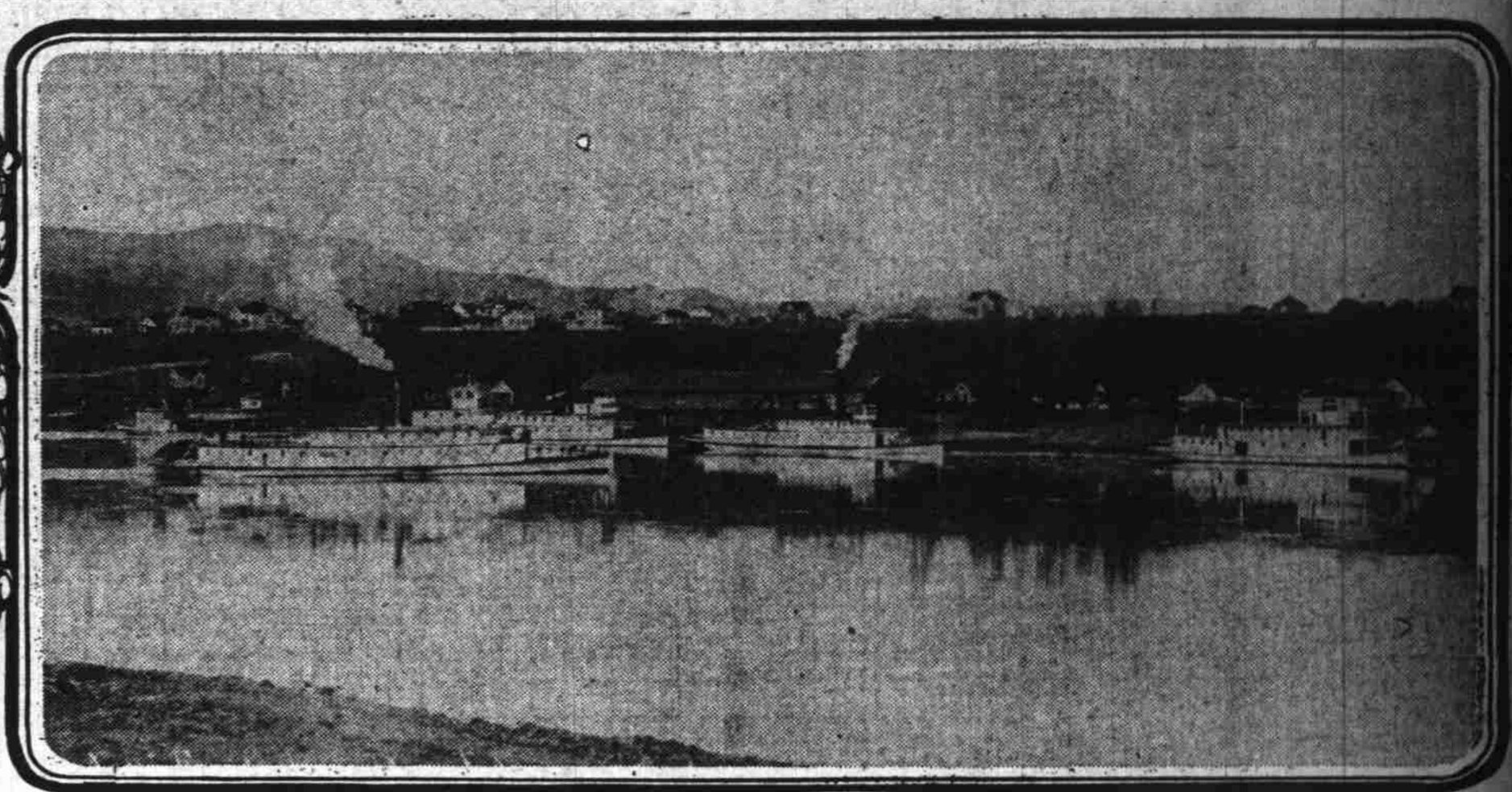


CELILO CANAL MEANS MUCH TO THE LEWISTON-CLARKSTON REGION



In the Lewiston-Clarkston neighborhood. Top, left to right—Snake river bridge at Lewiston; Along the waterfront, Lewiston. Bottom, left to right—A branch laden with Winter Nellis pears; Wrapping and packing peaches for market; Hog raising is profitable industry in Lewiston-Clarkston region. This photograph shows a number of fat porkers about ready for the market.

ADJOINING TOWNS IN WASHINGTON AND IDAHO CENTER OF VAST TERRITORY RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES, THAT YIELD BIG

Valley Adjacent to These Two Cities Known Far and Wide for Its Fruit-Growing Possibilities, While They Are Market Points for Much Wheat Grown on Uplands

ALTHOUGH Lewiston is in Idaho and Clarkston is in Washington, and though they are on opposite sides of the Snake river, to all intents and purposes they are one town.

Lewiston is the county seat of Nez Perce county. It was established in 1860, and was the first capital of Idaho territory. The small frame building used for the meeting of Idaho's first legislature is still standing in Lewiston, and is now used as an icehouse.

Clarkston, less than a mile distant, consists of the town of Clarkston, with its addition of Vineland and Clarkston Heights.

To no community does the opening of the Celilo canal mean more than to the Lewiston-Clarkston district. In the old days, before the building of the O. R. & N., a fleet of steamers plied on the upper river, between Lewiston and Celilo.

Clarkston is located in Asotin county, and is the natural gateway through which the wheat crop of Asotin county

comes to market. As time goes on, however, the Clarkston district will be better known as a fruit district than as a wheat country. Peaches, apricots, cherries, grapes and all sorts of berries thrive wonderfully in the Lewiston-Clarkston valley. Apples, pears, plums and quinces also reach perfection in this district. The soil of the Lewiston-Clarkston valley consists of a deep loam soil over a formation of black lava or basalt. Irrigation at Clarkston is one of the factors responsible for its success as an orchard and grape growing district.

The Lewiston-Clarkston Improvement company has spent a great deal of money in improvements in the district, and hundreds of families in the vicinity of Clarkston are making a living on 5 and 10 acre tracts.

Rapid Growth Is Noted. Lewiston is making rapid growth; in fact, the whole of Idaho is showing surprising growth. The 1870 census showed that Idaho had a population of less than 15,000; in 1880 its population was less than 25,000; 10 years later

the population was over 88,000; in 1900 the census showed a population of 162,000; in 1910 the population was 225,594, and today its population is not far from half a million.

In 1870 there were only 414 farms owned in Idaho; in 1910 there were over 30,000 farms; and the acreage of privately owned lands had increased from the 77,000 of 1870 to over 5,000,000.

In the old days Lewiston owed her prosperity to the rich mines in her immediate vicinity, but today wheat and milk, there is plenty of room in Idaho for homesteaders.

As the large ranges formerly used by the cattle and sheepmen are taken up, more and more attention is being paid to the growing of high-class stock. Many a man in the Lewiston-Clarkston district is making more on 40 acres with alfalfa and hogs than he formerly made on a whole section under the old-time methods of farming.

As the country is settled up more and more people are taking up profitable side lines, such as poultry raising, bee keeping and dairying. With an area of 84,800 square miles, and a population of less than half a million, there is plenty of room in Idaho for homesteaders.

Idaho has over 300,000 acres of undeveloped cut-over or logged-off lands. It has over 20,000,000 acres of unappropriated land, of which over 5,000,000 acres are suitable for dry farming, and are available to entry under the enlarged homestead laws. Idaho has over 12,000 miles of irrigation canals now in operation, and has spent over \$40,000,000 upon her irrigation systems.

One of the permanent sources of Lewiston's prosperity is the proximity to the Nez Perce Indian reservation. Indians are good customers; they want the best, and are willing and able to pay for the best.

Evidence of Civic Enterprise. Both Lewiston and Clarkston have an enterprising class of citizens. As an evidence of enterprise, some time ago Clarkston, which is on the river, and is six miles from Asotin, the county seat, one of the largest wheat shipping points in the state of Washington, decided to improve their roads.

Just below Clarkston, on the road that leads down the Snake river to Pomeroy, Dayton and Walla Walla. The way is blocked by a high bluff, which formerly necessitated a detour of three and a half miles. Last December the Clarkston citizens decided to cut out this long detour and make a road along the river. A leader was appointed, who appointed 50 foremen, each of whom enlisted as many workers as he could. The proposed route was surveyed by a local engineer and laid out in sections of 50 feet. The yardage of these sections was given and each foreman enlisted enough workers so he could complete his section in one day. In December, 1910, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the dirt began to fly; by 4 o'clock that afternoon over three-quarters of a mile of road 12 feet wide had been completed; over 125 workers attended this good roads day and this

represented over 50 per cent of the available workers of the town of Clarkston. Four thousand yards of material was removed. The county then took up the matter and completed the rock work and a barrier which has existed since the days of the pioneers will soon be eliminated and the road will be shortened by over two miles. As this work was donated, it shows the team work and community altruism that exists at Clarkston. It is this kind of work that helps to build cities and make communities.

Facts Pertinent To the Lewiston-Clarkston Region

Herewith are presented a series of six facts pertinent to the resources of the Lewiston-Clarkston region:

Fact No. 1. Home of the largest contiguous stand of white pine in the world. Government estimate of merchantable timber is 20,000,000,000 feet.

Fact No. 2. Home of four great rivers—the Snake, the Salmon, the Clearwater and the Grande Ronde. In the great sweep of these streams to Lewiston unlimited power development is available, while the concentration of the flow at Lewiston, where the waters meet, gives to the Lewiston region the benefit of water navigation to the sea, a distance of approximately 500 miles.

Fact No. 3. Home of the famous Nez Perce and Camas prairies—these districts in 1902 securing the highest average wheat production per acre (United States department of agriculture reports) of any grain district in the United States. The average annual grain output of the district is 10,000,000 bushels.

Fact No. 4. Home of fine horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Hundreds of carloads are shipped out annually to the markets of the world. No region in all the west being better watered, it is possible to graze thousands of head of stock while stall feeding on the farms is also extensively practiced. In recent years farmers and stockmen have been securing the best grades of stock. The dairying industry is constantly expanding.

Fact No. 5. Home of the best fruit districts in the west. Here is located a large acreage of Bing cherries. The fruit output is marketed not only in express refrigerator cars, but in the form of the canned product. Approximately 7000 acres of fruit are grown in the

immediate vicinity of Lewiston and Clarkston.

Fact No. 6. Home of the largest area of undeveloped mining country in the west. Within this territory are located 54 mining districts. The mining region first came into prominence in the early '60s, when the great Florence, Pierce, Elk and Warren placers were discovered, these producing millions. Now the era of quartz development has come, although extensive placer operations are still receiving attention. The region has steadily been a producer of the yellow metal for a half century, yet this great virgin resource has barely been touched. Prominent among the large mining districts can be mentioned Elk, Oro Grande, Buffalo Hump, Thunder Mountain, Dixie, Ten-Mile and Pierce. Immense water power for the mines is available, thus assuring the benefit of this economy in the operation of the plants. Railroads are preparing to give better transportation facilities.

WALLA WALLA TRACES PROSPERITY TO YIELD OF GRAIN AND FRUIT

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

els to the acre on 500 acres for the past 20 years.

One of the record crops of alfalfa grown in the Walla Walla valley was grown by H. C. Riggs. It yielded 91-3 tons of alfalfa per acre. This, of course, is a record crop, but it is not at all unusual with three cuttings to get from 6 to 7 tons of alfalfa per acre a year.

Dr. Blalock, who was one of the pioneer fruit enthusiasts of the Walla Walla valley, sold his farm on the outskirts of Walla Walla some years ago to the Blalock Orchard company. Recently I went over this farm with the manager, Captain Weyrich. The farm consists of about 1550 acres, of which 1200 acres are being farmed.

During the height of the picking and packing season from 350 to 450 employees are at work on the farm, while from 40 to 50 work on the place throughout the year. Six hundred acres are in fruit, the principal varieties of apples grown being Rome Beauties, Winesaps, Jonathans and Newtowns.

About one half of the trees are grown by hand, being 5 years old. Two hundred thirty-four acres are planted to Italian prunes. Inter-cropping is largely practiced, vegetables being grown between the young trees. Fifty acres are in potatoes; 20 acres in cabbage, 20 acres in onions, 30 acres in asparagus and 10 acres in rhubarb. One hundred twenty acres are planted to alfalfa, all of which is used on the farm, being fed to the cattle and hogs. Last year 300 carloads of fruit and vegetables were shipped from the Blalock farm.

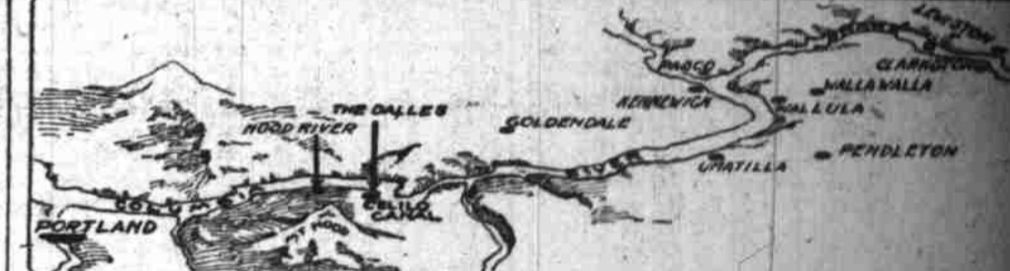
Arrangements have just been made to put in a cannery. Seven artesian

wells were put down in 1900. At 500 feet a good flow was struck, but by going down 100 feet more the flow was more than doubled. The artesian water is being conserved, the water from the streams being used in the spring, when water is abundant.

The first prunes in the Walla Walla valley were grown here by Dr. Blalock, his orchard being planted in 1852. This orchard is still bearing.

Roosevelt Lauds Walla Walla.

When Theodore Roosevelt was president of the United States, he visited Walla Walla, and this is what he said about his visit: "Walla Walla made the pleasantest impression upon my mind of any city I visited in the northwest. Whenever I think of Walla Walla, I can smell the sweet perfume of the thousand locust trees



which line the streets, and can see the radiant beauty of the city on that day in May when I was there. The glory of the spring air and the sunshine, together with the beauty of the city, made an indelible impress upon my mind."

Walla Walla is essentially a home

city. Well-to-do farmers of the Inland Empire make Walla Walla their home. It is a rich and prosperous city, and the evidence of its wealth is shown in the substantial character of its improvements and in the numerous beautiful new homes, which have been built there within the past few years.

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