With the First U.S. Lumberjacks **10th Engineers (Forestry)**

By INTERPRETER NOEL A. DEW, 10th Engineers (Forestry)

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 and who will serve as interpreter to the

Regiment and who will serve as interpreter to the staff. Mr. Dew has been living in the United States for five years, having been born in Bangor, North Wales, the son of Squire William Dew, of Brym Bras Castle. He graduated from Rugby with clas-sical honors and completed his education in France and Belgium. While living in Wales, where he was a member of the firm of William Dew & Son, he was attached as supernumerary second lieu-tenant with the Welsh Carnarvon Royal Garrison Artillery. In 1912 Mr. Dew resigned his commis-sion and came to America. He entered the lum-ber business on the Pacific Coast as a civil en-gineer with the Portland Lumber Company, later being promoted to assistant superintendent of that company's operation. After serving with other lumber companies on the coast, he joined the staff of the Timberman in 1916, being connected with that publication when he enlisted.

American University, Washington, D. C., Aug. 24— When the round up takes place, gentlemen of the lumber industry, the poorest cattle will be the first secured because they will be nearer the water hole, and therefore easily found. The tougher, hardier cattle will take some good strenuous work to get in, because they are way off in all directions. It is the same thing that the Forest Service had to face when listing for the 10th engineers. The men who came to be examined for the most part were men of puerile experience. Hundreds and hundreds 'had to be examined in order to select the efficient few, and at that of course several boneheads and 'never-wases' got by. I make mention of this just because I want to convince all of you, whether you be employers or employes, that when the call goes out for men for the next forestry regiment, you will know that only practical men are needed. It will help of course if the aspirants are technically trained men or college men, but first of all they have to be able to work— real honest-to-Jehovah 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 hopefully many lumbering op-mentor incordinate that the possibly hopefully many lumbering op-

are listed for they will be only in the way. Possibly and probably hopefully many lumbering op-erators 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 com-paratively that are already enlisted for lumbering in France is no more than a safety pin lost in the Sa-hara. You have got to continue giving men and you have got to like it. It is useless to say that it will cramp the industry, that men are scarce, that lumber must be produced and all the rest of it, for the sim-ple reason that we agree with you. Men, real men are scarce. Many men prefer to draw big salaries and eat good tasty logging camp cook-house grub, rather than accept \$30.00 from Uncle Sam to help lick the Kaiser.

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