

THE FAMILY TREE

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Potlatch Young Folks Graduate From Hi

It must give this turbulent world a great deal of satisfaction to know that when the armies lay aside their weapons and the statesmen rise from the conciliation tables, there will be young people available to carry on in enlightenment in establishing harmonious relations among the peoples of the earth.



Eloise Rueppel, Valedictorian

These are days in which the headlines are becoming increasingly bloody as the war crescendos to its inevitable climax. Mixed with these headlines pertaining to war are calmer notices of graduation exercises in the high schools.

At the graduation exercises at Potlatch High School on May 20, Raymond P. Kelley of the Syverson-Kelley Advertising Company, Spokane, addressed the audience on the subject, "Carry On, America." Speaker at the baccalaureate on May 17 was the Reverend Father Dulberg, Pastor of St. Mary's Church at Potlatch, his subject being, "Cross of the Future." This year's valedictorian at Potlatch High School was Eloise Rueppel. This

ANOTHER GOOD JOB TO BE DONE

The Potlatch Forests crews have, several times in the last few strenuous months, demonstrated their ability and willingness to meet almost any kind of demand made upon them. You have done a good job on War Bonds, U.S.O., Navy Relief, all of which funds go to the protection, welfare and comfort of the Armed Forces of the U. S.

There is another and more personal job which can be done for the fellows who have left our outfit for the service. Pick out the ones you know and write to them. They are in strange places, among strangers and on a strange job and they are hungry for news from home.

Do that little job NOW and you will feel well repaid by the enthusiastic response it brings forth.

C. L. BILLINGS,
General Manager

young lady had a grade average for her four years in high school of 94.75. Besides being a good student she was a valuable assistant in the Superintendent's Office and also worked on the staff of The Logonian, the high school paper, and on the staff of the high school annual.

Wendell LaVoy won second honors as a scholar and achieved the title of Salutatorian with a grade average of 93.19. Wendell was president of the Senior Class, a member of the Letter Club, and for four years was a member of both the high school football and basketball teams.

At the time of going to press a list of the graduates of Potlatch High School was not available. In lieu thereof, *The Family Tree* will ask Eloise Rueppel and Wendell LaVoy, valedictorian and salutatorian respectively, to extend to their classmates the best of wishes from the employees of Potlatch Forests.

Directors Visit Company Plants

The Board of Directors of Potlatch Forests, Inc., met at Lewiston on May 20 in afternoon session, leaving next morning for Potlatch where they visited Laird Park, Camp 36, and Potlatch saw mill, spending the night at Moscow. From there they proceeded to Coeur d'Alene to view the Rutledge sawmill and thence to Spokane.



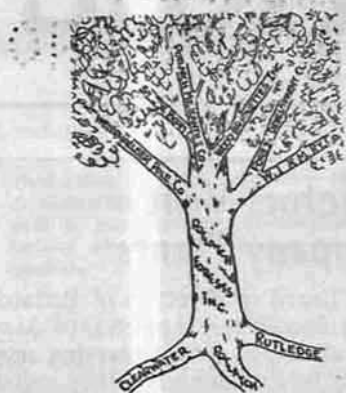
R. M. Weyerhaeuser, E. P. Clapp
and R. D. Musser

Mr. R. M. Weyerhaeuser presided at the afternoon meeting, at which officers were reelected for the coming year and a report of the year's business was presented by C. L. Billings, vice-president and general manager, assisted by O. H. Leuschel and E. C. Rettig.

Reelected were: R. M. Weyerhaeuser, president; Laird Bell, vice-president; G. F. Jewett, vice-president and treasurer; C. L. Billings, vice-president and general manager; G. R. Little, secretary; H. L. Torsen, asst. secretary and asst. treasurer.

With Mr. Weyerhaeuser on the trip were F. W. Reimers of Hammond, La.; Charles Reimers of Forth Worth, Texas; F. E. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul; G. F. Jewett of Spokane; Laird Bell of Chicago; R. D. Musser of Little Falls, Minn.; C. R. Musser of Muscatine, Iowa; George R. Little of Winona, Minn.; and E. P. Clapp of Pasadena.

THE FAMILY TREE



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

Editor E. F. Rapraeger

Correspondents

Vacant Rutledge
 Vacant Clearwater
 Mable Kelley Potlatch
 Carl Pease Headquarters
 Vacant Bovill

Preparing Paraffin for Use In Double-End Trimmers

By R. W. OLIN
 Potlatch Plant

The double-end trimmers in use at the Potlatch, Rutledge, and Clearwater plants, not only saw the boards to exact length with a clean smooth cut, but also stamp them with a sales name and give them an end-coating of paraffin which seals the pores against absorption of moisture. Although the manufacturers designed the trimmers to do a good quick job, little provision was made to prepare the wax for use in the machines.

To be properly applied to a board, the paraffin must be in a hot fluid condition. Since the paraffin comes in heavy cakes weighing 100 pounds or more, it is necessary to break them into quarter-pound pieces which fit into the melting pot provided on the trimmer. It has been the practice thus far to break the cakes into chunks which could be resawed into the smaller pieces required. Many difficulties were experienced and considerable labor and paraffin were wasted. In the summer the paraffin softened and could not be handled easily. In the winter the heater elements on the trimmer could not maintain the para-



ffin at a temperature of 200 degrees F., which is necessary for good end-coatings.

The problem of preparing the paraffin for use in the trimmers was given to the writer and Art Sunberg of the Potlatch plant to solve. The solution was to melt the paraffin in an oversized garbage can which was heated by steam flowing through copper tubing which encircled the tank. This melting tank holds about 200 pounds of paraffin. Paraffin can be drained from the tank by means of a spigot at the bottom. Heat losses are guarded against by covering the tank with insulation. The safety angle is provided for by using a small jib crane and block to lower the paraffin into the tank, thus eliminating the danger of splattering the operator with boiling wax.

After the paraffin is melted it is transported from the melting tank to the trimmer in two-quart pots which are heated by an electrical heating element inserted inside the pot. These pots are kept within handy reach of

the trimmermen, who thus have a supply of hot wax instantly available to fill the machine waxer.

Although the original problem was to prepare the paraffin for the trimmer, another valuable development came to light. Since the waxer on the trimmer no longer has to melt the wax but only keeps it heated, it is now possible to maintain much higher temperatures than was possible previously. Now, a very thin but penetrating coat, applied to the end of the board, gives much better protection with less chance of chipping the coating. Besides, much less paraffin is needed than heretofore. Not only materials and labor saved, but the dangerous and disagreeable job of cutting the paraffin into small pieces is eliminated.

But the real payoff comes from an unexpected—and that is a general improvement in the end-waxing of lumber. It gives our customers another good reason for asking for "Potlatch" lumber when they want white pine.

Lewiston's Cradle Days

On nights when the moon is silvery and the wail of the coyotes becomes wild and eerie, the shadows are marching, the ghosts of men who sought for gold in the Clearwater mountains in the 1860's. No man has seen this army of wraiths, these troops from the grave with fluttering shrouds who march in procession with heads bent low, searching for nuggets of gold, and listening, as is their wont, to the melodious murmur of pines and the wails of the wild coyotes. They number several hundred, old prospectors every one, and the leader is Captain Pierce, on another hunt for treasure. Believe this or not as you will. It is a tale told by the coyotes as they sit by the brow of the hill, their eyes gleaming and glancing through the branches of pines which overlook the gulches where the men mined gold in the sixties.

Gold was found in the Clearwater country in 1860 by Captain E. D. Pierce's party on Canal Gulch, a small creek within shotgun distance of the present town of Pierce, Idaho. The original discovery amounted to a few hundred dollars perhaps. But as the news of the findings spread, the size of the nuggets multiplied. Later reports declared that Captain Pierce and his comrades left the country with a horseload of gold. Some reports said two horseloads.

In the spring of 1861, caravans of footsore miners trooped into the Clearwater region, green grass underfoot, wild geese overhead. The boom was on. Soon the population east of the Cascades was two-thirds larger than on the north Pacific coast. Orofino and Pierce City were built. Steamers churned up the Columbia and Snake rivers, carrying miners and freight. Lewiston came into existence, located by miners and the navigation company.

Infant Lewiston was a tent town and a big one. The true gauge of a town's importance, however, was not the number and size of the tents but the size of the graveyard. Another good indication was the number of saloons and dance halls. Lewiston stood well up in the front ranks. It probably had more saloons per acre than present-day Pierce, which ought to be some sort of a record. For a time Lewiston rated with Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Sacramento as one of the leading settlements in the wild and woolly west. How things hummed.

Attracted by the honey, Henry Plummer, a bandit, arrived in Lewiston in 1861 from the washed-out placer diggings in California. This scalawag later became a sheriff in Montana and was hanged in 1864, after he had properly qualified for the gallows. Accompanying Plummer to Lewiston were several other worthies who had shown exceptional promise at the trade of highwaymen. Plummer was a gambler by profession and a leader of toughs by choice. His past was known to only a few who were as deeply dyed in crime as he himself. Unlike many of the miners, Plummer seldom shed the veneers of civilization. He was quiet in demeanor and spoke in soft tones even when drunk. Slender and agile, he stood about five feet ten or eleven inches in height and weighed between one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. His choice of language marked him an educated man and his manners were excellent except in one respect. In public he never doffed his hat, which he wore well down on his forehead. Plummer's skull had the shape of a Frankenstein's and Plummer knew it.

Through the mists of many years the crimes of Plummer and his gang can be only dimly discerned. That he and his hoodlums murdered 102 men or thereabouts seems to be fairly certain. A "tavern" which stood between Lewiston and Orofino was one of their rendezvous. Numerous travelers found eternal rest when double-barrelled shotguns loaded with buckshot found their mark.

Many of the miners in Lewiston's early history were forty-niners from the California eldorados who came to Idaho singing, "Oh, Susanna." Mixed with these western professionals were Chinamen, lawyers, Bostonians, and other races and breeds, as well as a scattering of deserters from the Union and Confederate armies. Each rumor of a new strike brought an endless overflow of humanity. There were prospectors, freighters, storekeepers, and the usual denizens of the hurdy-gurdys — gamblers and hard-faced women. Gold dust was the cash of the realm. It was traded for flour and beans in the stores and for easy women and hard liquor in the tiger dens.

Most of the miners, quite true, were busy digging gold or prospecting a claim where gold might be found. From morning till dark they shoveled pay dirt into their sluices. At sundown they panned the clean-up and put the dust in their buckskin poke. Many lived an ascetic life. One his-

torian cites the case of a man at Orofino who, "in the long winter evenings read Sir Walter Scott's novels to his comrades."

There were other miners, however, who had other ideas for evening entertainment. When the day's work was over, they wiped the mud from their pant legs, took a fresh chaw of tobacco and hiked for Main street of tent town to have some fun.

Fun in the mining camps in the sixties was not the kind that a Sunday school teacher would recommend to the toddling tots. The chief perfume in evidence was Forty-Rod whiskey, which as the name indicates, could be smelled some distance. Gun fights were common and it was a bystander's business to duck if a bullet came his way. A week without a couple of murders was looked upon as a welcome installment of heaven. Shooting a man because you didn't like him was called self-defense. The survivor, if at all popular, usually escaped scot-free unless he stole the victim's horse. The hurdy-gurdys ran wide open and, like a fat toad in a puddle, all that came their way went down the maw . . .

Through the night, voices from the saloons, loud and raucous, keep the town awake. An entertainer in one of the dance halls sings a lullaby in a shrill, cracked voice. She calls it "Lewiston's Cradle Song." Tears roll down the cheeks of one of the drunks . . . As the night wears on, the voices, one by one, fade away in the darkness. Drowsily nodding, the town goes to sleep. In sleep is surfeit.

Those were the good old days, you say. Maybe so. Too bad that Henry Plummer, one of Lewiston's early citizens, isn't here. He could show you something that you never saw before—the business end of a derringer. Bang-Bang.

Wooden Soldiers

"When I was a little child," the sergeant sweetly addressed his men at the end of an exhaustive hour of drill, "I had a set of wooden soldiers. There was a poor little boy in the neighborhood and after I had been to Sunday school one day and had listened to a stirring talk on the beauties of charity, I was soft enough to give them to him. Then I wanted them back and cried, but my mamma said, 'Don't cry, Bertie; some day you will get your wooden soldiers back.' And, believe me, you slab-sided, knot-headed, sawdust-brained chunks of certified white pine, that day has come!"



Are
YOU
helping
this soldier?
Have U signed
the Pledge to buy
bonds each payday?

Mister Chizzlewitz and Adolph Hitler

Mr. Chizzlewitz *means* to be patriotic. He believes that the American people should do all in their power to win the war. But ever since Mr. Chizzlewitz registered for the draft, he has been trying to think of reasons why the army should not take him.

Mr. Chizzlewitz was very proud of the American navy in the battle of the Coral sea. But only a few days before, he was telling anyone who would listen that the entire fleet was sunk at Pearl Harbor but the President was keeping it a secret.

Several months ago the employees of Potlatch Forests, Inc., won the praise

of Mr. Chizzlewitz when he read in the newspaper that the Clearwater, Potlatch, and Rutledge plants were the first big industrial organization to sign up 100 per cent on a Payroll Pledge Plan offered by the management for the purchase of War Bonds. Mr. Chizzlewitz patted them on the back still more when they recently increased their monthly investments.

"Soon I hope to hear that these loyal citizens are investing over 10 per cent of their earnings in War Savings Bonds, as proposed by President Roosevelt," said Mr. Chizzlewitz.

When Mr. Chizzlewitz was asked to sign the Payroll Pledge Plan, he said he couldn't afford it. If half the money that Chizzlewitz spends for beer was salted away, he could invest in a \$25 War Bond every month.

Mr. Chizzlewitz *means* to be patriotic. He *really* hates Hitler. Hitler likes Mr. Chizzlewitz. So the Japs.

* * * * *

Right now is the time to take pen and paper and figure out the maximum amount you can invest in War Savings Bonds. Then sign the Payroll Pledge Plan. All of us must accustom ourselves to do so sanely and speedily as possible to the fact that we must win this war with money, blood, and whatever it takes. All of us have to help in a wholehearted, blazingly American manner. Are you helping the soldiers, sailors and marines? Have you signed the Payroll Pledge Plan to buy War Savings Bonds every payday?

To implement the war effort and ward off the threat of inflation, the United States Treasury Department is setting as its goal, the sale of War Bonds at a figure slightly more than 10 per cent of the national income. Are you investing 10 per cent of your income in War Bonds? Are you a member of the "Ten Per Cent Club"?

The United States Treasury Department considers the payroll savings plan to be the most effective method for promoting the systematic purchase of War Bonds and is appealing to employers and employees alike to increase participation under the Payroll Pledge Plan. Have you signed the payroll pledge? Millions of Americans, including the Editor did so last year. The Editor recently increased his pledge so that it amounts to more than 20 per cent of his earnings. He does not want to be another Chizzlewitz.

Clearwater Unit Helps USO

Since the U.S.A. needs the USO, the employees of the Clearwater plant contributed \$908.75, the employees of the general offices \$155.00, and the company \$120.00, or a total contribution of \$1,183.75 to the Nez Perce USO campaign in behalf of the USO. The contribution amounts to approximately one-third of the Nez Perce contribution quota.

In the USO campaign, E. C. Rooney, assistant general manager, was chairman for five of the Idaho counties and Harry Rooney, purchasing agent, was chairman for Nez Perce.

At the time of going to press, the units had not been received from the Clearwater camps, the Potlatch sawmill, the Rutledge sawmill, or other units of Potlatch Forests, Inc. All of these units are in adjoining counties.

Arabo-Galactan (Sugars) From Western Larch

By W. W. Low,
Research Student, School of Forestry,
University of Idaho

The principal chemical difference between western larch and most conifers is that larch contains large quantities of a water-soluble gum which is commonly mistaken for "pitch." This gum can be converted into arabinose and galactose sugars which in turn can be converted into other chemical products.

When the larch tree is cut, the gum often exudes from the stump in large enough quantities to bind the saw. Sawyers have learned from experience that this gum, being water soluble, can be removed from the saw much easier with water than with saw-oil mixtures.

Mr. Low, author of this article about larch gum, is the holder of a research fellowship provided by Potlatch Forests, Inc. He and Dr. White, Professor of Wood Utilization at the University, have spent considerable time investigating the chemical structure of arabo-galactan, the name which chemists give to larch gum.

Studies were commenced several years ago at the Wood Conversion Laboratory of the University of Idaho in an effort to learn more about the gums and other extracts found in larch wood. The gum produced by the trees was used during the last war as a source of mucic acid, an ingredient of baking powder, although the enterprise was later discontinued. At the present time, when the imports of foreign gums such as gum arabic, gum tragacanth, locust bean gum, etc., are reduced to a minimum as a result of the war, the possibility of again utilizing larch gum becomes important. To date, the Laboratory has not been particularly concerned with commercial development of the material and has concentrated its efforts upon the reactions and properties of the gum. In this work several commercial possibilities have been suggested, such as its use as an emulsifier in the manufacture of photographic film, its use as mucilage and size for paper and cloth, and its use in water-soluble paints for machinery and the like, or as its derivative in the usual paint varnish and lacquer formulations.

The gum itself is a water-soluble material found throughout the larch tree, but concentrated very largely in the butt log and particularly in the heartwood thereof. It amounts from 2 to 18 percent of the weight of the



Max Williamson, in charge of railroad sales in the New York office of Weyerhaeuser Sales Company visited his old stamping grounds at Potlatch recently. Years ago, before the merger, Max entered the employ of the Potlatch Lumber Company as a grader and later became assistant sales manager at Potlatch. Still later he joined the staff of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company and after a series of promotions was transferred to his present post in New York City.

Max was president of the Potlatch Amateur Athletic Club for many years during which time the present club house was built. During the first World War, he joined the army and at the time of demobilization, bore the rank of Captain. He is married and has four daughters, including a pair of twins, all of whom are shown with their dad in the picture.

wood and belongs chemically to the class of polysaccharides yielding two sugars upon hydrolysis. These are, respectively, arabinose and galactose; whence the name, arabo-galactan. A number of papers have been published from the Laboratory describing the structure of the material. The author's studies during the past year have dealt with the manner in which these individual sugars are united. The problem was approached by a purely chemical method, and has checked very nicely with previous work published by the Laboratory.

The question as to the function of the larch gum in the tree has always been of interest, and the suggestion has been made that the material may provide a reserve food for the plant. In the light of present studies, this proposition seems doubtful, since the gum is laid down in the tissue following complete growth of the cell. The problem immediately suggests itself as to the seasonal variation of arabo-galactan in the larch tree. Whether the amount of arabo-galactan varies from month to month is not yet known.

Local Units of Idaho Guards Inspected Recently

Company "A," 1st Battalion, of the Idaho State Guard's 5th Infantry Regiment, with company headquarters at Potlatch; the Headquarters company of the 3rd Battalion, 4th Infantry with company headquarters at Coeur d'Alene; and Company "G," 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry with headquarters at Lewiston, were inspected early in May for the first time in the history of these war-born organizations, by Captain Groth of the United States Army accompanied by Brigadier General McConnel, Idaho State Guard Commander; Colonel Martin, Commander of the Fourth Idaho Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Peet, Commander 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment; and Captain Walters, aide to General McConnel.

Many of the men in Potlatch, Coeur d'Alene, and Lewiston companies of the Idaho Guards are employed in the lumbering or allied operations of Potlatch Forests, Inc. The roster of the Coeur d'Alene company includes Captain E. E. Belknap, Corporals S. J. Swanke and R. C. Carlson, and Privates R. W. Carlson and E. O. Osterberg.

Officers and men of Company "G" at Lewiston include Lieutenant C. S. Keller; Sergeants H. Z. White and Leigh Miller; Corporals Jerry Johnston, D. D. Lyells, and Carl Markowski; and Privates Ralph Hawkins, Elmo Heter, Horace Holden, John Garten, A. T. Kauffman, O. W. Fodrea, Lonnie Ropp, and Fenn Wood.

Officers of Company "A" at Potlatch who are employed by Potlatch Forests, Inc., are Captain G. B. Craney; Lieutenant Paul Tobin, and Sergeants Arnold Johnston, William Munn and Theodore Kirsch.

As far as can be learned, the object of the War Department in making this inspection was to ascertain the adequacy of the armory facilities, the condition of federal property issued to the troops, and an idea of the progress of the training.

The Idaho State Guard, composed of volunteers serving without pay, was created after the war got underway. They serve the same purpose as the National Guards which have now been mustered into the Federal service.

Letters From the Fellows

Don V. Clark Writes from Desert

"Just a few lines to let you know I have been receiving *The Family Tree* very regular and I wish to thank you for the thoughtfulness I often think of the tall pines and the fellows back in camp. Those tall pines would certainly be handy now here on the desert where it gets 130 in the shade, and no shade to be found . . . Our outfit is on maneuvers and from what we have found out, not only are our tanks rugged but the men also. By the way, in the outfit are a number of lumberjacks from Idaho, Washington, and Oregon . . . Well, I must close, but before I do, I wish to say 'hello' to all of my very good friends in the Potlatch and Clearwater woods.

"Keep the trees falling, boys, and the Bonds floating—we'll do the rest."

STAFF SGT. DON V. CLARK,
Co. A, 752 Tk. Bn.
Desert Training Center,
A.P.O. No. 351,
Indio, California.

"Salty" Christmas Box Finally Reaches Benny Moravetz

"This is in acknowledgment of a much detoured and traveled 'Christmas box' which I received only recently from Potlatch Forests. The package went to the ship as addressed, but I had been transferred off in November. From the ship it followed me to San Diego, going on to Hawaii following an outfit I was with just prior to sailing. From Hawaii it evidently went to Washington, D. C., and back to San Diego and finally caught me out here in Imperial Valley where I am with an engineering unit. In a way I am glad the box did detour—it gave it that salty, much traveled appearance that most marines like to get about their personal gear . . . If Axel Anderson, John Anker, or any of the other men I worked for put in an appearance, pass on my regards."

P. F. C. BENNIE MORAVETZ,
2nd Eng. Mapping Section,
U.S.M.C., Niland, Calif.

George W. Mead Studies Radio

"Received my copy of *The Family Tree* yesterday after it followed me around a bit, which was my fault for not having forwarded my address . . . Graduated from Operators' School at San Diego, second highest in the class and that, coupled with a few other

things, qualified me for advanced work here in San Francisco . . . The early part of the month I was advanced to Petty Officer, Second Class, as Radio Technician, which is equal to Staff Sergeant in the army . . . Best of everything to you and the gang at Potlatch."

GEORGE W. MEAD, R.T. 2/C,
Radio Material School, Co. 2,
Class 1, Treasure Island,
San Francisco, California.

Life In Coast Guard Agrees With Orwald Stan Seale

"I thought I would write and let you know that I arrived at my destination and that I like it very well. . . . We have not had any training as yet; that will start tomorrow. We have been kept very busy stamping our names and initials on our clothes. We also have to roll our clothes in small bundles and stow them away in a sea bag. That is quite a task when you consider that we were issued \$118 worth of them . . . I have had my first regulation haircut. My hair was quite thin anyway but now it's scarce and would probably take about two months to grow to natural length . . . If any of the fellows would like to write to me, I know I would appreciate hearing from them. Would you please ask them to use Orwald for the first name? That is the only name the Doctor put on my birth certificate and the one I am now supposed to use officially."

ORWALD STAN SEALE,
U. S. Coast Guard
Training Station,
Port Townsend, Wash.

Short News Items

Lumberjax are mighty handy with an ax and saw but when it comes to furniture and finer craftsmanship they have to take off their hats to their High School youngsters, especially those whose handicraft was recently on display in the window of the Potlatch Mercantile Company at Potlatch. A writing desk made by Jimmy Fleiger of Potlatch High School won first prize in the freshman group and a cedar chest made by Arnold Matson won second. In the advanced group Lathol Burden's bedstead won first honors and Lonnie Roe's built-in for the kitchen was second. The winners of first prize received a Yankee drill set. Second prize was a dandy jack knife. Prizes were provided by Potlatch Forests, Inc.

WPB Conservation Order prohibits the start of unauthorized construction projects. Without a permit no residential construction may be started, if the estimated cost is \$1,000 or more; no new agricultural construction of \$1,000 or more; no construction of \$5,000 or more.

May is typically a rainy month in the white pine country. Weather records over a period of years show that the only months which receive more precipitation are November, December, January, February and March. Even April has less precipitation than May. It is disheartening, nevertheless to have as rainy a May as this was. During April many of the logging camps were getting the roads in shape for early hauling. Then heavy rains opened the gates and along toward the end of May particularly a stray cloud brought a shower. Heavy rains plus the Palouse type of soil result in a species of mud which is as slick as skid grease.

In the Potlatch woods Camp 36 has been skidding despite deep mud and high water. Logs from this camp are shipped by rail to the Rutledge Potlatch mills. Camp 36 (Stony creek) trucks logs to Potlatch but had poor trucking conditions. Camp 40 (Stony creek) has been sawing. They expect to truck to the mill near Clarkia as soon as the rain stops. Camp 38 (Stanford) has been skidding and loading logs on cars, most of the logs going to the Rutledge mill at Coeur d'Alene.

In the Clearwater woods, Camp 27 (Beaver and Harlan creeks), Camp 29 (South Fork of Reed's creek), Camp 29 (Washington creek) have been skidding more or less regularly. Except for Camp X (Robinson creek) none of the river camps have been doing any fluming. Camps J (Tana creek), Camp W (Idaho creek), Camp T (Elkberry creek), and Camp 11 (Bingo creek) have been skidding and will skid as soon as the mud and logs can be skidded.

Sugar, tea, and coffee have been rationed in the logging camps since May 7. Coffee is served for breakfast in the evening, and water at the rationing station. Rationing of tea and coffee is necessary when the company is allowed only a percentage of the amount used in the same period of year.

Short News Items

Bernard Favaro of Lewiston, who piled brush in the summer of 1939 at Camp P in the Clearwater woods, was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Idaho. Phi Beta Kappa is an honorary scholastic society which admits only the best students to membership.

A carpenter crew has completed a new office for the Bovill warehouse. They are also building a new camp in skids for use at Camp 38.

United States lumber production during the first 14 weeks of 1942 was 7 per cent below the corresponding weeks of 1941. Production in the Western pine region exceeded 1941 but both the Southern Pine region and West Coast showed declines. United States shipments of lumber during the first 14 weeks of 1942 were 4 per cent above the shipments in the 1941 period and new business was 8 per cent above that of 1941. During the first 14 weeks of 1942 shipments were 5 per cent greater than production; new orders were 27 per cent above production.

Foreman Morey Thompson reports that Bill Johnson is doing the cooking at Camp 11. Camp 11 is one of the summer camps. Logs will be trucked to the railroad at the mouth of Bingo creek.

Paul Black and Tom Sherry, safety engineers for Potlatch Forests, Inc., will appear in the program of the Lumber Section of the Western Safety Conference, to be held at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on June 4-6.

Seril L. Filley, employed at Camp 17 in the Clearwater woods, prior to enlisting in the army, was recently promoted to Sergeant. He is now stationed at Paine Field, Everett, Washington. Seril is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Filley of Pierce, Idaho. He enlisted in the army as a private and progressively became corporal and now sergeant. Nice going, Seril.

In response to an appeal that supplies of quinine be used solely for malaria treatment, Potlatch Mercantile Company made prompt compliance by contributing gratis, all unopened packages of this valuable drug. Every

ounce of quinine saved here means an ounce more for the fighting men in tropical countries.

During a period of 60 days which began May 14, producers of softwood "construction" lumber are prohibited by an order of the War Production Board from selling, shipping or delivering any construction lumber unless it is to be delivered to the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission, or to be incorporated into buildings, structures or material for these agencies. Deliveries may be made to contractors or subcontractors engaged in constructing or expanding plants for the manufacture or processing of material for the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission.

The order affects approximately 70 per cent of the country's softwood lumber production. It applies particularly to timbers, framing items and boards commonly used in building construction. It leaves factory, shop or box lumber, and all hardwood lumber free to move in the customary trade channels.

During May, the woods operations of the company switched from a five-day to a six-day week. The demand for lumber for war purposes made the change necessary.

When Brigadier General Jimmy Doolittle and his fighting band of 79 aviators flew over Japan and set the world agog by dropping bombs on Tokyo, Yokohama, and other industrial centers, Lieutenant Clayton Campbell of Orofino was among them. He is a 1940 graduate of the University of Idaho. His parents reside at Orofino.

Glenn S. Porter was elected chairman of the Foreman's Council of the Clearwater plant at the annual meeting held at the Lewis-Clark hotel in Lewiston on the evening of May 13.

Other officers elected were Phil Reinmuth, vice-chairman; R. H. Johnston, treasurer; and Charles Epling, treasurer. Outgoing officers were S. E. Andrew, chairman; John F. Olson, vice-chairman; Phil Reinmuth, treasurer; and Steve Summers, secretary. Summers was called into the armed forces recently. Newly elected officers will serve until the annual meeting next year.

The Foreman's Council sent the Boy Scout troop sponsored by the Council

to the Camporee which was held on Asotin creek the weekend of May 22. According to all reports, the youngsters had a swell time.

The annual picnic for foremen and their families will be held on June 14, with the park at Pomeroy agreed upon as the site of the celebration.

United States estimates of box and crate requirements for 1942 go as high as 9 billion feet, or roughly 25 per cent of the nation's lumber production. Stupendous as the figure appears, it probably will be exceeded in 1943.

The men working on the green chain at the Rutledge sawmill recently took it upon themselves to send cigarettes to all the boys in the service who had formerly worked with them on the green chain and candy to those who did not smoke. They had replies from the men to whom the gifts were sent and from the tone of the letters the smokes and candy were certainly appreciated.

During April, the employees of Potlatch Forests, Inc., invested \$19,046.13 in War Savings Bonds through company channels, plus an unknown amount which was purchased privately.

During April an average of 1,798 men were employed in the woods by Potlatch Forests, Inc., and 1,720 in the sawmills, or a total of 3,518. Altogether, the company's lumbering operations provided 557,616 man-hours of employment.

During May, the Rutledge and Clearwater plants operated two shifts per day, six days per week. The Potlatch mill has been on a one-shift, six-day basis but will probably switch to a two-shift, six-day week about the first of June.

During the latter part of May a good flow of water came down the Clearwater river in contrast to low water during the early part of the month. As a result of the high water, the river crew made better progress and the log drive is now within binocular distance of Spaulding. Only about two and one-half million feet of logs remain in the river compared with over forty million early in April when the drive started. Yes, folks, the 14th annual log drive is drawing to a close.

Fires In the Mountains Mean Poverty In the Valleys

A spring wind, warm and balmy, was hard at work blowing the clouds across the sky when this picture of Summit Lookout was taken. Suspended in the air like a carefully woven spider web, Summit Lookout is one of the key outposts of the Clearwater Timber Protective Association.

How quickly the months pass—it seems like only yesterday that last winter's snow was falling. Now summer is approaching and a season during which fire, the ablest of destroyers, lays his heavy hand upon the white pine forests. The official fire season, according to the law of the State of Idaho, is the period from June 1st to September 30th. Although the legislature wills it this way, the actual truth of the matter is that the red destroyer does not follow a legal time table. He arrives without proclamation and announces his entry with thunder and lightning. His visitations end in autumn when the crows flock together, the mountain maples turn to scarlet, the late potatoes frost on the vine, and pumpkin pies are in prospect.

Since this is just the beginning of summer, there is still plenty of time available to hazard a guess as to the character of the fire season. Will it be severe, mediocre, or not worth losing sleep about? Many of the fire wardens would like to know. A debatable question such as this should by all means have an answer. Sir, lose no sleep over the matter. It is an open and pleasant secret that both the Potlatch and Clearwater Timber Protective Associations are capable of coping with any situation that may arise. Lookout towers are being manned and armaments of tools and manpower are available to handle the unexpected. Nothing is being overlooked.

Although carelessness with cigarette and match is a common cause of fires, almost everyone concedes that people are becoming more careful than ever before. Public opinion has reached a point where fires of carelessness are looked upon as wanton destruction, akin to the burning of Rome by the crazy Nero.

In times like these, the public courts will deal doubly harshly with the stealthy someones with enemy hearts who set fires purposely.



Much has been done to alleviate the risks of the coming fire season. During April and May when weather was propitious, accumulations of slash from the company's winter logging operations were piled and burned.

As the fire season wears on, it may be necessary to enforce closures in

forest areas where public travel is too heavy a hazard. Guards will be posted on all crucial roads. The "Smoking" rule will be rigidly enforced. Conveyances must be equipped with shovel, axe, and bucket. In addition, there will be restrictions on travel through the forests.