

THE FAMILY TREE

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Number 10

10,000 KILOWATT STEAM TURBINE GENERATOR PLACED IN PLANT

Compensation Office Moved to Lewiston; Chas. Leaf In Charge

Bringing headquarters of the Workmen's Compensation Exchange to Lewiston from Coeur d'Alene, where it had been for many years, Charles W. Leaf, formerly of St. Maries and Boise, was announced during the month as the new manager and attorney-in-fact for the exchange.

Mr. Leaf for several years has had charge of the Boise office and prior to that time was in the insurance business in Benewah county, with headquarters at St. Maries, for 18 years. Mr. Leaf has a host of friends in the St. Maries area. The consolidation of the Coeur d'Alene and Boise offices of the exchange in Lewiston and the change in management gained front page news space in the St. Maries Gazette-Record, and also prominent space in the Lewiston Tribune.

The new manager assumed the position held formerly by Ralph S. Nelson of Coeur d'Alene. Mr. Nelson has withdrawn from the Workmen's Compensation Exchange and will devote his entire time in the future to the Idaho Compensation company, an insurance firm organized about two years ago.

Mr. Leaf was associated with Mr. Nelson in the Workmen's Compensation Exchange since August 1, 1936, when he took charge of the Boise office. He will make his home in Lewiston.

Said the Lewiston Tribune:

"The return of Mr. Leaf to northern Idaho, and the establishing of headquarters of the Workmen's Compensation Exchange in this city, begins a new era in the life of the organization, it is stated. For 23 years the Workmen's Compensation Exchange has paid compensation to injured workmen in the lumber field, both in northern and southern Idaho. The exchange now serves the three plants of the Potlatch Forests, Inc.,

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Don't Cut Your Own Wages

WE KNOW that wages all over America have increased materially during the defense emergency. And we know, equally well, of substantial increases in the cost of things we buy.

Those of us who remember the boom days of the World War are thinking that we are going into the same old spiral of rising costs and prices that brought so much grief to salary and wage-earners before that mess was cleaned up.

With all of us receiving good wages there is a natural tendency for us to spend freely. But spending is a serious business, especially at a time like this.

Prices are largely fixed by demand for goods. If demand is too high, supply will be short and prices will rise. This is already happening. A high price in one line is quickly reflected in other lines. The result is higher prices for everything and as time goes on we get less and less for our money. Before the end of this year it will probably take more hours of work to buy a radio or an icebox than it did in 1940.

All of us in the Potlatch family are part of the American buying public and we shall do well to remember that *every time we buy anything we do not need, we are cutting our own incomes by helping to boost prices upwards.*

Each of us should save a substantial amount of our present income each month—and loan our surplus funds to our country by buying Defense Bonds.

C. L. BILLINGS,
General Manager.

Company Joins Hands With Power Firm In Defense Installation

Working jointly to supply power where and when power is needed in national defense, the Washington Water Power company and Potlatch Forests, Inc., are at this moment in the process of putting the finishing touches to a 10,000-kilowatt steam turbine generator electric energy producing plant on the grounds of the Clearwater unit.

Arranged between Mr. Billings and Kinsey M. Robinson, president of the Washington Water Power company, the installation of this huge unit is being made under the direction of F. W. Hortskotte of Portland, designer and builder of the Clearwater plant, with the assistance of R. T. (Bob) Bowling, chief engineer of Wood Briquettes, Inc., and A. J. Turner, chief engineer of the WWP Company.

"This unit is one of the largest installed in the lumber industry, its fuel and steam requirements being far in excess of the average lumber manufacturing plant," said Mr. Millings. Fuel requirements will be 1,100 tons of hogged fuel per day and 5,500 boiler horsepower per hour.

Unit Weighs 210 Tons

The unit, with auxiliaries, weighs 210 tons and stands, with the condenser 28 feet high and 36 feet long, installed on a concrete foundation containing 6,000 cubic feet of reinforced concrete.

In lifting the parts, the generator, without its rotar, weighed 35 tons and with the rotar, weighed 75 tons. The turbine, without its "innards" of multiple wheels, cover, shaft and bearings, weighed in the neighborhood of 25 tons. It required nine men, work-in relays of three each, three hours of steady pulling on the chain blocks to raise the turbine from the floor level of the power house to the level of the

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Rutledge Revisited By Princeton Group On Tour Over West

It wasn't by mere chance that seventeen members of the Princeton University student body of Princeton, New Jersey, visited the Rutledge unit in Coeur d'Alene on July 23. This was the second time that great school on the Atlantic seaboard had sent a group to study lumber manufacturing at this mill of Potlatch Forests, Inc.

Enjoying the trip made a year ago, Steven K. Fox, Princeton instructor in charge of the summer travel group, wrote Mr. Graue in February asking that he be permitted to return with another party this year. The request was granted willingly, and the students arrived in due time, albeit, after a trip to the west coast and other places of interest along the nearly 3,000-mile line between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Greatest impression made on the students was the Pres-to-logs plant, which appeared to have ensnared them in the web of time. They spent all morning in what they called "the den of horrors"—the sawmill, and much of it in the Pres-to-logs plant.

Accompanying the students were Mr. Jewett, who took pictures, Mr. Graue and others of the Rutledge office staff. A souvenir made of genuine Idaho White Pine, on one side of which was hand-painted the head of the Princeton Tiger was presented to each student. The other side bore the inscription "White Pine and Lots of It." This was similar to the souvenir given the students who came here last year.

Plans had been made for the entertainment of the group on the evening of their visit, but the itinerary arranged by Professor Fox was such that the young men left Rutledge early in the afternoon. Last year a party was held for the students, in which several young ladies of Coeur d'Alene assisted.

Those who accompanied Professor Fox on the tour included:

Richard C. Vivian of Cuyler Hall, Princeton, N. J.; A. J. Coyle of Cuyler Hall; P. F. Priester of 301 Hamilton Hall; C. S. Nimick of 114 Holder Hall; Godron Beckhart of 10 North Reunion, Princeton; Brooks Hall of 113 Holden street, Princeton; A. Paterson Hayden of Cottage Club, Princeton; Thompson Leas of Walker Hall; A. Edwards of 114 Walker Hall; J. Paul Kotheheim,

Behold—The Tigers!



Princeton men visiting the Rutledge unit in Coeur d'Alene. Top view shows them unloading from their station wagons at the plant; center, studiously observing some genuine Idaho White Pine; lower, ridin' high on a unit bound for storage.

10 North Union, Princeton; Roger G. Alexander, Jr., 6 North Reunion, Princeton; George K. Hobletelle, 227 Henry street, Princeton; F. W. Christensen, 193 East Third street North, Richfield, Utah; Richard L. B. Bowen, Jr., Randolph, Mass.; Rathken K. Walther, Perrysburg, Ohio; and William A. Gardner of Louisville, Kentucky.

The National Lumber Manufacturers association in Washington, D. C., has published bibliography of forest management and resources and uses, with special reference to the Pacific Northwest. This is a list of books, pamphlets and articles on the subject of forests and forest products, which, however, contains no mention of the permanent forest management of this company, which was published in American Forests in 1938.

35 More Names Are Added to Company's List of Service Men

Since the last issue of *The Family Tree* the names of 35 more men in the service, or believed to be, have been submitted. Their rank, organization and place of training, however, is not known in full.

The Family Tree wants to know where these men are and what they are doing:

Clearwater Unit

Dale Moore.
Paul Weiters.
Martin Rowan
Lionel Poston, Battery B, 51st Field Artillery Training Battalion, Camp Roberts, Calif.
Henry Graham.
Willard Currin.
Bill Borsos.
Alex Felker.
John Todd.
Wilbur Satchwell,
Gordon Shore.
Leonard Thomas.

Potlatch Unit

Philip G. Carter.
Clyde C. Nelson.
Louis F. Balam.

Rutledge Unit

Ralph G. McGraw.
Leonard Larson.
Herbert Eberling.
Lloyd Moe.

Woods Department

Ben Morovetz.
Henry O. Wittman.
J. L. Warner.
Jack Pennington.
James Warfield.
Harold Ketchner.
Robert E. Clements.
S. C. Russell.
George Zagelow.
Stafford Hauck.
Gus D. Swanson.
John Hanna.
John Clemens.
Walter J. Little.
Elmer J. Smith.
James L. Warner.

The biggest structure ever made by man on the face of the earth, so far as is known, is Coulee Dam, which had to have lumber to start with, to carry through the construction, and to finish with. Lumber comes from the oldest living plant on earth, a tree.

Scrap Steel Headed For National Defense From Old Mill Pile

Forty thousand pounds of scrap steel, piled in the yard at Potlatch for two decades, are to get a new lease on usefulness (if not life) because the material is needed in national defense.

Arrangement for the sale of this pile, which has for many years been regarded in the light only of "junk," are being made by the company through Harry Rooney. The sale will be to the highest bidder—and there have been some bids already.

Purchased by the old Potlatch Lumber company for use in mill and woods operations, the steel did not measure up to representations made by the salesman, according to the story, and was off-size as well. For that reason little of the pile has ever been utilized.

Recent analysis revealed the steel to be a shade better than what is known as "mild steel," and that it contains traces of chromium and some nickel. It is presumed that if this material were re-melted, or whatever it is they do with scrap steel to make it over, much of value to national defense industries may be obtained from it.

Shelt Andrew, master mechanic for the Washington, Idaho & Montana railroad for a number of years, and who is master mechanic for the Clearwater unit of this company at Lewiston, believes the original purchase was made in 1911, at a cost of about 23 cents a pound.

Exchange Is Moved

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the Rutledge at Coeur d'Alene, the Potlatch at Potlatch and the Clearwater at Lewiston, and also the woods operations of these units. The exchange also handles compensation for the Emmet and Council plants, and woods operations of the Boise-Payette Lumber company."

Movement of the exchange headquarters also brought about a change in employment for two persons who have been in the general offices of Potlatch Forests, Inc., in Lewiston for some time.

Elmer Biddison, since October 5, 1927, an employee in warehouse and

Familiar Faces—But They're In New Places



Top, Charles W. Leaf, new manager of the Workmen's Compensation Exchange, already at work with his sleeves rolled up; center, Miss Lillian Mitchell doing a little preparation by lamp light; lower, Elmer Biddison, new chief clerk, who never fails to smile even if he is bothered by a cantankerous cameraman.

general offices, was offered an opportunity to go with the Workmen's Compensation Exchange as chief clerk, which position he accepted. Miss Lillian Mitchell, general office stenog-

rapher, also went with the exchange as secretary to Mr. Leaf.

Offices of the Workmen's Compensation Exchange have been taken in the Carsow building.

Weyerhaeuser Pole Company Closes Up Industrial Activity

The Weyerhaeuser Pole company, subsidiary of Potlatch Forests, Inc., stepped out of the picture of industrial competition on July 1, when its cedar pole yard, facilities and treating equipment at Ahsahka were taken over by the B. J. Carney company.

Retaining its corporate identity, however, the Weyerhaeuser Pole company is still an organization, albeit its affairs are being wound up under the direction of Mr. Billings and Walter Weisman. Upon completion of this task, Mr. Weisman will become full time traffic manager for Potlatch Forests, Inc.

In the meantime, under terms of the negotiations for disposal of the remaining facilities of the Weyerhaeuser Pole company, which were closed in May between Mr. Billings and Milo P. Flannery, president of the B. J. Carney company, Potlatch Forests, Inc., will continue to supply poles to the purchaser. Some stumpage also is to be disposed of to the B. J. Carney company.

The Weyerhaeuser Pole company yard and equipment at Bovill were sold to the Schaefer-Hitchcock company several months previously.

Upon completion of the B. J. Carney deal, A. D. Decker, for many years identified with the company in Potlatch, Spokane, New York and Lewiston, left Potlatch Forests, Inc., and accepted employment with Mr. Flannery, in Spokane, where he now makes his home. Mrs. Decker and the children are with him there.

Low Cost Insurance

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eligible to receive the benefits of insurance coverage until they have been working for 90 days. Men in the woods department must wait 30 days before they can get insurance. By making application now, at the time they are employed, those employees without protection are in line for full coverage the day their waiting time has expired.

"Others who are without group insurance and other benefits of this plan, should take advantage of their opportunities now."

Power Plant Installed

(Continued from page one)

concrete foundation, a performance that was completed during the last week. And, it wasn't raised a quarter of an inch more than necessary to swing it over the floor of the foundation.

Within another couple of weeks, the huge turbine will turn over and the generator will begin to spark.

Roof Is Raised

Many preparations were necessary before the turbine and generator could be installed. First it was necessary to increase the roof height of the power house, wherein the plant is being built. This meant increasing the south and west cement walls of the building by 10 feet, to bring the roof to the level of a long cupola that runs the length of the 118-foot structure. Working 60 feet off the ground, a crew of carpenters and cement men, steel workers and pipe fitters, have completed the pouring of the walls and the rearrangement of pipes, electric fixtures, supports and roofing.

Water From Mill Pond

Unusual requirements in the installation will cause 15,000 gallons of water per minute to be brought in from the mill pond for the purpose of condensing the steam in the turbine. This water is to be brought through a penstock over the dike from the forebay, and then returned, with the surplus created by the condensing operation, to the pond for further utilization by the Washington Water Power company in the Lewiston generating plant.

For this purpose two 30-inch welded steel pipes were placed over the dike. Incoming water to the steam plant will be syphoned over the dike and after being utilized in the steam unit to condense the steam used in the turbine, will be pumped back to the forebay. It is estimated that the amount of returning condensed water will be an additional amount of between 300 and 400 gallons per minute.

Use Wood Refuse

"This installation is being rushed because of the increase in national defense loads of the Washington Water Power company territory," Mr. Billings stated. "The plant will permit Potlatch Forests, Inc., to make additional use of its wood refuse, a by-product of our lumbering operations. Arrangements have also been made

to deliver to the Washington Water Power company's system all of the surplus power from our Rutledge unit at Coeur d'Alene and our Potlatch unit at Potlatch.

"National defense is taking practically the entire output of the Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects which were looked upon as future sources of power in this area."

It is not purely coincidence that the big power unit is being installed in Lewiston, or that the power house of the Clearwater plant is being revamped for the purpose.

Extra Boiler Capacity

When the mill and its departments were constructed in 1926-27, provision was made for extra boiler capacity and for the possible use, if and when it became needed, of an electric generator and steam turbine. The use, however, was not brought to the fore as the Washington Water Power company and the then Clearwater Timber company, predecessor to Potlatch Forests, Inc., negotiated for the use in the plant of the electric energy manufactured at the dam power house of the Washington Water Power company.

As a consequence, not all of the boiler capacity of the Clearwater mill power-house has been utilized, and when the need for more power in national defense was realized, the two companies worked out the present plan.

Operate Lewiston Plant

The unit now being installed will have sufficient capacity to supply power to operate the entire Clearwater plant and enough in addition to supply the needs of the entire Lewiston and Clarkston district. Electric energy made by the Washington Water Power company at the Lewiston dam, will thus be released for national defense use.

The power house of the Clearwater plant of Potlatch Forests, Inc., had been used since its construction only for the production of steam for the sawmill and dry kilns, and also housed the pumps for the water storage reservoir and water lines which honey-comb the plant in the fire prevention system, and other purposes.

There are four 1,100 horsepower Kidwell Two-Flo ring circuit water tube boilers of the "Scotch boiler" type. Space for the fifth is being used for the power unit.

The boilers were constructed for an operating pressure of 170 pounds and will produce steam superheated to 70

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Power Plant Installed

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degrees Fahrenheit when operated at normal loads. The superheat will increase as boilers are operated at higher ratings.

Furnaces are of the Dutch oven type with three settings to the boiler.

There are six diamond hog machines in the plant which convert waste into hog fuel where this waste is created. A blower system delivers the fuel, through galvanized iron pipes, either directly to the furnaces, which have double gravity feed, or to a reinforced concrete fuel house. In the furnaces an automatic damper control is provided. Also there is a new type water cooled sectional grate bar employed.

Increase Plant Usefulness

With this kind of a set-up it was not difficult to arrange for the installation and operation of the steam turbine and electric power producing generator. While the need before was not felt, changes in world conditions which have affected the nation and the community, have brought about the construction of a power plant here that will supply needed energy for a large area for many years to come, and will release another huge block of electrical energy for the national defense.

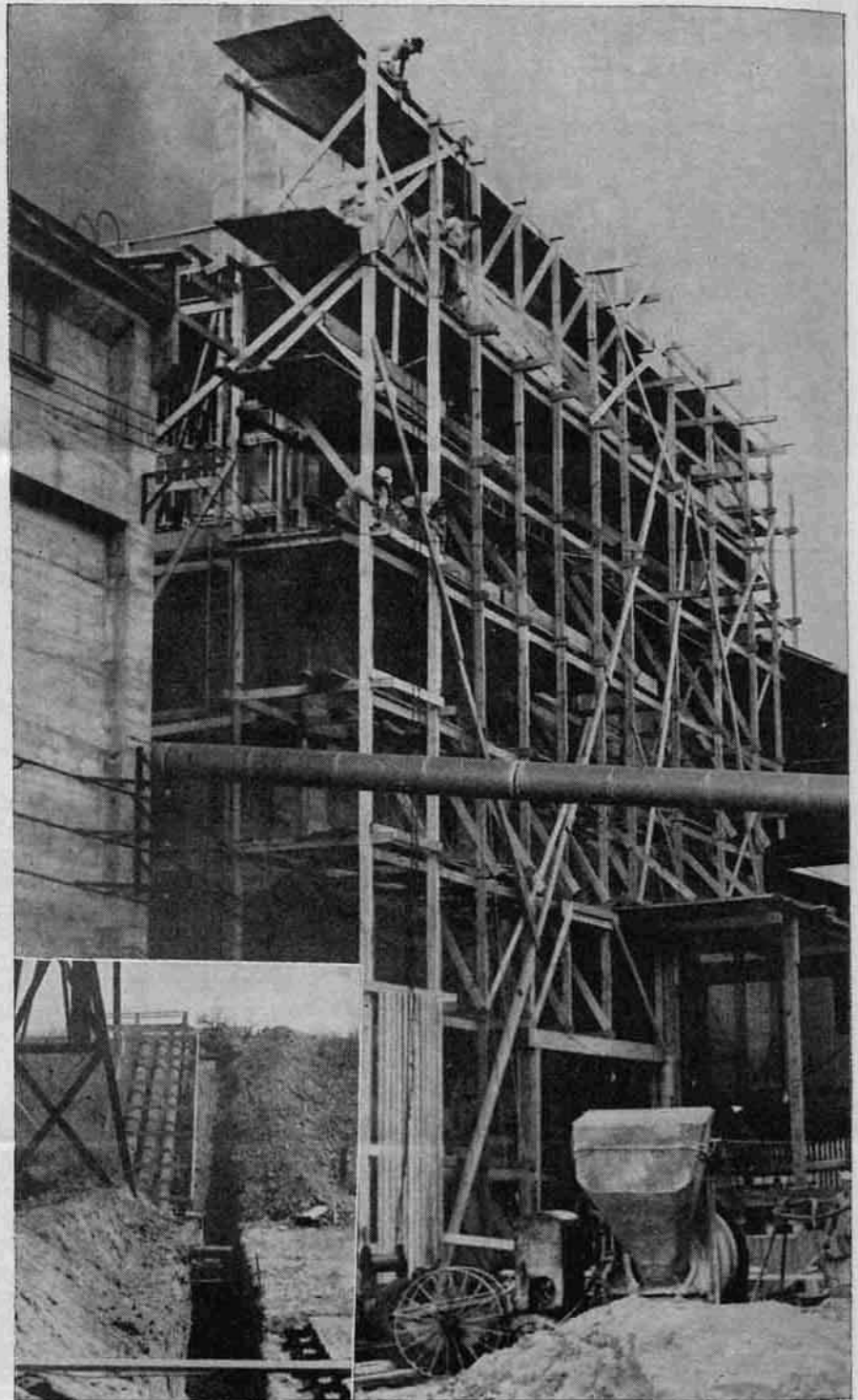
"It is with a great deal of satisfaction that we see this installation made on our grounds," Mr. Billings added. "It provides us with a way in which we can increase our usefulness to the nation and with a way to help with the multitude of problems that will face us every day from now on. These problems will increase as we continue to put our shoulders to the national defense wheels of industry."

State Paints Signs On Roads, "Prevent Fires"

The Idaho state bureau of highways, in cooperation with forest protection organizations, has stenciled on most northern Idaho roads, a sign reading "Prevent Forest Fires."

These signs are placed to be a constant reminder to the motoring public to help keep the forested mountains of the state green, by not flipping cigarets and other burning material out of their car windows.

Clearwater Power House Gets Face Lifting



Noel Photo

Here's what the south wall of the power house in the Clearwater plant looked like when the carpenters swarmed. It was all to raise the roof (for the new electric power unit installation). Inset is the trench for a water syphon from the pond to the new turbine condenser.

Logging camps on the Potlatch side are getting under way, and it is expected that Chet Yangel will soon have some news of these activities for readers of *The Family Tree*.

Although the sight of a horse in the woods is rather rare these days, the company still has about 180 head. Animals that are workink are being used for skidding logs.

Clearwater Woods

Camp 14

(Beaver and Harlan Creek)

With a break in weather conditions, it looks like this camp is about to start a good record for production. Previously rains kept operations almost at a standstill.

Camp 24

(Alder and Parallel Creek)

Although there is no logging operations here now, work is being done on the Parallel creek railroad grade and it is expected that by this time next month steel will have been laid.

Camp 27

(South Fork of Reed's Creek)

The rains have let up and there is a ray of sunshine ahead. It is anticipated that the new General loader will make things hum when this camp reaches its stride.

Camp 29

(Washington Creek)

Phil Peterson has started work in this area on the Washington creek railway line. He has a 10-mile road to build here.

Camp J

(Montana Creek)

This camp is rapidly taking shape, after a winter lay-off, for the summer's activities, fluming logs to the North Fork of the Clearwater river. The camp was late in getting a start because of incessant rainfall in June.

Camp T

(Elkberry Creek)

Everything seems to be about ready for the summer's fluming at Camp T. By this time next month there should be a good report on production.

Camp W

(Idaho Creek)

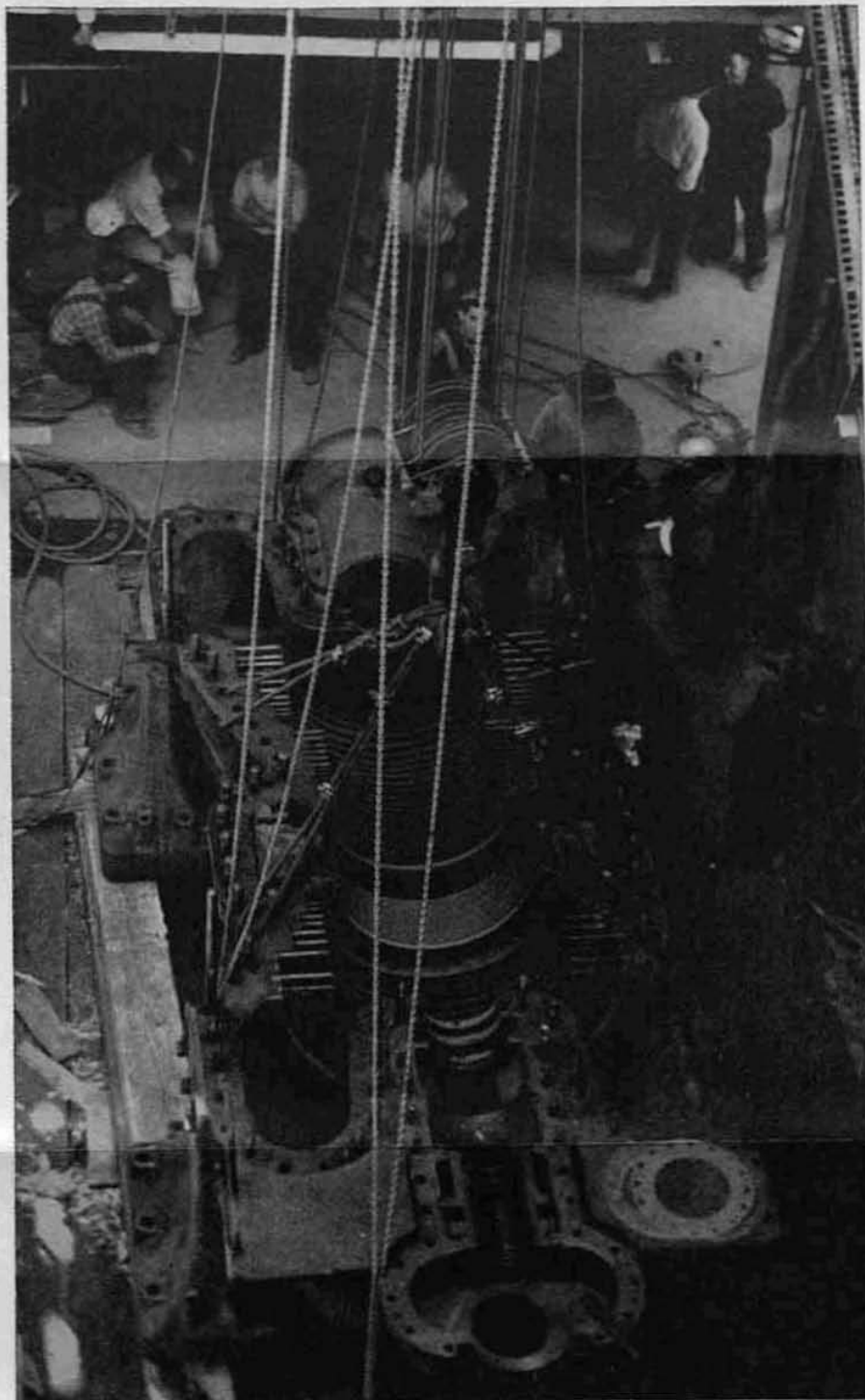
Camp W is ready to go. Roads have been built and now that the rains have let up, the saw gangs are really getting a good supply ahead for the men on Sourdough dam.

Camp X

(Ridge between Robinson and Long Creek)

Workmen at this camp are all thank-

Getting Ready to Hoist 25 Tons of Turbine



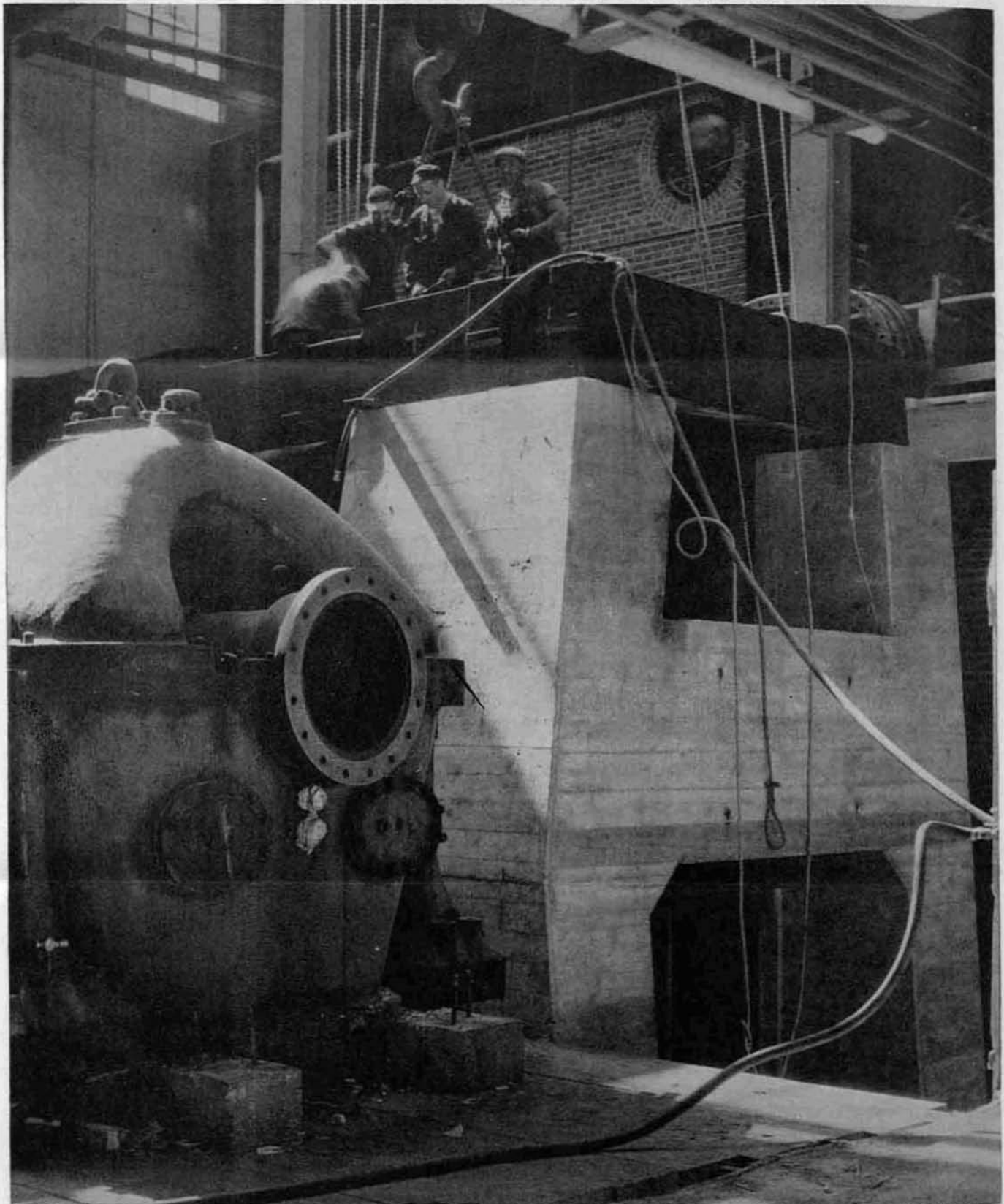
Noel Photo

Here, on the floor of the cribbing in the power house is the lower shell of the turbine with its many grooves for wheels. The upper half has already been hoisted to the concrete base. It was a three-hour pull on chain blocks. Picture was taken by Eddie Webster of Noel Photo, from a scaffold on the roof.

ful that the rains have at last let up. Work on the sawmill, however, is progressing and the mill is practically

finished, with considerable flume foundation in place. More and better news next time.

Power—When And Where It's Needed For National Defense



Noel Photo

Here it is, the giant steam turbine for producing electric energy—and the reinforced concrete base on which it will stand when finished. Out of this will come the magic of mechanical power that will turn the rotors in the generator. The turbine is shown here with the cover on.