

# THE FAMILY TREE

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## DESCRIPTION OF HEADQUARTERS COMPLETE ELECTRIC PLANT GENERATING POWER FOR PRODUCTION AND HOME

By BOB OLIN

Unique to residents of many logging communities is a supply of electric power for use in a modern home. At Headquarters, Idaho, the heart of the world's greatest stand of white pine timber, comes a story about electrically powered homes. This logging town of Potlatch Forests, Inc., has boasted about having electric power for the last eleven years. Here is the story:

The extensive use of mechanical logging equipment in the Clearwater logging operations requires complete shop facilities for rapid repair work and regular maintenance of machines. Shop equipment requires a considerable amount of power for its operation and electric power through individual motor drives is perhaps the most flexible and the best. Electric power, available for shop and company operations during the day could be used to furnish homes with light at night, thus making a great convenience to the families that must live in the mountains.

### Power Generated Locally

Power lines in 1927 were over fifty miles away, so it was necessary to generate the required amount of power, with local equipment. The outlay of equipment and the operating expense of a steam generating plant was excessive for the quantity of power required, so a diesel generating plant was decided upon. Fuel oil could be obtained in tank lots, and the amount of equipment was not so great it could not be moved if it became necessary to change the location of Headquarters camp.

Two diesel generating units were purchased of the same size, together with complete switching, control, and distributing equipment. The plant layout was such that each machine could be used as needed, or if the peak load demanded, the two machines could be operated together. The diesel en-

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## New Knife Developed By Wakeman

The interest that Potlatch Unit workers have in the plant efficiency was evidenced last month when Floyd Morgan, a planing mill employee at Potlatch, described to Miss Kelley a new pattern knife in use at Potlatch that was recently devised by W. B. Wakeman, superintendent of the planing mill. According to Floyd, the production of the moulders in making pattern moulding one-half inch round one edge has been greatly increased.

The pattern requires a straight vertical cut into the board to the depth of three-eighths of an inch. The problem confronting Mr. Wakeman was to keep the corner fibers of the cut from tearing. To prevent tearing in the past the moulding has been run at the rate of 150 feet per minute.

Mr. Wakeman's improvement, although simple in design, is effective, according to Floyd. The heel of the knife hits the board ahead of the jointing surface. With a profile head turning at the speed of 3500 revolutions per minute, a six-knife head does perfect mill work at 180 feet of stock per minute going through the machine. A further test of the knife was made to prove its effectiveness. A cross grained board was run through the machine at 180 feet per minute. There was no torn grain.

## "PLUGGERS"

I frequently receive letters commending our organization for a well-handled order, a good job done on a matter of business by one of our force, an outstanding issue of *The Family Tree*, or other parts of our activity. Many of the letters are written by people who work for other companies.

The people who take time to compliment others for good work are "pluggers." They are looking for the better points in their contacts and associations, and they express appreciation for good work.

I have noticed that in a group of men, the plugger very often gets the breaks.

C. L. BILLINGS,  
General Manager.



## Potlatch Taken By Softball Fans

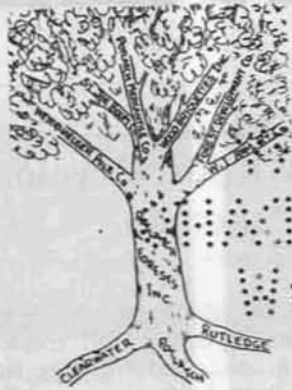
Night softball has taken Potlatch by storm. With eight teams representing as many departments of the plant and a high enthusiasm for the game, development of a new baseball field was the natural result.

Going out into the woods, ball game enthusiasts brought back some tall cedar for light poles; the grounds were improved, a grandstand rejuvenated and lights installed. During the last month games have been held almost nightly. The "All-Stars" of Potlatch are taking on some good teams and chalking up victories.

According to the plans, football may also be played on the same grounds.

## THE FAMILY TREE

## Meet Bob, Our Artist



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

John Aram, Lewiston, Idaho..... Editor  
Miss Mabel Kelley, 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  
Bob Olin, Potlatch..... News Correspondent

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

## Down the Editor's Alley

The campaign against "flippers," smokers who toss burning cigarette stubs, cigar butts, and pipe heels away in the woods, deserves to be mentioned wherever a good word can be said for it. The high proportion of destructive forest fires caused by careless people is alarming.

From an immediate point of view we are probably more dependent on forests than many people are. Let's clean house at home by not being a "flipper," then let's help the other fellow keep from flipping.

Hot weather throughout the whole of northern Idaho with temperatures ranging from well above 100 degrees seem to be just as hard for one to take as another. Some of us seem to mind the heat more than others. Perhaps they think about it more. Anyway, won't it be nice in Idaho after the hot spell is over?

As editor of *The Family Tree* this will be my last trip to the plate, for a while at least. Beginning with the August issue Sid Jenkins will assume



Bob Alexander, *Family Tree* cartoonist, whose cartoon presenting the student salesman appears on another page, poses before the camera. Bob, a native of Scotland, has kept people happy at Potlatch since 1924 with his imitations, clog dancing, cartooning, jokes, and being a darned good guy.

Bob is now a full fledged American citizen. He grades lumber in the Potlatch re-plant, and cartoons ideas for *The Family Tree* just for the fun of it.

Not long after Bob's arrival in Potlatch he married Miss Edith Broyles, and now they are parents of two children, Barbara and Marilyn.

*The Family Tree* expresses appreciation to Bob for his efforts and co-operation.

the editorship. The change was recommended by Sid and me to the management after we saw the duplication of our work in obtaining news items for *The Family Tree*.

Sid is a professional news writer; he contacts the far-reaching parts of our company quite often; and *The Family Tree* will introduce him to many interesting contacts and stories.

I am truly grateful to all *Family Tree* readers for the cooperation that you have given me as editor. Your assistance has been the greatest factor in maintaining *The Family Tree* at its high standard.

Sid says that he will retain me as a member of his staff. May we enjoy a continuation of your splendid support?

JOHN ARAM.

## Description of Headquarters

(Continued from page one)

gines selected were sixty horse power single cylinder engines, with the generator being mounted on the same shaft. A 9,600 pound flywheel was also mounted on the shaft, so that the minor fluctuations due to the low speed and single cylinder would be smoothed out. The engines were started by air, compressed by a small auxiliary gasoline engine compressor.

Each generator had a capacity of thirty-five kilowatts, generating three phase alternating current, at a voltage of 440 volts, at a frequency of six cycles. This is a standard voltage and frequency which makes it possible to use standard types of motors and other equipment.

Power is taken from the generator to a main control switchboard through two oil circuit breakers. These breakers automatically open upon a heavy overload or short circuit. The two machines can be operated together if they are brought to exactly the same speed before the switches are closed. The relative speeds of the two machines are indicated by an electrical device known as a syncroscope. Connecting the two machines together, or changing from one to the other does not interrupt the power service.

## Voltage Kept Constant

A voltage regulator was added to really make the power plant complete. The purpose of a voltage regulator is to maintain a constant line voltage, even though the power demands may vary over a wide range. A constant voltage prevents flickering lights and heating on well loaded motors. Starting larger motors momentarily exceeds the capacity of the generator, thus causing a slight flicker of the lights, but beyond this overload condition the voltage regulator automatically controls the operation of the generators.

Three phase power at 440 volts is distributed to the townsite and other company buildings. The 440 volt power is stepped down to the customary 110 volt single phase power by means of conveniently located transformers. This standard form of power to the homes makes it possible to use washing machines, refrigerators, electric radios, and other light appliances. If a less elaborate power plant had been installed, it would have been impossible to use these appliances—

(Continued on page three)

## AMERICA'S MOST UNIQUE SCHOOL SYSTEM'S HOME



"The most unique system of schools in America" they have been called. Schools to which people come for training as instructors in First Aid as well as all phases of aquatics. Everyone learns by doing, not only pupils but instructors as well, with astounding results.

The National Aquatic Schools are operated by the First Aid, Accident Prevention and Life Saving Service of the Red Cross for the sole purpose of training instructors in First Aid, Life Saving and related subjects so that they may be fitted to teach either as volunteers or professionally, in schools, clubs and organizations, summer camps, at private and public bathing places and in industry. 115 enrolled in the school at Gwinwood Park, on Hicks Lake near Olympia, Washington, between June 20 and 30 of this year.

Potlatch Forests, Inc., was represented at the 10-day aquatic school by Oscar Swedland, First Aid instructor and attendant at the Clearwater Unit. Oscar studied a special course in First Aid and Accident Prevention under the instruction of Dr. Sard Wiest of Portland and Mr. Elmer Holmstrom of Seattle.

After 10 days filled with lectures, practice, study and quizzing, Oscar feels that he can make the experience into benefits for Potlatch Forests, Inc., and employees.

### Huge Belt Lasts Well At Rutledge

The huge belt that drives the sawmill, lath mill and sorting chain at Rutledge is clinging on, trying to outlive heavier, more durable machinery. This interesting bit of equipment is 109 feet 3 inches long and 44 inches wide. It is three ply, all leather and travels at the speed of 4500 feet per minute.

Built by the Moloney Belting Co. of Chicago, the belt has been in service since the mill was constructed 22 years ago. According to Henry Peterson, sawmill foreman at Rutledge, the belt has been taken off its pulleys two times. In 1928 it was sent to Nott-Atwater Company in Spokane to be repaired. A very small amount of new material was used in the repair job. Except for adjustments on length the belt has not been changed since, besides being taken off in 1933 to store in a dry place when water was standing on the sawmill floor.

Six-year-old Mary awoke about two in the morning.

"Tell me a story, mama," she pleaded.

"Hush, darling," said mother, "daddy will be in soon and tell us both one."

### Description of Headquarters

(Continued from page two)

lights would have been furnished with the power.

The shops are quite completely equipped with power tools from lathes to an electric welding machine. Water for the townsite consumption, fire protection, and for the two railroad systems' locomotives is pumped with motor-driven pumps. Compressed air is furnished the shops for boiler work by a twenty-five horsepower motor, driving an air compressor. The extreme flexibility and convenience of the shop equipment is made possible only through the use of electric power.

#### Unit Is Reliable

This diesel-electric plant has proven itself to be a reliable generating plant. It has been in operation for ten years, running constantly, without a major shut-down. During this time there has not been an operator on constant duty, as is generally the case. Instead, the shop foreman and the night men on the locomotives find time to operate the plant and do the necessary maintenance work. This long period of trouble-free service speaks highly of the plant and of the men that operate and maintain it.

Recently, power meters have been installed on all homes and apartments. These meters will serve a purpose quite

different than that for which meters are generally installed. The meters, in this case, are not to measure the power for revenue, but are simply a limiting device to the amount of power that might be consumed. The load has built up over the ten-years period to the point that it was exceeding the capacity of the generators. The principal part of this excess load seemed to be through the extensive use of heating appliances that consume large quantities of power. The use of meters measures the power actually used, and there is a limit set upon the amount that a customer may consume. This, of course, eliminates the use of electric heating equipment of all types—yet allows the conveniences such as washing machines, radios and refrigerators, in addition to small appliances used intermittently.

#### Power Plant Is Complete

The Headquarters power plant is a complete generating unit, giving a high type of service considering the conditions under which a small plant must operate. It has every essential piece of equipment quite similar to what you might find in the largest steam, diesel or waterpower plants in the country. This modern power plant is an important cog in the machinery that produces lumber from trees, and it is serving its purpose faithfully.



1. A box of Rainbo-logs.
3. L. A. Woodland, who oversees the Rainbo-log operation.
3. John Emigh, foreman of the Clear-water Pres-to-log plants.
4. The first Pres-to-log.

## Colored Flame Pres-to-Logs Named

By ROY HUFFMAN

Back in 1931 or early 1932 (8 inch Pres-to-logs were still being manufactured with the first Pres-to-logs machine) someone conceived the idea of a Pres-to-log treated to burn with a colored flame. Who originated the idea? It developed from a conversation between Miss Vera West, bookkeeper in the Western Cedar Pole Preservers office at Yardley, Washington, and Mr. Billings. Miss West suggesting chemicals that might produce the desired colored flames.

Dr. E. C. Jahn, in charge of the Forest Products Laboratory at the University of Idaho, Moscow, then took on the job of experimenting with various chemicals selected as "possibles." Small Pres-to-logs were made in the laboratory and were treated with the various chemicals, in varying quantities and combinations to determine which, and what, combination produced best results. The desired chemical was to have three all important features—first, it must have a strong enough color to mask out the natural color of the burning Pres-to-log, second, it must ignite and burn at approximately the same temperature as the Pres-to-log, and third, it must be reasonable in price.

### Tests Made

Finally one summer day in 1932 Dr. Jahn advised that a number of the miniature Pres-to-logs were ready for trial. Roy Huffman and Bob Bowling journeyed to Moscow and in company with Dr. Jahn, in a closed laboratory room with the shades drawn to provide as much darkness as possible, proceeded to burn the trial colored flame Pres-to-logs. Each piece was burned on a small grate, fashioned from a piece of coarse screen, and was ignited from a blow torch to speed up burning. The burning progressed, and the heat increased. Articles of clothing were removed from time to time by the three participants until there remained very few that could be removed. The thermometer skyrocketed, and the laboratory became quite literally a bake oven. However, these three pioneers in the field of colored flame Pres-to-logs finally emerged from the ordeal limp and exhausted, but with the recorded results of some thirty burnings, and the information which caused selection of the present compound used to produce colored flames. This compound is the only one discovered to date that satisfactorily fills all three requirements.

Colored flame logs were first made for sale in the fall of 1932 in the Lew-

iston plant's electric shop. A hole was bored through the center of the log and four grooves were sawed in the sides. The grooves were then filled with chemical and covered with tape. The manner of making grooves was soon discarded as it proved expensive, due to the fact that a saw was dulled about every twelve cuts. Ribs are now placed in the Pres-to-logs machine dies and the grooves made during manufacture of the Pres-to-log.

In the fall of 1933 the product was dressed up somewhat by pasting a label on each end of the log to cover up the tape. The logs were then boxed in log boxes, printed with a two-color die, and have since been marketed in that size package. Sales have increased each year but until recently little actual effort was put forth toward extending the market beyond the confines of Potlatch Forests Pres-to-logs territory. This lack of attention was at least in part due to the hope that a less expensive colored flame log could be produced, and marketed at a lower price, thus creating more demand.

### A Novelty Item

However, during the past year this has become increasingly apparent, as attested by numerous inquiries, that the colored flame Pres-to-log is a product certain to enjoy considerable sale as a novelty item, or gift, during holiday periods or on special occasions. As such it will readily command present prices.

A further dressing up of the product has been made and it will now be marketed under the name "Rainbo-logs." The new Rainbo-log will be wrapped in an attractive waxed wrapper and will be boxed in two and four log boxes which have been printed with new dies especially obtained for this purpose.

Manufacture of the new Rainbo-logs began in June with a crew of eight men under the direction of Les Woodland. Present indications are that this crew will be busy manufacturing the new product until some time in December. The first carload shipment has already gone east to St. Paul, and is to be followed later by shipments to Denver, Oakland, Everett, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Lincoln, and such other distributing centers as are developed. It seems entirely reasonable to presume a very respectable volume of sales for the new product will develop with promotion of possible markets.

## Indians Ask One Hundred Dollars Per Acre for Valuable Nez Perce Lands

*(Editor's note: This is the third installment of sketches of negotiations by the government for surplus lands of the Nez Perce Indian reservation. It was originally planned to complete the story in three installments. To describe the lengthy discussions of the commissioners with the Indians adequately makes it necessary to continue the narrative in the next issue.)*

By SID C. JENKINS

Six days of talking with commissioners sent to Lapwai by the government to negotiate for the sale of surplus lands on the Nez Perce reservation—and getting nowhere fast—wore the minds and bodies of Indian spokesmen.

"I am, or my mind is, very much exercised with being here in the mud," said James Lawyer, one of the headmen of the tribe. "I have been used to a good bed and not rolling from side to side in the mud, which is not pleasant or comfortable.

"I have felt as if I had my hands bound and put into prison and no way of unloosening myself; consequently we had better stop right where we are."

### Commissioners Make Offer

Commissioners Schleicher, Beede and Allen, first intimating they were not authorized to make an offer, later named \$2.50 per acre. It looked like chicken feed to the Indians. Some of them packed up their horses and left for home. It was getting cold and the moon told them snow would fly soon.

"I have to say to you," spoke up James Reuben, "with all due deference to your saying that was a liberal offer. It is my idea and wish to sell to the government \* \* \* but not for the amount submitted to us. I have never sent word to the government that I had land for sale."

In that statement came the first break for the commissioners. In it there was hope that an amicable agreement could be reached. The Indians felt they wanted to wait until spring to give their final answer.

The next few days were like the first six, restating of the asserted wrongs, efforts of Indians to get them righted under the law, a feeling their efforts were futile.

Other Indians were quick to stem

the tide of that idea to sell. James Lawyer said:

"I think if we should be in council twenty days, we love our country and would answer 'no'."

### Did Not Wish to Sell

Another, Harrison Kop Kop Pe Lih Kin, said:

"I have listened to the commissioners several days; but notwithstanding you offer us \$2.50 per acre, I thought my country was good \* \* \* I did not at that time wish to sell it, and expressed myself in that way, as it were; almost knelt down to you, and sent that to Washington. I did not say it with ill feeling to the government or yourselves, only to show you that I love my country and did not wish to dispose of it."

And so did others speak.

U Tsin Ma Lih Kin: "That is my mind. The reservation as it is holds my country as it is."

Bartholomew: "My seniors, I want to show you my mind. This day I think a great deal of my country and yet awhile I do not wish to part with it."

Peo Peo Mox Mox: "This which has been said and reduced to writing will go to Washington to be shown and read. They will see and know that we have said here, and they will by these proceedings of the council know that we are against selling."

James Reuben: "There are a great many here who would not want to make an agreement to sell for \$2.50 an acre. A great many insist that I shall ask an advance on that offer and they will sign. It would be worth \$50 an acre if plowed and fenced."

### Offer Increased

Next morning the commissioners hiked the offer to \$3.00 an acre. Commissioner Schleicher spoke:

"This is more than the government ever paid before to an Indian tribe for their lands."

A written agreement was read and interpreted. Unfortunately for the commissioners a lot of the negative argument had been left out and the Indians resented it, saying flatly they would not sell the land. It was beginning to look like an unfriendly spirit had risen between the Indians and the commissioners. Said Commissioner Allen, on the eighth day:

"This matter seems to me on the

same way. These eight or ten members of the committee keep repeating their objections. Now, we know that these men are rich and are trying to stand between us and the poor people. They mean to maintain their riches at the expense of your poverty."

### Country Rich

Two more days were spent trying to iron that one out. Came the tenth and last day of the meetings until the end of December. Came also a feeling of irritation on both sides which Commissioner Allen's statement had not soothed. James Lawyer's ire kindled, he spoke:

"From the time the first treaty was made, and since the first treaty was made \* \* \* and all subsequent treaties, I have always lived up to as also have my people. Consequently I take exception to your saying that I oppose the wishes of the government, either myself or my people. Without any wish to talk of other matters, my friends listen to what I have to say.

"Our country is very rich, and we do not wish to part with it, and consider it worth \$100 an acre."

## Visitors

Visitors at the plants this month include Mr. John Walter, president of the Santa Fe Builders Supply Co., who was at Lewiston on July 11 to visit the plant. He was with Mr. Shanks of the Spokane office of Weyerhaeuser Sales Company.

At Rutledge Mr. M. J. Miles, president of Burd-Miles Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo., John Hutchins, Weyerhaeuser Sales Company representative of Indianapolis, Indiana, F. V. Fulloway, manager of the Western Pine Association, Portland, Oregon, and Bob Bellis, salesman of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company in Portland, were visitors. Mr. Bellis was at one time assistant sales manager at the Rutledge unit.

Officer: "How in the devil have you made four straight perfect hits? Your range is 100 yards and your sight is set at 600?"

Rookie: "See that little stone about halfway up there? Well I'm banking 'em off that."

What does a girl that wears white stockings do?

Nothing!

## Time Marches On and So Does White Pine



From Colonial days down to the present white pine has been premier wood used in building. This window display in the Rutledge unit office at Coeur d'Alene tells the story.

### Mt. Vernon Home Says "Build With Wood"

Another window display of the Rutledge Unit at Coeur d'Alene has created a lot of comment and praise, this time bringing up a little history of the use of wood for building purposes from the time of the early colonial homes to the present modern structure.

"Wood," says one of the signs placed in the window, "won immediate favor with the early builders who were quick to appreciate that wood is easily worked."

In the center of the window is a large painting of Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, which stands today as one of the architectural perfections of the age. From this building and those others of the eighteenth century modern architects draw plans designed to duplicate the beauty and something of the times.

"Improved processing now brings from the logs finer lumber products that save building time and produce enduring structures," states another sign placed in the window opposite the picture of Mount Vernon. In the center of the window display is a silhouette of George Washington.

Feature of the display is the manner in which 4-Square lumber fits into the general scheme of things. The builders of colonial days did not have 4-Square lumber, nor did they have end-matched. They did have design

and they did have wood. Genuine white pine doors, windows and siding, flooring and other uses, combined with knotty pine for interior decorations, were like the builders themselves, first in the hearts of their countrymen.

### Sales Predictions

By C. P. BAKER

Mr. Phil Pratt left on the 11th for an extended trip East for the good of Idaho White Pine. We hope his trip will be very successful. He expects to be back around the 1st of September.

The pine market has shown some improvement the past two weeks as there has been a definite increase in the volume of orders, both Idaho White Pine and Ponderosa Pine. A few orders have been placed by large buyers for deferred shipment to protect their requirements, which indicates that prices are becoming firm and orders more difficult to place. Prices are still low but slight increases in Ponderosa prices have been reported, and there is hope that business will gradually increase into a good fall market.

Minister (at baptism of baby): "His name, please?"

Proud Mother: "Randolph Morgan Montgomery Alfred Van Christopher Jones."

Minister (to assistant): "A little more water, please."

### POTLATCH WOODS

#### Camp 32

The Three Bear camps are now full operation, with Camp 32 taking care of the marion and landing crew. Nearly thirty men are in this camp unloading trucks that are hauling logs from Camp 34. They are loading about seventeen cars a day.

#### Camp 34

Camp 34 was slow in starting, as some of the old logs at Camps 31 and 32 were picked up before moving in. At this writing there are 150 men in camp. Four loaders are working in the woods and 15 trucks are hauling to Camp 32 with an average of 3,000 feet to the load. By July 25 the camp should put in around three million feet of logs. The elements have been against the logging this year, as there has been much rainfall. Each rain would stop the haul for a day or two.

#### Camp S

Camp S is now running with a crew of about 90 men. They are picking up the old logs from last year, and five gangs of saws are now cutting. More gangs will go on later. These logs are handled directly to the North Fork of the Clearwater. This camp has been held up on the operations due to the wet weather.

### Accident Ratings Improve At Lewiston

With an improvement of 88% in severity rating and 45% in frequency rating over the first half of 1937, the Lewiston unit's safety showing is very encouraging thus far in 1938. The August 1 this year the record is considered better than that held by the highest ranking sawmill in the United States for 1937. One period of fifty-five days without accidents has already been culminated, dating from March 17 to May 12, and at the date of this writing sixty-six days have elapsed since a lost-time accident has occurred. Indications are that the plant may win first ranking in the country for 1938, and also break the record of elapsed time without accidents, which is at present 448,900 man hours, held by the Temple Lumber Company of Pineland, Texas.

Rastus: "Did Brudder Brown get de bride away?"

Sam: "No sah! He's gwine let de groom fine dat out fuh hisse'f."

## Low Water Pole Drive Succeeds

The low water pole drive that has just been completed down the North Fork of the Clearwater River to Ahsahka has been so successful, according to Joe Parker, who is in charge of the pole operations, that in future years the drive may be greatly increased in size. Approximately 9,000 poles have been driven from where they were rolled into the river by the logging crews down to Ahsahka. At the Ahsahka pole yard a boom was built to catch them, and they were skidded out of the river and decked with tractors.

The pole drive with six men and the cook on the job started on June 20, far up the North Fork near the mouth of Beaver Creek. The first car load of poles reached Ahsahka on July 5. Joe expects to have the job over with all of the poles decked by July 27. John Ankor, pole company foreman, is working a crew of 42 men at Ahsahka, taking the poles out of the river, treating them and making shipments.

The boom in which the poles were caught, was placed in the river within four days after the work was started. An interesting highlight of the drive has been that soon after the boom was finished, and the logs began to come in, the Ahsahka Indians began riding the poles down to the boom. In fact Joe says they got so much enjoyment out of the rides that they have brought in nearly all of the end of the drive.

## Fifth Annual Jamboree At Potlatch In Fall

The fifth annual jamboree of Potlatch Forests, Inc., will be held in Potlatch early this fall, it was announced by J. J. O'Connell, manager of the Potlatch unit.

In a letter to department heads he said Potlatch would be host this year to the jamboree and for everyone to go into a huddle and come back with a good program.

Date for the event has not yet been set.

The golfer had lost his ball and was annoyed with his caddie. "Why didn't you watch where it went?" he asked angrily.

"Well, sir," said the boy, "it don't usually go anywhere, and so it took me unprepared like."



The first of the pole drive arriving at Ahsahka.

## An Ode to Traveling Men

Clipping from "The Stove Builder"

It has been said that traveling men are a big problem to their bosses, to their wives, to conservative credit managers, to hotels, and sometimes to each other.

Individually and collectively they are cussed and discussed in sales meetings, conventions, behind closed doors, in bathrooms, and under one's breath, from as many angles and with about the same results as NRA.

In many ways they are undoubtedly a tribute unto themselves. They draw and spend more money with less effort, and get smaller value out of it, than any civilized group in business. They come at the most inopportune times, under the slightest pretext, stay longer under more opposition, ask more personal questions, make more comment, put up with more inconveniences, take more for granted under greater resistance, than any group or body including the United States Army.

They make more noise and mistakes, correct more errors, adjust more differences, cause more divorces, tell more lies, explain more discrepancies, hear more grievances, pacify more belligerents, and lose more time under high pressure without losing their temper, than any class we know, including ministers.

They introduce more new goods, dispose of more old goods, load more freight cars, unload more ships, build more factories, start more new business and write more debits and credits

in our ledgers than any group in America.

They live in hotels, on trains, in cabs, on busses, eat all kinds of food, drink all kinds of liquids, good and bad, and sleep before, during and after business.

## Best Idaho White Pine Sold

From *The Jamestown Sun*, published at Jamestown, North Dakota, was clipped this interesting story about our product. It is from a story entitled "Thompson Yards is Continuation of Firm Established in Eighties," and was printed on Saturday, April 16, 1938. The story is particularly newsy for *Family Tree* readers, because A. E. Swenson, manager of Thompson Yards at Jamestown, is an Idaho White Pine booster and he buys Idaho White Pine in the highest grades well manufactured.

### Feature 4-Square Lumber

The story says:

"Weyerhaeuser 4-Square lumber, handled by Thompson Yards, is produced with the idea of increasing the efficiency of those who use it, and at the same time contributing to the building of sound structures. Since its introduction, 4-Square has met with a degree of success that indicates widespread recognition of the merit of this improved lumber. It is stamped and labelled at the mill with a trademark that identifies a quality product to anyone purchasing lumber for any purpose.

## VOLUNTEER FIREMEN PROTECT POTLATCH FROM FIRE

Volunteer firemen carry on the fire protection for the Potlatch townsite and plant acting in cooperation with the regular maintenance crew that works at the plant. During the last two years the fire crew has helped extinguish four out-of-town fires. Alfred Johnson, fire chief at Potlatch, attributes the success of the Potlatch volunteer firemen to the support received from the workmen and Potlatch residents, the mill foremen, and Mr. J. J. O'Connell, manager of the Potlatch unit.

At Potlatch there are two organized fire crews, one crew practices and receives instruction one night each week the year around. The second crew is primarily an organization within the plant. It meets every other week throughout the fire season of the summer. This second crew is made up of small crews from each of the departments that are concerned with fire protection, such as the yard, sawmill and dry kilns. Both the regular crew and auxiliary crew of volunteers are allowed time for practices, the entire work being under the constant guidance and supervision of Mr. Johnson.

### Equipment Varied

The plant fire equipment is varied, with twenty-nine sprinkler systems, operating through dry valves, being the primary system. The fire truck is the second major piece of equipment. It is a 1935 truck that has been rebuilt and equipped with 1,000 feet of 2½ in. hose, chemicals, and a 100-gallon water tank on the truck carried under pressure with oxygen tanks. This truck is kept in the townsite fire station and is available to all fires at the plant or town.

Located at convenient places throughout the plant and townsite is the following equipment:

8,000 feet of 2½ inch hose, 2,000 feet of 1½ inch hose, 100 pyrene guns, 112 soda acid extinguishers, 41 shur-stop kits, 50 automatic shur-stop bombs, 7 foam extinguishers, 4 carbon dioxide extinguishers and 1 soda acid cart.

All of the above equipment is checked once each month by a fire committee to make certain it is in place and ready to use. In addition all of the pyrenes are tested and re-filled during this inspection.

Once each year, all of the fire hose is strung out and actually tested under



Potlatch volunteer fire crew with Chief Johnson standing in front.

water pressure, and replaced if defective. At the same time all of the soda-acid extinguishers are discharged and then re-charged with new chemicals. This consistent inspection of equipment is carried on by fire protection maintenance men in the plant.

A fire committee, headed by the fire chief, makes monthly fire inspections to check all possible fire hazards, and to see that previously mentioned hazards are removed.

An attempt is made to keep down the weed growth by cutting the weeds, running sheep in the yards, and applying chemicals. In spite of this continued effort to control weeds, the growth is often so rank as to become a serious hazard. Therefore, the pipe maintenance men have devised and built large sprinkler carts, in principle, similar to the whirling lawn sprinkler. A fire hose is carried on the cart as well, and, when the dry season arrives, the dry grass around the buildings is sprinkled by these sprinklers, one man spending all of his time moving the sprinklers about each day. This prevents any tinder dry condition arising in the grass stubble left after cutting.

### Alarms Coded

Fire alarms are turned in through a fire alarm box system. This operates on a code system so that the code is sounded by a large steam whistle at the plant that can be plainly heard in every house in the town. There are eighteen boxes located throughout the plant and town. This system is tested every Saturday at noon, to keep it in first class operating condition.

"The Potlatch people are quite conscious of the need for protection," said Mr. Johnson. "All of the homes and most of the plant are made of wood. Having a job at Potlatch depends upon the production of wood products. The destruction of any major portion of the plant or town would probably be the end of Potlatch jobs, which serves as a constant reminder to all."

### Pres-to-log Storage Being Filled

At Coeur d'Alene, "Happy" Roden is slowly filling the huge Pres-to-log storage built last winter to supply the winter market with fuel.

The plant production, according to "Happy," is averaging about 20 tons per day. Over 650 tons are in the storage, and four or five tons are sold daily to regular Pres-to-log customers. Most of the present sales are to lake boats.

### The Stenographer's Vacation

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My trpist's awau spr a week  
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and seej.

CJORAS:

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