

THE FAMILY TREE

Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc.

Vol. III

Lewiston, Idaho, September, 1939

Number 12

Weyerhaeuser Sales Company's Trustees Meet In Lewiston

Casting ahead for 1940—and with increasingly higher hope that the remainder of this year will be good for the lumber business, executives and trustees of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company held a conference in Lewiston at the turn of the month.

Heading the conferees was Frederick Weyerhaeuser, president, and Harry Kendall, vice-president, both of St. Paul. From the Minnesota city with them were C. J. Mulrooney, assistant general manager; I. N. Tate, secretary; C. J. Boemer, treasurer, and T. O'Gara, head of the merchandising division.

The meeting brought W. H. Peabody, assistant manager of the sales company from Newark, New Jersey; J. E. Morris, assistant manager from Tacoma; Don Lawrence, assistant manager from Spokane; J. P. Weyerhaeuser, vice-president, C. H. Ingram, general manager; A. L. Raught, Jr., assistant general manager; Ralph McCartney, manager and Willard Constans, resident sales manager of the Klamath Falls branch; Lyndon Reichman, manager of the Everett branch all of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company of Tacoma; E. H. O'Neil, general manager of the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company, Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.; Willard J. Burns, assistant general manager, and F. W. Hewett, resident sales manager of the Boise Payette Lumber Company, Boise; Roy Rogers, western traffic manager of the Weyerhaeuser Steamship Company, Tacoma; and managers of operations of Potlatch Forests Inc., as follows:

C. L. Billings, general manager; O. H. Leuschel, assistant general manager and also manager of the Clearwater unit, both of Lewiston; J. J. O'Connell, manager of the Potlatch unit at Potlatch; C. O. Graue, manager of the Rutledge unit at Coeur d'Alene; and G. F. Jewett, treasurer of the company, Spokane.

Two inspections of the Clearwater

LOGGING CREWS WIN BOSSES' PRAISE FOR SUCCESSFUL YEAR WITHOUT FIRES

Your Family Tree

This issue of The Family Tree is number 12 of Vol. 3. That means the publication is three years old. Under the painstaking care of Bob Evenden The Family Tree got its start in October, 1936. In September, 1937 it passed into the able hands of John Aram, who in turn, handed it over to Sid Jenkins in August, 1938.

There have been many stories of importance to all of us printed on the pages of this paper in the last three years. It would be worth while to glance over the back copies and read again the more important stories and articles.

This is your paper. The only way the editor can tell you like it, is by the comment he gets from you. And the editor tells me letters to The Family Tree from employees of the company are conspicuous by their absence. When you want to know something, or have a comment to make, write to the editor. If he doesn't get letters he is liable to think he has no "subscribers".

C. L. BILLINGS,
General Manager.

plant were made during the visit of the out-of-towners. On the first day a luncheon was given at the Lewis-Clark hotel with department heads and sales employees of Potlatch Forests as hosts. The second day the group split up at noon and formed their own parties. Matters up for discussion included the present market situation and its outlook; the effect of the European war on business in general and lumber in particular; transportation problems; past and impending legislation affecting the trade; progress in the small home and farm fields where builders

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Most people think of fire fighting in forests in terms of forest rangers and timber protective association patrolmen, but experienced men in the lumber industry know that the attitude and conduct of the men in logging camps are of the highest importance.

So it is that all credit for a successful anti-fire season goes to the men who live and work in the woods.

Deemed one of the most critical fire seasons on record in the woods operations of Potlatch Forests, Inc., the summer is drawing rapidly to a close without a single blaze in any of the camps, either on the Potlatch or the Clearwater sections.

Camp foremen are unanimous in giving credit to their crews for a "fine spirit of co-operation" and the fact that every precaution has been taken to prevent a fire. To this is added the voices of the two fire wardens of the Potlatch and the Clearwater timber protective associations, who say that never in their experience has there been such care and prevention practiced in logging camps.

Officially the fire season extends from June 1 to September 30. Recently Governor C. A. Bottolfsen extended the hazard time to October 31 because of the extreme dry condition of potential fuel in the woods and for the fact that there had been only a trace of rain for many weeks. Dry as tinder, the duff and debris on the floor of the forest, all over Idaho, had had a fuel moisture content of less than 5 per cent. This is a highly inflammable state, especially when "wet" or "saturated" means at least 40 per cent in moisture content. The condition of the fuel potentialities may be likened to that of a Pres-to-log which has a moisture content of four to five per cent, and as users know, needs little coaching to burn fiercely.

By changing one word, both Fire Warden Ray Woesner of the Potlatch Timber Protective association, and Fire

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THE FAMILY TREE



Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc., Once Monthly for Free Distribution to Employees.

Editor Sid C. Jenkins

Correspondents

John Aram Clearwater
 Jack Eaton Rutledge
 Mabel Kelley Potlatch
 Carl Pease Headquarters
 Chet Yangel Bovill

"He has a right to criticize who has a heart to help."

Down the Editor's Alley

"Don't swap with yer relashuns unless you ken aford to give them the big end of the traid."

"Marry young, and if sarcumstances require it, often."

"Don't take yer terbaker box out in company."

"If you kant get gud cloathes and edication too, git the cloathes."

"Say 'how are ye?' to everybody."

"Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a gud stock of impudence on hand."

"If you argy, never get beet."

"Be charitable, three-cent pieces war made on purpose."

"Don't take anybody's advice but yer owne."

"It costs more to borry than it does to buy."

"When you pra, pra right at the center of the mark."

The Forest That Was Yesterday

By Ben Hur Lampman
 (Reprinted From The Oregonian)

SOMEBODY loosed a fire in the forest, and the tall, green centuries became pillars of smoke and flame. The red hunger gnawed and consumed them, and where the friendly forest whispered yesterday there was only a wasteland of sallow ash and the blackened spires and snags that had been trees. The broad spoor of the fire rested like a raw wound on valley and hill. And all that the forest had been, of coolness and shelter, of beauty and hymn, has ceased from the earth. The rains would come to heal the wound and mend the scar, but slow, long years must pass, another lifetime, before another forest should stand where it had stood. Somebody loosed a fire in the forest, somebody who had loved it well.

SOMEBODY left a spark in the friendly forest and turned away. The spark crept redly and became a small, small flame. Then swiftly, terribly, the flame became both furious and vast, and the smoke of it darkened the sun, and the fawn and the doe together breathed of the flame and died. The grouse and the squirrel, the song birds, the quail, the multiple wild children of the forest, little and great, were trapped in the red hunger that terrified them. They died with the doe and her fawn. And where the shelter of the forest had been, there was no longer any sanctuary, nor could there be another refuge such as yesterday there was, its coolness, and its sheltering shadows—not in a long, long lifetime. For years, although the rain would come to heal it, there would be only the silvered wraiths of trees. Somebody left a spark in the forest, somebody who had found shelter there.

SOMEBODY loosed a fire in the forest, and the tall, green centuries that were trees crashed thunderously in the red welter of it, hill to valley and beyond the crest. There where the streams were born, of hill springs where the deer had stooped to drink, the ash lay deep and all the slope was grayly barren. Not in a lifetime would the little streams that seek the river, the streams where trout were hidden, run so full again. Vine and creeper withered in the red breath of it, and the forest flowers were blackened in the ash that had been loam, nor might the gentle earth that mothered them bring forth their like again. Somebody loosed a fire in the forest, somebody to whom the forest had been peace.

Night Shift Added In Clearwater Unit

Addition of a night shift in planer and shipping departments at the Clearwater plant was announced September 5, when Mr. Leuschel made the following statement for the press:

"In order to give prompt service on orders which have accumulated due to an increase in the volume of business available to us, the Clearwater unit will start a modified night shift.

"This will give temporary employment to approximately 35 men, and the duration of this extra shift depends entirely on the present volume of business being maintained in the face of chaotic world conditions.

"While the present demand for our products is gratifying, the price obtainable is still far from satisfactory. We are hopeful that the recent advances in other commodities, particularly in agricultural products, will enable us to secure better returns on our lumber and make it possible to continue our operations on at least the present basis."

The conditions Mr. Leuschel spoke of on that date have changed very little with the exception that the map of Europe is being re-made.

"Keep both ize open, but don't see more than you notis."

"Don't mortify the flesh tu much; twan't the sores of Laseras that send him tu Heaven."

Potlatch Steamline Capacity Increased And Route Relocated

For a number of years past during the extremely cold weather each winter the steam line from the plant which furnishes heat for the business houses, schools, churches and a number of residents in Potlatch, has been found inadequate. At times it has been found necessary to close the schools, churches and lodge hall as it was impossible to properly heat them.

This has resulted from additional demands on the supply from time to time by new installations, including the town fire hall, additions to school buildings, the Potlatch Laundry, the Potlatch Milk Pasteurizing station, the two parsonages and a couple more dwelling houses.

The old line was a 3" pipe and, as the years have gone by, leaks have developed. To overcome the shortage, it was decided to replace the 3" pipe with a 4", which has doubled the capacity of the line. This should give adequate steam to heat all buildings serviced at the present time.

The line has been lowered and roller type supports with stands and protection saddles used. The old pipe line was carried on cedar poles high in the air. The lowering of the pipe line will make it more convenient for maintenance work and reduce the upkeep.

The pipe is welded throughout and the service outlets are thread-o-lets and weld-o-lets. Double expansion joints with anchor base and 6" traverse were used.

The magnesia pipe covering which was used as insulation is protected from the weather by a patented clip lock galvanized stove pipe.

Where it has been necessary to place the line under ground, such as the crossing of the W. I. & M. Railway, Pine Street, the alley between the bank and the Garage, and in front of the Garage and Service Station, sewer pipe was used as an extra protection. The joints of the sewer pipe were cemented to protect it from seepage.

Teacher: "Johnny, what is dressed lumber?"

Johnny: "I know teacher, Charley McCarthy!"

"Lest We Forget—"



It hasn't been so many years ago that this box, made of Idaho white pine, left Potlatch for France and fortunately both it and its owner returned. Every member of the Potlatch Amateur Athletic Club in the service on November 1, 1917, and there were about 50, got one of these filled with things soldiers and sailors wanted and needed. This particular box went to W. H. Parker, Co. B 20th Engineers. It reached Washington, D. C., where it had been mailed, after he left for overseas. It followed and caught up with him "somewhere in France". Mr. Parker packed it with souvenirs and sent it back to Mrs. L. G. Flasher, his sister, who had moved to Colfax. The box followed her there, arriving in June, 1918.

First Aiders Start Red Cross Classwork

Thirteen advanced first aiders from Potlatch Forests are attending a series of classes in first aid at the Lewiston senior high school. The classes are being conducted by Dr. A. Floyd Gardner, first aid representative of the American Red Cross. The course is for those who have taken advanced first aid work and want to become lay instructors in first aid technique. The following men from the Clearwater plant are, Reynold Peterson, Tom Sherry, Ed Wetmore, Lonnie Ropp, Ike Gilbertson, John Shepherd, Bill Green, Leroy Wirick, Ward Tousley, Lloyd Shangle, Don Sowa, Charles Epling and Dave Peterson.

These men will have completed from 45 to 50 hours of class work in first aid before they receive their lay instruction cards.

As soon as this class is completed the men from Potlatch Forests plan an immediate campaign to organize first aid classes.

Sawdust Measured At Potlatch Plant For Value As Fuel

While tombstones of sawdust stand in the east as monuments to the sawmills of yesterday, today, in the west, the huge sawdust piles accumulate only a few short months before they serve mankind as a source of power.

Modern production methods require power in huge blocks that can be made from this sawdust, thus creating a demand for this type of refuse. Now the scarcity of fuel causes engineers to wonder how much fuel is actually produced from the lumber manufacturing process.

Short period tests and calculations have given good indications, but reliable fuel meters have not been available. Potlatch, due to the shorter operating season, needed the extra fuel for steam and electric power during the down period. In order to make accurate predictions as to the next season's run, accurate figures on the fuel produced seemed necessary.

A fuel meter was made that has proven quite satisfactory for measuring the sawmill refuse. The basis of this new meter was a watt-hour meter of the type commonly used on homes to measure amount of electric energy consumed. The second essential part was a steel plate that rode on top of the sawdust moving in a conveyor. The plate was free to move up and down so that it would indicate the depth of the fuel at any instant as the fuel passed along the conveyor. The variations of the plate in turn cause proportional variations in the flow of electric energy to the watt-hour meter, thus actually recording the amount of fuel that passed through the conveyor.

This fuel meter was carefully tested and put in operation last season. It has indicated that the Potlatch sawmill produced a unit of fuel for each 1,000 board feet of green lumber that was produced. Translating this fact into common terms of thought, there was actually 1,000 pounds more weight in the 1,000 feet of green lumber. If this refuse were not used to advantage, it would mean wasteful production.

"If a man flatters yu, yu ken kalkerlate that he's a rogue or yure a fule."

Pres-to-logs Made Harder and Better Under New Process

A New Pres-to-log! What is believed to be almost the ultimate in the manufacture of Pres-to-logs has been achieved by Bob Bowling, and a new log, not any bigger, but much better and longer burning, is the result. Announcement that the new log had been placed on the market was made during the last month.

It took two years of study, both inside and outside of furnaces, to bring about this change for the better. Incidentally, the output of the machines was stepped up about two tons per day.

"Our original Pres-to-logs attained a density for all practical purposes of dense wood for fuel," said Bob, "except that it lacked the ultimate in mechanical strength and left something to be desired in this respect for handling.

"In the past two years we have carried on research work to make Pres-to-logs stronger, and at the same time to improve their burning characteristics. This was accomplished by changing the machine pressing heads to make corrugations in the individual layers of material which are formed to make Pres-to-logs."

(Ed. note: in the original logs the layers of material were pressed together and held that way until heat separated them slightly.)

"The manufacture of the new heads involves the use of extremely hard surfacing materials, these materials being nearly as hard as diamonds. They are applied with acetylene torches at high temperatures, then ground with precision instruments to the desired dimension of the finished pressing and forming heads. Such hard surfacing materials are required to withstand the abrasive action of material being pressed under great pressures and at high speeds. A pressing and forming head made of the finest steels, without hard surfacing materials would last less than 24 hours in making the new Pres-to-logs.

"The new logs do not expand when burning," concluded Bob, "and this is due to the corrugations. This has the effect of burning a solid mass of fuel that does not disintegrate, therefore holding fire longer and of obtaining heat from the fuel at a desired rate."

Two Old-Timers Of Company Win Promotions; Charles Jack Leaves For Home In Boston

Departure of Charles Jack, forester of Potlatch Forests, Inc., who has resigned his position here to return to Harvard university for post-graduate work, has brought about the promotion of two "old-timers" in the ranks of the company's employees, it was announced by Mr. Billings. Mr. Jack left recently for Boston.

Jack Baggs, for several years assistant auditor in the woods department, will take over the work of Mr. Jack. This consists of studies of logging operations involving relative costs of handling logs cut from trees of different sizes, studies of reforestation on selectively logged over lands, growth of young trees left in the residual stands after selective logging operation, effects of fire on residual stands following brush disposal, and costs of skidding and loading logs.

A graduate of Harvard in 1935, Mr. Jack received a bachelor's degree in biology and then took a master's degree in forestry at Yale in 1937. Joining Potlatch Forests, Inc., shortly after leaving Yale, he was given research work and continued in that capacity until now.

Mr. Baggs graduated in forestry at the University of Montana, receiving a bachelor's degree in 1926. The next year he came to Potlatch Forests Inc., and was one of the first camp clerks in the Clearwater woods area, serving at old Camp 2, near Jaypee.

Prior to the Camp 2 work, however, he served as warehouseman at Orofino. Later the same year he was made clerk for the railroad operations, remaining at the camp headquarters until mid-year of 1928, when he went to Camp 6. Then followed a period at Camp B, near Big Island and in the summer of 1929 he went to Headquarters in a similar capacity.

In the spring of 1930 Mr. Baggs became a "cat puncher," driving a caterpillar tractor at Camp I and skidding timber to the Beaver creek flume. It was recalled yesterday in connection with his varied career in the Clearwater woods, that he served at Camp I under Howard Bradbury who is now superintendent of logging in the Clearwater district.

There was a slight break or two in his service with the company, one

coming in 1933 when he was a CCC camp foreman, at the Camp 1 site, doing blister rust eradication work. Again in 1934, after clerking at Camps 12 and 15 for a short period, he went with the U.S. forest service to Asheville, North Carolina, but returned to Lewiston later in the year to accept a position as assistant auditor in the woods department.

Mr. Baggs' work has led him into many places and many unusual jobs with the company, probably the most exciting of all being two seasons as clerk of the spring log drive on the north fork and Clearwater river, these occurring in 1938 and 1939.

Coincident with the changes, Clarence Haeg, for the last several years a camp clerk in the Clearwater section, is being brought in to the local office and will take up the work of the assistant woods auditor.

Mr. Haeg also is one of the veterans of the company, having been a camp clerk on Marble Creek in 1923 for the Edward Rutledge Timber company, which has since been merged with Potlatch Forests, Inc. It was also recalled in this connection yesterday that another high official of the company, J. J. O'Connell, now manager of the Potlatch unit at Potlatch, was woods auditor for the Rutledge company at the time.

For several years after that Mr. Haeg worked in various capacities in the North Idaho white pine country. In 1934 he went to work as camp clerk for Potlatch Forests, Inc., in the Potlatch sector, later moving over to the Clearwater. During the last two years he has been clerk of the Camp T construction and flume operation, and this summer worked with Charles Jack on time studies.

Here's More About Sales Conferences

(Continued from page one)

are aware of the possibilities of inflation; and policies of the sales company management.

The closing hours of the conference were taken up with a report and discussion of the plans for merchandising and advertising forest products during the coming year.

LOGGING CREWS WIN PRAISES FROM BOSSES FOR NO FIRES

(Continued from page one)

Warden A. B. Curtis of the Clearwater Timber Protective association said the thing about the human equation in the hazard problem—the hazards which the general public responsibility is recognized. Said Mr. Woesner: "We have had more fishermen in this section of the country this summer than at any other time, or in any other district."

Substitute the term huckleberry-pickers for fishermen and you have exactly what Mr. Curtis said.

Both agreed that the present day logger is fire conscious and realizes that carelessness in the woods might well mean his job and the jobs of hundreds of others.

Reports from Camp O, where Maury Thompson is foreman; from Camp P, bossed by Alex McGregor; T, where Lawrence Edelblute is chief; and Camps 14, George McKinnon's outfit; and 25, Joe Wheeler's camp, all in the Clearwater drainage, claimed 100 per cent freedom from fire since these camps were opened in the early spring.

Likewise, came similar reports from Camps 31, 32 and 34, bossed by Alex Anderson, Bill Greenwood and Oscar Hagbom; and Camp 33, where Clyde Maliff is in charge with John Kelley as his aide. There camps are on the Potlatch side of the operations. Camps 36 and 37, bossed by Fred Ross and Les Mallory, also in the Potlatch area, while having a few men working, were out in logging operations this year.

Not A Blemish Shown

The claims were corroborated in the fire wardens' reports which showed not a blemish in the logging or camp areas, and in spite of 66 spot fires in the Clearwater and 47 in the Potlatch association protective districts, most of which were set by lightning.

Fires reported do not include the recent Kendrick fire so-called, which was not on association lands, but did come within seven miles of the Potlatch area. Members of the protective associations, the CCC, and employees of Potlatch Forests, Inc., helped to suppress the Kendrick blaze however, in an effort to keep it from getting into a fine stand of merchantable timber, and to keep it from spreading over association boundaries.

While the anti-fire record of the camps referred to above is 100 per cent, there were four lightning caused

blazes near Camps T and 14 that were confined to small areas and no damage resulted. The blaze ups were strikingly similar.

On July 26, a small lightning fire broke out in Clearwater section 19, township 40, range 5 east, which is the location of headwaters of Telephone creek. On July 28, another lightning caused blaze was discovered in Clearwater section 13, township 40, range 5 east, being the fount of Granddad creek. Both were in sections next to the one in which the Camp T crews were working, but at least one and a half miles from any logging operations. They were class A fires, that is, they were confined to areas of less than one-quarter of an acre and as stated, no damage occurred. Both were put out the same day by smoke chasers.

A month later Camp 14 was to see two small fires in adjacent sections, also caused by lightning. In Clearwater section 3, township 39, range 6 east, on the north fork of Beaver creek, a bolt set fire to some trees on August 28. The same day, and at about the same time, another bolt struck in Clearwater section 10, township 39, range 6 east, the east fork of Beaver creek, causing smoke. They were immediately stamped out and no damage occurred.

Tool Caches Kept In Camp

Under the supervision of Howard Bradbury, superintendent of logging in the Clearwater section, and Claire Nogle, superintendent of logging in the Potlatch area, each camp of Potlatch Forests, Inc., was equipped at the start of operations with not only one 25-man tool cache as is required by timber protective association rules, but with caches in camp and in the woods near actual logging sites of enough tools to equip every man in camp with axe, saw, shovel, grubhoe or other fire fighting material.

In addition to hand tools, the caches held water bags and hand pumps, and at least one in each camp contained a Pacific marine pump, with from 1,000 to 5,000 feet of hose, standard equipment in all forest fire fighting agencies.

Frequently inspection of these caches by deputy fire wardens and camp bosses, found them at all time complete and intact.

Trucks hauling logs, caterpillar tractors, in fact all motorized equipment in the operations of the company,

also carried the customary bucket, shovel and axe. Exhausts on the "cats" were screened according to regulations.

In the camps there is fire fighting equipment in the form of patent extinguishers placed at convenient spots. Particularly was attention paid to the safety of gasoline and oil stations where adequate hand operated extinguishers were kept at all times.

Camp grounds are kept habitually clean and free of debris by a man known as the "bull cook" whose duty it is to keep things in neatness and order, build fires, light lamps where there is no electricity, keep clean bedding and pillows on hand at all times, and do the sundry chores of the camp.

One timber protective association smoke chaser has been on duty in each camp all summer. In some instances, where it has been necessary to patrol over a wide area, the camp foreman has assigned a man from his own crew to assist the smoke chaser.

Throughout the forest wherever there have been men working, fishing, or otherwise engaged "no smoking" signs have been prominently displayed. Frequent signs in the camps have advised loggers and visitors that smoking is not permitted outside of the camp area. There is no chance that either logger or visitor could miss the signs.

Emergency telephone connections were strung and hooked up by the company when the logging season started last spring. Several of these are spotted along the flumes.

Little Rainfall Recorded

With these precautions, and the results of the summer as outlined by the camp foremen, it is of interest to note that from July 1 to September 30 there was just a trace of rain. Although in the Clearwater section there was a good rainfall the latter part of June and up to the Fourth of July holidays, that period from July 4 to September 14 was powder dry. Then, on September 14 there was 1.33 inches of precipitation, and no more until October 1.

In the Potlatch section from June 1 to September 30, just .83 of an inch of rain fell. A match could have touched off a conflagration that would have swept the country. Prevailing winds were strong, averaging more than eight miles an hour during August in particular, which is above normal. After the

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Rutledge Installs Scoreboard at H. S. Field For Football

Another score for Rutledge unit was chalked up the other day when the following news story appeared in the Coeur d'Alene Press:

SCOREBOARD AT

H. S. PLAYFIELD

Materials Donated By Potlatch Forests
Inc. Labor Furnished By N.Y.A.

"What down is it?"

"Who's got the ball?"

"Boy, look at that nifty run for a touchdown! What's the score now?"

No more need spectators at Coeur d'Alene high school football contests nudge other game witnesses with their elbows and put forth these interrogations and ejaculations. A brand new, large scoreboard will tell the story of the games' progress hereafter and should put fans who are "too inquisitive" in the proverbial "dog-house."

Lumber and all other materials for the scoreboard, erected on the north end of the new Viking playfield, were donated to the high school by the Rutledge unit of Potlatch Forests, Inc., in Coeur d'Alene. The big board, on seven-foot stilts, is 12x10 and operators will keep fans at all times supplied with such data as quarterly scores, period of play underway, down of play and team possessing ball. Atop the scoreboard is a clock with a 3½-foot radius to tick off the minutes of play each quarter.

The board was constructed by Bill Johnson, NYA aide, with the assistance of C. T. McNealy, district NYA field representative, and a few high school manual training students.

Fourteen Young Men Return to Colleges

Fourteen young fellows of the Clearwater plant have swapped their plant clothes for college equipment during the last of August and early September. Those who have gone to school from the Lewiston mill are, Bob Bond and Dick Favaro, Lewiston State Normal; Ira Stubbs, Joe Hall, John Rennie, and Vincent Barton, University of Idaho; Milo Holman, St.



"Just Call Me Bill"

Here's More About Loggers Win Praises

(Continued from page five)

first week in August when fire danger weather ratings were above 4.6 per cent, the rating went to 5 and plus 5, with 5.7 the highest. Foresters aver that anything above 4 per cent is "extreme-extreme" and highly explosive.

Commenting on the record piled up by the foremen and their crews in the company's camps, Mr. Billings said: "Tractors, bulldozers, trucks and jammers used in present day logging have greatly increased the chances for fires to get started.

"The experienced logger knows what fire can do in the woods, and under the leadership of the foremen, is very evidently taking extra precautions against these new hazards. We are certainly mighty proud of the record our men have made this year."

Martin's College; Bob Billings and Ray Durham, Stanford; Sherman Yochum, Gonzaga; Jack Riplinger, San Jose College; Bryce Stockslager, Oregon State College; and Merle Vannoy, Washington State College.

A few of the boys who attend college are staying with their jobs until the next semester. One or two plan to work until next fall and so have, as they say it, "Plenty of iron".

A cat is said to have only nine lives while a frog croaks every day.

Children Invited To Make Tours Of PFI Mills, Plants

Invitations to thousands of school children in the Inland Empire, to visit plants of the company, were sent from general offices during the month.

Last school year 1,300 youngsters ranging from the primary grades to upper class high school age, visited Potlatch and Clearwater units, as part of their visual education. Some of these pupils traveled more than 20 miles on the day of their visit. Many arrived in trucks when private cars were not available. At least three groups of 40 to 50 made the trip from nearby towns as a part of their annual school picnics.

Guides will be furnished this year as was done last year.

The method of taking the children through the plants is described as follows:

"Prior to the start of the tour, the children were taken into the 'smoke house' where they were given safety pamphlets and a little talk of safety. Then the guide cautioned them not to play or run, or get ahead of him, but to follow when he signaled, and to remain together at all times—above all things to keep their hands down and their fingers away from moving boards or machinery. Then they were lined up in a column of twos and the tour started."

It is with some little pride of achievement that during the last year, both Potlatch and Clearwater guides can point to a clear accident record sheet. Not one of the 1,300 children was hurt.

Although questions asked have been many and varied, the answers have been in a language children understand. The young visitors always found the trips highly successful from their point of view, and teachers have praised them as the very best kind of visual education. Hundreds of the children who visited the plants last year had never been inside a sawmill before.

Mutt and Jeff, famous cartoon characters, were at the front. Jeff saw Mutt running and heard him yell:

"Hey, Jeff, what color is blood?"

"Yellow, you bonehead," Jeff answered.

"Oh my God," moaned Mutt, "It's shot."

Clearwater Woods

Camp 14

Late rainy weather in September caused Camp 14 to lay off half a day, but the time was made up on the following Saturday and production suffered not at all. It was a welcome rain, it reduced the hazard of fire to a minimum and allayed the fears for the rest of the season.

This camp has two new D-7 "cats" which are being used for Carco hauling and skidding.

Everything points to another full month of logging here.

Camp 25

This camp expects to have its 10,000,000 feet loaded out by the end of the season. The camp has 75 men, with one horse, eight trucks, two Bucyrus shovels, one truck jammer, two "cats," one dozer and one railroad jammer.

To date, 16.4 miles of roads have been built.

T. W. Squires, veteran railroad top loader suffered a broken jaw during the last month, which was the most serious accident to be chalked up against this camp.

Howard Johnson, camp clerk, is keeping a good supply of "snoos" on hand, especially since he has been threatened with a "no snoos, no work" slogan by the eaters.

Camp N

Camp construction is nearing completion here. Five bunkhouses and the cookhouse are finished.

Four teams are skidding, six gangs of saws are at work and about 30,000 feet a day is being put into the flume. There are 60 men in camp.

Camp O

Logging here is expected to last until the middle of October.

Sawyers of this camp have echoed their "Timber-up-the-hill" for the last time and have moved over to Headquarters. M. S. Thompson has gone with them, leaving Steve Cooligan in charge of camp.

Camp P

By September 20 this camp had 10,000,000 feet cut and 8,300,000 skidded. At that time there were 20 teams and six "cats" on the job, with 15 saw gangs falling white pine for them. The present plans call for about 12,000,000 feet from Camp P this year.

When finished, the outfit will have just about cleaned out the upper end of Sourdough creek, and will leave

Sawmill, Kiln Men Of Potlatch Stage Picnic, Tug O'War

September 10 dawned brightly and with it certain feelings of apprehension on the part of sawmill and dry kiln men of Potlatch. This was the day of their picnic.

Reason for these certain apprehensions was in the fact that some boasting had been done. Now they were to face the acid test of brawn in tug-of-war and other incidents.

According to the story B. F. Swafford and Dewey LaVoy purchased a truckload of watermelons from a Lewiston merchant as a gesture of friendliness for the Lewiston contingent which failed to arrive.

Says the correspondent:

"The picnic made The Ramrod (B. F. Swafford) believe he was getting old and soft. His age, computed from events in his life's story is roughly estimated at 350 years. When he saw this computed on the wall of the sawmill, so we are told, he scratched his head and then remarked: 'But you've left out the best 50 years of my life'.

"He blew his nose twice when being presented with a gift from the employees, and we all feel this is a sign of softness on the part of one who has bit men in half and chewed off fingers and ears.

"Reports have it that J. J. O'Connell assumed the duties of referee, judge and peacemaker. He satisfied everybody in every argument.

"Walt Cann tried roller skating and has slept on his stomach since. George Stilwell reported he had lumbago, but after several trips back to cars, he said he never felt better in his life.

"The tug o' war ended just too bad for the sawmill team. The only thing lacking was a reception committee in Palouse to greet the sawmill boys when the kiln team pulled them over."

only a few million feet to be taken out next year.

Lost time accidents were reduced from six in August to three in September.

Betty: "Did you know silk stockings come from worms?"

Letty: "Not mine—these came from a sucker."

Potlatch Woods

Camp 32

Camp 32 is again the scene of logging operations, and will continue until late this fall. At present two "cats" are skidding on the school section, and later the crew from Camp 34 will move in. This camp is still the terminus for all train, loading, and landing crews, that take care of logs hauled in from Camp 34. Twelve trucks are now hauling logs here.

Camp 34

Under the management of Axel Anderson this camp has set quite a record in production for the Three Bear outfit. To date 16,800,000 feet has been put in. At present there are 13 teams, one "cat", and three jammers skidding. Fourteen gangs of saws are also on the job. In addition to the logging operations, there are 30 brush pilers, and a crew of 40 men relaying plank on new roads, built in the Dicks creek country. Plans were to move camp 34 buildings to a new camp site on Dicks creek, but instead all logging will be done out of camp 32, the men to be hauled back and forth by trucks. Logging will continue until around Christmas.

Camp 33

This camp is just about a thing of the past. During the 1939 season camp 33 put in around 10,000,000 feet. Starting in 1937 this camp provided some of the best logs for the mill at Potlatch. After completing operations, camp 33 will move to camp 36 which is on the head of the Palouse river. Logging will start in the spring.

Camp 36

This camp is still in the construction stage. One dozer is working two shifts, and at this writing 12 miles of road has been built. The site is now in good shape for buildings that will be moved from camp 33. There are 30 men working.

Camp 37

Another construction camp located 16 miles out of Clarkia, Idaho, on Bustle creek. L. T. Mallory is in charge, and I. L. Fisher is supervising the construction of buildings. Accommodations will be made for a crew of 180 men. There are two dozers working at this time, and logging will start in the spring.

She: "Brrrr! I'm pretty cold."

He: "You're prettier hot."

Red Cedar Shingle Display At Rutledge Wins \$150 Prize



There have been window displays—and window displays—in the Rutledge unit office at Coeur d'Alene. There have been effects that have brought people up to Sixth and Sherman street from downtown to see. And there have been effects that sold a lot of merchandise through the retail department.

Now Clarence Graue and Elmer Belknap even sell the window displays! To be absolutely correct about this, it should be hastily added that they didn't exactly sell the subject of their efforts, but they got \$150 cash for it anyway.

Purpose of the display was to advertise red cedar shingles. In the window a model house front was set up, the sides showing how red cedar shingles

could be applied for the most effective utilization. On a landscaped lawn was a package, or bundle, of shingles. Painting the shingles were little "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" type of workmen. Behind a window, which was lighted at night, a grandma rocked contentedly.

In the background of the scene was a rotating sign with rays projecting from it, and on this Certigrade red cedar shingles were advertised in catch phrases, easily read as the "sunburst" turned.

From Ralph W. Hansen, in charge of public relations of the Red Cedar Shingle Bureau, came the following letter, which is self explanatory:

"Mr. E. E. Belknap
Potlatch Forests, Inc.,
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Dear Mr. Belknap:

You are the winner of the Grand

Prize in the Certigrade Contest for Dealers! Congratulations!

"Attached is our check for \$150 and a copy of the *Certigrade Salesman* which announces it to 23,212 lumber dealers in North America, that your outstanding display won first prize in this nation-wide contest.

"The trade promotion and advertising committee of the Red Cedar Shingle Bureau sincerely thanks you for the very obvious thought and effort you put into this exhibit. The refreshing originality and customer appeal of your entry made it easy for the committee to give it the recognition it deserves.

"The Red Cedar Shingle Bureau is delighted to make you this award for your Certigrade display, and again to say

"CONGRATULATIONS!"