Steady Growth

Only three of the canneries operating in Oregon today have run continuously for 20 years or more under the same management. During the period there have been more than 60 canneries.

One of these three to show such

stability and steady growth is the Eugene Fruit Growers' association which today has about 2000 members and which is recognized as one of Lane county's leading industries.

There is no business more uncertain than the cannery business, said J. O. Holt, manager of the Fruit Growers. Business in the future will go to those plants which are thoroughly equipped and which can put out the quality produce at cheapest prices. The day of the little plant has gone, Mr. Holt added.

To keep business sound, to continue to serve the community, and to operate as economically as possible is the three-fold problem before the cannery today.

The Fruit Growers' association has each year kept up its plant to make it a thoroughly modernized one and has listed in its statement for fixed assets

in buildings, machinery, equipment and real estate, nearly a third million dollars.

Handling a cash turnover of 600,000 in business the past year, plant looks forward to as much business for the coming year. While expansion is planned as yet for coming year, a program is outlined to keep what is at the plant in a sound condition.

GAMBLING CUT CRIME

RENO, Nev., Dec. 31.—(AP)—Crime has decreased under open gambling. Reno, according to Chief of Police M. Kirkley. The value of property stolen last November, he said, was \$8,364.50, as compared with \$12,000 in November, 1930, which was the last time Nevada had open gambling.

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