

These articles are from the 1919 Prosperity Edition of the Grandview Herald. A Copy and the original paper are filed in the large document repository and shelved in the Museum Store Room on shelf 43

My opinion of the Grandview District

H.C. Bohlke

I think I can best give my opinion of this district by making the following statement: Last Spring, before purchasing the four ranches that I now own near Grandview. I visited every fruit section of the state and decided that Grandview offered the best place for investment of any in the state.

This district was new and it had benefited by the experience of the other fruit districts of the state, so that the varieties of apples planted where those best adapted to the Pacific Northwest, one of which is the Winesap, which is perhaps the most popular and best paying apple produced in the country. And the Grandview district raises by far the largest and best Winesap that is grown anywhere as we have a longer season than any other fruit district, so we get a large size and get our crop harvested before winter sets in.

It is a well known fact that rolling land with good air drainage is best for the apple and we have that here; also good drainage, no standing water and very little alkali.

And this district has the best town for its size in the state, with good marketing facilities, 11 warehouses, 2 dryers, giving us good markets at all times.

We are not dependent on the apple alone as some districts are, nor are we dependent on fruit alone as our shipments in October totaled over \$1,000,000 on the N.P. alone. There were shipped out 478 cars of apples, 137 cars of hay, 20 cars of potatoes, 19 cars pears, 12 mixed fruit and 15 cars of produce, and this in 23 days as no cars were available the last week

in the month.

The dairy business will ultimately shift from the Sound country to this district; over there they ship in high priced feed or raise one small crop per season while we raise four crops of hay as good corn as they do in Iowa and all kinds of roots. And furthermore all the level land around Seattle, Tacoma and Everett will be used for switch yards, terminals and factory sites, and as the Sound cities grow it will make a better market for what we produce.

One of the indications of the future movement of the dairy business to this district is the recent purchase of a \$60,000 dairy farm by the Carnation people, and it's also rumored that they will build a condensary here.

I think a man can make more money by investing in this district than any other place in the Northwest even at the present price of orchard or alfalfa land, as orchard land not as well located in other districts is selling at 41500 to \$2000 per acre.

Grandview is now the second largest shipping point in the valley, and the Valley is the best in the USA., producing this year a crop worth over \$50,000,000. More than the whole of Alaska, and nearly as much good land remains to be brought under irrigation.

They are recommending three story farming in the valleys on the Sound - Chickens, berries and tree fruit. This can be done much better in this district than anywhere else in the state.

We have more sunshine, drier weather and raise our own fee And last but not least, we have the apples, pears and peaches, where the yield is greatly increased by having chickens, cows and making it an ideal chicken country.

Dairying and hog raising, alfalfa, and some other legume or cover crop between the trees, feeding same to cows and hogs, and selling the finished

product and keeping the fertilizer on the farm.

And last but not least, we have the apple, pears, and peaches, where the yield is greatly increased by having chickens, cows and hogs.

In a district such as this, with plenty of sunshine, plenty of water and the best of soil, it is certainly a pleasure to practice intensive farming and be able to produce more crops on 10 acres of land than, they do in the central states on 160 acres, to say nothing of living in this ideal climate.

The district is also located water power so we can use electricity for pump or water so we can use electricity to pump our water light and heat our homes, run the washing machine cream separator and milking machine, electric conveyors to handle our fruit-in fact cheap power for all farm and domestic purposes; something they do not have in many farming communities.

If you have any friends who contemplate moving away from the strife and turmoil of the cities and great industrial centers have them locate in this, the best district in the state and they will make no mistake.

Watch us grow!

Grandview Herald 1919 Prosperity Edition

North District Prosperous

By R. I. Rice

One of the most progressive districts in the Valley is the district immediately north of Grandview, and extending along North Avenue a distance of two miles.

This good road which is a part of the trans-continental highway known as the Inland Empire Highway, which will be paved in the near future and when completed will furnish a hard surfaced road will furnish a hard surfaced road to Yakima, a distance of t0 miles.

One of the improvements the people along North Avenue are installing at the present time and one which the people are justly proud of is a community water system known as the North Side Water Co. The system will furnish water under pressure to the up-to-date homes along the avenue.

This improvement will make these homes as thoroughly modern as those enjoyed by the city dweller with the added benefits of more room and the pure air of the country.

The plant is located on the farm of R.L. Rice, who is president of the company. Frank C Fetterolf is the secretary and treasurer, and a prosperous farmer who has built a modern home on land that only a few years ago produced nothing but sage brush and jack rabbits and is only another example among hundreds in the Valley providing that the requirements for success are good soil and thrift.

The former is a gift of Nature to the Valley. The latter is the only requirement to be added to make an unqualified success of the land. Your choice.

History of Local Schools

by

A.C. Kellogg, Superintendent of Schools

The upper portions of the Yakima Valley were the first to be settled. Settlers then gradually came to the lower portions of the Valley.

The first settlers who located in this region built their homes along the river in what is now the Euclid district. The second group formed their settlement in the present Bethany district. Both these communities' had schools before the town of Grandview was established, the first being located in the Euclid district.

This was near the present home of J. H. Ramsey, a short distance this side of the Euclid bridge. School was opened in a claim shack in 1893 by Prof. Plumb, a teacher-rancher who later became superintendent of schools for Yakima County.

Here many of those now heads of families received their training for future years'. Later on the present two-room building was erected.

The Bethany neighborhood settled later than the country along the river. The first school building was at the point where the east and west road intersects the railroad near the home of Victor Cresci. The district was formed by division from the Wanita district, being brot about by the activity of R. L. Mains and J. C. Middleton.

Later when the town of Grandview began to settle, the Bethany and Euclid districts effected a consolidation into one district, including the town. This was done to secure the advantages of a union High school.

The Bethany school, while having a smaller enrollment than the one at Euclid, has been fortunate in having a large number of excellent teachers. Backed up by an active parent teachers association the school has made a good record.

The first high school was taught in a small shack which had been built for milling purposes near the Turn-A-Lum yard. Seven students and one teacher formed the nucleus of the present high school.

At this time a four-room building was begun on land donated by the town-site owners. Many people then believed the erection of such an "enormous" structure entirely uncalled for. The settlers had confidence in the country but few there were who were sufficiently sanguine with regard to the possibilities of growth of the district.

This building was added to in 1910 but it was scarcely completed before the rooms were crowded as ever and in seven years the new high school was built. And now it is doubtful if the year can be finished without the erection of another building.

But there are other things in the development of a school besides the housing of the pupils. There should be noted the place which the school holds in the life of the community. The high school is a fully accredited institution, having passed the inspection of the state examiner. Manual training, domestic science and commercial branches have been added to the course of study.

Should the present growth of population continue the schools of the district will be doubled in a few years.

The following are believed to be policies which will enable the school to grow and develop with the community and become an aid to it:

1. The building of a domestic science building and a new grade building during the present year.
2. The erection, within a year or two, of a building for a junior high school.
3. The arrangement for a third room in the Euclid school.
4. The beautifying of all school grounds as soon as possible.
5. Following a course of study which is practical for this community.

6. Greater use of the school buildings by the public.
7. Greater attention given to the primary grades of the schools. Not that the advanced are to be neglected, but too often the latter classes are built up at the expense of the former.
8. Better training in music and public speaking should be provided for all grades.
9. The district should be enlarged to conform to the territory from which the high school is drawing students.

At present the schools of the district occupy five buildings and employ 21 teachers working thru the superintendent under the board of education, consisting of C. A. Chrestenson, **R. R.** Wardall and W. W. Wentch, just retiring.

This Article was published in the 1919 Grandview Herald, Prosperity Edition