

ESCAPE IS CUT OFF

MEN CAUGHT IN EXPLOSION IN BIG STEEL PLANT.

POT OF LIQUID METAL UPSET

Four Men Killed and Twenty Others Fatally Hurt.—Were Given No Warning.—No Chance to Escape After Accident.

A Butler, Pa., October 6 dispatch says: An explosion, caused by the upsetting of the metal pot in the number 1 cupola of the Standard Steel company tonight caused the death of four men, fatally injured twenty and seriously injured twenty others. Nearly all the men were foreigners. The large wheel plant was demolished, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000. The dead: Nick Dorna, Nicholas Blotar, John Stereck, and an unidentified man. The condition of the thirty men injured is pitiable. Although still alive, the features of a majority are mutilated beyond recognition. The hot metal was showered over them, causing horrible injuries. Arms, fingers and ears were torn off while a number of the men lost eyes, burned out. Several men are in the hospital with their legs burned to a crisp. The explosion was caused by the upsetting of a pot in the cupola which contained 5,000 pounds of often metal ready for casting. A span in the pot broke, allowing the liquid iron to spill over the wet sand. An explosion followed so quickly that none of the workmen in the building had a chance to escape. Streams of the burning metal poured out on the workmen, some of whom were engulfed and literally cooked. Twenty men near the cupola had every shred of clothing blown off by the explosion. Many were buried under the wreckage and were not rescued for an hour after the catastrophe. Buildings in the city, from the force of the explosion, quivered as if shaken by an earthquake and people rushed from their homes panic-stricken. When flames shot from the burning car works, 10,000 persons rushed to the scene, blocking streets and interfering with fire companies and ambulances. Through lack of room, many of the injured were compelled to lie naked for an hour on cots in the street cars before reaching the hospital. At the gate of the car plant men and women struggled frantically to secure admission and were kept out only by the assistance of a force of policemen. In the rush, many women were injured and their cries of pain and anguish could be heard blocks away. The car wheel plant was finished last year at a cost of \$200,000. The wrecked cupola alone cost \$30,000. The car works proper costing \$3,000,000 was in danger of destruction but the fire department soon had the blaze under control.

TO ELIMINATE SPECULATION.

Cotton Men Desire to Change Conditions of the Present.
Assembled in Atlanta, Ga., are five hundred delegates to the international conference of cotton growers and manufacturers, representing the industries of growing, spinning and manufacturing cotton throughout the entire world. The leading men of the international cotton spinners' association of Europe, the association of cotton manufacturers of the United States, the American manufacturers' association, the farmers' educational and co-operative union and the southern cotton association are present. Many of these men are opposed to the speculative element which has attached itself to the cotton growing industry and if the forthcoming congress can do it they say it will devise means to eliminate speculation in cotton.

Wants a Judge Impeached.

Lorrin Andrews, representing the American merchants of Shanghai, sailed from Honolulu on the steamship Manchuria for San Francisco en route to Washington to urge the impeachment of L. R. Wiley, judge of the United States court of China, on the charge of a violation of his oath of office. Seven grounds for impeachment are alleged.

Rostand Operated Upon.

At Bayonne, France, Edmund Rostand, the poet and playwright, was operated upon successfully for appendicitis. His condition is much improved.

Elect Successor to Barr

The board of directors of the Jamestown exposition elected Alvah H. Martin, first vice president, as director to succeed J. M. Barr, resigned.

CAN DOUBLE COTTON YIELD.

That is What Secretary Wilson Told National Association of Manufacturers at Washington.

Washington.—The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers convened here Thursday in semi-annual session for a two days' meeting. About 200 delegates representing nearly every section of this country and over 100 cotton merchants from England, Germany, Italy, France, Portugal and Belgium were in attendance. The convention here is preparatory to the International conference of Cotton Growers, Spinners and Manufacturers at Atlanta, Ga., October 7 to 9. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson opened the convention with an address in which he said:

"The problem presented to our cotton growers is not so much the cost of labor as the intelligence with which the crop is grown. In growing rice along the gulf coast of the southern states it was found that one American could produce as much rice in a year as 400 Orientals, so that our cotton producers do not have to fear lower wages in any part of the world." Mr. Wilson said that his department has been helping the cotton producers in every way within its power. In overcoming diseases affecting and insects which ravage the cotton plants and also by developing superior varieties through breeding. "By better farming," said the secretary, "we can double our production of cotton on the acreage under tillage. The possibilities of cotton production in this country are practically limitless."

ON HIS RIVER CRUISE.

President Roosevelt Made An Address At Keokuk and Then Embarked on Steamer.

Keokuk, Ia.—Keokuk put on her Sunday dress to receive the president of the United States, when he arrived here at 9 o'clock Tuesday, and the people of the city were assisted in their reception of the chief magistrate by a notable gathering of distinguished men, including the governors of more than a dozen states, a number of members of both houses of congress and the members of the Inland Waterways commission. The occasion of the president's coming was the movement in the interest of a deep waterway down the Mississippi river to the Gulf and this city was selected as the point of embarkation on his voyage down the river, which will end at Memphis next Friday. He was given a drive through the city and made a noteworthy speech at Rand park to many thousand people. The reception to the president both along the line of march and at the park was cordial in the extreme and he was in excellent health and spirits.

Criminal Libel Against Jerome.

White Plains, N. Y.—Frank E. Xavier, editor of the *Yorkers Herald*, was found guilty by a jury Thursday of criminal libel against District Attorney W. T. Jerome. Mr. Xavier was accused of publishing in his paper the allegation that Mr. Jerome had an agreement with insurance interests by which they were to support him for governor if certain insurance men were not indicted.

Tolstoi Has No Funds.

St. Petersburg.—A letter was published here Thursday from Count Tolstoi asking that the stream of requests for financial assistance addressed to him be discontinued, explaining that 20 years ago he surrendered his property to his heirs as if already dead, and that the sole sums at his disposal now "are occasional foreign contributions which I distribute in the neighborhood."

Mrs. Perkins to Sue Mutual.

Lawrence, Kan.—Because the body of Lucius Hiram Perkins, the Lawrence lawyer who died June 1, was exhumed and dismembered without her consent and against her will, Mrs. Clara Luella Morris Perkins, the widow, has instructed her attorneys to sue the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York for \$75,000 damages.

Kentucky Drouth Extends.

Owensboro, Ky.—Another county in Kentucky has gone "dry" in local option election. In McLean county Thursday the temperance forces were victorious by a majority of 1,055. Only 19 of the 119 counties in Kentucky remain "wet."

High Priced Alienists.

New York.—Ten of District Attorney Jerome's alienists in the trial of Harry K. Thaw, it is announced, have rendered bills for their services. The total of these bills is slightly in excess of \$23,000.

Denies Mae Wood's Story.

New York.—United States Senator Platt made formal denial Friday that he ever married Mae C. Wood, who is suing him for divorce, alleging that she was married to the senator November 9, 1901.

DAVID'S TEMPTATION
"Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do."
STORY BY THE "HIGHWAY AND BYWAY" PREACHER
(Copyright, 1907, by the author, W. A. Gilson.)

Scripture Authority:—2 Samuel 11:1-5.

SERMONETTE.

"And David tarried." Such is the introductory statement to this black chapter in the life of David. The inference is justifiable that his place of duty was with his army in the campaign against the Ammonites. But David tarried.

The first step in many a man's downfall is in tarrying when duty calls to another place.

Temptation is almost certain to assail one who lingers in the lap of ease rather than toil by the side of duty.

To be sure the pathway of duty is beset by the snares of temptation, but temptation which comes at such times finds one in the attitude of mind and heart more easily to resist the suggested evil.

Thus we find there are really two types of temptation. One which comes through no fault of our own, and the other which comes as a direct result of tarrying in a forbidden place and neglecting to obey duty's call.

Of the first James says in his epistle: "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations; knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

Of the second he declares that "every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."

Notice in this second type of temptation that the initiative is with the man himself. There is the inner desire before the outward yielding. There is the lowering of high standards before the downward step is taken. There is a neglect of God before there can be a partaking with the devil.

An idle moment, and a lustful eye proved David's undoing, as they have many another soul.

Through the channel of the eye much evil find entrance to the heart of man, and remember that generally the eye is quick to see what the heart desires.

Had David's heart been lifted heavenward in communion with God, his eyes would not have lingered on improper scenes.

It behooves one in this day of suggestive pictures, and depiction of the human form in various degrees of nudity on bill boards and in newspapers and magazine publications, and on post cards, to take the stern resolve that the eye shall not become the open door through which the evil thought and desire shall find entrance to the heart, there to germinate and grow until the favorable moment gives it opportunity to burst into the full fruition of sinful indulgence.

Set a guard upon the windows of thy soul lest the monster, Lust, gain entrance and rob thee of thy purity and virtue.

THE STORY.

THE expedition against the Ammonites had already been delayed beyond all reasonable excuse, and Joab, the captain of the hosts of Israel, chafed and fumed under the restraint. Experienced man of war as he was, he knew that valuable time was being lost and the time of year when the campaign could be conducted most successfully was slipping away. Had he had his way, King David would have started three weeks ago, but he did not now seem any nearer the point of departure than he was at that time when he had informed him that the army was in readiness to move against the enemy. Joab knew that it was not cowardice upon the part of King David which kept him at Jerusalem, for no braver man or more able commander ever led the armies of Israel than he. And for this reason it made the situation the more puzzling.

Joab waited as long as he could, and then sought the presence of the king and remonstrated with him. "Each day that we tarry here but adds to the strength of our enemies!" he exclaimed, impatiently.

"Yea, but with all the strength they can muster they will but prove as breaking reeds before the armies of Israel," rejoined the king, proudly. "But why place ourselves at a disadvantage because of the advancing season?" persisted Joab.

"Let us start to-morrow, then," the king replied, with some of his old-time promptitude and vigor.

"Tis well," exclaimed Joab, eagerly, and hastily withdrew to make the final preparations for the march.

The king took an impatient turn around the roof terrace and then threw himself with a discontented sigh upon one of the soft divans which furnished the sumptuous apartment. It was a delightful place to be, he thought, as he looked about him, and then up at the blue sky which was deepening with the evening shadows. The thought of leaving the ease and comfort of his splendid palace filled him with impatient regret.

"Why should he go?" he asked himself. Why not let Joab go alone? Yes, he would lose the glory of the victory, but was he not as king entitled to seek his own ease and comfort? Thus he reasoned, and at last the resolve was made and he dispatched one of his servants with a note to Joab telling him that he would tarry at Jerusalem and commanding Joab to lead the army against the Ammonites as had been planned.

So it came to pass that the next day the king departed leaving King David behind to enjoy the ease and comfort of his palace.

"I will join Joab later," he promised himself, as he watched the long file of soldiers pass down the valley. He was in his favorite place on the terrace, and when the last division had passed out of sight, he threw himself back upon the couch and gave himself up to dreamy speculation of the probable development in the campaign against the Ammonites. He had not the least shadow of doubt as to the outcome. Had he, it is doubtful whether he would have been content to have remained behind. But with the absolute certainty of victory, he gave himself up to the enjoyment of the luxury about him.

So the days passed. It had been almost a week now since tidings had come from the army, and while he did not feel uneasy as to the progress of the campaign, the lack of news served to again raise the question in his own mind as to his place of duty. Why should he tarry there in ease while the men of Israel endured the hardships and the dangers of battle? He felt half ashamed of himself, and was almost on the point of ordering the servants to prepare for the journey, when the impulse was checked by the inner prompting to delay starting for a day.

"Perhaps," he said by way of apology, to his better impulses, "they are on the way home even now, and delay sending word that the whole army may share in the joy of bringing tidings of victory."

In this spirit of self-complacency he settled himself for his midday rest, promising himself by way of compromise to start surely on the morrow if tidings had not by that time reached him. Little did he think what his procrastination was to cost him. But the promise to start on the morrow served to still the troubled conscience within, and he gave himself up to the ease and pleasures about him with a fresh relish.

"No," he said when the servant awoke him from his afternoon slumber. "No, I will not attend the evening sacrifice," and he stretched himself languidly and took a turn around the room. Ease and indulgences in the luxuries of the table are not conducive to piety, and he said for David that of late he had grown cold in his religious life. As he looked about him he could not help think of the contrast there was between what he now enjoyed and his simple life as a shepherd boy years before.

"I guess that I did live nearer to God than I do now," he confessed to himself as the thought came to him of his harp and the joy he used to get out of it as he sang praises to God on the sides of the Judean hills while his sheep grazed contentedly about him.

"And why not get the old harp out and sing some of the old songs here and now?" urged the inner voice. "Not to-night," he said, half impatiently, "else I will miss the delightful eventide in my favorite nook on the roof terrace," and he started to ward the stairway leading to the lovely spot.

Not even the better promptings could hold him. He had become so accustomed of late to yielding to the mere physical desires that the thought of denying himself was an unwelcome one.

"To-morrow," he promised himself, as he reached the roof, "I will get out my harp and worship God in the old songs."

"To-morrow!" Ah, fatal mistake, disastrous delay, for that night there came the temptation which swept him off his feet, and forever linked his name with his companion in sin, the valiant and beautiful Bathsheba.

Israel Enters the Land of Promise
Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 13, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Joshua 3: 5-17. Memory verse, 17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And he led them forth by the right way that they might go to a city of habitation."—Psalm 107: 7.

TIME.—On the tenth day of the first month, early in April, was the crossing of the Jordan. "It was the anniversary of the day on which, 40 years before, the Israelites had been directed to take up the lambs for the first Passover in Egypt."—Deane. This lesson closely follows the last.

PLACE.—At Abel Shittim, "The Meadow of the Anacims," near the fords of the Jordan on the east bank, opposite Jericho. At the foot of the Moabite mountains.

Comment and Suggestive Thought. The Two Accounts.—The history of the conquest of Palestine in Joshua and the account in the first chapter of Judges are assumed by certain scholars to be parallel accounts covering the same ground. By assuming (1) that Joshua was written at a late date and therefore unhistorical; (2) that the first statement in Judges to the effect that the events described in that chapter took place after the death of Joshua is untrue and a late addition; and (3) that the conquest described in Joshua was so complete that there need be no further conflict—it is taken for granted that the two accounts describe the same period, and are, therefore, contradictory and unhistorical.

Preparation of the People for Crossing the Jordan.—Josh. 1:10-3:5.

1. The announcement that the time to cross was at hand to a people who saw an impassable flood in front of them.
2. Preparation of victuals; not merely the manna, but the fruits of the fertile country in which they were encamped.
3. Spies who could swim the deep and swift river were sent across to investigate the condition of things on the other side and to report.
4. The camp was moved to the lower level nearer the river.
5. Officers were sent throughout the camp to instruct the people what to do.
6. The people were commanded to (v. 5) sanctify themselves, make special spiritual preparation, by washing their persons and their garments, and abstaining from everything that might indispose their minds to a serious and devout attention to the miracle about to be wrought in their behalf. The object was to turn their hearts to God in faith, and prepare them to obey willingly, and to understand the full meaning and power of what God was doing for them.

Compare the "sanctifying" before they received the law at Sinai. See also Lev. 20: 7, 8; 1 Sam. 16: 5; Joel 2: 16.

The Training of the People in Courage and Faith.—Vs. 6-11. Before the actual entrance upon the conquest, which meant life or death, and from which there was no possible return over the swollen river—for the crossing was like Cortez' burning of his ships—it was needful once more to test the people and prove to them that God could and would make them successful.

(1) 6. "They took up the ark of the covenant." The symbol of God's presence and of his covenant promise and their covenant of obedience. "Went before the people." There was to be a space of 2,000 cubits, or nearly three-quarters of a mile, between the ark and the people, so that all could see the sacred symbol of the divine presence (Josh. 3: 4), which could not be done if the ark was closely surrounded by a crowd.

(2) 7. "And the Lord said unto Joshua, This day will I begin to magnify thee." Make thee great, put honor upon thee, as the leader and commander of the people. Henceforth he would be accepted as the true successor of Moses. Henceforth no doubting, no questioning who should be the leader, nor whether their leader was worthy of trust.

(3) The assurance of faith.

The Providential Miracle.—V. 16.—"The waters . . . rose up upon a heap very far from the city Adam." The revisions give the correct translation "in one heap, a great way off, at Adam." Adam was probably at the Damieh ford just above the mouth of the Jabbok, 17 miles above the Israelites' encampment. Here is the remains of an ancient bridge. Here is a sudden break in the geological formation, and the river flows between two ridges of mountains on either side, or, as Prof. G. F. Wright suggests, the elevation of the bed of the river in this volcanic region, where a landslide or the fall of a cliff could easily block up the waters, in which case the waters would accumulate above the dam, and form a great lake extending far up the river, while the waters below would all flow away into the Dead sea, leaving the bed of the river comparatively dry.