

Survey Points To Rosy Life Prospect If All Were Graduates Of College

By WADE JONES

The college graduate enjoys the unquestioned advantage of making more money than his unacademic fellows, but at the same time there is thrust upon him the less obvious distinction of having fewer children.

These are samples from a recent survey on the Old Grad by Time magazine, which likes to point out that 77 per cent of its readers are college-trained.

Other survey samplings: There are about 6,000,000 college graduates in the country today, and three out of five are men. About seven of every ten graduates come from the 21 states in the East or Midwest. And half come from cities or small towns. If a person was born in the South or lives on a farm, the chances are he won't ever get to college.

Graduates beget graduates. A total of 44 per cent come from families in which one or both parents got degrees.

Surprisingly, 71 per cent of the 6,000,000 total worked their way through college, either wholly or partly.

The college men surveyed had median earnings of \$4889 in 1947. (Median is that point at which half the incomes were above and half below. In the same year, the median income of all American men was \$2200.)

That a college degree pays off in getting the first job after graduation is shown by the fact that the college man makes more in the first year than the average man does at his peak in late thirties and early forties. The two medians are \$3537 and \$2845.

What's more, the thing snowballs. The older the Old Grads get, the wealthier they get. Graduates over 50 make about three times as much as the average man.

A college degree seems to have a domestically settling influence on a man. Of the college graduates, 96 per cent were still living with their wives at the time of the

survey. For the U. S. as a whole, the figure was 89 per cent.

The average Old Grad has two children, which is under the average for all American married men. This is attributed to the practice of birth control.

Of the lady Old Grads, 31 per cent are unmarried. This compares unfavorably, or perhaps it's favorably, with the 13 per cent unmarried among American women as a whole. In this connection, Dr. Paul Popenoe, the sociologist, believes there is a "widespread tendency of women to seek to marry above their own level, and of men to seek to marry below."

Ernest Havemann and Patricia Salter West have written a book based on the survey and titled, "They Went to College." The authors say the figures knock down the myth that colleges are hotbeds of radicalism. The average college man, say the authors, is quite conservative in his political opinions.

As partial proof they cite survey figures showing 64 per cent were generally opposed to the New Deal and its political program, as against 36 per cent who generally favored it.

All of which leaves us uncomfortably at a loss for a tidy conclusion to draw from the whole business. Probably the most to be hoped for, meantime, is that happy day when every man is a college man, capable of making his own survey on, say, Time.

Civil Service Pay Hikes In Oregon Recommended

SALEM (AP)—The State Civil Service Commission Thursday recommended pay increases averaging 4.7 per cent for Oregon state employees.

The proposed increases would cost the state \$1,800,000 annually, James M. Clinton, civil service director, said. The recommendation is based on a survey of comparable jobs in private industry and the increased cost of living. The survey was authorized by the State Emergency Board last January.

A public hearing on the proposal will be held April 28, Clinton said.

Until the 19th Century most people believed that migrating birds hibernated during winter months.



PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT of Toketee Falls as a power producing unit dates back to 1907 explorations by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Accompanying picture are reproductions made by Ben Serafin of snap shots owned by Walter Tolles and taken many years ago. The picture at left shows Toketee Falls as it appeared before construction work started. Upper right are Burley Wright, standing; Elmer Wright, on porch; Perry Wright, seated; and N. W. McMillen seated in foreground, who spent two years at the site in 1910 and 1911 measuring the water flow. Lower right picture shows Harry Wright on the bridge at Little Camas, above Toketee Falls in 1911.

Development Plans For Toketee Falls Dates Back To Explorations In 1907

By MRS. ARTHUR M. SELBY

In 1907, the Southern Pacific Railroad, recognizing the vast possibilities of the North Umpqua river, filed claim with the federal government for a power project at Toketee Falls. In 1910, the company employed N. W. McMillen and Perry Wright to live at Toketee Falls and take the daily stream measurements by instruments. Also, the government gave additional work to the two men, of keeping daily weather reports and records.

Wright and McMillen first built two cabins, one for themselves and the other for any visitors they might have. They also had to clear a right-of-way from the old trail along the North Umpqua into Toketee Falls. All food and supplies had to be brought in from Glendale by ten pack horses. The pack train was owned by Arthur Blakely and Syd Sloan, who made only three trips a year, the freight charge was 9 cents per pound.

Neighbor 20 Miles Distant Their nearest neighbor who lived

20 miles distant, was Bill Bradley, a horse trader dealing with the Indians. There is a monument to Bill Bradley at Dry Creek erected by the Forest Service honoring this pioneer of the North Umpqua. McMillen and Wright spent the winter days cooking beans, hunting deer for meat, and trapping wildcats and cougars for the skins.

After two years, the Southern Pacific Railroad decided to drop this project and the two young bachelors were glad to return to their families and friends.

In the year 1924, California Oregon Power Company decided to scout the possibilities of the North Umpqua river for power development. Paul B. McKee and John F. Partridge of Medford were selected for the job and by pack train from Rock Creek, they went to live at Toketee Falls.

Survey Undertaken In 1927, a reconnaissance survey from Steamboat Springs to the mouth of Lake Creek, was made under the direction of E. C. Koppen, Copco engineer. From information secured, Toketee Falls was selected as the power site.

In 1928, a detailed topographical survey of the Toketee Falls site was conducted. U. O. Vaughan, present assistant manager of the Roseburg office of California Oregon Power, lived at this location for a year as superintendent.

In 1929, Copco investigated the foundation conditions by diamond drilling. Then for many years, the project was inactive on account of economical conditions, bank closures and depression.

Construction Started In 1947 In 1945 and 1946, Copco again

installed crews at Toketee to obtain additional engineering data. Actual construction started in the year 1947. U. O. Vaughan then spent three and a half years at Toketee Falls in charge of operations.

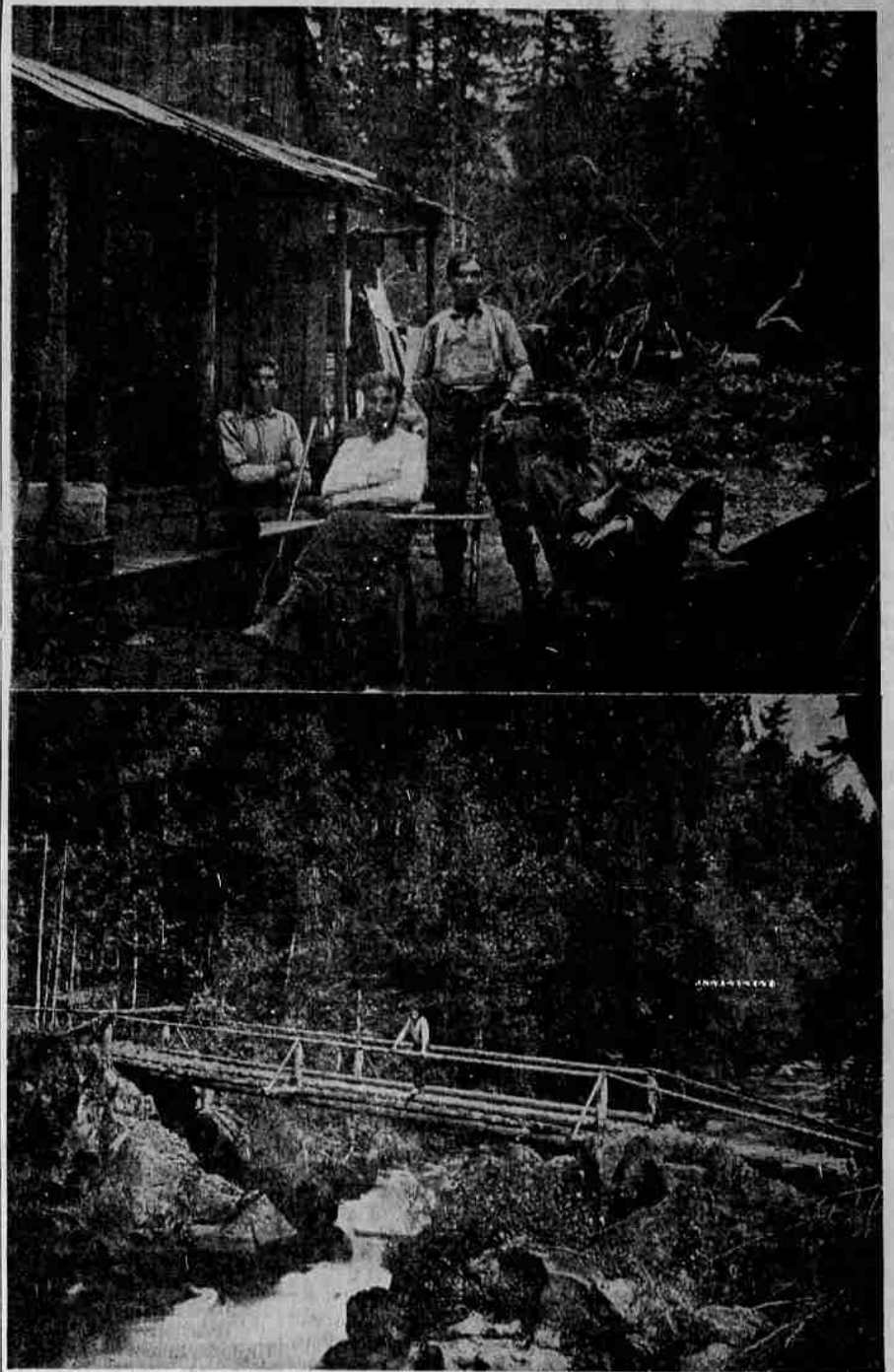
During the six year period from Dec. 31, 1945, through Dec. 31, 1951, the company has spent more than \$47,900,000 on the Toketee Falls construction program and expects to spend an estimated additional \$41,393,212 within the period Jan. 1, 1952 to Dec. 31, 1954. Toketee Falls is now an established community. Cabins constructed for families, bunk houses for single men, trailer court, and a school of their own, under supervision of Glide school district.

Parleys Pause As Reds Study Allies' Proposal

MUNSAN, Korea (AP)—Korean truce talks were in complete recess Tuesday for the first time in five months. The United Nations command waited for Communist reaction to a secret Allied proposal for an armistice.

It is up to the Communists to set the date of the next meeting. Presumably the Reds will make no move until a decision has been reached in Peiping and Pyongyang, and possibly in Moscow, on what to do about the plan the Allies delivered Monday.

The proposal was described officially only as "An over-all solution for the remaining unresolved issues standing in the way of a military armistice."



Heavy Rainfall Has Benefits As Well As Drawbacks In Various Localities

CHICAGO (AP)—They don't pay much attention to April showers in some places in the U.S. They're accustomed to rain.

Take, for instance, Valseltz, Ore., a company owned lumber town.

The source of weather news there used to report precipitation figures to newsmen. The stories customarily began: "In Valseltz, where they measure rainfall in feet instead of inches," this or that happened. It rained, probably.

In 1950, the count reached 168.11 inches—or, to use the storied yardstick, 14 feet.

The giving out of such statistics has been halted. The company said the hiring of loggers and mill hands was getting a bit too tough.

An Associated Press survey of a few of the nation's wettest spots naturally included Clearwater, Wash.

This is a logging community on the west side of the Olympic Peninsula. Weather Bureau records show the rainfall there averages 129.7 inches per year.

But neither drizzle nor downpour can stay the loggers. They simply put on their rainy day gear—metal hats and rubber or water-repellent

clothing. Most of them also wear woolen underwear.

"No matter how cold and wet you get, they comment rather paradoxically, "you're always warm and dry."

Benefits Included But moisture is good for pastures and growing trees and cranberries west of the Coast Range in the Pacific Northwest.

Azaleas and camellias also require lots of water, and that's what they get in the Mobile area of Alabama.

Mobile's rainfall, over a 30-year period, averaged 5.18 inches a month.

Men there keep one raincoat at

MANY DRIVERS LAX

SALEM (AP)—State police checked 18,841 automobiles during March and April, and found 161 had expired license plates, and 525 drivers didn't have valid drivers' licenses, State Police Supt. H.G. Malson said Tuesday.

the office and another one at home. Business houses in the low-lying wholesale district near the Mobile River have employees assigned to placing rain stoppers against cracks under street-level doors at closing time.

For the women, almost any dry day is wash day.

Rain, on the other hand, creates problems in normally arid sections. One of these is Brawley, Calif., where it has averaged only 2.73 inches per year.

Most of the roads there are unpaved. A rainstorm turns them into quagmires. Schools declare "mud holidays."

A man at the Chamber of Commerce wet his lips and said: "I doubt if there has been a raincoat sold in Brawley in 50 years."

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- Reg. 20c nylon leaders, choice 7c
- Reg. \$11.00 Shakespeare Wandereel \$8.95
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