THE FAMILY TREE

Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc.

Vol. IV | Lewiston, Idaho, May, 1940 | Number 8

NEW BUILDINGS ADDED TO POTLATCH PLANT STREAMLINING

New Insurance Plan Effective July 1st Based on Earnings

The group insurance plan which has been in effect between Potlatch Forests, Inc., and the Equitable Life Assurance Society since 1929 has, after careful study, been revised to give larger benefits to the employees at less cost to them, and has been extended to cover woods employees, it is announced by Mr. Billings.

Instead of the old plan under which the amount of life insurance to which an employee was entitled was based upon his period of service, an employee being entitled to an increase of $600 on the fifth and tenth anniversaries of his employment, and up to a maximum coverage of $2,000, the new plan is based on the employee's earnings, both as to the amount of life insurance he may carry, and to the accident and health benefits he may receive.

The total and permanent disability feature is excluded in the new policy. Accident and health benefits under the new policy will be payable for a period of 26 weeks, after a seven-day waiting period, as contrasted with a period of 13 weeks and a three-day waiting period in the old policy.

Effective July 1st

Life insurance on laid off employees may be continued for six months instead of three months under the former policy, upon the payment of the premium for that period in advance. The accident and health insurance on temporarily laid off employees may be continued in force for two weeks—or to the end of the current month, whichever is longest, as contrasted with immediate cancellation under the former arrangement.

The new plan becomes effective July 1, 1940, for all employees actually at work on that day. For employees who

(Continued on page two)

Modern Era of Sawmilling Brings Complete Reconstruction and New Operating Methods

By Bob Olin

Potlatch unit is undergoing a complete overhauling, and modernization is here. Starting in the yards, it has swept through the plant. Briefly, here is the story:

The yard goes entirely to carriers and lift truck for transportation, the ground being leveled off and surfaced to accommodate this new equipment, rough dry sheds being included in the plan. Hard on the heels of this came the announcement of the planing mill reconstruction. Old machines were to be discarded—new ones re-located. The old battery tractors and lumber buggies were to give way to high speed carriers. The plan meant a complete reconstruction of the planing mill. The dry sheds have undergone a face uplifting. Posts were removed and provisions made to pile lumber with lift trucks.

The sawmill is to have a new setup to handle incoming logs, including long log sawing equipment. New steam feeds are to be installed on two rigs, with double cut bands. Rumors of resaws and new trimmers fill the air. Rumors have it that dry kiln section, from the green chain to the unstackers, is the next step, although no such plans have been announced yet.

"Bugs" Are Wiped Out

Through the preliminary formative periods when these various plans were developing, a new wrinkle in management has come to light. Basically, it was an expansion of the recently organized "mechanical meeting." When it was decided by the management to try to develop a new plan, all the superintendents and foremen of the departments involved were called in for a series of conferences with the management. The plans were then thrown out in the open for each man to criticize and kick around as he would deem necessary.

These meetings bring together the management, operation and construction men. The discussions clarify the problems of each one, so that everyone has a true understanding of all problems. It provides a means of co-ordinating the design, construction and op-

(Continued on page three)

More for Less

I am very happy to be able to make the announcement of a better deal in group insurance for our employees, which appears in this issue of The Family Tree. It is especially pleasant to be able to say that our woods employees are to be included, not only because the risk is higher there, but because many of them have asked for coverage.

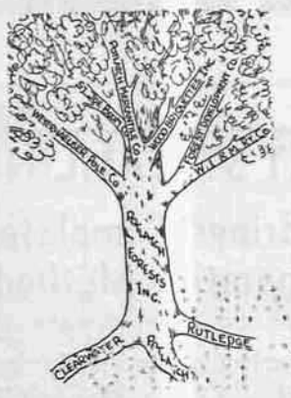
The policy purchased by the old Clearwater Timber Company in 1929 has grown and spread almost beyond recognition. It is now the master policy for Weyerhaeuser companies from coast to coast. It covers many thousands of employees and has paid very large sums in benefits.

Many times in the payment of benefits to families of Potlatch Forests, Inc., employees, we have found that this group insurance was the only insurance carried and thus provided the only nest egg when death occurred. So it is fitting to recall now the words of Mr. Phil Weyerhaeuser which are written into your present policy—

"We all stand together in this great manufacturing undertaking and do well to hesitate long enough to recognize our greater responsibilities at home."

C. L. BILLINGS,
General 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

The girls in the general office at Lewiston say the editor blushes easily.

Maybe so. Maybe I like to.

Anyway, thank Allah and all the little fishes it was dark the other night when Ye Ed took the girls through the Clearwater plant for a look-see.

The girls wore their slacks.

It isn't so long ago those things were called pajamas.

But darn it, not one of them would get close enough in the dark corners.

Anyway, they know now the meaning of that crazy symbol S4S in their statements and in their letters.

And there are some fellows whose wives were out of town who would like to carve the editor's Adam's apple.

On Again—Off Again

A night shift started at the Clearwater planing mill May 13, employing an additional 45 men. Orders had been coming in nicely and it looked as though the extra shift would be on for the summer. However, about the middle of May orders slumped off, probably due as much to uncertainty as to any other factor, and the shift was called off on May 31.

NEW INSURANCE PLAN EFFECTIVE JULY 1

(Continued from page one)

are steadily engaged but who are, for any reason, absent on that day, the new plan will be made effective as of the day when they resume work.

Employees may sign up only for the amount to which they are entitled but if an employee has had a larger amount of life insurance under the old plan, he may retain the larger amount and his premium payment will be adjusted accordingly.

The new schedule of benefits and employee contributions is as follows:

Class	Annual Earnings	Group Life Insurance	Weekly Accident and Health Benefit	Employees Monthly Cost
A	Less than $900	$ 750	$ 7	$ .81
B	$900 and less than $1100	$1,000	$12	$1.22
C	$1100 and less than $1400	$1,500	$15	$1.68
D	$1400 and less than $2400	$2,000	$20	$2.24
E	$2400 and less than $3400	$3,000	$30	$3.36
F	$3400 and less than $4800	$4,000	$40	$4.48

Under the old plan, an employee having life insurance of $1,000 and accident and health insurance of $10 a week, paid $1.37 per month.

Under the new plan, Class B in schedule above provides the same amount of life insurance and $2 a week more accident and health insurance for $1.22 per month, and the accident and health period of payment under this new plan is double that of the old policy.

Our company's group insurance was established in 1929. Since then, accident and health claims paid to Potlatch Forests, Inc., employees of families under the group insurance plan have totalled $253,900.

Foremen of all plant departments and logging camps have been furnished with cards for each employee to use in furnishing individual data and to authorize payroll deductions. The deadline for signing up is June 30, 1940.

George W. Beardmore Is New Land Agent

George W. Beardmore of Sandpoint has arrived in Lewiston to assume charge of the company's land department here, taking the place of Ed L. Douglas, who has been land agent since last July and who for several years was assistant to Mr. Rettig in that work.

Mr. Beardmore is an attorney, having graduated from the University of Idaho in 1933. He practiced seven years in Sandpoint.

Mr. Douglas has accepted a position with the Milwaukee Land company, as assistant to the general manager, C. B. Sanderson, with offices in Seattle.

Dave Peterson Leaves

Dave Peterson, member of the general office staff and active in safety work with the junior chamber of commerce for the past few years, is leaving for Seattle soon to acept a sales position with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company. His successor is Garland Williams, graduate of the Lewiston high school, class of 1940.

Graders Inspect Lumber

Sales managers and head graders of the Western Pine association mills of the Inland Empire met at the Lewiston plant June 5. The purpose of the gathering was to standardize grading over the white pine region. Led by Vern Johnson, chief Western Pine inspector, the group of 35 discussed the grades of selected close pieces in the forenoon. After luncheon in the White Pine cafeteria, they assembled in the dress shed, where the remainder of the day was spent in inspecting the graded stock.

Firemen At Session

Four Clearwater plant men attended the Central Idaho Fire College in an all-day session recently held at Orofino. Ted Walrath, state insurance commissioner, was the principal speaker. Among methods demonstrated was the use of gas masks in making rescues from gas-filled buildings. Representatives of fire departments from Lewiston, Pullman, Moscow, and Orofino also attended. L. K. Ross, Arch Pritchard, Harold White and Steve Summers represented the Clearwater plant fire committee.

Here's More About Change at Potlatch

(Continued from page one)

ation in such a way that a minimum difficulty is experienced. These dis-sions are sometimes pretty hot, and ays take many hours and, at times, eral days, but always the final plan action bears the stamp of approval the group. Many "bugs" and er-s are dug out and eliminated. The ion of the group seems far superior the work that any one man could e possibly done in trying to pro-te a new idea ,so that it seems now t Potlatch is completely sold on the s of group action.

The streamlining of the Potlatch nt is much too involved to possibly presented in a single or two stories. herefore, it is the plan to take each t of the streamlining operation as is put up and give its story of re-nstruction and new operation. The t story would be that of the construc-n of the yard rough dry sheds, now ctically completed.

The next items to follow will be the her phases of the yard changes, fol-ed by a story of the reconstruction the planing mill. As other stories low, it is going to become evident readers that the "streamlined" Pot-ch plant is going to rate as one of e most modern and efficiently oper-d pine mills in the country.

The Rough Dry Sheds

In the fall of 1939, plans were laid a general streamlining of the Pot-ch lumber plant. The plant, with years of operation on its shoulders, getting badly in need of new uipment and production methods. tensive studies of the efficiency of isting equipment revealed that new d modern methods could be applied. e of the first points of revision was the dry lumber storage yards.

Potlatch has been penalized for a g time due to a lack of rough dry rage space, and, due to the rather pensive transportation and lumber ndling systems. The key to revision y in the recently developed lift truck it pilers and in the older lumber rriers or "straddle bugs." The lift ck could be used in a shed that ply carried an adequate roof and d sufficient clearance to handle the mber. This type of shed, although aper to build than the more ex-pensive crane shed, serves the same purpose.

Detailed studies of the space and volume required brought out that three sheds would be required. Two of the sheds would be smaller to provide sorts for the normally low inventory items, while the third shed would be twice as large as the small sheds to handle the volume items.

Open Wall Type

Each of the small sheds that was planned had a ground dimension of 30 feet x 300 feet, with the roof placed high enough to allow four units to be stacked, making the plate of the building about 22 feet high. The third shed was twice as large, being 60 feet x 300 feet. All three buildings were primarily a roof of the required height supported by posts. There were end walls, but no side walls. To protect the sides of the piles, extension roofs of "long eaves" were used on each side of the building. Long eaves had an additional function of providing a dry space for temporary storage in transit, as well as a place in which lumber could be graded under a roof as the occasion demanded. Another very troublesome design point was cleared up by long eaves, for, if side walls were used, it would have been necessary to provide some type of door through which the lift truck could have entered with its load. These doors would be required between each pair of posts. They would have been expensive and difficult to install, slow to operate, and, no doubt, would have been an expensive item of maintenance in the future.

The 30-foot span of the two smaller sheds made it possible to use an ordinary rafter roof construction. The wall posts that carried the plate and roof were set on concrete footings. The pitch of the roof brought out an interesting point that was considered. There is often quite a heavy snowfall in Potlatch in the winter season. Snow allowed to accumulate to any depth on a roof would slide off all at once and completely block the alleys. By making the roof quite steep, the snow should slide off sooner and not accumulate to such a depth in the alleys. This would allow for the constant removal of smaller quantities of snow and would not be such an interference with the operation. Corrugated iron roofing was used, being set on wood sheathing. The iron on a one-third pitch should make a roof that would shed snow readily.

Special Truss Built

The design of the 60 feet x 300 feet shed presented a different problem. It was desirable to have 60 foot clearance between the walls without any inside posts and, yet, to have the 10 foot eave extension. This called for a truss design.

Attention was called to the newer type of wood truss that has been in use in foreign countries for several years and is now being promoted by the National Lumber Manufacturers association in the United States. The trouble with the commonly used structures in timber work was that the timber joints were always many times weaker than the heavy timbers used in between the joints. The new type of structure used what are known as "timber connectors."

The basic principle is that an iron ring is recessed between two timbers at the joints, as can be seen by the accompanying illustrations. This makes the actual joint several times stronger than the bolt joint alone. This permits the use of several small timbers in the design of a truss member, instead of a single large one ,making these smaller pieces only as large as required for the strength of the member and using a sufficient number of connector rings and bolts to make the joint of the desired strength. By using small pieces, the size and weight and the entire structure is greatly reduced, and the use of large long timbers is entirely eliminated.

Each truss member is designed large enough to carry the load imposed on it, yet it is not made much larger than actually necessary, as was done in older structures. The basic steel truss designs can now be applied to wood trusses by the use of the various types of timber connectors.

The truss used in the 60 foot x 300 foot shed was known as a Fink truss with a 60-foot span. A 100-foot cantilever truss was made for the long eave. Complete drawings were made of each piece of the truss so that it was possible to make it completely on the ground before assembly. A shop was set up on the ground and the 2,600 pieces required for the trusses were pre-fabricated before any of the actual assembly started. This pre-fabrication was quite a task alone when it was considered that each piece of lumber had to be cut to size and that a total of about 10,000 holes had to be bored. The accuracy of the work done by the crew

(Continued on page five)

Potlatch State Bank Becomes Branch of Idaho First National

In a transaction involving the change of ownership of the Potlatch State Bank and the transfer of its personnel to one of the largest and best known branch banking institutions in the country, the Potlatch State Bank ceased to exist on May 12, and became a unit of the Idaho First National Bank of Boise.

George P. Anderson, for several years cashier of the Potlatch State Bank, became manager; Arthur Hanson, formerly assistant cashier, became assistant manager. Harold Blood and Eleanor Westby, employees, remain in their positions as before.

Announcement of the sale of the Potlatch State Bank and its purchase by the Idaho First National was made jointly by Mr. Billings, who was president of the Potlatch State Bank, and John A. Schoonover, president of the Idaho First National.

The Potlatch State Bank, at the time of the last official bank call, March 26, 1940, showed deposits of $1,064,921.98.

"The Potlatch State Bank, which was formed originally to serve as a convenience for lumber company employees and nearby farmers of the Potlatch vicinity, has enjoyed fine patronage and cooperation for which the stockholders are grateful," said Mr. Billings.

"We feel that as a part of the Idaho First National organization the bank's relationship will continue to be cooperative, safe and businesslike. We are pleased to see the Idaho First National carry on in Potlatch."

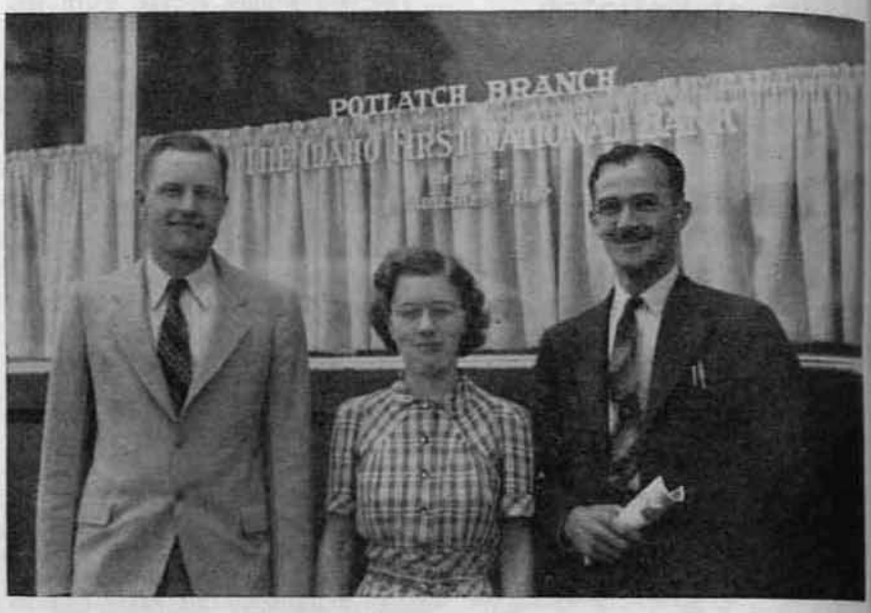
Mr. Billings had served as president since January, 1933.

Mr. Schoonover also expressed pleasure at the purchase of the bank, saying:

"We derive satisfaction from this transaction, for in this acquisition we not only obtain a sizeable volume of additional business, but we acquire a staff of officers and employees whose reputation for banking and service to the public is outstanding.

"We shall endeavor to continue to serve the Potlatch area in a conservative and progressive manner, to the end that the Potlatch business and agricultural interests and our own institution may derive lasting benefit and satisfaction."

Maybe It's the Golden Smile—?



Above are three members of the staff of the one-time Potlach State Bank, now a unit of the Idaho First National. From left to right are: Harold Blood, Eleanor Westby and Arthur Hanson. Below is George P. Anderson, formerly cashier, now manager of the branch bank.

GEORGE P. ANDERSON

Mr. Anderson had been with the Potlatch State Bank 12 years. and had previous banking experience and organizational work in Montana. Mr. Hanson has a record of 20 years with the bank and Potlatch Forests, Inc., while Mr. Blood has been in the bank 10 years and Miss Westby four years.

Under their direction the Potlatch State Bank has had a healthy growth and condition at all times. During the hectic days of 1933, when banks were floundering and some were in collapse, the little financial house hung the "business as usual" sign in the window —and only closed the doors when the federal government blanketed every bank in the country with orders to close and stay closed until they were given permission to open again. Potlatch State Bank was among the first to reopen, and the officers say it could have remained open all the time if they had been permitted to do so.

Foresters Meet Here

Observing the 100th anniversary of the founding of the lumber industry in this section of the Inland Empire, members of the North Idaho Forestry association met in Lewiston recently for their spring session. Mr. Jewett, president, was in the vanguard of visitors from out-of-town. Starting with a golf game Sunday afternoon and a chicken dinner at the Country club that evening, business sessions were taken up next morning. Protection of forests from fire formed the main theme of the meeting.

lore Potlatch Story

(Continued from page three)

remarkable, for there were prac-lly none of the pieces discarded be-se of errors in making. After the s were made for the trusses and bracing, assembly was rapidly car-forward. Each truss was bolted ther on the ground and then hoisted place by a portable boom crane. ers were laid and the sheathing the corrugated iron roof was then ied.

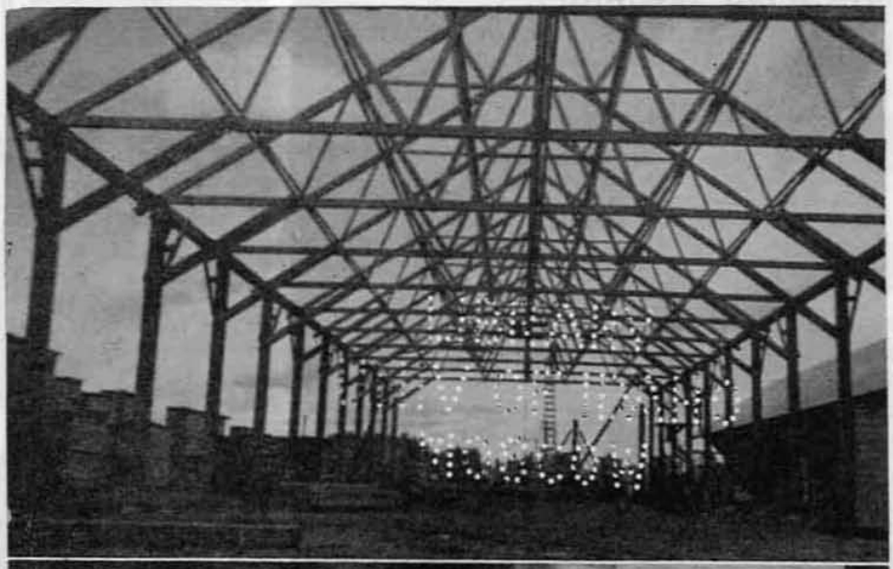
This larger shed was a sort of prov-ground for timber connector struc-s within Potlatch Forests, Inc. An mpt was made to collect costs on construction so that it might be ared with other types of struc-s as future buildings were planned, ecially when considering semi-port-wood buildings. The timber con-tor building appears to be much nger and much better designed than customary type of building. In a comparison between the two types sheds as constructed here, it would icate at this time that the timber nectors were slightly more ex-sive, the extra expense probably g more than justified by the ad-ntage of a much better structure.

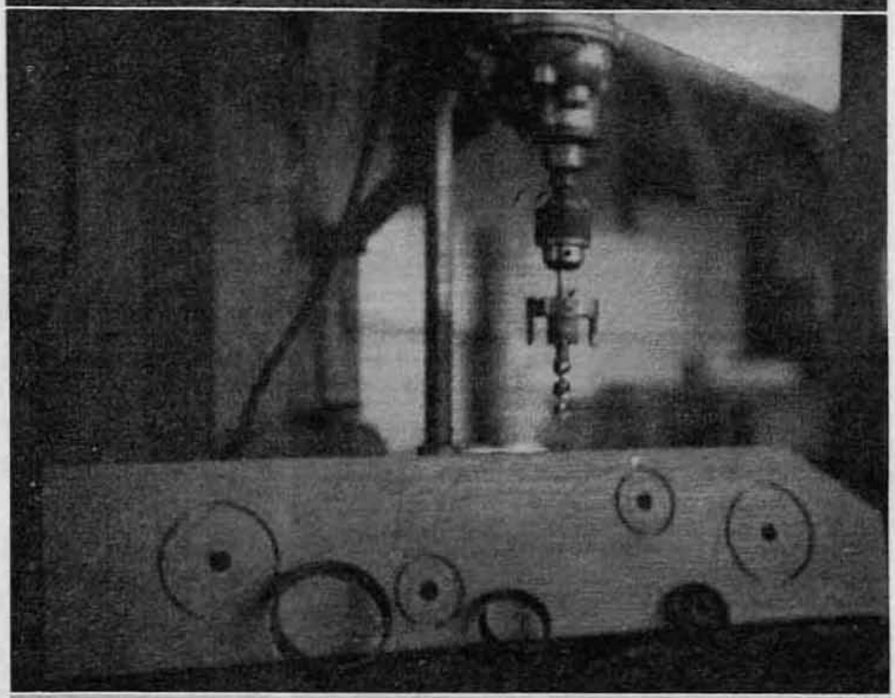
The entire construction was carried with a crew that was entirely new this type of construction. Every n is deserving of a "pat on the back" the fine job that was turned out. ch man took hold of his job with ch interest, and carried the job for-d rapidly, especially when consid-g the size of the crew that was ilable for such a large job.

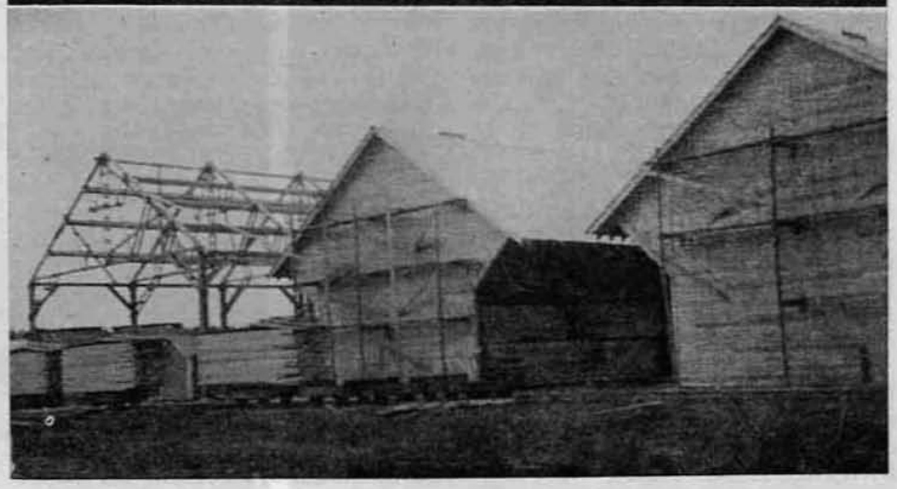
---

daho white pine, furnished by Pot-ch Forests, Inc., adorns the walls of state forester's office and that of secretary, in the new state forestry lding at Boise. Woods native to ho feature the decorative scheme the entire building.

Mr. Billings has invited members of executive board of the Western e association to hold meetings this mer at some of the plants. The e is that the executives will meet Lewiston as a mark of observance the 100 years of lumbering in Idaho.







Top: Silhouetted against the sky are the ers and roof trusses of the new dress dry ds of Potlatch. The center view is of e recesses and the timber connectors used making the trusses. Bottom picture shows e ends of the sheds.

Rutledge Sawmill Changed to Resaw Direct From Bands

(Editor's Note: The Rutledge unit sawmill and planer have undergone several major transformations in the past year. Here is the story of the sawmill changes.)

By Henry Peterson

Bringing a band resaw from the planer, where it had been for several years, to the sawmill, we are now resawing lumber before it goes to the green chain.

To do this, it was necessary to build an addition 18 feet by 44 feet, on the north end of the sawmill, which was completed early this year.

In this new addition is the transfer to the resaw on the sawing floor, where it was also necessary to put in live rolls and belts to convey the stock to the resaw.

Stock for the resaw is all 8/4 and 10/4 common from six to 16 inches wide, and is cut into 4/4 and 5/4.

When the lumber comes from the resaw it drops off on chains and goes to the trimmer, and if any lumber needs to be ripped for grade or for wane, the graders pull it off to a belt that takes it back to the edger.

After the select and shop have been taken from the log on the head rig and the sawyer has squared the cant and gets into common, he cuts it 8/4 and sends it on to the resaw.

A small log that won't make a six-inch cant is cut into 8/4 on the head rig and then sent to the resaw.

We may cut thicker than 4/4 and 5/4 later on, but if and when we do, that will be another story to tell.

With this system as outlined above, all the 4/4 and 5/4 selects which are made on the head rig, go direct to the edger and from these to the trimmer and the green chain. The 6/4, 8/4, 10/4 and 16/4 selects go direct as do the 6/4 and 8/4 shop.

Years ago we did practically the same thing we are doing now except that we cut 6/4 and thicker and piled it in the yard to dry, then tried resawing the dry 8/4, but the practice was not successful and the idea was abandoned.

Two upright rollers for guiding the boards through the resaw are set to receive 8/4. However, the resaw man can widen the guiding space for 10/4 by the use of a foot lever.

Potlatch Raises $465.25 for War Refugees Fund

CONSIDERED by everyone as one of the finest showings of civic pride and endeavor, residents of Potlatch contributed $465.25 of Latah county's $1,200 quota in the American Red Cross emergency call for funds, it was announced by Mr. O'Connell.

In addition, the community also contributed $93 in the annual poppy sale conducted by the auxiliary of the American Legion, for a total of $558.25 for worthy causes.

"For a little community like Potlatch, whose residents are almost entirely wage earners, this showing is beyond anything I know of," said Mr. Billings. "If the rest of Latah county had come up to that standard, the $1,200 quota would have been doubled. Potlatch has always come through when the heat has been on for help and our whole organization is proud of the record made.

"This money will go to relieve the suffering of refugees in the cauldron of war and was requested by the American Red Cross at a time when our sympathies are entirely with the innocent victims of the ghastly machine of war. As in the days of 1917 and 1918, our Potlatchers have again come to the front with a zeal that is surprising to everyone."

Rutledge Displays Novel Window Scene

Officers and stockholders of Potlatch Forests, Inc., were treated to a little local promotional idea in Coeur d'Alene recently, when the downtown retail office of the Rutledge unit went in for another first class window display.

Using the slogan "Timber is a crop, and the harvest is homes," Mr. Graue and Mr. Belknap developed a window showing the transition of lumber from the forest to the mill and thence to the finished home. There were even some Pres-to-logs in the display.

At the left of the viewer was a painted forest of white pine trees. Below that was a modeled mill with log pond and slip. On the right, in the window, was a model home. Over the top of the entire scene was the slogan.

Chapin Pole Yard, Poles and Lumber Bought by Company

The cedar pole treating plant, yard and poles of the Chapin Cedar company of Chapin siding, near Greer, were purchased by the Weyerhaeuser Pole company early in May, Mr. Billings announced. Later in the month about 1,000,000 feet of rough lumber, mostly white pine, at Greer and Weippe, were purchased by Potlatch Forests, Inc.

Approval of the purchases was made in the district court at Moscow, and through A. W. Tenglund, receiver for the Chapin Cedar Pole company.

There were about 10,000 poles involved in the first transaction. The Greer plant covers about 15 acres of ground.

The plant is under the supervision of Joe Parker, who also superintends the pole yards at Bovill and Ahsahka.

Log Drive Ended

The longest log drive on record in the Clearwater operations was brought to a close at the end of May. The crew had been on the north fork and the main channel of the Clearwater river 77 days. L. K. Edelblute was foreman.

The rock garden, or sunken garden if you like, around the east side of the office building at Potlatch, is showing signs of mature development.

The Clearwater plant had five accidents in April and four of them were on April 23.

Tom Sherry, Clearwater plant safety supervisor, says G. H. Hansen's grading crew holds the record for no lost time accidents, with more than 20,000 man hours free.

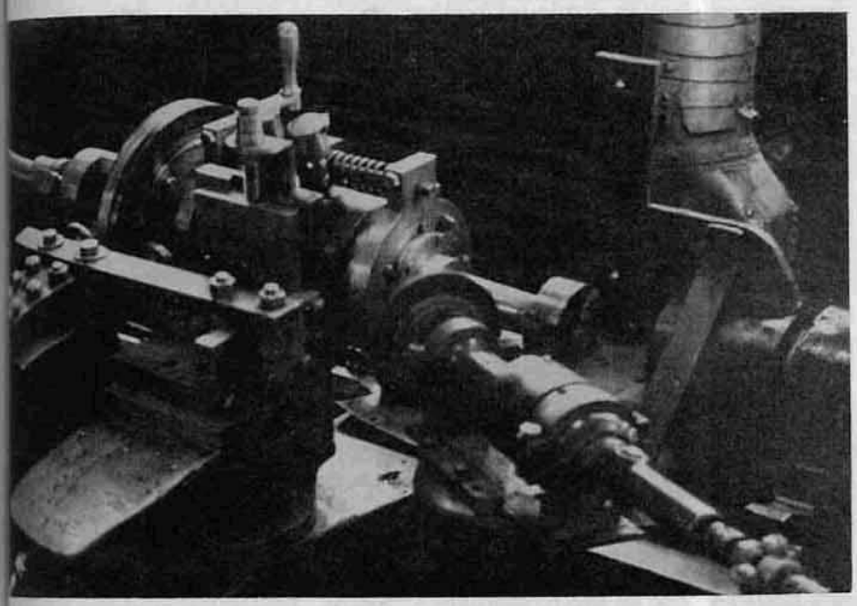
Other units of PFI had better watch their laurels. Potlatch unit is building up some great safety records.

Paul Black, safety engineer, says the whole safety picture looks better today than it ever did before.

One tree can make a million matches. One match can destroy a million trees.

Get the habit—Be Careful With Fire in the Woods!

CLEARWATER MECHANIC INVENTS TIP GRINDING MACHINE



Top: W. R. Smith and Gust Kaufman, who make the tips. Center: The machine. Bottom: Three stages in the progress.

W. R. Smith Figures Way to Accurately Shape Hard Steel

By Bill Armstrong

"It was a slow, costly job, this briquette tip grinding. That is, it was until W. R. Smith of the Clearwater plant machinist crew rigged up an automatic apparatus for this purpose," says Shelt Andrew, master mechanic.

A Pres-to-log tip, you know, is the 16-lb. part which spins at 120 r.p.m., compressing small wood particles into the cylinders of the big machines making Pres-to-logs. Chrome nickel steel shafting of 4½-inch diameter is the stock used in tip manufacture. A lathe pares the metal away to make the shank, and a cut is taken off the outside to make the head 4⅛-inch finished. The slot is cut out on the shaper with a saw attached to the shaper. Acetylene is used in applying a 1-16-inch coating of stellite over the entire head and the exposed half of the shank. Stellite hardens the tip for its ultimate tough assignment, and expert workmanship is required to do this properly. Some tips have made as many as 280,000 logs before wearing out.

"Smithy" Is Inventor

The tip is then ready for the exacting job of grinding—and "Smitty's" improvements go to work. His machine consists of a cam held tightly by coil springs against rollers. As the incline of the cam turns against the rollers, the cylinder with the tip inserted in the end moves forward, and backward, and also revolves to the precise point of grinding. After each revolution of grinding, the tip is automatically set up ready for the next bite. The cam was so engineered that both the face of the tip and the back are accurately ground. This cam, by the way, was ground from a thrust bearing plate. To get that thing doped out right, Shelt Andrew tells us, it was necessary to "get down to brass tacks" in figuring, since the cam has exactly the same face and back as a perfect tip. He explains that a one-half inch lead is machined on the face of the tip; that is, from one side of the slot through which the material enters for final compression around to the other side of the slot a spiral incline to one-half inch is made. It is this inclined plane that builds to the high compression

(Continued on page eight)

Potlatch Forests' Officers Re-elected At Lewiston Session

Under the leadership of R. M. Weyerhaeuser, president, a group of directors and stockholders of the company made their annual visit to the plants and offices in the latter part of May and held their annual meeting and election of officers in Lewiston.

All officers were re-elected. Mr. Weyerhaeuser is president; Laird Bell of Chicago, vice-president; G. F. Jewett of Spokane, vice-president and treasurer; C. L. Billings of Lewiston, vice-president and general manager; George R. Little of Winona, Wis., secretary; and H. L. Torsen of Lewiston, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Besides the above, directors present for the meeting were Dr. E. P. Clapp of Pasadena, Calif.; C. R. Musser of Muscatine, Iowa; R. D. Musser of Little Falls, Minn.; F. W. Reimers of Hammond, La.; Frederick K. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, Minn.; and J. P. Weyerhaeuser of Tacoma, Wash.

Arriving in Idaho at Boise, the party visited the Boise-Payette Lumber company there and then traveled north to McCall, where the night was spent at Payette lake. The members were met at McCall by Mr. Leuschel, Mr. Rettig, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Graue, who escorted them to Lewiston. Mr. and Mrs. Billings entertained at the cocktail hour, which was followed by dinner at the Lewiston Country club. The following day a number of the visitors were taken to Headquarters by Mr. Billings, while others inspected the Clearwater plant. Potlatch and Rutledge plants were also inspected and following a meeting of the directors of Potlatch Yards, Inc., in Spokane, the party left for the coast, for the annual meeting of the Weyerhaeuser Timber company at Tacoma.

Band Wins Honors

Potlatch high school band entered the national school music competition in Spokane, Wash., May 17 and 18, and although a second division school playing against first division musicians, the 49 members under the baton of Ray Hinkley came out with flying colors and a high rating. Selections played were El Capitan by Sousa and Niobe by de Robertis. The contest was heard over a national radio hookup.

Governor C. A. Bottolfsen Is Commencement Speaker At Potlatch High School Exercises

For the first time in the history of the Potlatch high school, the commencement address was delivered by the chief executive of the State of Idaho, when Governor C. A. Bottolfsen spoke, on May 13, to the largest class ever graduated here, numbering 56.

The governor, accompanied by Harry M. Rayner, of the department of law enforcement, spent part of the day visiting the Potlatch unit operations. He was particularly interested in what he saw in the electrically operated sawmill and reluctantly left it when the mill went down at 5 o'clock. This was Governor Bottolfsen's first real visit to Potlatch and he was much impressed with the size and efficiency of the operation, and remarked at the apparent satisfaction displayed by the men at their work.

Standing room in the Presbyterian church, where the exercises were held, was at a premium, and the governor took occasion to compliment the people on the fine community spirit expressed.

Mary Woolverston was the valedictorian, with an average of 95.88, and chose as her subject "Yesterday's Tomorrows." The salutatorian, with an average of 95 per cent, was Lucille Eyrich, who spoke on "Blazing Trails in the Wilderness."

The American Legion Auxiliary award for boys went to Setsu Matsuura, and for girls to Thelma May. The G. V. Schumann science award went to Wade Stockwell, and the Balfour award to Lucille Eyrich. Announcement was made that Miss Eyrich placed second in the Idaho Bankers' essay contest and had received a cash prize of $75.

The list of graduates follows:

Margaret Sundberg, Claire Newman, Joyce Clark, Edwin Larson, Eunice Poston, Stanley Newberry, Barbara Schnurr, Elmer Cameron, Swanhild Alsaker, Lloyd Johnson, Oveta Mae Terrell, Morris Anderson, Anna Sandstrom, Hugh Mendenhall, Thelma May, Richard Talbott, Nancy Segersten, Laurence Larson, Mary Woolverton, Reginald Bardgett, Betty Larson, Wade Stockwell, Mildred Swanke, Stuart Smith, Kimi Shiga, Loren Eastman, Vera Nagle, Leonard Alsaker, Edna Tibbets, Setsu Matsuura, Stella Gilmore, Henry Nygaard, Viola Bye, Billy Hodge, Ella Malhiot, Glen Button, Wanetta Rice, Conrad Ross, Gloria Guernsey, Donald Kried, Lorraine Morgan, Teddy Hegg, Lucile Eyrich, Cecil Rasmussen, Lois Hodge, Bernard Odelin, Vivian Cox, Edward Arbuckle, Lyle Arbuckle, Stanley Wright, Orville Vassar, E. W. Broyles, Arthur Franklin, Robert Kobierosky, Elsie Chandler and Angus McMillan.

Here's More About Pres-to-logs Tip Story

(Continued from page seven)

necessary in Pres-to-logs manufacture. On the back a one-quarter inch lead augers material through the slot. The machine is used further to grind the grooves, which grinding is more accurately done than was possible by hand, thus insuring a perfect groove and a much firmer log.

An air-driven motor turns the different sized emery wheels required to do the job, and "Smitty" seems to have clamps for adjusting everywhere at hand. Furthering his special line of improvement he has recently completed and put into service an attachment which automatically gums out and trues the slot.

For the final work the tip now changes to the hands of smiling Gust Kaufman, who does the fine work of beveling the ridge of the groove into the slot, cutting off any rough spots, and polishing it up to completion.

Because of the precision and importance of the briquette tip in making Pres-to-logs, it may well be said to be the heart of the machine. Since the Clearwater shop makes tips for all Wood Briquette, Inc., machines in use, the Smith invention is serving well in putting out a better standard product, and is netting appreciable savings in time and cost of manufacture.

That the leading product of the forest is fuel wood and not lumber, was an interesting statement made recently to the press through the regional foresters' office in Missoula.

Horses are still being used in some of the camps of this company. The machine age isn't complete or "total" yet.