PICKENS, S. C., OCTOBER 12, 1917.

THE DYING

Cause and Remedy-An Address Delivered by E. B. Mason, at the Fair.

GENTLEMEN:-During the early part of this summer Dr. A D. Hopkins, who has charge of Forest Insect Investigation and all Forest Insect Field Stations for the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., made a trip through parts of the South to get first-hand information on the dying of the pine, reported by our correspondents. He found much infested timber in which the broods of the Southern pine beetle were ln healthy and thriving condition. The great number of holes in the bark of the dead trees in

numbers. It has been known for more than forty years that the beetle has existed in the Southern states, but it appear

that only a long intervals does it increase to such large numbers as to cause wide-spread depredation, such as, for example, the great invasion of 1890-'93, which destroyed a very large percentage of all the pine in the Virginias.

The increase in the number of pines killed each year and in the size of the groups constitutes the danger signal of an outbreak with resulting widespread depredations, These are just the conditions found in the localities observed-I am quoting Dr. Hopkins' exact words: "And from the reports received from different sections of the South, ranging from Texas to Virginia, it is evident that they prevail throughout at least the greater part of the short leaf pine belt. Therefore, there is every reason to believe"-I am still quoting Dr. Hopkins-"that unless prompt and properly directed action is taken by owners of pine timber throughout this region during the coming winter, a large percentage of the best old, as well as middle-aged and young pine, will be killed within the next two or three

who have seen them will agree with me that it is a sad sight,

What we want to do is to show you how to save the pine that is left.

This beetle, that is killing our pine, is not a new discovery. It has always been with us. In the early days when it was desired to clear a piece of pine not have to destroy the wood, ation on his land. land for agicultural purposes it they only groove it slightly. was customary, during the summer months, to cut a small living pine and let it lean against a larger standing tree. The surrounding timber quickly died.

Our ancestors did not know what killed the pine. They only know that it was killed, and that quickly. Scientific investigations by Dr. Hopkins, to whom we owe all our information on this subject, has shown that it was caused by identically the same beetle that is killing the pine throughout the must be burned before the bee-South at the present time.

The very same condition exists to-day. If you cut a living tree during the summer months the beetle will be attracted by the smell of the pitch and will attack and kill the surrounding

Furthermore, if you cut a dead pine the smell of the wood will attract the beetle with exactly the same result-the surrounding timber will be attacked and killed.

Therefore, if you do not wish

As for the beetle you need not supervision. be directly interested in it. It

In order that you may tho roughly understand the reasons for our methods of control, let us give you a summary of the life of the beetle, beginning with the summer:

The beetles kill a tree and leave it in about thirty days or even more quickly. Three or four broods in the North and four or five, or possibly more, in the South, develop during the year. In other words, they may be increased four or five times from their original number during a season.

They fly in swarms during the night, light on the upper trunk of a pine (they are seldom found in the first eight or ten feet butt cut), and preferably on the largest and best timber. They bore through the bark to the wood, but do not bore into the wood. On the surface of the which the broods of the beetle wood they make those winding had devoloped, and from which galleries with which you all are they had emerged, indicated the familiar. These galleries, crosspresence of the beetle in large ing and recrossing one another, girdle the trees many timesthus killing them. The eggs are laid along the galleries, hatching into little grubs which for a short time, and then go into the outer bark where they change into beetles with wings. The beetles bore through the bark to the night and fly away in swarms to attack other trees.

all timber within this circle, of three or four miles radius.

a tree in thirty days or even more quickly, you will never find their broods in old dead trees. You will never find their broods in trees that have been dead a month or more. You will find them in trees on which the foliage is changing to light find many other beetles in old bark during the coming winter. no institution in this city for the dead trees, but never this one.

history is the same as in sum- dying of the pine. mer, with one exception-they lay their eggs. The eggs hatch change into beetles.

I mentioned one exception to I am not going to waste a sin- their summer life. It is this: Entomology at Washington will sanitarium by the Baptist tab ing a verdict and which has gle word on the dead pines- They do not come out in thirty send out thousands of circulars they are gone. Those of you days; they do not come out till giving specific directions how

after them.

leave the tops in the woods.

yellow or greenish-brown trees to do and how to do it. -these are the only ones it is absolutely necessary to cut down, and the bark of which tles leave it in the spring.

About destroying the bark, it can be destroyed in several ways, and in most cases in such a manner as not to involve any direct expense.

The trees in which the beetles are spending the winter, name ly, the light green, yellow or greenish-brown trees, may be turned into cordwood, and the same time, because there are cordwood must beiburned before February 15th. Be careful to gather up all the bark that falls in cutting, and turn that also.

These same kind of trees may to put your timber in danger, do be sawed into lumber and the not cut any living or dead trees slabs burned before February during the month of October, 15th. If there is any doubt You don't have to burn the tops: unless every one in the neigh- about the burning of the slabs, borhood cuts their dying it is far better to have the bark timber at the same time, and stripped off the infested logs only then under specific advice. and burned under your own

is very small and hard to find your trees for cordwood or tim- vice. Your salvation lies in easily confounded with ber, for your own protection, your own hands. many other beetles that do not gentlemen, pick out those You are the judge of how and third Tuesday nights.

The living trees. You that are ested with the much the pine City Council meets Tuesday. nt green yellow mea

and burn it.

I want to stop here and give do it! you some ammunition to fight two popular mistakes.

Some people will tell you that the dying of the pine is due to the dry weather.

You can tell them that when a tree dies from drouth the roots and lower part of the trunk die first, and if they will look at the pines that are dying to-day, they will find the lower port of the trunk very much alive.

Some people will tell you that large white worms called borers or sawvers that make a hole in the wood are responsible for the death of the pine. This is certainly a mistaken idea, but a very natural one on account of the size of the sawyer and the noise it makes when at work.

It has long since been determined, however, that this class of borers never bore into furthermore, gentlemen, they could not kill it if they did. holes in it-vou have to girdle it. For example, long leaf pine wound-and it does not necesstill live.

I now come to the point on which absolutely depends the They can fly for three or four success or failure of our efforts miles, may go in any direction, to control the beetle. Rememand are, therefore, a menace to ber that these beetles can fly for three or four miles. Therefore, Since the beetles kill and leave your neighbor has beetles in his the past few months that the pines and does not attend to need of a united public camthem during the winter, when paign against the scourge has spring comes, the beetles from been thoroughly understood. his trees are just as likely to attack your pines as those of any one else.

We must have co-operation. green, or has changed to yellow, their dying infested timber in of this activity. or greenish brown. You will November, and destroy the

In November the beetles go less. As a community you can only recourse for persons thus into living trees, and their life control the beetle and stop the afflicted was to lie down and of the negro and the mainten-

ture through the Bureau of Enling. With its well proved calcasion to refer to the recent Beatinto little grubs which feed a tomology has established a pacity for meeting social emer- tie murder trial: short time on the inner bark, Forest Insect Field Station at gencies, the Associated Chariand then go into the outer bark Spartanburg, S. C., from which lies established a free clinic for where they may or may not to give practical advice founded the treatment and cure of pellaon scientific research.

Gentlemen, you have them should like to have every one of country, particularly in the trapped. That is the time to go you gentlemen write to us and south, for it is only by combat-It is only necessary to cut dying pine in your neighbor- ized public agencies that ade down the trees in which the hood. Those of you who have quate headway can be made. beetles are and destroy the healthy timber now can keep it bark in which the broods of the healthy by showing your neigh- ernments should join the cambeetle are wintering. You do bor how to dispose of the infest- paign and it is to be hoped that

Furthermore, there are so infested timber to-day, and many beneficial beetles in the were in touch with the owners tops that feed on this destructive so as to secure complete coone, that it is really better to operation, we might be able to advise a simultaneous summer Remember these particular cutting and burning of the bark beetles are never in old dead over large areas, but you can trees, or in trees from which easily understand that this canthe foliage is falling or has not be safely undertaken until fallen, only in the light green, every one knows exactly what

> I want to sum up in as few words as possible what I have

First. Don't cut any living or dead timber during the summer months without specific advice. This is to protect your

own timber. Second. From November or the winter watch out that are turning light low or greenish-brown. on't all change at the beetles in some than in others. Cut them down and destroy the bark, the beetles are in it. You don't have to bother with old dead trees that died during the summer-there are none of these beetles in them. This is to protect your own timber and that of your neighbor

Third. Get all your neighbors working together. Co-If you do not wish to cut operate. We can only give ad-

seen this work you will always and greenish-brown ones, cut tell you how to save it. If you them down, strip off the bark follow our advice you can save it. Why not unite with us and

> We want the names and addresses of every owner of pine timber, so we can send them the literature we have on hand and all the subsequent literature we issue. We should like to have each one of you write us and send us the names of your neighbors who have dying pines. section, write and tell us so. It the following: will help us to locate the extent of the infestation.

I thank you for your attention, and I hope and believe that you are going to be missionaries to help save the pine that is left.

National Aid Against Pellagra.

Congress will be asked by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to appropriate fifty thousand dollars to the suppression of pellagra.

This is significant of a nation healthy, uninjured pine; and, all awakening to the menace of one of the most wasteful and thus far, baffling diseases of You can't kill a pine by making modern times. Though the record of pellagra runs far back into the centuries, its presence is boxed each year for turpen- in this country has but recently feed on the sticky inner bark tine. making a very severe aroused public attention. Communities have suddenly realized sarily die. Sugar maples are that it has fastened itself upor tapped each year for san and their people and is claiming death toll of thousands.

For some years past mee. specialists have been studying this malady and they have found for its treatment methods which are more or less successful. But it is only within the past few if you have sound timber and years, or, we may say, within

Fortunately, however, cities and states are at last bestirring themselves in an effort to find We must get every one to cut presents an interesting example

As individuals you are help-treatment of pellagra cases. The die. The local death rate from The Department of Agricul- the disease was rapidly increasgra. This was soon followed by In November the Bureau of the establishment of a pellagra

What has been done here to control this beetle. We should be done throughout the give us the location o. dead and ing this disease through organ-

The state as well as city govwork.—Atlanta Journal.

Impulsive. Pat, intent on emigrating, as he wa out of work, stops before a newsdealer's store and reads a placard with "Situation In Egypt" upon it.

"Sure I've come about that situation you're advertising." "What situation do you mean?"

Pat (pointing to poster)-It's wonn in Agypt I'm after.

"Pooh! That's on the state of "Sorra a ha'porth I care whose estate it's on. Bedad, I'll take it!"-London

North Pickens Appointments.

The following are the appointments of Rev. E. L. Thomason, Pastor of the North Pickens ciruit for the Year of our Lord. 1911. Let everybody encourage the preacher by keeping his appointments in mind and giving him good congregations: Porter's Chapel 1st Sun. 11a. m Friendship 1st Sun. 3 p. m. Bethel 2d Sun. 11 a. m. Nev Hope 2d Sun. 3 p. m. McKinnie's Chapel 2d Sun 11

Salem 4th Sun. 11-a. m.

Secret Order Meetings.

the full moon

third Sundays. We can nights after first Mondays.

ARE GREAT

Statistics of Much Interest From Seventeen Countries of the World.

week of the reports sent out from Toronto, Canada, of the Decumenical conference of the Meth If there is no dying pine in your odist Episcopal churches we give bers. Our means as expressed

The principal subject of dis cussion of the Decumenical conference of the Methodist Episco pal churches was the decrease in membership which had taken place the world over during the last decade.

The Western section, compris-United States, Canada and Jawhile the Eastern section, covering the churches in Great Brit ain, Ireland, France, South Africa, Australia and the mission membership.

In the Western section the increase in membership in the decade ending 1891 was 1,261,209. while in the last decade it was only 437,562, the latter increase being but 15 per cent. as contrasted with the former of 3 per cent. This, according to H. K. Carroll of New York, secretary of that section, was due to a decrease in earnestness.

INCREASE IN RECENT YEARS.

In Great Britain, according to the Rev. Simpson Johnson of London, secretary of the Westminster Methodist conference. the various Methodist bodies gained about 150,000 members during the last 10 years, but in the last half of the decade there was a notable decrease attribted, and apply the remedy. Atlanta he thought, to "conditions outside the church and a weakening of forces to meet changed social conditions."

Bishop Eugene Hendrix of the Methodist church, South, in discussing the religious problems ance of a pure home in the midst of adverse conditions, took oc-

"Thank God there is a place where women, as spectators, do not attend such a trial," he said. 'Thank God for a jury which Velocity a Body Must Have to Leave sought Divine guidance in reachcommutation from the death

PERPLEXES JAPAN.

Rev. Mr. Ogdates of the Japanese Methodist church, who reported remarkable progress in his country since the merging of the three Methodist churches, said nothing was so perplexing to the ordinary Japanese mind the nation will provide means as the fact that there are so If we had the location of all for furthering this imperative many religious denominations and so many different Methodist churches. He believed Christianity's strongest appeal eventually would be found in one

Reporting on Australian Methodism the Rev. W. Williams of Australia said that every tenth person in Australia is a Methodist, and that the present union is seeking amalgamation with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in its zone of

WORLD-WIDE SCOPE.

World-wide Methodism as one of the most potent forces for world-wide brotherhood was discussed from world-wide points of view at the session.

MISSIONS.

Statistics relative to "resources in men and means in Methodist mission fields," as given by the Rev James Lewis of Cambridge, England, proved interesting to the delegates from 47 countries, who attended today's sessions of the Ecumenical Methodist conference in this city,

From the detailed reports pre-Masonic-A. F. & A. M. meets sented it appeared that during point is very night.-New You Saturday nights on or before the last year there were 2,528 Methodist foreign missionaries. Chapter-R. A. M. meets Fri. | These included 918 ordained men day nights on or after the full and 120 physicians, 53 of the doctors being women. Native K. of P.-Meets every Mon- workers numbered 20,847 while day night after the first and the number of missionary stations and sub-stations was 6,762. W. O. W. reets every first These missionaries represented 708,105 baptized Christians and the pine City Council meets Tuesday 1,444,292 adherents of whom 458,165 were Sunday school

teachers and scholars.

The ordained ministry at the beginning of 1910 was 52,978, of whom but 2.322, or five per cent. counting foreigners and natives were in the mission field.

"Of our total number of ministers throughout the world, said Mr. Lewis, "the average is From press dispatches of last one to every 174 Methodist church members. In heathen countries the ratio is one Methodist minister to every 303 memby the income of the missionary societies in 1910; totalled about \$7,000,000, a sum which represents about 80 cents to each of the 8,751,434 Methodists."

After the County Commissioners.

We don't know of anything that has had its crookedness ing the Methodist church in the more thoroughly tested or its narrowness more exposed than pan, reported during that period the public road leading from the a loss in net membership increase Mayfield bridge on the Saluda up the Oolenov valley to Pumpkin town, And the wonder is it has stood the test so long, and at the same time had crosses to field, showed an absolute loss in bear that are not any wider or straighter. Several months ago we heard about some commissioners being elected for the improvement of the character of such roads, but they are still strangers along the said road. Maybe they haven't confidence in their ability to stand the tes or maybe they have come in disguise in the form of book agents and canvassers for portrait companies, etc., and were not recognized. If so, we would be glad if they would come along and rightly establish themselves. We are sure if there were any delinquent taxpayers hereabouts we would be hearing something of it; and as we don't, it looks like a case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

It does seem that the book agents have been very persistent in their efforts to impress the people with their character sketches and business ouides but it may be the said commissioners were away from home when they called. If so, we are from some neighbor, if afraid to risk their own judgment concerning the improvement of the character of the above mentioned road.

THE SPEED OF NO RETURN.

Earth and Never Come Back. There are a great many odd terms in science none of which has a title so weird as the speed of no return. This means the velocity a body must have in leaving the earth in order for it never to come back. It has been accurately worked out and is found to be though this speed has never been obtained by artificial means on the earth; still it is interesting to note the theory body. It would continue outward in a curved line until it was controlled by balancing forces, mainly the earth. moon and sun, in such a way as to make it have an orbit of its own. So it would go on revolving forever just as any other planet.

Although this speed has never been obtained by artiticial means, it is found in nature on the earth, and its application has a great deal to do with animal life on our planet. As is well known, it is a pet theory of the scientists that the earth is losing its atmos phere, just as the moon has already vibrational speed of the molecules of a gas. Hydrogen gas is known to have a molecular velocity of over the necesproof of the theory that no free hydrogen is found in our atmosphere. The theory is that this gas on being set free rises on account of its lightness and when it gets to the outside edge of our ocean of air is left behind on one of its jumps, the earth going forward at a great rate itself, something like eight miles a second.

As the earth gradually lost its atmosphere it would become colder and hold the heat received from the sun. and all animal and vegetable life would cease. This has already hap! pened to the moon, its temperature never rising above zero, though the

speed could be obtained by a canr ball or other comparatively small h the friction with the air on the shooting stars we see up before reaching the ear the visiting of the moon place it will have to be ac in a carriage with very and made of a material wh

Considerate. "Have you ever done make the world happier? solemn looking person wi bered hair. "Sure," answered the jolly

the double chip. "I was o

to sing in public and declin

LHAIM An Incident

Greece and Turkey. YOUNG OFFICER'S DARING

Vessel a Helpless Prisoner Within

Greece and Turkey in 1897 age, since destroyed by th the shores of the gulf of one morning to find that battleship had entered the cast anchor off the prise of the inhabitar was nothing compared party of five Turkish fresh from the crest of above the village, water through their telescopes These Turkish efficers urgent and important

block out the Hellenic number of heavy guns wh dragged all the way from long and difficult task, an tify the strait. Turkish column be

of the battlesh other they must escape war or prevent her inter their work, but to do this In the midst of their dis

young officer who had been said he could hold the er they would allow ing won, and, harried scended in that disguise to Gala Krini Late that night a number of figures stole through the dark alleys of the village toward the shore. Close to the water's edge was an old boathouse used as a shed for repairing boats. This the party silently entered and by the flickering light of a taper searched the black interior. At length there was a gentle rattle and from the gloom emerged Hassan, stripped to the waist dragging a heavy chain. This, with the help of his comrades, he began to pull, and after an hour's laborious

the cable of a Turkish vessel-was From the beach the chain was loaded on board a large calque, whose sides and floor had been covered with cloth to deaden the sound. This task

work the end of the great chain-once

toward a large rock in the middle of the bight. Round this rock the chain was laid and securely fastened. One sure they could borrow a copy man having been landed on the crag to keep guard over this end, the boat set out cautiously for the battleship. looming like a phantom in the distance. Not a sound did the men make as link by link the massive chain was paid out over the stern into the

water till they reached the vess There was an excited gleam is san's eyes as, with a sign to hi rades, he gradually lowered into the dark water, guiding by passing his fingers over the pattleship's plates. A slight grating of the chain against the hull was all hat his anxious companions in the boat heard, though now and then a reassuring pull was felt on the line that Hassan held, directing them how to pay out the Hours rather than minutes seemed to have gone by ere the young officer came to the surface. So exhausted by his long dive was he that he had to be almost lifted into the

STATE C

Coun

"It is round the propeller," he gasped. "I have fixed it so that nothing can move it. Back you go Then link by link the te was renewed until the boat to its starting point, where the end of the chain was secured. risky task was done, and the He

battleship was securely moored immovable rock by a double th of cable. The early rays of dawn sight which astonish mander. A whole