



**LAST LEG OF A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY—**Ready to ride in LaCrosse, Wis., are Mr. and Mrs. John Hielscher of Seattle, Wash., who have been traveling in their 1929 Ford for more than two months. They are en route to St. Paul, Minn., to celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary. Driving daily since March 26, they have managed to visit California and Texas since leaving Seattle.

## June Graduate Can Pick Job If He's Exempt from Draft

**Those Who Are Eligible For Military Service Find the Outlook For Employment Much More Grim**

NEW YORK — AP — Here's how the job pattern shapes up for college men and women graduating this June:

It's good—very good—if! The "if" stands for a man's status in the draft. If he's a veteran, 4F, or in an essential occupation, he can write his own ticket. It doesn't matter what kind of grade he made during his four years, or his standing in his class. Women, too, enjoying a favored status better than ever before.

That's the story from coast to coast.

An AP spot check of placement directors at the University of California on the West Coast; Texas, Southern Methodist, Emory and Johns Hopkins Universities in the South; Illinois, Bradley, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Wisconsin and Michigan Universities in the Midwest; Dartmouth College, Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, New York and Columbia in the East, all point up the same frantic search for employes that took place during World War II.

The picture for the June graduate with reserve officer status or subject to draft, is not so good. True, large employers are interviewing them. They're inviting men in the top ten percent of the class to join their organizations' training programs, even only for a two-month period.

In some cases they've promised to hold places for them when they are discharged. But even here, most of them hedge. They will hold the jobs provided business conditions warrant doing so.

"Such offers, we feel, are not bona fide," asserts Samuel L. Beach, director of placement at Columbia.

Those below the top ten percent stand very little chance of getting a job.

Small business organizations in general are not considering men who expect to be called to military duty, all placement officers agree.

All this is reflected in the attitudes of the graduates. As L. W. Zimmer, NYU's placement director puts it: "Their outlook is grim."

At Johns Hopkins it's a "let's go ahead and be interviewed and see what happens" attitude.

"Draft jitters on the part of many seniors are causing them to disregard thinking about the future," says Donald W. Cameron, Dartmouth's placement director.

At Emory, it's a "don't care" outlook. At Ohio State, it's a "king-size headache." At Texas, these subject to draft "are dejected and envy their fellow students who are getting job offers." At Notre Dame, the graduates in I-A feel they are "dead ducks' employment-wise.

On the other hand, Pennsylvania reports "the attitude has been to learn all that can be learned now about the companies, the characteristics of job opportunities, the techniques of interviewing and the strategy of job finding. Underlying it all is the feeling that time spent now will be time saved a few years hence when the real test comes."

"At Columbia," says Beach, "we've worked hard and have succeeded in convincing the men they should look for jobs now despite their draft status."

Bradley reports a "healthy attitude in general." At Harvard many graduates have adopted "long-range planning beyond their stint in uniform." The same attitude prevails at Illinois and Ohio State.

Graduates seeking employment in draft-deferred jobs, says Beach, "shouldn't count on this too much, even should they get such jobs. Draft boards are tough and despite promises of company officials, few will go to bat for junior employes. They're saving their 'ammunition' for the time when the going gets real tough and they'll

have to fight hard to retain key men."

Despite these conditions, the demand for the services of graduates is nearly double last year at Johns Hopkins, Ohio State, Dartmouth, and NYU. The largest number of company interviews in 20 years or more visited the Cornell and Columbia campuses.

Emory, Notre Dame, California, Pennsylvania, Bradley, Harvard, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Southern Methodist, and Texas, all report at least two jobs available for every graduate interested.

The greatest demand is for technically trained men and men with engineering skills. Dean William P. Kimball of the Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth explains this is due to the rapid increase in defense production and the fact that a slump in engineering school enrollment has caused a real shortage of college trained personnel.

All placement directors agree there just aren't enough engineers, chemists and physicists to go around.

In the non-technical fields, accounting, sales, especially in consumer goods, industrial management, personnel, architecture, agriculture, secretarial and teaching especially on the elementary school level, are all seeking employes.

Mobilization is opening many positions in Government, Cornell reports.

Banks can't get enough people reports Beach at Columbia. They are recruiting undergraduates on a part-time basis, splitting full-time jobs into part-time ones at high hourly rates of pay.

Salaries being offered would have been considered "fantastic" several years ago, placement officers say. They're up about \$20 to \$50 a month from last year.

Engineers graduating this June are starting anywhere from \$275 up to \$400 per month, with one exceptional case at Columbia, where an inexperienced engineer starts at \$440.

The average starting salary for the AB graduate ranges from a low of \$250 at most schools to a high of \$475 at Ohio State. Many are starting at \$275. The lowest salaries of all are found in teaching.

Those with Master's degrees in the technical fields are starting at \$300 per month and going as high as \$400. The average starting salary for MA's is about \$300 a month.

Men with Ph.D's in the technical fields, placement officers say, are in great demand. None starts at less than \$375 a month and salaries may range as high as \$550. In one exceptional case, reports Beach at Columbia, a 24-year-old engineering Phd accepted \$6,000 a year and already has been raised to \$7,200 before starting work.

Placement for Phd's as college teachers is slow.

As the employment market gets tighter still, placement officers say graduates will be able to write their own salary tickets.

The girls are doing very well, too. Companies which have done little or no campus recruiting for women since the war, are again visiting campuses. More women are being sought for training programs with department stores, insurance companies and banks. They are being sought for Government jobs and stand almost an equal chance with men in the technical fields.

There is a secretarial shortage and a great demand for women in elementary teaching, secretarial nursing, physical and occupational therapy.

Starting salaries for women are up, too. These vary from \$140 to \$350 a month, with most girls refusing to take less than \$240 to start.

Only accountancy seems to be holding out against women. Despite a great demand for accountants' reports Texas, "women accountants still have difficulty finding employment."

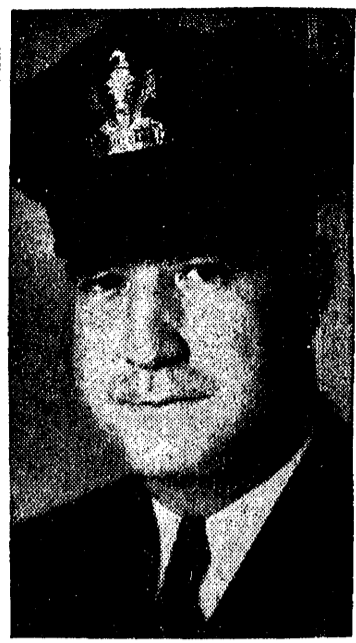
## Trenton Police Radio Service 15 Years Old; Over 35 Emergency Vehicles Now In Network

**Over 200,000 Alarms Transmitted Since Its Inception**

Police radio service in Trenton is 15 years old, Captain Louis F. Neese of the Police Bureau of Communications announced last night.

In that time, more than 200,000 police and fire alarms have been transmitted to the more than 35 emergency vehicles in the network. Trenton transmissions to city cars and those in Morrisville and the townships of Hamilton, Lawrence and Ewing. Falls Township is slated to be added to the network.

Trenton alone has 25 radio-equipped units such as police cruisers in the two districts; ambulances, patrols and detective cars. The red cars used by the fire chief and his deputies also are radio equipped. The dog wardens are dispatched by radio, too.



Capt. Louis F. Neese

Police Chief William A. Dooling issued a statement in observing the 15th anniversary of the service:

"Police radio service established in 1936 marked a great improvement in police service. Instant communication with the policemen and speedy contact with the public and crime scenes is provided.

"Its potential advantages are readily recognized and praised by citizens in all walks of life," the Chief concluded.

**Alarms Tripled**

The number of alarms of a police and fire nature has almost tripled since 1936. In the first year of police radio, there were

**Falls Township Soon Will Be Added To System**

7,885 police alarms and 387 fire alarms sent out on the air.

In 1950, the amount grew to 18,601 police messages and 975 fire alarms for radio cars to answer.

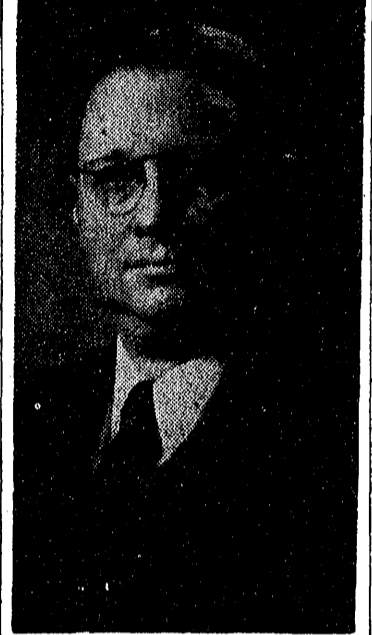
In the same 15-year period, the total alarms transmitted for Ewing Township was 26,144; for Hamilton, 43,712; for Lawrence Township, 17,439; for Morrisville Borough, 8,382 messages.

As a result of police action on radio messages, property worth more than a half-million dollars has been recovered, Neese said.

Men at the microphone in the police radio center of headquarters in Chancery Lane since the start of the service are Frank Kramer and Francis Parr, both veteran policemen turned dispatchers. Others who help cover a 24-hour day "on the air" with Station KEB276 are Dispatchers Walter Welsh, Fred Price, Vincent Karpovage and several substitutes.

Robert Leahey is the technician who maintains and provides emergency repair service for the Trenton vehicles and the transmitter at headquarters.

### Banquet Chairman



Edward VanNote

### Camera Club In Field Trip

Members of the Trenton Camera Club will participate in a field trip today at New Hope. Gathering at the New Hope railroad station at 10:30 a. m., the photographers will take pictures in black-and-white and color of the canal, historic spots of interest, and other features in the area.

Tomorrow at 7 p. m. the club will hold its seventh annual banquet at Glendale Tavern. A highlight of the evening will be a print competition among club members. The pictures will be judged by Edward C. Wilson, A.P.S.A., past president of the Pictorial Photographers of America. Wilson will be the featured speaker and also will display a collection of his own prints.

Edward VanNote is chairman of the banquet committee. Other members include Louis Lehman, George Golla, Edward Paslosky and John C. Sinclair, president-elect of the club. The incumbent president is George Denow.

### Mrs. Miles Heads Altar, Rosary Unit

Mrs. Bernard J. Miles is the new president of the Altar and Rosary Society of St. Mary's Cathedral. She succeeds Miss Katherine Stapleton, who becomes vice president.

Miss Alice Pilger is secretary and Mrs. Henry M. Tobin is treasurer.

The new officers were to be presented at the annual breakfast of the society this morning in the parish school cafeteria. The members first were to receive Holy Communion in a body at the 8 o'clock mass. The breakfast speaker was Mrs. Richard T. McCoskey of Philadelphia, Catholic Mother of the Year in 1948. Monsignor James J. Hogan, moderator of the society, was toastmaster.



**HONOR MAN—**Top man of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., is Midshipman William D. Shaughnessy of Waltham, Mass., above. Honor man among 722 midshipmen, Shaughnessy accomplished the rare feat of leading his class during entire four-year course.

## Palomar Eye Probes Infinity; Glimpses Story of Universe

NEW YORK — AP — The giant glass eye of Palomar, Calif., the 200-inch telescope, already has discovered a new star yardstick to measure distances once considered next door to infinite.

It is reaching out into this near-infinity to see what kind of universe we live in; our location therein; celestial events that were happening a billion years ago, and evolution in action. It is going to solve a mystery about universal energy, and find out whether energy was once different than now.

Already the telescope is turning up such unbelievable numbers of stars that it seems certain that somewhere the earth is duplicated, probably many times, with the same climate, same air, same everything, except perhaps life or human beings.

The giant eye will never see these probable earths, and astronomers will not sponsor the speculations, but philosophers are likely to wrestle with a growing conviction that there must be life elsewhere, not among the sun's planets but in many other areas of the universe.

The giant eye has an assistant, also the greatest telescope of its kind. This is the Schmidt, a glass eye four feet in diameter, built on the principle used for television screens. The Schmidt photographs a piece of sky as large as the Big Dipper. The 200-inch photographs a spot only one-tenth the size of the moon. The Schmidt sees a third as far as the giant, but its wide stretch tells the great eye where to look.

The first steps are told in a 9,500-word report to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, astronomer of Mt. Wilson, Calif. There the work of the 100-inch telescope, man's second-largest eye, in 25 years has laid out an amazing panorama.

As far as the 100-inch can see, in all directions, the heavens are filled with star families, each one a separate Milky Way. Our Milky Way contains billions of stars. So does each of the other star families. Within sight of the 100-inch there are 100 million of these dwellers in space.

If you want to estimate the number of individual stars, there are between one and three sextillion. They are the same kind of stars, all made apparently of the same chemical elements so well-known on earth. This is one reason why philosophers will speculate that there must be life like ours on planets of some of them.

Each of the hundred million Milky Ways is lonely, separated from the nearest star family by distances that stagger the imagination, so far that light often takes a million years to travel from one family to its closest neighbor. Each is restless, moving at 100 to 200 miles a second. There seems to be no rhyme or reason in these movements. All are random, and our Milky Way is no exception.

These star families occur singly, in pairs, in clusters and in clouds, much like men, some living apart, others in hamlets and cities. The outer limits of this celestial sphere, as measured from earth, are a half billion light-years away. But there is no boundary at those stunning distances. The 200-inch eye's first discovery was a look twice as far out, and there it saw more of these Milky Ways.

Do they think out? Are they the same stuff? To find out is part of the exploration. They may not think out; they almost certainly are the same stuff. If that proves true, then you can add eight times more star families to the 100 million already known. And add to the probability of more earths like ours.

Before the 100-inch all these star families outside the Milky Way were only faint patches of light. No one individual star could be seen, and therefore the families were called nebulae. The 100-inch disclosed giant stars, called cepheids, in the nearest nebula. These stars also

showed the earth's distance to this, our nearest neighbor. It is nearly a million light-years. This cepheid measuring rod reaches only a thousandth part of the distances that must be measured to discover what the universe is.

That measurement is the first job of the 200-inch. This giant eye sees cepheids four times more distant. It also sees, still farther away, huge, ball-shaped masses of thousands of stars, known as globular clusters. These are new measures of distance.

But that is just a start. The eye sees, 10 times farther away, the so-called exploding, or new stars, the novae. One of these may equal the brightness of 60,000 suns. These are more new measuring rods.

A strange fact of the star world is an upper limit to the brightness possible in a single star. That limit is about 60,000 suns. The 200-inch sees these dazzling stars, and they, too, are measuring rods.

This gives four different star methods of checking the distances out to 10 million light-years away. That is one-hundredth of the distance to what may be the edge of the universe.

One final step will go all the way. The nebulae themselves have an upper limit of brightness. One thousand of these bright nebulae will be measured for distance, and will have an accurate tape-line of light for any distance which a telescope can see.

They then can tell whether there is any center to creation, some area where star families are massed. There is no such center now in sight. They hope to pin-point earth's location in creation, and to find out the size. Even if telescopes do not see the outer rim, there will be clues for making estimates.

They will see what star families were like a billion and more years ago, because light now entering the 200-inch eye from the most distant nebular started that long ago. They can compare this light of so long ago with light which started more recently from nearby nebulae. They will have an unbroken sequence of differences in light from the time long before life existed on earth to the present day.

The comparison will assist in fixing the time when the heavens were created in their present form. There is growing scientific data that this beginning was not so far back that science will be unable to go all the way.

The star families are not static. They are changing slowly all the time. This is evolution at work, and there is hope that the 200-inch will open the records of more than a billion years of celestial evolution.

There is one outstanding fact about the light from all the nebulae. This light has lost some of its energy. It is vibrating at a slower rate than the light from the sun, and from your electric light bulb.

The loss may have numerous meanings, all of them exciting. If the nebulae are moving directly away from the earth, the light would show this loss in energy. That is the reason for the present theory that the universe is exploding.

If this reason proves true, then the nebulae which the 200-inch saw at a billion light-years away must be receding at 100,000 miles a second. That is more than half the speed of light.

This would mean that not so much farther out it will never be possible to see anything, because whatever may be out there will be going away faster than the speed of light. The light from those fast-moving things cannot reach us.

The 200-inch will certainly set this, because the 100-inch lacked only a few of the answers.

However, the explosion theory may be wrong. A billion years ago, light itself may have been different, having less energy than now.

## Scenes At Boy Scouts Annual Camporee At the 'Crossing'



### Serving in Berlin



Cpl. Jack C. Stewart

Stationed with the U. S. Army in Berlin, Germany, for the past three years, Corporal Stewart will celebrate his 26th birthday on June 7. He has one more year to serve in his present enlistment. He also served two years in the Army during World War II. His home is at 233 Tioga Street.

Despite inclement weather a record turnout of Trenton area Boy Scouts was on hand for the annual weekend Camporee of George Washington Council. The scouts started arriving at the Camporee site at Washington Crossing State Park late Friday. By mid-morning yesterday practically every troop in the council was represented. First aid, sporting and scouting contests drew a record number of contestants. Scout Executive Daniel Earle and his assistant, Henry Garrity, reported. Religious services for members of the Jewish faith were conducted Friday evening by the Jewish Community Service. The Rev. Bernard C. DeCoste, pastor of St. George's Church, Washington Crossing, will celebrate mass for Catholic scouts and the Rev. Fred B. Vreeland of Grace Baptist Church will conduct Protestant services at the Camporee site this morning. When rain started to fall yesterday morning, Garrity toured the site in a sound truck advising the boys to dig trenches around their tents to keep them dry. Numerous campfires dotted the site and the air was filled with cheers when the chow call was sounded attesting to the high quality of the food. The Camporee will close this afternoon with a retreat. Prizes and merit badges will be presented. Top photo shows scouts of Troop 35, St. Mary's Cathedral, lined up for chow yesterday. Boys of Troop 30, Slackwood Presbyterian Church, are erecting their prize-winning camp entrance in the lower photo.

### Services Guide Lauded by Tyson

A handy, new directory of community services, just off the press, was hailed yesterday by Charles R. Tyson, president of the United Fund, Commending Mrs. T. Irving Johnston, past president of the Trenton Council of Social Agencies, over whose name the 34-page booklet was issued, Tyson said:

"It is the handiest guide yet devised locally; a quick, easy-to-read reference for the selection of the proper agency when advice or assistance is needed in matters of health, welfare or recreation."

Called "What Direction," the directory is compact and bound in a durable blue jacket. Within its pages is to be found an alphabetical list of all public and private social agencies. For added convenience, there is a subject index which classes agencies according to their functions.

Copies may be obtained from the Trenton Council of Social Agencies, 1 West State Street. The cost is 50 cents.

## Hamilton High School Scholarship Winners



These young men and women, members of the graduating class at Hamilton High School, received scholarship awards at the seniors' annual Class Night exercises Thursday night. Seated, left to right, are Rita Stevenson, sister of Mrs. Mary Daly of 1762 Exton Avenue, who received a \$50 award from the Hamilton Township Lions Club; Patricia Stoy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stoy of 413 Vetterlein Avenue, recipient of a \$25 award from the Business and Professional Women's Club; Marcia Seffrin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Seffrin of 44 Colonial Avenue, who was awarded a \$150 scholarship given by the Hamilton Alumni Association; Marjorie Worth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Worth of 392 Massachusetts Avenue, winner of a \$200 scholarship given by the Trenton Times Newspapers; and Doris Henry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry of 805 Hutchinson Street, who received a \$200 scholarship from the Trenton City Council of Beta Sigma Phi. Standing are Theresa Dean, daughter of Mrs. Rose Dean of 700 Pacific Avenue, who was given a \$500 scholarship by Trenton Junior College; Anton Parriski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Parriski of Cypress Lane, winner of a \$150 Times Newspaper scholarship and a \$300 scholarship given by the Polish Arts Club of Trenton; Raymond Danberry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Danberry of 635 Lator Street, recipient of a \$500 scholarship given by the Trenton Technical School; Lee Mount, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mount of 38 Alentown Road, Yardville, winner of a \$150 scholarship given by the Hamilton Alumni Association; James Bachman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Bachman of 333 Hobart Avenue, who received a \$50 award of the Hamilton Lions Club; Joseph Casarella, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Casarella of 611 Atlantic Avenue, winner of a full four-year scholarship to Rider College; Anthony Gies, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Gies of 338 Atlantic Avenue, winner of a \$500 Trenton Junior College scholarship; and Ethel Rose Szabo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Szabo of Edinburg Road, who received a four-year Rider College scholarship, a \$200 scholarship given by the Trenton Chapter, National Secretaries Association, and a \$100 scholarship presented by the American-Hungarian Civic Association.