

THE FAMILY TREE

Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc.

Vol. 2

Lewiston, Idaho, February, 1938

No. 5

GROUP INSURANCE PROVIDES LOW COST PROTECTION TO EMPLOYEES

Few employees of Potlatch Forests, Inc. who have passed through this vale of tears and into the shadows of the beyond, have left their widows and children with any other insurance than that provided through a group plan entered into between the company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, according to data on record in the general office in Lewiston.

Such is the statement of Henry L. Torsen, assistant treasurer of the company, in whose office huge stacks of insurance applications, reports, claims and final documents have been filed.

"The group plan, however, has made employees of the company 'insurance conscious,'" said Mr. Torsen, "and I believe those who leave the company for other positions keep up their insurance by availing themselves of the conversion privilege. Those who for some reason or other have had to drop this protection, apply for reinstatement as soon as they are re-employed with the company."

Greatest feature of the group life insurance plan from an employee viewpoint, is that the cost is only 60 cents per \$1,000 per month to the employee, whereas the company pays whatever additional cost there is for the insurance. Thus, as an employee becomes older and reaches higher age brackets and the cost for such insurance increases, his payments continue at only 60 cents. Today Potlatch Forests, Inc., is paying an additional 59 cents per \$1,000 per month on 1455 insured persons. When the plan was first inaugurated the company paid only an additional 18 cents per \$1,000.

Asked to explain the program in detail, Mr. Torsen said:

"During 1929, made possible through the complete co-operation of the employees, a group insurance contract was made by the Clearwater Timber Company with the Equitable Life Assurance Society to cover all employees at the Clearwater plant and those within certain classifications in

(Continued on page three)

Extra Work

"The Lord helps those who help themselves."

I have noticed that many men in our plants have grouped themselves together for adult study. Some are attempting to learn more about the particular line of work in which they are now engaged; some are attempting to increase their knowledge about such things as grading, machine setting, drafting, and first aid; and others are trying to improve their fund of general knowledge and are meeting for the study of such subjects as Economics and Public Speaking. At least one group is paying for the instruction outright, while others are attending classes financed by State and Federal funds.

Most of you remember with some pride the fact that your experience and training came, very largely, from the school of hard knocks. That is the school which has trained most of us and a little loyalty to the old school is justifiable. But wherever we were trained, none of us ever know so much that we cannot learn still more, and I feel that these efforts of our men to improve their knowledge are very much worth while and very much deserving of commendation. I am deeply interested in the effort which these men are making.

C. L. BILLINGS,
General Manager.

An English hostess, when serving wine, remarked to one gentleman: "I should not be offering you wine. You are the head of the Temperance League."

"Oh, no," he replied, "I am head of the Vice League."

"Well," said she, "I knew there was something I should not offer you."

Baker Returns From Salesmen's Meeting

C. F. Baker returned February 1 from a four-weeks' trip, attending the annual salesmen's meetings at Longview, Chicago and New York as well as visiting the zone offices, several salesmen and buyers.

"The annual meetings were all conducted under a group system as outlined in the January issue of *The Family Tree*, he said. "Mr. Don Lawrence presided over the pine groups, of which there were two half-day meetings in Longview and four each at Chicago and New York. These meetings were very well conducted and proved both interesting and mutually helpful to salesmen, mill men and zone office representatives.

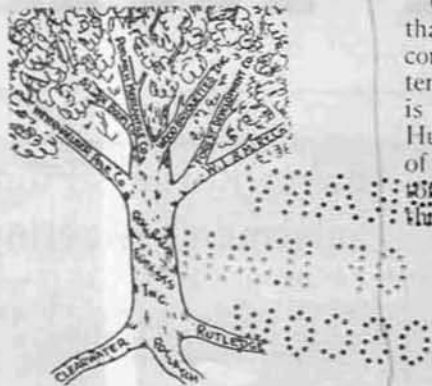
"During the zone meetings, one evening was set aside for the annual banquet over which Mr. Harry Kendall presided. The head table at each banquet was designated as the "Twenty Year Old" table and all together there were forty-nine men as guests of honor; of these W. A. Constans, C. O. Graue, D. H. Bartlett, Sanford Delyea, F. J. Hughes, Jos. Loisel, Jr., S. M. Loisel, Fenimore Cady, A. N. Fredrickson, R. E. Irwin, C. E. Lindstrom, J. J. McMillan, G. G. Perdew and M. W. Williamson were formerly connected with the Potlatch Forests mills.

"After each banquet was shown the new Weyerhaeuser Timber Company sound motion picture entitled "Trees and Men," made under the supervision of Mr. Roderick Olzendam. The picture was taken in the forests, logging camps, sawmills and pulp mills of the northwest and gives the history of the industry and shows what already has been done and still being done to perpetuate the forests of the west. It is planned to show this picture throughout the country.

"Shipments generally have been well received, and there was very little complaint on our service and stock. In this present highly competitive market every car receives close inspection and the slightest irregularity is usually

(Continued on page two)

THE FAMILY TREE



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

- John Aram, Lewiston, Idaho Editor
- Miss Mabel Kelly, Potlatch Assoc. Editor
- Miss B. Stoddard, Coeur d'Alene Assoc. Editor
- Carl Pease, Headquarters Assoc. Editor
- Chet Yangel, Bovill Assoc. Editor
- Jack Eaton, Coeur d'Alene News Correspondent

Down the Editor's Alley

Mr. R. E. Saberson, trade promotion manager for the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, has made friends in *The Family Tree* staff. His good letter telling us that he liked the magazine and why he liked it was gobbled up.

Mr. Saberson's letter reminds us of Mr. Billings' remarks in Volume I, Number 5, about "A good outfit," whose employee, J. H. Redden, asked for more Potlatch car routings over the M. K. T. line.

If *The Family Tree* is bringing more closely together the Potlatch Forests personnel and the men who sell our products, we staff members feel that our efforts are rewarded.

"Did you ever hear chicken gizzards at work in a hen house at night?" asked Amos McConnell, a Clearwater plant workman of Don St. Marie, truck driver in the Clearwater plant.

Don hadn't heard chicken gizzards, but he wondered about where Amos had heard them. Don recently missed some Plymouth Rock hens that disappeared one night.

"Waffo' yo' sha'penin' that razor, Rastus?"

"Woman, if thar ain't no niggah in them shoes under your bed, Ah'm gonna shave."

Julian Humiston Promoted

On February 14 it was announced that Julian G. Humiston of the marine corps was promoted from first lieutenant to captain. Captain Humiston is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Humiston, for many years residents of Potlatch, at which time Mr. Humiston was assistant general manager of the Potlatch Lumber company.



CAPTAIN JULIAN G. HUMISTON

Captain Humiston is a graduate of the Potlatch high school. He later attended the Moran School for Boys and the University of Idaho before entering the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he graduated in 1931. He has recently returned from China where he has been stationed the past three years. He will be stationed at the Brooklyn navy yards.

SALESMAN BAKER

(Continued from page one)

noticed, so it is highly important that every effort is continued to keep up our high standard of grades and mill-work.

"Regardless of recent increase of orders, the general business outlook is still not very bright. There is plenty of evidence that considerable business is in sight, but there is uncertainty when it will materialize. Stocks in retailers' yards are not heavy and below normal, although in good assortment. The attitude seems to be to avoid buying until building shows some activity."

Charts Tell Pine Beetle Story

The need to control such destructive agencies as the mountain pine beetle and tree diseases in timber stands of Idaho forests, as a future safeguard toward industrial permanency is shown in a vividly interesting exhibit being displayed in the windows of retail office of the Rutledge unit.

The U. S. bureau of entomology plant quarantine, forest insect laboratory, for which James C. Eaden is regional entomologist, is exhibiting wares of pine beetle and disease control in the Rutledge office window. Large charts include the annual timber cut by insects and the damage done by insect disease.

Specimens of insect-ravaged timber and barks, as well as beetle specimens are shown.

"Telling the picture" of the lumber industry in its important aspects placards in the exhibit which emphasize that the commercial timber on the Coeur d'Alene National Forest is 610 million board feet of White Pine and 735 million feet of other useable timber.

Management of the forest on a sustained yield basis, these placards point out, provide for no greater annual cut than 28 million feet, which from one forest would provide annual employment to 300 men in the woods mill, with a total annual payroll \$703,360.

It is further shown that "sustained yield management insures industrial security" because the yearly cut does not exceed annual growth. To secure this ideal it is necessary to protect the forest from destructive agencies such as fire, disease and insects, entomologists aver.

Forest insects, say the placards, 14,000,000 board feet of potential timber on the forest every year—equal to one-half of the annual cut on a sustained yield basis, or one-half the 300-man payroll, or \$351,680, to mention the actual value of timber. A graph shows that on a sustained yield basis, 15 million board feet of white pine are cut a year, but beetles kill nine million; and 13 million feet of mixed timber are cut a year and beetles destroy five million feet.

No wonder the little duckling wears on his face a frown. For it has just discovered its first pair of pants are down.

GROUP INSURANCE

(Continued from page one)

the Clearwater woods. Under this plan 870 persons were covered and the life insurance in force amounted to \$1,052,000.

"This was taken out at a total cost of 78 cents per \$1,000 per month for each insured person. The cost to the employee was, as has been stated, fixed at 60 cents per \$1,000 per month, the company paying the other 18 cents.

"The plan as adopted at that time provided life insurance of \$1,000 for each employee within certain classification, employed at the date of the contract. New employees were eligible for equal coverage after having been in the company for a period of 90 days. Those employees were, and are today, eligible for additional insurance of \$500 on the fifth and tenth anniversaries of their employment. In determining dates of insurance, credit for past service was, and is now allowed.

"In addition to his family being protected under the life policy in the event of his death, the employee, should he have the misfortune of becoming totally and permanently disabled, and by reason of such disability be prevented from ever following any gainful occupation in the future, may upon submission of satisfactory medical evidence, obtain payment of the face value of the policy in monthly payments, under the total and permanent disability provisions of the policy, providing the claim is presented before the employee becomes 60 years of age.

"In addition to the life insurance, each employee in the insurable classes was, and is, also eligible for accident and health insurance providing benefits of \$10 a week effective after the third day of disability, and over a maximum period of 13 weeks for any one illness or injury due to non-occupational causes.

"In this connection it is well to note that occupational accident coverage is taken care of under the workmen's compensation laws of Idaho.

"In 1931, when the Clearwater Timber company, the Potlatch Lumber company and the Edward Rutledge Timber company were merged into Potlatch Forests, Inc., the new company took over the group coverage as written in 1929. At this time employees in the Potlatch unit plant and woods who had previously had group coverage with another insurance company, were added to the group coverage carried by the Clearwater unit.

Exhibits Knotty Pine Furniture

A novel exhibit placed this year by the Western Pine Association at the conventions of retail lumber dealers' associations has attracted wide attention. Departing from the usual display of lumber, the Association made its booth a "Western Pine Lounge" and featured three pieces of knotty pine furniture made of western pines. These included two smart-looking arm chairs with soft, detachable cushions and an octagonal coffee table, suitable for use in city homes or week-end cottages.

It is a use for Western Pines that is showing a rapid growth of interest among consumers. Quite a number of furniture companies throughout the United States are offering pine furniture in various forms. These lines include period pieces of high value, lacquered modern styles, as well as many rustic items for cottage use. Bedroom and living room furniture are the more common types in Western Pines that find a ready sale.

By the addition of the Potlatch employees the total number of persons insured was increased to 1938, with life insurance in force of \$2,902,500.

"But here, because Potlatch employees were of a higher average age, the cost of the insurance increased from 78 cents to one dollar per \$1,000 per month, bringing the cost to the company up to 40 cents for each \$1,000 carried by each employee so covered. The employee's cost for the protection remained at 60 cents on \$1,000, as before.

"During the year 1937 eligible employees at the Rutledge unit plant were added to the group insurance plan, so that during the high point of the year, in October, there were 1603 employees protected with insurance in force of \$2,867,250. In the meantime, as the average age of insured employees of the entire company had advanced a few more years, the cost of the insurance had taken another rise and instead of paying 40 cents per \$1,000 for each employee, the company began paying 59 cents, the price of such insurance going up from one dollar to \$1.19 per person for each \$1,000. This is where the cost now stands, 41 cents per \$1,000 more than it did in 1929.

"The group insurance plan is what is known as the 'contributory' plan, with costs as outlined above. The cost of the accident and health insurance is

paid entirely by the employee, the rate being 83 cents per month for the \$10 a week coverage, as explained, and remaining the same year after year.

"Cost to Potlatch Forests, Inc., of the life insurance as shown, is based on the amount of insurance in force each year at each age.

"Since the group insurance plan was adopted all claims have been settled in the Potlatch Forests, Inc., offices, eliminating the necessity of sending the claims to the insurance company for payment. By being permitted to settle claims promptly and directly with our employees, or his or her beneficiary under authority of the insurance company, much delay has been avoided and the employees, or beneficiaries have had the advantage of immediate use of the money at a time when income has ceased due to injury, illness or death.

"Accident and health claims are settled through the Lewiston, Potlatch and Coeur d'Alene offices where employees of the respective units are concerned.

"Accident and health claims covering woods employees, and all death claims, are handled through the Lewiston general office.

"Since the group was formed on the Clearwater plant in 1929, and including the addition of the Potlatch and Rutledge units, there has been paid out, or allowed in claims, the following amounts:

Accident and health	\$ 45,149
Permanent disability	26,500
Death	109,000

Total claims paid\$180,649

"Beneficiaries have been permitted at all times to dictate how the money shall be paid them, and it is of interest to recall that in several instances beneficiaries have left considerable amounts in the hands of the insurers to be paid them in monthly or other periodical installments.

"Such money, left with the insurers, draws interest, so that through this arrangement the beneficiary often gets more than the face value of the policy by the time final payment has been made.

"There have been cases also when the money has been left on deposit with the insurers, to be paid in monthly installments, that the beneficiary has found it necessary to draw part of this in a lump sum to meet some unforeseen expense. Such withdrawal has been permitted by the insurers, upon application being made by the beneficiary."

Events in the Life of Western White Pine

While Christopher Columbus, over in Europe some 450 years ago, was wondering how he was going to hitch hike a trip across the ocean, an incident so remote as to have no connection whatever with the explorer occurred up near what is now known as Bovill, Idaho, an incident that was after all these years to be linked with his name.

It was nothing more than the breaking of the soil under warm rays of the sun by a tiny green shoot of a genuine Idaho white pine seedling. How long before this incident the seed had been shuttled down from the parent tree by the early chilled blasts of winter wind, no one could tell.

What can be told, however, is that this tree began growing in the season of 1486, six years before the intrepid Columbus managed to wangle some jewels from the Spanish queen and set sail with a quaking crew for a long journey across the open and mysterious waters of the Atlantic.

When those sails were spread and took their first gentle puffs of wind to belly them out toward a new land, the seedling had grown into a sturdy young tree probably five feet tall. It grew and it grew and it grew in the silence of a vast domain untouched by the foot of any man, red or white, for if there were Indians in this great sanctum of white pines, they kept to their trails and nary one molested the tree that was to become a historical monument of wood.

Columbus found his new land. Spanish conquistadores followed in search of gold. Ponce de Leon discovered the Pacific ocean. The Spanish nation rose in its greatest of power and as the years went by and the sturdy white pine tree still in its lonesome fastness of a virgin forest kept on growing, Spain crumbled and other nations ascended. By this time the seedling was beginning to outstrip its fellows and was a tree that would measure probably 16 inches in diameter "d.b.h."

Pilgrims landed on the eastern shores. Indians of the west heard the news. Some of them traveled far from the interiors to see these pale faces. The first axes were sunk into the bark of these trees along the east coast as trees were felled to make rude homes, clear the land for agriculture, and to build bridges across streams where roads soon connected towns. In 1623,



THE WHITE PINE KING

it is recorded, the first sawmill was placed in operation on the Atlantic seaboard. The white pine of Bovill was then about 139 years old.

So the story goes, on and on, through the bloody years of the war of the revolution, through the troublesome times of the war of 1812 and the battle of New Orleans; untouched and unseen, the White Pine King was stretching out toward the sun, holding its branches up in the freedom of utter abandon, while the millwheels of the Gods ground slowly toward an inevitable day.

Captains Lewis and Clark passed

nearby. Perhaps they used the tip of this magnificent pine as a guiding star from some distant mountain top, who knows? The tree was even then 139 years old. It is of record that Lewis and Clark discovered in this country and along the Columbia, round huts of wood made by early Indians. It is significant that traces of these huts have been found along the Potlatch. It isn't far from the present site of Laird park where these stumps were found, to the vicinity of Bovill.

Trappers followed in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark. Indians of the west knew all about the white pine then. A new civilization was creeping over the face of this continent. The white traders and settlers, the Williams and the Spaldings, the Jasons and the Father Cierras, the war with Mexico, the Civil war, the Spanish war. Still the White Pine King reigned majestically as her sentinels stood by.

Railroads tapped the mighty empire of the Pacific Northwest. Men came to view the timber. The year 1911 rolled around and the White Pine King was nearing its eventful day. Time, impotent as the sun and clouds and winds and rains of hundreds of years, was drawing to a close for the greatest tree of the forest. It was 139 years old and unbowed in its greatness and dignity.

The year 1911 came, and with the knowledge that here was the last of Pinus Monticola known to man. But 420 years had been the destined age. The mammoth tree had begun to show signs of decay. On land owned by the Potlatch Lumber Company in Latah county, it then stood 207 feet high. The great tree was felled on December 12, 1911, and when measured its average diameter was found to have been six feet nine inches. It scaled 28,900 feet, board measure.

The accompanying picture, a polished and stained slab which hangs in the office of Potlatch Forest Inc., at Potlatch, are all that remain of the physical aspects of this White Pine King, sturdy ruler of the forest, undefeated and untouched by the erratic generations of men who were born, lived and died in successive waves of humanity, while it remained aloof and proud alone in its forest home.

New Actress: "You know, sir, this is my first job in a circus. You'd better tell me what to do to keep from making mistakes."

Manager: "Well, don't undress before the bearded lady."

Clearwater Foremen's Council Hears Swartz

With nearly all of the foremen attending, the Clearwater Foremen's Council met on February 9 to hear Mr. Ed Swartz, head electrician at the Clearwater unit, give one of the most interesting discussions that the foremen have heard during the current season of their meetings.

After the business meeting Mr. Swartz began to tell about some of the unusual problems that the electrical department has had placed before it to be solved.

"When the telephone line from the Clearwater plant to the pond office, which is known as the "boom shack," was built, the line was continuously in use by some outsider, even though it was a single party line," he stated. "After checking the line to make sure that no one had tied on to it, we decided that the interference with its use was cross-talk.

"Cross-talk is caused by the field of magnetic force that surrounds a line of electrical energy. That is, a line carrying electric power, such as a telephone line, creates around it a magnetic attraction for other bodies.

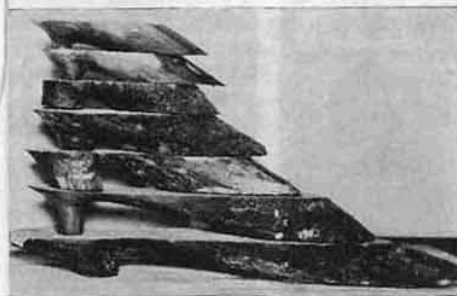
"This particular telephone line was running parallel with other telephone lines, and it was tied to the same poles that they were. Then the overlapping magnetic fields of the parallel telephone wires carried the conversation from one line to another.

"To remedy this condition it was necessary to transpose the wires at the position that they were tied on the cross arms of the telephone poles by crossing the wires at every fourth pole. To make the transposition effective it is necessary to change them on the fourth pole. This process has been carried out over most of the line. If the service continues to be as good as it is at present it will not be necessary to make the change on the balance of the telephone line."

Mr. Swartz held the foremen on the edge of their seats during the rest of his talk by describing how the mono-rail armatures puncture the mica end rings, and the steps that have been taken to eliminate the trouble; how static is created by some moving machinery; and the various industrial uses of the ocelliscope in determining sound vibrations, locating faults in machines, and testing the degree of perfection in mechanical parts.

Mr. C. P. Baker, assistant resident sales manager, then told about his trip

KNOT BAD, EH!



These white pine knot slippers have been collected by Eric Matson, head grader at Potlatch.

to the east, and the conditions of the present lumber market.

The meeting was adjourned until March 9, when it is expected that the discussion will be led by a speaker from Washington State College.

POTLATCH WOODS

CAMP R, SWAMP CREEK

Woods operations out of Bovill are at a standstill except the sleigh haul at Camp R. There a crew of about 80 men are having a battle with "Old Man Winter" trying to have about five million board feet of logs from the decks to a point on the flume where the logs can be run into the North Fork of the Clearwater river.

The winter has been very open, the roads soft, in fact the last half mile of the haul has been through mud. About half the logs are hauled. Two more weeks of good weather would see the job completed, but if it stays soft it is very apt to last a month. The logs are being hauled by Linn tractors, which also have a loaded sleigh behind them. A crew is worked both day and night, and every effort is being made to get all the logs in before the break-up.

BOVILL

Activities at Bovill consist of a crew of four men who are looking after 100 head of horses at the Bovill ranch under the watchful eye of "Doc" White, the veterinary. Ansel Friel has two men helping him overhaul all the caterpillar tractors for the return of work in the spring. Claire Nogle, the logging superintendent, and Chet Yangel, in charge of the warehouse, are betting on the weather, the Bovill High basketball team, and praying for an early resumption of logging activities.

Formula from U. of I. Kills Office Pests

For some time past at the Potlatch office there has been a destructive element at work in the records and stationery supplies. At first it was taken for granted that it was the work of mice, but, upon closer observance, suspicion pointed to an insect which was found in increasing numbers in the basement. The marauders resembled somewhat the cockroach, or a glance might mistake them for earwigs. Samples were corralled and sent to the Department of Entomology at the University of Idaho, where they were immediately recognized as "fire-brats." In 1929 it was discovered at the university that they were making destructive inroads on paper products and valuable records and it became necessary to devise some means to destroy them and stop the losses. Experiments indicated that they did not feed on paper if they had access to food substances which they liked better and that they select vegetable foods high in carbohydrate content. The following formula which had been developed in the Department of Entomology was sent to Potlatch and seems to have scattered the offenders:

Oatmeal (finely cut or ground) 100 parts (by weight); white arsenic, 8 parts (by weight); Granulated sugar, 5 parts (by weight); Salt, 2.5 parts (by weight); water to make slightly moist.

Questions and Answers

Question: How do timber experts determine the age of a standing tree?

Answer: The age of trees up to about thirty inches in diameter can be determined with reasonable accuracy by boring into the trunk with a Swedish increment borer. This is a hollow bit, so constructed as to bring out a core of wood slightly smaller than a lead pencil, on which the annual rings of most trees can be observed and counted. The borer is too short to reach the center of trees much larger than thirty inches, so that the ring counts from the outer area must be correlated or adjusted to the estimated ring count near the center. Tree analysis tables are available for many tree species which are frequently of assistance. These counts are all worked out on the known assumption that a tree growing in a temperate climate produces one ring of growth each year.

Rutledge Unit News

Mr. C. O. Graue attended the Western Pine Association annual meeting in Portland on February 9 and 10.

Mr. G. F. Jewett is now in the east where he is going to attend the Forest Conservation Committee meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association on February 22 in Washington, D. C.

The retail business is holding up well in the months of January and February and Mr. Belknap is looking forward to an increase in business this spring.

The Rutledge Unit retail department has five panels on display which shows C and D, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 White Pine Panelling. These panels are stained and finished and enable us to give the customer some idea of what the finished product looks like.

The sawdust fuel pile has taken a terrific licking this winter. All shavings manufactured in the planer went to the "Pres-to-log" plant, necessitating the power plant to depend entirely on the sawdust pile.

Happy Rodeck has installed a new piece of machinery on one of the Pres-to-log machines which automatically controls the feed and consequently makes fewer culls and helps to improve the good logs. The "Pres-to-log" business has been exceptionally good in and around Coeur d'Alene this year regardless of the mild winter.

Everything Ready To Go

"Everything is in tip-top shape," declared J. L. Frisch, superintendent of manufacture, after a visit at the mills in Potlatch and Coeur d'Alene late in January. "The necessary repair work to be done for 1938 production has been completed, and a good supply of orders is all that is necessary to start the wheels turning.

"The Rutledge mill, built 22 years ago, has been checked completely, and many of the timbers have been replaced. Many timbers that were first placed in the mill are still in good condition.

"The log slip, the filing room, the planing mill, and the replant, as well as the sawmill, have had the machinery placed in first class shape. Also the



transportation cars have been inspected and are ready for work.

"At Potlatch and Lewiston everything is in good condition. With plenty of logs in the ponds, Potlatch Forests, Inc., is like a bird hunter, who has both barrels of his gun loaded, cocked, and ready to go."

Visitors

Visitors of Potlatch Forests, Inc., during February included Mr. J. P. Coker of Lumber-Griffith Lumber Company, Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Coker is a customer of Louis Ricks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Burger of Sibley Lumber Company visited from Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Charles Hurd, salesman from Billings, Montana, brought three lumbermen from the retailers' convention in Spokane to visit the Lewiston mill. They were Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Durkin of the Diamond Lumber Company in Wyoming, and Mr. Sawtell of the Yellowstone Lumber Company in Miles City, Montana.

Mr. Schrieber, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Bevington, and Mr. Gamble of the Boise-Payette Lumber Co. retail yards were Clearwater plant visitors on Thursday, February 18.

Mr. Wm. Stewart from the Tri-State Lumber Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, stopped at the Clearwater plant and general offices for a visit on his return trip from the Spokane meet. He spent the day looking about the plant and visiting at the office.

Show Educational Film

On Monday evening, February 22, the Potlatch Amateur Athletic Club in co-operation with the safety committee of Potlatch Forests, Inc. sponsored another of the series of educational films. These pictures were shown without charge and the public was urged to attend.

On the same evening another educational film of special interest to people in the lumbering community was shown by the club. This picture described logging and sawmilling in detail; fabricating western pine sash, doors, frames and screens at the factory and on the job, and examples of finished homes equipped with these products.

Over 3500 miles was covered in the filming of this picture

War Vets Entertained

Employees of Potlatch Forests, Inc. who saw service during the World War were special guests of Lewiston Post No. 13, American Legion, on "Potlatch Forests' Night," Wednesday, February 16. About 25 men, including C. L. Billings, vice president and general manager, who was a special guest of the post, answered the roll call.

No particular program was offered and the entire time of the meeting was taken up with talks on safety, Americanization, the post drum and bugle corps, community service and the proposal for a community swimming pool in Lewiston.

Mr. Billings was called on to make a few remarks in which he gave high praise to the drum and bugle corps, voicing his fascination for stirring tunes and marches played by this aggregation. He urged the post to continue the corps as an integral part of the community life and activity.

It seems that near the end of the fortieth day the Ark hit against the protruding top of an electric light pole which poked a hole in the bow. Noah sent his pet dog down to stop the leak and the dog poked his nose in the hole, which is the reason that dogs' noses are always cold. But the dog soon became tired, so Mrs. Noah went down and put her foot in the hole which is the reason women always have cold feet. Finally, however, as the water kept coming in a little, Noah himself went down and sat on the hole which is the reason that men always stand with their backs to the fire.

Pres-to-log Machine Shipped to South Africa

Safely, it is hoped, embraced in the forward hold of the motorship Silverbelle of the Silver Java Pacific line, the first Pres-to-log machine ever to leave the confines of the Pacific coast, was on its way to Capetown, South Africa, as this edition of *The Family Tree* goes to press.

Departure of this machine marks what may be the beginning of a world wide development of the wood briquette business, or the mastery of mind over waste in a wider field than the western slope of the Rocky Mountain range.

The fact that it is stowed below decks, wrapped in a rigid box of wood and steel, recalls another story of a shipment by sea. But first an account of the transaction by which this machine is enroute to South Africa is appropos.

Mr. A. Kurkland, who has a box shoo factory at Capetown, came to Lewiston last summer to see the Pres-to-log machine, and to talk with people who have been using Pres-to-logs. If what he had heard of the machine bore up under a most careful scrutiny, he planned to buy one and have it sent to him on the other side of the world. It did and he did.

To the chef of the Lewis-Clark hotel goes much credit, it has been said, of influencing Mr. Kurkland. Asked by the Capetown manufacturer what he would do if his boss decided to return to the use of coal in the hotel's kitchen ranges, the chef is reported to have replied, "I'd quit."

Mr. Kurkland shipped 2800 pounds of his waste from his plant to Lewiston for R. T. Bowling, inventor of the machine, to make tests with. Associated Press dispatches reported this incident as "carrying coals to Newcastle, but for a different purpose."

Tests made, the machine constructed in the Willamette-Hyster plant in Portland, Oregon, Roy Huffman, manager of Wood Briquettes, Inc., through whom the deal was made, went to Portland with Mr. Bowling and John Emigh, to superintend the crating and shipping.

The machine, the feeder, electric drying unit and spare parts such as screws, cones, tips, etc., were all put in one box, a contraption incidentally that measured 156 by 130 by 116 inches—not exactly parcel post size! In fact it occupied 1361 cubic feet of space in the hold of the Silverbelle.

The case was lined entirely with duplex kraft paper and made as watertight as possible. The box itself was made of 2x12 plank with 6x12 skids on the bottom, to which the machine was anchored with heavy bolts. It took 2000 board feet of lumber to make the box.

From the huge disc of the machine a shackle was fixed that led through the top of the box, so that the entire load could be picked up from one point. On the outside the package was strapped both ways with 360 feet of steel strap that weighed 150 pounds. Gross weight of the shipment was 28,810 pounds.

Moved from the Willamette-Hyster plant on a special low-body heavy-duty truck, it was taken to the Albina dock where the Silverbelle lay, and hoisted aboard with a stiff-legged crane, being deposited in the forward hold of the vessel in about 15 minutes. However, had the box been six inches wider either way, the hatch combing might have had to be removed. As it was, with the six inches to spare, the huge box and its valuable cargo, slid into the hold "handsomely" as the sailors put it.

The Silverbelle went to Puget Sound and Vancouver, B. C., thence down to San Francisco, prior to her departure for the Panama Canal and New Orleans. From the Louisiana port she was scheduled to strike out across the South Atlantic for Capetown, where she was expected to arrive on March 31, just two months from the time she left Albina dock in Portland.

In the meantime, payment for the machine has arrived and been deposited by Roy Huffman, much to his delight. Heavily insured, even as to risk in war zones the Silverbelle might encounter, the machine is now the property of Mr. Kurkland.

Which, as before stated, brings to mind the story of a similar transaction several years ago, in which the Clearwater Timber company sold a crane with caterpillar tread to the Peters Creek Placer Mining company in Alaska. It never reached the northern destination, and is probably a rust encrusted segment at the bottom of the ocean somewhere off Queen Charlotte sound.

Being a coal burner and used extensively in the early days of construction of the Clearwater plant and the conversion of an orchard tract into a log pond, the caterpillar crane was standing idle in the yard when there came an opportunity to sell it. The

OUR PRODUCT—ITS GRADES AND USES

INDUSTRIAL IDAHO WHITE PINE

Industrial is the lowest common grade of Idaho White Pine and it may contain all of the defects found in the species. The defects are generally the same as are found in utility, but they are in more serious combination or in greater degree. Although pieces of this grade are of poor quality, every piece is properly edged and trimmed to standard sizes.

It is customary to ship this grade in mixed lengths and widths only, and such shipments consist of six feet and longer. It is usually available in 4/4 inch thickness only, but occasionally some 5/4 inch and 8/4 inch may be had.

Pieces of industrial quality are suitable for only the very cheapest uses, ordinarily of a temporary nature.

Peters Creek Placer Mining company, which had headquarters in Lewiston, but which was mining in Alaska, and which had plenty of coal on its properties, wanted the crane. A deal was made, f. o. b. the plant in Lewiston. Sent to Seattle, the crane was loaded on the forward deck of a steamer, moored heavily with steel cables, etc. This shipment was heavily insured also, else there might have been a different ending to the story.

At sea, plunging steadily northwest toward its goal, the steamer ran into some foul weather. Big seas pounded her bow and windward bulkheads. She threshed through them, dipping to take on great green rollers. Then the moorings parted. Pandemonium reigned. No man dared go forward. The frame of the crane which carries the roller path, boiler engine tore around the foredeck of the vessel like an angry caged lion. Finally, in its coup de theatre, this important part of the crane crashed through the railings and dove to the bottom of the sea.

The steamship company paid the bill, by buying a new crane, and the Clearwater Timber Company got its money.

As Roy Huffman was purchasing agent for the company at the time, and as he handled the sale of the crane and knows the story, it is not hard to understand why such precautions as were taken featured the shipment of the Pres-to-log machine to South Africa a month ago.



SI LOISEL AND FAMILY

POTLATCH GRADS

By OTTO H. LEUSCHEL

With this issue we are resuming a running account of men who were previously connected with one of our three units, but who have since moved over to other affiliated companies. We carried on this column in the early issues of *The Family Tree*, but your reporter had relied entirely upon his memory and found it necessary to build up a file of authentic information before attempting further biographies.

This time we want to tell you about the Brothers Loisel who were, and still are, in every sense of the word true Sons of Rutledge. Their father is still a familiar and jovial figure around Coeur d'Alene.

S. M. "Si" Loisel is representative for the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company at Norfolk, Nebraska. Si started work as a millwright's helper in December, 1915, during the construction days of the Rutledge plant. After the mill

started he worked in the yard and sheds and finally as timekeeper until he went into the army in 1917. When he returned he took over the job of shipping clerk, which he held until the sales company took him over and sent him to Norfolk in 1921.

This means that Si has been at Norfolk for 17 years, which in itself indicates that he has been in there pitching and producing results. With his fine mill background he knows what it's all about and this combined with his knowledge of what hard work means couldn't help produce results.

As proof that lumber isn't all he knows, Si has sent us a picture of his eight fine children—seven boys and one girl. We wonder if anyone in our organization can tie that. He warns us not to mistake the fellow at the extreme right for one of the children. That's Si.

Joe Loisel, Jr., is a kid brother also representing the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, but at Lima, Ohio. Joe started work at the Old Northern Lumber Company in 1915. In 1918

he went to Rutledge at Coeur d'Alene and for seven years worked his way through various departments of the operation including the woods. He spent three years in the local retail department which, of course, provided excellent experience for the selling job he now holds.

Joe went with the sales company in 1925 and is also still in the same territory where he started. He has an interesting territory in that it is both agricultural and industrial, densely populated and lots going on all the time. Joe is a true White Piner and proves it by sending us lots of firm orders and, while he likes his job and is proud to be a Weyerhaeuser salesman, he still has an occasional yearning for the smell of White Pine sawdust and shavings.

Rutledge Rejects

Two Scots were having a drink in a bar. Said one seriously: "What is your great ambition, Jock? Is there any one thing in the world you'd like better than another?" "No," said Jock, hopefully, "another would just suit me fine."

Have you heard of the movie theatre manager who had his teeth X-rayed? He wanted to see a preview of the coming extractions.

"Now there's nothing in the world too difficult to overcome."

"Have you ever tried squeezing shaving cream back into the tube?"

"The doctor took pity on that Peeping Tom down the block and prescribed eye-glasses."

"So he could peep more?"

"No, so he'd get punched less."

Many a man has gone to a state party and staggered home with a deer on each arm.

He: And if I told you our engagement was off, how would you take the situation?

She: Right to my lawyer.

"This check looks all right; have you anything about you by which you could be identified?"

Sweet Young Thing: "Oh, yes, one thing. I have a mole on my left arm."