The Southern Lumberman is pleased to present this, the first of a series of articles, by Mr. Noel A. Dew, who is a member of the First Forestry Regiment. As a member of this regiment, he has been living in the United States for five years, having been born in Bangor, North Wales, the son of Squire William Dew, of Brymarn House. He graduated from Rugby with class honors and completed his education in France and Belgium. While living in Wales, he was a member of the firm of William Dew & Son, and was attached as superintendent and bound-tenant with the Welsh Carmarvon Royal Garrison Artillery. In 1912 Mr. Dew resigned his commission and came to America. He entered the lumbering service of the Connecticut Lumber Company, and at the end of two months he was appointed assistant foreman. He then went to work for the Portland Lumber Company, later being promoted to assistant superintendent of that company. He is now assistant superintendent of the Tenth Engineers (Forestry), and when he joined the regiment, he was associated with the Tenth Engineers on the coast, and joined the staff of the Tenth Engineers when that publication was begun.

American University, Washington, D. C., Aug. 11—With the wound-up day in the history of the lumber industry, the poorest cattle will be the first seconded because it will be easier for them to get the hole and therefore easily found. The tougher, harder cattle will take some good strenuous work to get in, because they are way off in all directions.

If you were on the general staff of the Lumber Service you would have to face when listing for the 10th engineers. The men who came to be examined for the most part were men of good character, and a high standard had to be examined in order to select the efficient few, and at the same time not join the 'dime museum' got by. I make mention of this just because I want to impress upon you the fact that you have to work with employees, that when the call goes out for men for the Tenth Engineers, the foreman of the logging camp, or the practical men are needed. It will help of course if the men are college graduates, or the foremen to the college men, but first of all they have to be able to work—real honest-to-lobash work, and if they cannot cut the mustard in the woods or in the mill at the job they are listed for they will be only in the way.

Possibly and probably many lumber operators imagined that one regiment would be sufficient and that the call for lumberjacks and mill men would cease. It has only started. You gentlemen must be prepared to let several of your men go. The few comparatively that are already enlisted for lumbering in France is no more than a safety pin lost in the Ste. Barn. You have got to continue giving men and you got to have the qualifications that will make a man welcome in a regiment.

In the Tenth Engineers you will find every kind of man from a young school boy and they all have left good jobs or positions. For instance there is first a well known lumber exporter. He is a private and likes it. He probably was earning $5,000 to $15,000 per annum in civil life. Then there is old Joe, one of the best loggers that ever hit the East or West. He is just as well known is Minnesota or Michigan as he is in Oregon or Wisconsin. Idaho has sent one of her most accomplished wood superintendents and these men are scarce. There are men who have held down the best mill positions in the entire United States, right here in this camp. They are wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam's army and according to the same pay that would be given to a hobo or any other employee. This has given the lie to the idea that one regiment would be sufficient and that the call for lumberjacks and mill men would cease. It has only started. You gentlemen must be prepared to let several of your men go. The few comparatively that are already enlisted for lumbering in France is no more than a safety pin lost in the Ste. Barn. You have got to continue giving men and you got to have the qualifications that will make a man welcome in a regiment.

The man, who prior to enlistment did not know a letter from a postcard, and that he is lettered with a being a private. If you are worth while—you go for the regiment, never mind if you are a logger or mill man, if you are a private, you will be doing your bit and the mental exaltation and relief that you get is more satisfying than anything else. This has given the lie to the idea that one regiment would be sufficient and that the call for lumberjacks and mill men would cease. It has only started. You gentlemen must be prepared to let several of your men go. The few comparatively that are already enlisted for lumbering in France is no more than a safety pin lost in the Ste. Barn. You have got to continue giving men and you got to have the qualifications that will make a man welcome in a regiment.

Every man in the regiment is my pal. The drill makes you tired but the good Washington follows, the beautiful hospitality. There is not only something but a feeling of personal pride about his performance. And they take every man in the regiment as a man with every kind of (good) personality. And they are prepared to let several of your men go. The few comparatively that are already enlisted for lumbering in France is no more than a safety pin lost in the Ste. Barn. You have got to continue giving men and you got to have the qualifications that will make a man welcome in a regiment.