

Graduating Class of Newberg High School 1917



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SYLVIA CORNELL



MILDRED EISERT
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PAULINE ROBERTSON
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RUTH MEYER
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EVA MOORE
RUTH NOTTAGE



LESTER JONES
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EARL BAIRD
GRACE WATKINS
CARL MILLER
INEZ ADAMS



M. OLIVE SHAW
FLOYD STEWART
INEZ WENTZ
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PANAMA ONCE UNDER WATER.

Then Nature Built a Bridge Between the Two Americas.

Geologists have long known that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans were once directly connected by water that extended across the present site of Panama and adjacent areas in Central America. The continents were thus separated during the eocene and oligocene epochs—not so very long ago, as geologists reckon time. At the end of oligocene time, however, the surface of the earth in the region about the site of Panama was raised by earth movements, which closed the mid-American passage and established continuous land connection between North and South America—connection which until recently was believed to have remained unbroken

until the skill and indomitable pertinacity of United States army engineers cut the bond at Panama.

The separation of the oceans caused profound changes in their inhabitants, who had been able to wander unimpeded from ocean to ocean, but now found themselves restricted in their range. Many species, marooned in unfavorable environment, soon succumbed in the struggle for existence. Thus in miocene time (the next epoch) the inhabitants of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans gradually became different, and they have now become so distinct that scarcely a single species is common to the seas on the two sides of the isthmus.

The mid-American land barrier is generally thought to have remained intact from miocene time down to the present day, but this belief is

erroneous. T. Wayland Vaughan, a geologist of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, on critically studying the fossil corals collected on Carrizo creek, in Imperial county, Cal., discovered that these corals resemble those of the Atlantic ocean—that they are closely related to pliocene and post-pliocene forms that inhabited the waters about Florida and the West Indies.

This fact seems to mean that after the Atlantic had been separated from the Pacific in miocene time the two oceans were again united in the late miocene or pliocene time, the interoceanic connection permitting the Atlantic forms to reach points at the head of the gulf of California, while conditions not yet understood excluded the Pacific fauna from that area. The place at

which the oceans were connected is not known, but it is supposed to have been somewhere near the isthmus of Tehuantepec.—United States Geological Survey.

Roman Senate.

The Roman senate was a judicial and legislative body and for several centuries numbered 300 men, carefully selected from the patricians. The majority of votes decided a question, and the order in which the senators spoke and voted was determined by their rank. Their decisions, called *senatus consulta*, were the supreme law of the republic, from which, of course, there was no appeal. After the establishment of the empire the character of the senate was greatly lowered, and at last it became simply the tool of the emperor, to do his bidding regardless of the consequences.

ESKIMO ICE CREAM.

It's a Fine Dish, No Doubt, but Your Guests Might Not Like It.

The main food of the Alaskan Indian is meat and fish. In the winter many people do not cook the fish at all; simply leave them in the house for two or three days and then eat them raw. Women always serve the food and always see that others are satisfied before beginning their own meal. They have to be very careful not to spill anything, for that would bring bad luck to the one whom they are serving.

When a person is invited to eat in the village it is considered bad manners to eat all that is before him. He must leave enough to take home to the members of the family who did not come. The host generally gives his guest a piece of dried fish to hold the food which he is to take home. The fish is broad and flat, about one-half inch thick, and the bundle is carried away openly without any attempt at hiding it. In the summer berries, fruit and roots are added to the diet, and berries are frozen in the fall to last through the winter.

Since white people came flour and canned goods have changed the food very much. It is easy to have ice cream for dessert any time. There is no cream about it, but tallow and berries are mixed with snow, sometimes fish is added to it, and when it is frozen it makes a fine dish.—Southern Workman.

WHY NOT BE CHEERFUL?

It Will Help You to Increase Your Mental and Physical Power.

Good cheer is a great lubricant. It oils all of life's machinery.

Good cheer is a great producer. It adds wonderfully to one's active ability and increases mental and physical power. It makes hosts of friends and helps us to be interesting and agreeable.

Good cheer will attract more customers, sell more goods, do more business, with less wear and tear than almost any other quality.

Optimism is the greatest business getter, biggest trader, truest achiever, in the world.

Pessimism has never done anything but tear down and destroy what optimism has built up.

In the business office, in society, in politics, in workshops, everywhere, the favorite is always the cheerful fellow with the bright smile and bright thoughts.

Good natured, cheerful ones do not waste their vital energies as rapidly as the grumblers or the too sober, too sour ones do. They work and live with much less friction.

Good cheer is a simple habit. It is one of the best in all the list.—Christian Herald.

Averting a Defeat.

A certain political boss always controlled his delegations to the conventions, and the delegates voted the way he told them to—and not until he did tell them.

At one convention a delegate presented a resolution that the boss favored, but had not heard about soon enough to post his delegates as to how they should vote on it.

The chairman of the convention put the question, "All in favor of this resolution say aye."

There were a few ayes, and the boss' delegates looked at him inquiringly. Seeing that he would not have time to pass the word and wanting the resolution passed, he dashed down the aisle toward the chairman, waving his hands and shouting:

"Don't put the negative! Don't put the negative! I did that once and got in a deuce of a fix."—Saturday Evening Post.

Exactly.

"The majority of epitaphs begin, 'Here lies'."—"Well, most of them do."—Baltimore American.

THE KING OF CEREALS.

Wheat Forms the Principal Food of the Civilized World.

Both in the quantity produced and in its value, wheat is the world's king of cereals. Recent statistics show, however, that 800,000,000 persons, or 54 per cent of the inhabitants of the globe, derive their sustenance mainly from rice.

The most important cereal produced in the United States, measured in bushels or dollars, is corn, and wheat stands second. Taking the civilized world as a whole, wheat forms the principal food of man. It is much more widely distributed than either its commercial rival, corn, or its rival food cereal, rice. It is a prime necessity of civilized life.

The quantity of wheat milled is larger than that of all other cereals combined. It is essentially a bread cereal. Bananas, rice, potatoes and other soil products will sustain a greater population on a given unit of land than wheat will, but they are not so well adapted to a high standard of living. Herein lies the present and increasingly great importance of wheat, for it seems to be the tendency of the civilized world to raise its standard of living.

As the standard of living rises wheat becomes a relatively more important part of human food. Rye and oats furnished the bread of the great body of people in Europe during the middle ages. Wheat was high priced and not extensively grown. England early became a wheat eating nation. France and the other Latin countries followed later. Rye is still extensively used in Germany, but is gradually being superseded by wheat. Even Russia is using more wheat flour than she did twenty years ago.

The great intrinsic food value of wheat, its ease of cultivation and preparation for use, its wide adaptation to different climates and soils, its quick and bountiful return and the fact of its being paniferous and yielding such a vast number and variety of products are all factors that enhance the value of the wheat grain. Its combined qualitative and quantitative importance gives to wheat a great superiority over any other cereal. As an essential part of the food of civilized man it becomes of an importance so vital as to be dominating.—From "The Book of Wheat."

Gravitation.

Gravitation as a supposed innate power was noticed by the Greeks and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about 38 B. C. Kepler investigated the subject about 1615, and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galilei at Florence about 1633, but it was not until the great Newton stepped upon the stage that the matter was fairly settled. The others had guessed. Newton proved, and to Newton unquestionably belongs the high honor of having shown us the true mechanism of the heavens.

All His Fault.

Mr. Blinks (with an invalid wife)—Look here, now! This paper says nothing will improve a woman's health like sweeping, baking, bed-making, dishwashing and polishing the silver. Mrs. Blinks—Huh! You know very well you never gave me any silver to polish. No wonder I'm ill!—London Mail.

When You Buy Sugar

When you buy sugar you pay less per pound when you buy it by the dollar's worth. You pay still less per pound when you buy it by the hundred-pound sack or by the barrel.

The same is true of the manufacturer and the merchant. The larger quantities of anything that he can buy the less he has to pay for it. It costs him less to handle it in large quantities than in small lots. It costs less per pound to ship a solid carload than it does to ship a carload in separate shipments of 100 pounds each. Just as it costs you less to buy a hundred pounds of sugar at one time than it would to buy a hundred pounds a quarter's worth at a time. Less in money. Less in time. Less waste—less in every way.

The manufacturer and merchant who advertise are enabled to buy and to sell in larger quantities. By doing a "quantity" business they cut expenses and save waste on every hand. They can sell better quality—pay the small advertising cost—and **SELL FOR LESS** than if they were doing business in a small way.

In these times of advancing prices carefully compiled statistics prove that the advertised brands of merchandise have advanced much less in proportion than those which are not advertised.

In the interest of economy buy advertised merchandise from merchants who advertise.