

THE FAMILY TREE

Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc.

Lewiston, Idaho, January, 1940

Number 4

Indians Were First Idaho Lumberjacks in Sawmill History

Old Peo Peo Tah-lik, Indian head-councillor for the chiefs, was popular with the the white men of the Clearwater country. Not so popular with the Indians, so we are told, because he had adopted some of the white man's ways while still wearing long

Old Peo Peo Tah-lik was wont to tell when a tall story had been told, "cap bunk" (or something like that) and he could give a rousing Bronx cheer right along with the rest of the boys.



Old Peo Peo Tah-lik

But, hark ye, rivermen and ye old-timers, Old Peo Peo Tah-lik, who went to the Happy Hunting Ground many years ago, was one of four very famous "river rats" who brought the first log rafts down the Clearwater river for the first sawmill in the Idaho country. And thereby introduces a tale.

The first sawmill was built on the banks of the Clearwater in the late winter and early spring of the season 1840-40. It sawed its first board on April 1, 1840, a century ago. Built by Rev. H. H. Spalding, missionary to the Nez Perce Indians, it was operated by a water wheel, the head of water being furnished in a ditch 15 feet deep and four feet wide, dug by Indians, with their hands. More than 1,000 Indian men, women and children were engaged in this excavation. The ditch was half a mile long and it took months to complete it.

Site Still Visible

The site, within 12 miles of the Clearwater plant of this company, is now a state shrine, where the highway (Continued on page three)

BOWLING'S INVENTION OF PRES-TO-LOGS BRINGS NATIONAL RECOGNITION FROM GROUP OF EMINENT TECHNOLOGISTS

IT WASN'T a "better mouse trap" that Robert T. (Bob) Bowling invented to "have the world beat a path to his door," but the old proverb is full of significance in his case. All the distinguished scientists and the full force of the National Association of Manufacturers was set to find him—and they did. The fact is, and he says so himself, "Bob" never tried to invent a better mouse trap—he never even tried to make any kind of a mouse trap. His mind dealt with big pieces of machinery and creation rather than destruction.

So, because he created a machine that made a new kind of product, because this created new employment for men in a "machine age" and because he has been directly responsible for the capital investment of \$600,000 in eight manufacturing plants in Pacific states, and one in Capetown, South Africa, since 1928, the Lewiston engineer for Potlatch Forests, Inc., is to be formally recognized as one of the outstanding geniuses of his time, a "modern pioneer" of science and technology.

On Feb. 14 he will go to San Francisco, there to be presented before a meeting of the National Association of

Manufacturers and awarded a place among those who have contributed to the welfare of America in the field of engineering science. Nominated by Mr. Billings, and backed by a voluminous record compiled by Roy Huffman, his name was placed before the committee headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This committee made up of eminent scientists of America, found no difficulty in determining that Mr. Bowling should have his name on the list of inventors who should receive this award.

The awards are to outstanding inventors and research workers in connection with a nationwide observance of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the American patent system.

Since 1836 there have been something more than 2,200,000 patents issued!

Not the least of these is the wood briquette machine, for here is the digest of material that went forward with the nomination:

"The patents cover a machine and method of compressing wood refuse, or other fibrous materials without the use of a binder, into a solid cylindrical log, 12 3-4 inches long and 4 1-8 inches in diameter, having a density of approximately 84 pounds to the cubic foot. The present installed machines manufacture this log for use as a solid fuel, in competition with other solid fuels available. The product is sold under the trade name of Pres-to-logs.

"This invention has resulted in the establishment of the following plants for the conversion of wood refuse into Pres-to-logs:

(Continued on page four)

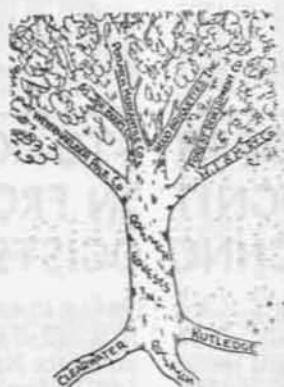
A MODERN PIONEER

One of our fellow workers has just been honored by the National Association of Manufacturers as a "modern pioneer" in the field of human endeavor. R. T. (Bob) Bowling has earned a well deserved tribute at the hands of a committee of eminent scientists and technologists headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was for the invention and development of the Pres-to-logs machine and its products.

Bob's success and recognition comes as a distinct pleasure to us all. We must have, among hundreds of other fellow workers, men with the ability and the genius to follow in his footsteps. Who will be the next one?

E. C. RETTIG,
Asst. Gen. Manager

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

"What! No Jokes?"

"Aw, (*-!?) No Jokes?"

"Whatsamatter, No Jokes?"

"Hey—we want Jokes!"

Well, my friends, there you are. The readers of The Family Tree demand 'em.

Ye Ed has to give 'em.

The noble experiment was a flop.

You win.

The Family Tree has jokes again.

It's been a good joke on the editor.

* * *

Now, as to violating confidence. Newspaper men and magazine editors the world over shout from housetops that they never do it.

To the Editor of The Family Tree has fallen the duty—and get this, it's a duty to the readers—to violate a confidence. In the third column is a letter. It is self explanatory. When you've finished reading it you will know why one of the pillars of the Fourth Estate has collapsed.

School started. Tommy was saying his prayers.

"And please, God," he said, "make Chicago the capital of Nebraska, cause I made it that way in my test paper today."

BRAIN TEASERS

The following list was used by the Bethlehem Steel company in establishing an eligibility employment contest. Two and three quarter hours maximum time was allowed for the solution. Positively no catch to it. Every fact is relevant and must be considered. If you are exceptionally bright you can do it in 5 to 10 minutes.

(Submitted by Art Lindeke, courtesy of Al Shirley, N. P. Ry.)

A train is operated by three men—Smith, Robinson and Jones—they are fireman, engineer and brakeman, but not respectively.

On the trail there are three businessmen of the same name—Mr. Smith, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Jones.

Consider the following data about all concerned:

1. Mr. Robinson lives in Detroit;
2. The brakeman lives half way between Chicago and Detroit;
3. Mr. Smith earns exactly \$2,000 per year;
4. Smith beat the fireman at billiards;
5. The brakeman's nearest neighbor, one of the passengers, earns exactly twice as much as the brakeman, who earns \$1,000 a year;
6. The passenger whose name is the same as the brakeman lives in Chicago:

WHO IS THE ENGINEER?

(Find The Answer on Page 5)

Now Let's Have a Drink

An eastern expert, knowing the difficulty people have keeping the various forms of government straight, has devised a very helpful table as a guide:

Socialism

You have two cows; you give one to your neighbor.

Communism

You have two cows and give both to the government and the government gives you milk.

Fascism

You keep the cows and give the milk to the government and the government sells part of it back to you.

Nazism

The government shoots you and takes both cows.

New Dealism

The government shoots one cow, milks the other and pours the milk down the sewer.

Capitalism

Sells one cow and buys a bull.

The fisherman goes out for net profits.

Letters To The Editor

Chicago, Illinois

January 18, 1940

Editor, The Family Tree,

I am sure that it will be of interest to you to know how your wandering child, Bill Boie, is standing his initiation into the east.

This morning, with the thermometer at 15° below zero, Bill came into my office with his lumberjack coat and his gung boots on. After he had been sitting around a little while, I asked him how he was standing our weather, and he replied, "Oh, it's not bad." A couple of hours later, noting he still had on his lumberjack coat and boots, I said, "Bill, you might hang up your coat." He replied, "No, I'm still thawing out."

He's leaving for Pittsburgh tonight. We have him sitting on the radiator and we think if we fill him up with Prestone before he leaves that we may keep his circulatory system going.

Bill wants me to say that this letter is purely for information and he strictly forbids you to use any part of it in "The Family Tree" or any modification that would seem pertinent to you, knowing Bill as you do. If I personally thought you would take advantage of what you know, fix up anything on him, I wouldn't have written you at all, so you are on your honor.

Very truly yours,
 A. READER

Boise, Idaho,

January 30, 1940

Editor, The Family Tree,

Have you ever watched a man beat a rug? Or imagine throwing a ball into a canvas and the canvas folding over the ball? No doubt the binding of Pres-to-logs is purely physical, such as this, and with wood cells rupturing from all planes, they tend to overlap parts of adjacent cells, thereby making a coherent whole.

CLIFFORD E. HIGER

Editor's Note: The above letter is the result of stories about Pres-to-logs in which the question was raised as to why the logs held together without a binding material. Such letters are appreciated and anyone having the eye is invited to write.

Boss (to office boy, who is half an hour late): "You should have been here at eight o'clock."

Office Boy (eagerly): "Why, what happened?"
 —Typing Typ

Here's More About The First Sawmills

(Continued from page one)

Department has made a little park, and its zest has obliterated much of the landmark. Nevertheless, the actual site of the sawmill is there and can be seen. It was with some wonder that a search was made of letters and accounts of the Spalding mission to find where Rev. Spalding got the saw for his mill. It was buried in a box, and in fact almost completely from the eye, was mentioned in a note to Dr. Whitman, in 1879, asking that he try to get a "gig-saw" from the mill established at Fort Vancouver in 1827.

That the saw eventually arrived, there is no doubt, because this crude mill manufactured boards for nearly 20 years after its erection.

As a result of the search for this history, Idaho's early lumbering industry is being recalled this year in a centennial in connection with the celebration of "50 Years of Statehood."

The first government sawmill was built in 1859-60 by John Silcott, a ship's carpenter. It is believed he also built a similar mill near the present site of the town of Plummer. Both were for Indian agency buildings and barracks for soldiers.

To the city of Lewiston goes the unchallenged claim of being the home of the first privately owned and commercially operated sawmill, built in 1863 by Alex Rossi and associates. Mr. Rossi also built two or three mills in the Boise basin between that year and 1865.

It was also in the year 1863 that the first commercial log-boom grounds were established, through a charter from the territorial legislature of Washington at Olympia, to Hill Leachy, John C. Holgate, A. H. Robbie and others. The grounds were almost in the exact location of the present Clearwater plant millpond.

White Pine On Drive

Take it from the notes of Dr. Spalding, the legends of the Nez Perce Indians, and the hearsay of others, it was Genuine Idaho White Pine that came floating down the river from the vicinity of Ahsahka, to the Spalding mill—and that astride the logs were old Peo Peo Tah-likht, Old Timothy (whose name wasn't Timothy at all, but it sounded enough like it that he was forever and thence known by that

name) Old Joseph (another 'believe it or not') who was said to have been the father of Chief Joseph of the 1877 war fame, and Big Thunder, another head man who was somewhat quarrelsome with Old Joseph and wouldn't let the Wallowa Indian keep his teepee in one place long enough to mat down the grass.

It is from the lips of James H. Williams, an Indian of the Nez Perce tribe, that this comes:

"Silas Corbet and I are the only two Indians still living who brought log rafts down the Clearwater river for the government sawmill at Spalding (the second mill). Big Thunder, Old Timothy, Old Peo Peo Tah-likht, Old Joseph and four others brought the rafts down for Rev. Spalding's mill."

Children of Uncle Sam

Where there's a wag, there's a way to get a little fun out of pathos, for it has been said that from tragedy comes all comedy. Following are excerpts of letters received by the Minneapolis relief department, culled by the wag:

1. When will I get my relief—you say you send us where I are—I not get.
2. My husband has worked one shift about two months ago and now he has left me and I aint had no pay since he has gone or before either.
3. Please sent my elopement as I have a four months old baby and he is my only support and I kneed all I get everyday to buy food and keep us in close.
4. I am a poor woman and all that I have is gone.
5. Both sides of my parents is very poor and I can't expect anything from them as my mother has been in bed for one year with one doctor and she won't take another.
6. Please send me a letter and tell me is my husband made an application for a wife and child.
7. Please send me a wife's form to fill out.
8. I have already wrote to the president and I don't hear from you I will write to Uncle Sam about both of you.
9. I cannot get sick pay. I got six children. Can you tell me why this is. This is my eight child. What are you going to do about it.
10. Mrs. has had no clothing for a year and has been regularly visited by the clergy.
11. Sir: I am forwarding my marriage certificate and my two children

Thomas McCulloch Again Aids Library

From Thomas McCulloch, of the Weyerhaeuser Sales company in Chicago, this month, came another batch of books for the Potlatch Free Public Library. In a letter to Mrs. Victor Runberg, he says:

Dear Mrs. Runberg:

I am sending the library today by mail the following books:

"The Peace Negotiations" (Personal Narrative) by Robert Lansing.

"America's Hour of Decision" by Frank.

"Making the Most Out of Business" by Lewis.

"Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" by Gibson in five (5) volumes.

"With Fire and With Sword" 1 volume.

"The Deluge" 2 volumes.

"Pan Michael" 1 volume.

I hope and believe you will find all of these valuable additions to your library. The Sienkiewicz's books are a little soiled, but are good for a good many readings yet.

Very truly yours,

THOS. McCULLOCH.

P. S. By express, I am sending you the "Atlantic Monthly" for the year 1938.

(Now, who IS next?)

one of who is a mistake—as you will see.

12. I am writing to you to say that my boy was born two years old. When do I get my money.

13. Please find out for certain if my husband is dead as the man I am living with now won't eat or do anything until he knows for sure.

14. I am very annoyed to find out you have branded my boy as illiterate. Oh, it is a dirty lie, as I married his father a week before he was born.

15. In answer to your letter I have given birth to a son that weighs 101 pounds. I hope this is satisfactory.

16. You have changed my little girl to a boy. Will it make any difference?

17. I have no children as my husband is a truck driver and he works day and night.

18. In accordance with your instructions, I have given birth to twins in the enclosed envelope.

Too much lipstick on a girl leaves a bad taste in a guy's mouth.

Here's More About Bob Bowling Award

(Continued from page one)

"Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, nine machines; Potlatch Forests, Inc., Potlatch, four machines; Potlatch Forests, Inc., Coeur d'Alene, two machines; Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, six machines; Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett, six machines; Southern Oregon Pres-to-logs Co., Grants Pass, Ore., one machine; the Pacific Lumber Co., Scotia, Calif., four machines; Seltzer Box company, Sacramento, Calif., two machines; Boxes & Shooks Pty., Ltd., Capetown, So. Africa, one machine. Total 35 machines.

"The initial investment in these plants, in machines, equipment and buildings is in excess of \$600,000.

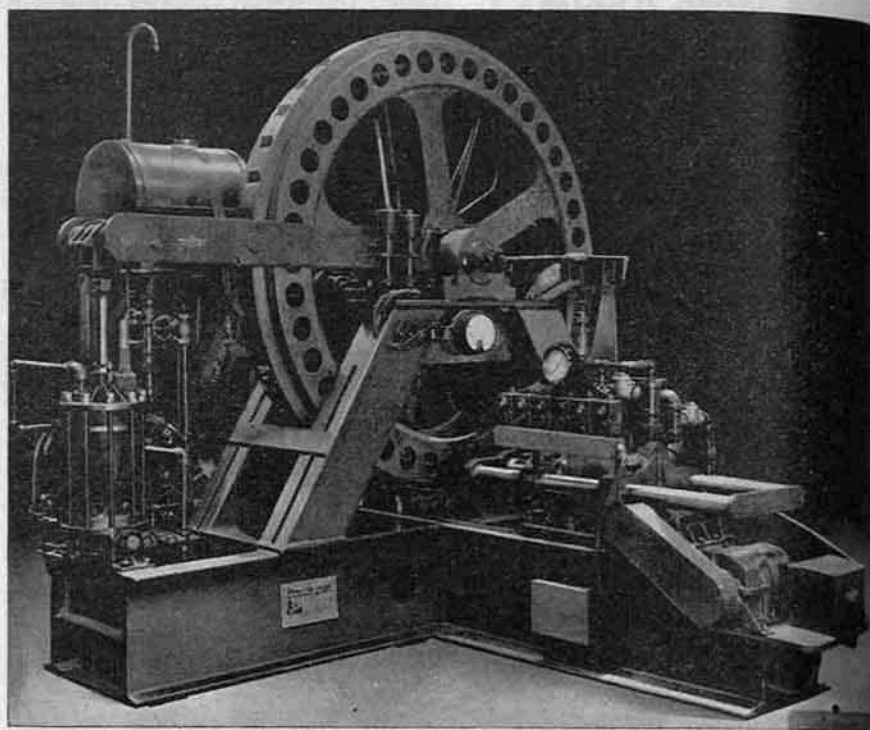
"The invention has resulted in the year around employment of 88 men in a new industry, with at least as many more securing part time work during part of the year.

"Since the invention of the machine, to and including Oct. 31, 1939, a total of 365,874 tons of wood refuse has been converted from waste material representing an expense to the plant where it developed, into a product serving a useful purpose, which realized a profit for the manufacturer. Prior to the development of this machine this refuse had to be burned at a considerable cost for maintenance and operation.

"The productive ability of the present installed machines is approximately 120,000 tons per year.

"The market is constantly expanding, and shows no signs of reaching the saturation point. New uses in places where they possess distinct advantages over other fuels are continually being found. The product has found a distinct place for itself in the fuel market and fills a real need, which insures a constantly growing use.

"The machine is not limited to wood refuse, but will compress successfully any fibrous material. Many experiments have been run looking toward the compressing of materials such as dehydrated alfalfa meal, sugar beet pulp, peat moss and others, the resultant product not to be used as fuel, but with the idea of producing a product which would possess advantages in marketing not at present available where the articles are in their present form. No commercial installations for



these purposes have as yet been made, but uses of this type will undoubtedly be found for the machine in the near future which will greatly widen its field of use.

"The invention is the first commercially successful attempt to compress wood refuse into a solid form. Many efforts have been made, and much time and money has been spent over many years in an effort to accomplish the result which has been attained with this invention. We feel that the inventor, Robert Thomas Bowling, is entitled to the recognition for his accomplishment which the granting of these awards contemplates and herewith submit his nomination for a 'modern pioneer' award."

The machine was invented in Lewiston in 1930 when the Clearwater Timber company, now Potlatch Forests, Inc., found a difficult problem with the disposal of dry shavings from the planing mill. Burning them in a refuse burner was expensive, as it was in furnaces, because the intense heat in short time damaged fire brick and buckled steel plates.

Mr. Bowling conceived the idea that if these shavings could be compressed into a solid fuel they would not create such a quick fire and consequent combustion. For several months he experimented with a system of tapping the



Bob Bowling and his invention, the Pres-to-logs machine, creating a new industry, new payroll, new capital investments, and winning national recognition.

shavings into a cylinder, and from that ultimately came the idea for compression under great pressure and heat.

Following experiments proved that a tremendous pressure of about 20,000 pounds to the square inch was necessary to hold the fibers together. Just what has happened in this process is not definitely known, except that the resinous material of the wood has little or nothing to do with holding the fibers together. Chemists have studied the process and are undetermined from the standpoint of chemistry.

Scandia Norwegian Evangelical Lutherans Of Beltrami, Minn., Build Of White Pine

Made of Idaho White Pine.

There's a phrase that rings clear and loud in the ears of all "Potlatchers" wherever they be. It was with considerable pleasure that Mrs. D. E. LaVoy and Mrs. Carl Johnson of Potlatch recently submitted the story of the building of a church in Beltrami, Minnesota, wherein "Potlatch" genuine Idaho White Pine was used for material.

They learned of it when Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Mjelde cousins, visited from Beltrami last year. The Minnesotans also visited the Clearwater plant in Lewiston and renewed acquaintances with the Velve family in Elk River.

According to the story of the church, the old edifice of the "Scandia Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church" of Beltrami, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground in August 1917. Insurance to the amount of \$2,200 was collected and the new church construction started in 1938, at



White Pine Church

cost of \$3,750. A subscription list was passed around to the members of the congregation and the balance needed, over and above insurance collected, was quickly raised.

Lumber was purchased through the Shelly Elevator, Stock and Lumber company of Shelly, Minnesota. Noticing the end marking said "Genuine Idaho White Pine" on one end, and "Potlatch" on the other, inquiry solicited the information from the Shelly concern that the lumber was manufactured and shipped from Potlatch, Idaho.

Christmas Funds Aided

Soft drink vending machines, placed in the easy reach of workmen at the various plants during the past year, were a boom to the Christmas funds.

Aram New Assistant Shipping 'Super' In Clearwater Plant

John Aram, known "over the outfit" as employment manager for the Clearwater plant, and formerly editor of The Family Tree, was promoted to assistant superintendent of shipping for the Lewiston unit, effective on the first of the year. He is now actively engaged in aiding Dave Troy.

Graduate of the University of Idaho, where he worked his way through the school of business administration, John is a native Idahoan, born on the prairie where his parents reside on their original farm place. He spent several summer seasons with the forest service, and while attending the university won recognition when he was awarded a scholarship of the American Banker's foundation.

Joining Potlatch Forests, Inc., following his graduation, John was a student salesman until he succeeded Bob Evenden as employment manager. In this job he worked diligently and when the opening came for the next step he was ready for it.

The promotion came coincidentally with the start of a night shift at the Clearwater sawmill.

Steve Summers, also a graduate of the University of Idaho school of business administration, and a former student salesman, took over the reigns of the employment office managership.

"Cash to the American Legion for Christmas baskets" at Potlatch, came to \$52.73, a tidy sum realized from the sale of Coca Cola. The same vending, plus cigarette and gum machines, at the Clearwater plant, brought "net profits for the Christmas program for 1939" a total of \$170.80.

The vending machines are located in the smokehouses, are patronized well even in the cool months of the year.

Safety Statistics Called Answer To A Maiden's Prayer

What Paul Black, safety engineer for the Workmen's Compensation Exchange describes as "the answer to a maiden's prayer" is contained in safety statistics of the company at the end of the year 1939.

"December, the final month of the year, left the best safety record of the 12 months as a parting tribute to the supervisors and men who have given their best efforts to the cause of accident prevention," said Mr. Black.

"When the statistics for the entire year of 1939 are completed, a substantial drop in both frequency and severity under those of 1938 will be noted, and should prove a real stimulus for the work in 1940."

Plants All Clear

Rutledge unit at Coeur d'Alene, Potlatch unit at Potlatch, Clearwater unit at Lewiston, and most of the woods operations of the company showed a clean bill of health for the month of December; with severity ratings of the woods crews down to an all-time new low mark of 1.89 to compare with 138,492 man-hours worked.

Safety took another important place in the minds of workmen at the close of the year, with the acceptance of the challenge of The Pacific Lumber company of Scotia, California, which wants to beat the Clearwater's national record of 564,300 man-hours without a lost time accident. The challenge was issued to Tom Sherry, plant safety engineer, when he visited The Pacific Lumber company's plant at Scotia late in 1939.

Mr. Sherry also has a statewide safety campaign started in the American Legion. He is the Idaho department safety chairman.

She: "I don't know much about kissing."

He: "Then let this be a lesson to you."

ANSWER

To Brain Teaser on Page 2
If you haven't solved this, go back and try it again.

The engineer's name is Smith.
Figure it out and send your solution to the editor.

Clearwater Plant Yard Fast Becoming Streamlined

Graveled Sections Dress Drying Area; New Trucks In Use

By DAVE TROY

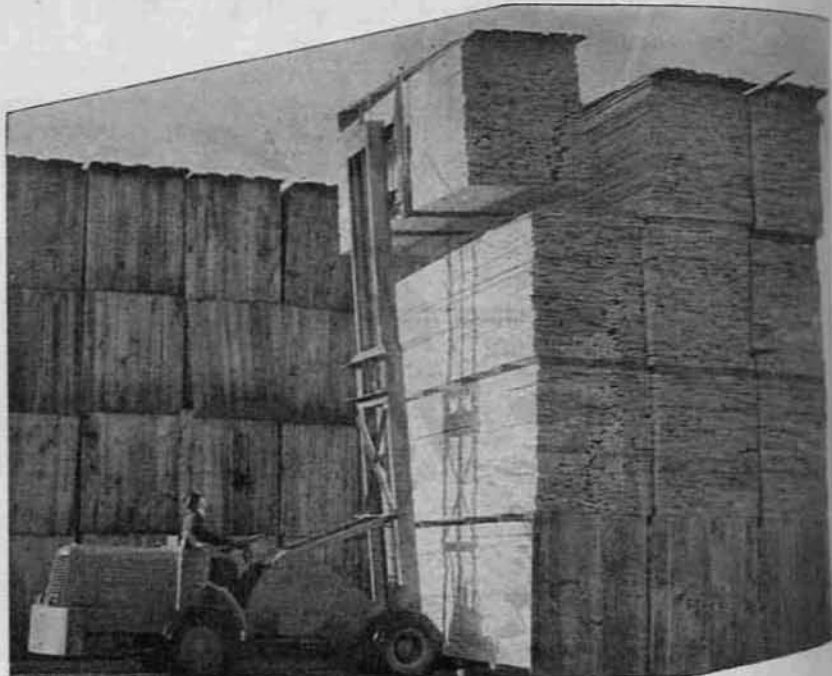
The Clearwater unit storage yard is rapidly becoming streamlined. With the arrival of the Ross lift truck the moving of unit package piles of dry lumber from their old locations along the yard railroads to newly graveled areas is at last becoming an actuality.

Two sections of the yard have been graded, graveled, and rolled and are being used for the storage of all new lumber destined for the yard and for the old piles which are being moved. As quickly as the old piles can be transferred to the new graveled sections the areas from which they were taken will also be graveled until enough space has been prepared to accommodate the normal flow of lumber in and out of the yard. At present it is planned to gravel or finish five sections. Four are to be used for the storing of dry lumber and one is to be used for the air drying storage of green lumber.

When it is found the dry kiln capacity is not enough to handle the sawmill cut on a double shift basis and it is necessary to send the lower grades to the yard to air dry, it is planned to stack this green lumber on short four-foot stickers in unit packages. These packages will be stacked on yard trucks in the stacker department and will be "kicked out" on the yard railroad line by the dry kiln transfer where it will be taken by locomotive directly to the yard. The new Ross lift truck will remove it from the trucks and pile it on the new gravel areas four units high. This system of handling air dry lumber eliminates all hand piling and of course is much faster and less expensive than the old method.

Lift Truck Speedy

The speed and efficiency in which lumber in and out of the yard is handled has been greatly increased with the lift truck. It is entirely possible to have a load from the yard delivered in the planing mill ten minutes after the unit has been ordered, whereas before it required from one hour to a half day.



The Ross lift truck at work in the lumber drying yard of the Clearwater plant at Lewiston, piling sorts four units high.

The yard stock will be confined to a much smaller area because the new gravel sections are perfectly level making it possible to lay the pile foundations for whatever length lumber arrives in the yard at the time of piling. This eliminates the old system of laying cut and maintaining definite and permanent foundations for every length of lumber at its respective location in the yard which meant the stock was necessarily stacked over a wide area.

Truck For Dressed Shed

A new "Tow Motor" lift truck is in the dressed dry shed.

It has been known for a long time that too much lumber was being stood up and loaded out in the dressed shed. Too much footage was being run for dressed shed stock and the dressed shed was being relied on as a source of shipping more than was necessary and at an expense, of lumber in and out, that could be cut down to a much smaller figure.

Two steps are being taken to bring this about. First, the "Tow Motor" lift truck was purchased to handle the lumber in and out of the dressed shed in unit or part unit packages, piled horizontally on top of one another separated by 5"x5" bunks rather than stacking vertically and loading out all

by hand labor, thus resulting in a considerable saving.

Second, the establishing of a more thorough system of sorts will make it possible to apply a larger percentage of lumber out of the planer and repair directly on orders or if necessary to store in the dressed shed with the lift truck where it will be applied on future orders with a minimum amount of handling and expense.

In order to acquire these additional sorts and at the same time reduce the amount of lumber going to the dressed shed, it was necessary to revise the system of sorting in the unstacked. It was found an increased number of sorts were necessary in the unstacked in five-quarter and thicker selects and common. Also, it was found that smaller packages of these items would be advantageous in reducing the amount of lumber sent in on orders. For example, under the old system if an order called for a small number of pieces of 5/4 x 8'-16' C select it would be necessary to order in a full unit of 5/4 x 8' and wider - 10/16' in order to obtain the small number of pieces required by the order. When this stock was surfaced the pieces of 5/4 x 8'-16' C select were taken from the 5/4 x 4" and wider - 10/16' and the balance or over-

(Continued on page seven)

Here's More About Clearwater's Yard

(Continued from page six)

which amounted to considerable footage was sent to the dressed shed to be worked up by hand and held in storage in anticipation of receiving an order that might call for these sizes and grade of stock.

By splitting a percentage of full units into half units and by sorting in the unstacker for width, length, and grade, it is possible to order lumber from the rough sheds or yard in amounts very close to the amount needed for the order thereby eliminating the over-run that formerly would have gone to the dressed shed. The establishing of these extra sorts was by no means a small job and is now accomplished only by organizing the lumber into the unstacker, the number of items (species, thickness, etc.) run at one time being restricted to the total number of pockets and to the required number of sorts desired. All other items that are in excess of the number of sorts available are dammed up until enough footage has accumulated for a profitable run in the unstacker. For example, all the sorts required for 4/4 and 5/4 IWP will be set up and the unstacker will run 4/4 and 5/4 as long as possible. At the same time 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, etc., will be dammed up and held for the next run. When the 4/4 and 5/4 run is completed the unstacker sorting chain is re-arranged to accommodate the accumulated footage and sorts for the 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, etc. By regulating the unstacker run by the sortings required, the amount of over-run in the planer or individual items is greatly reduced, hence less footage will be sent to the dressed shed and replant and more lumber direct from the planer to

It was necessary to go still further and re-arrange and increase the sorts in the re-manufacturing plant. This was accomplished in much the same way as in the unstacker. The results of this change over in the re-manufacturing plant are making it possible for us to supply a much larger percentage of required lumber on orders direct to car, if it is necessary to hold in storage, most of the units are readily applicable to other current orders and can be returned and loaded out with the lift truck.

With the aid of the Ross lift truck in the yard, the Tow Motor lift in the

dressed shed, increased sorts and smaller units in the unstacker and re-manufacturing plant together with the functioning of the new railroad tracks at the north end of the unstacker and through the four rough sheds, Clearwater is anticipating increased speed in shipping at less cost for the ensuing year.

Clearwater Woods

Camp 22

At this writing, Camp 22 has had no lost time accidents in the 1940 season.

There are seven "cats" and four teams skidding and there have been 2,153,140 feet of logs delivered to date.

A recreation car is being added to the camp and a number of talented musicians are looking forward to the long winter evenings.

Camp 23 (Thompson's)

It was on October 11, last, that logging first started at this camp. In this time the crew under the supervision of Morrey Thompson has exceeded the ten million mark.

Several big "cat" strips on Reed's creek are being finished up and the crew expected to go over to Joe Wheeler's camp on Calhoun creek.

Teamsters here don't like the long logs and they have plenty to say about them.

Camp 23 (Wheeler's)

Seventeen carloads of white pine logs per day come from Joe Wheeler's Camp 23. Recently some quantities of white fir and cedar have also been taken out.

There are 52 head of horses here doing the skidding. There are 150 men in camp, including the 45 on Thompson's crew, who board here.

Camp 22A

The daily production here is increasing steadily, with the advent of the recent cold wave, which has put the snow roads in first class condition. There are now 14 "cats" in camp, two of the D7's being equipped with Carco arches. The new D8 Dozer, replacing the one lost in the cat shop fire, is kept busy punching out new roads for the fleet of cats.

The men working away from camp are hauled to work in a canvas covered sleigh, closely resembling a lurching prairie schooner of earlier days. Foreman L. K. Edelblute has established a tent, stove and tables about a mile

Credit Union Pays Dividend At Close Of Successful Year

A five per cent dividend was declared for members of Potlatch Federal Credit Union No. 1, at the Clearwater plant, at their annual meeting held in January, the payments added to the shareholder's accounts.

B. L. Runnion, secretary-treasurer was given a vote of confidence and a material reward in the form of an increase of \$5 a month in salary. Ike Gilbertson, reporting for the supervisory committee, said that all books were in order and business affairs of the group in tip-top shape. Glen Gage also gave a brief talk on the work of the credit committee.

Election of officers followed:

Ike Gilbertson, Everett Wallace and Jim Sibert, supervisory committee; C. L. Bice, Art Pritchard, credit committee; M. M. Morris, Ed Armstrong, Ed Wagoner, Ray Hines and Ed Lillard, board of directors. Hold-over directors are: A. E. Miller, president; John Burroughs, vice-president; B. L. Runnion, secretary-treasurer; and H. E. Wetmore. On the credit committee, Glen Gage was held over as secretary.

Loans Are Described

Of the \$15,533.50 loaned out in 1939, 14.5 per cent was spent for doctor and hospital bills; 9.5 per cent for house repairs and 7.4 per cent for automobiles and trucks. In the livestock field, \$725.00 was spent for cows, \$413.00 for pigs and chickens, \$102.50 for horses and equipment and \$395.00 for feed. Dentists were paid \$915.00, maternity cases took \$490.00 and \$90.00 was invested in glasses. Grocery bills, orchard bonds, insurance, taxes, and board bills were also a few of the many reasons for loans. Vacations, education, marriage and divorce lent variety to the list. All loans are covered by insurance.

from camp to serve as a lunch ground for the crew. A hot lunch is hauled from camp, thus eliminating the unpopular "nosebag," and is always heartily greeted by the men.

The war was on. A colored boy walked up to a sentry who wouldn't let him out of camp without a pass. The darkey drew a knife.

"Ah's got a mudder in heaben, a pappy in hell and a girl down town, an' ah's goin' to see one of 'em tonight."

Old Beales Butte Near Bovill Comes To Life Again

Day Of New Method In Harvesting Trees Dawns On Famed Nob

By CHET YANGLE

For twenty-five years, Beales Butte has loomed on the horizon, north of Bovill, looking like a man with half of his face shaved. The southeast side is bare of trees and covered with only a fuzz of willow brush. The north and west side still carry a full beard of fine White Pine and other select soft woods.

Now, however, the rest of the Butte is to have its beard trimmed, but in accordance with the styles of the day, as only the large and mature trees will be cut, leaving the smaller trees to mature in accordance with present day conservation and selective logging methods. The Potlatch Timber Protective association will then function to see no fire destroys the remaining growth.

Twenty-five years ago, the logging camps were working full shifts on the south side of the butte and much attention was attracted to this area by the new and novel method of logging which had then been adopted.

Endless Train Used

The famous endless train was being used to log off the top of this butte and was proving highly successful. Two stationary cables were suspended in the air, side by side. Below these was an endless cable which was kept in motion by donkey engines. The logs were suspended from the upper cable by means of two pulleys and suitable hangers. These hangers were fastened to the movable cable by means of clips, the logs were brought into the landing by the endless cable. The clips were then tripped, releasing the logs and the pulleys and the hangers and rigging, were sent back to the woods on the returning side of the endless cable.

This system was the most modern method of logging at the time of its use and proved highly successful, the system supplying logs for 40 cars a day. The logs were then taken by railroad to the mill at Potlatch. Mr. William Watt who is now in business in Bovill, was in charge of the operation. In 1914, this system was the victim of



From an old print—the Beales butte aerial of 25 years ago. Now modern selective practices bring a new day to the old butte in Chet Yangle's story.

a forest fire which swept the south side of Beales Butte clean of any timber and destroyed all of the logging equipment in the area.

The spring of 1939 again saw activity on the butte. Fred Ross took a crew of 40 men and slashed a camp site out of the virgin timber on the north side of the butte and soon had a temporary camp built to house the men. Then they went to work enlarging and cleaning the camp site. After the camp was finished and water piped in, the men were put on the right of way for the logging roads.

Several miles of right of way were cut and the bulldozers went to work to clear them, and make the logging roads and cat roads necessary for modern logging operations. Roads were laid out by Phil Peterson to the top of the butte, and a camp site laid out on the side of the butte which will reduce the distance the men will have to walk to work. The camp buildings from old Camp 33 at Harvard have been moved to the new site and have been painted. This preparatory work has paved the way for large modern logging operations in this area in the near future.

In contrast to the endless train, modern Diesel "cats," jammers, and trucks will bear the brunt of the woods loading and transportation problem.

The trucks will haul the logs as much as 30 miles to the mill at Potlatch, which will constitute one of the longest truck hauls ever undertaken by Potlatch Forests, Inc., in this area.

Potlatch Woods

Camp 32

At this writing there is only one camp in operation, camp 37 having closed down the middle of December. Camp 32 is still going strong with a truck haul, although the weather has been against them in recent weeks.

Camp 31

Old camp 31 was moved in to camp 6. This camp will be moved to Merry Creek in the spring.

Bovill

At the Bovill barn there are 32 head of horses being taken care of. At the present time there are no horses in the woods.

Sue: "My boy friend tells the sweetest stories. They have double meanings one nice and one naughty."

Lou: "My boy friend's stories are twice as good."

Sue: "How come?"

Lou: "Both meanings are naughty."