

Country Life Press station, one mile east of Hempstead. This was the station for Camp Mills throughout the war, but it is now one of the loneliest spots on the Hempstead line.

Train No. 2702 left Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, for Hempstead at 1:30 A. M. As it passed through Country Life Press at thirty miles an hour there was a rattling noise accompanied by a flash and the power gave out. The motorman and conductor got out to investigate. They found every "shoe" on the right side of the train had been torn off and about 100 feet of third rail had been ripped from its supports.

The Long Island Railroad maintains a wrecking crew consisting of five men and a foreman, who are on duty at all times. This crew reached the scene in a few minutes and made repairs. The locomotive was taken to the train to its destination.

Half an hour later train No. 2704, on the same division but on another track because of the damage, was passing Nassau Boulevard. It ran into a street and hit a street car. The street car was paired, however, before the holiday rush began.

At 6 o'clock a train of "empties" left Rockaway Beach for Pennsylvania Station. At Liberty Avenue Ocean Park it struck a loose stretch of rail and ripped off all its shoes. Immediately behind it was a regular train which also might have been wrecked if it had not been carrying 150 passengers to New York, most of whom were bound for a Hudson River excursion boat. They missed the boat.

One car of the train of "empties" caught fire opposite Woodhaven Junction soon after it resumed its journey. It was necessary to shut off the power to the train and it was not until 10:30 in this division were half an hour to an hour late.

A railroad repair man was badly hurt by a train which was being attended by the Long Island's medical force and taken to the company's private hospital in Long Island City.

Short Circuit Trap Laid. All trouble was reported over and trains were running on schedule again at 9:15 o'clock. At 12:50 P. M. a Rockaway Beach train was pulling into Maspeth station when it was struck by a second train when the motorman, who had been told to keep a sharp lookout, saw a coil of wire stretched across the track, and stopped his train. The motorman and passengers were jolted from their seats.

An investigation showed that a careful trap had been laid by some one thoroughly familiar with the working of the electric railway. The second train of wire was fastened to the third rail and then attached to a high tension cable. A loop of wire was twisted over the running rail in such a way that if the train had run over it a short circuit would have resulted.

This would have caused a blow out, according to railroad officials, which might have set fire to the train with possible injury or loss of life to its occupants. It would have burned out the cable and the result would have been a fire similar to the one which occurred during an electric storm two years ago when every train on the system from the Manhattan Transfer station to the Pennsylvania Station and the Long Island's electrified lines was halted for hours.

When railroad officials learned that the train wreckers were still striving to put the service out of commission their watchfulness was redoubled. Two hundred extra special watchmen were employed to guard the track last night, in addition to hundreds of city policemen and the regular railroad force. Formal complaints will be made to-day to District Attorney Dana Wallace of Queens county.

Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, in command of a district in Queens, with headquarters at Jamaica, notified the Long Island officials that he had increased the normal patrol along the railroad right of way. The road was also notified that similar increased police protection would be in force in Brooklyn.

Second Plot Since Strike. This is the second time since the strike that the Long Island Railroad has been attacked with the purpose of setting up or crippling the service shortly after the strike began an unsuccessful effort was made to tie up the power plant in Long Island City. Officials were thankful yesterday that the strike was over and repaired before the rush hours.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced it also has ordered an extra careful inspection of the tracks in its elevated tracks and Manhattan Transfer. These inspections will be made early every morning. It is understood that the New York Central and New Haven and Hartford will take similar precautions until the strike is over.

Neither the railroads nor the strike committee issued any statement in reply to the attack on the Long Island yesterday. As to the general situation railroad officials continued to express confidence in the outcome of the strike, and the committee in Washington between the strikers and President Harding one executive said:

"Let them play politics all they want so long as they keep on running the trains. We will not be disturbed. The President would communicate with the Association of Railway Executives early this week as a result of the conference with the Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. We are careful to predict what the President's communication might be.

Train service as shown by the bulletin boards at Grand Central and Pennsylvania Station in throughout the day indicated service virtually normal and on time.

From Lyman Delano, vice-president of the Atlantic Coast Line, the following was received:

"Our power is in as good and safe condition as on July 1. Running repairs have been made, being made in order to interrupt or elimination of any passenger or freight schedule."

Won't Touch Erie Engines. Members of Local 55 of the National Machinists Association, employed at the Cooke plant of the American Locomotive Company in Elizabeth, have voted against working on Erie locomotives sent to the local shops for repairs. This, with the fact that all office employees at the Cooke plant have been ordered to report for work to-morrow morning in overalls, was made known to-night by E. W. Beawell, manager of the Cooke plant.

According to Mr. Boswell, 509 of the machinists voted against repairing Erie locomotives, while 153 favored doing the work. The vote following the statement made by the Erie officials, being made by regional director J. E. Erie, that 500 locomotives would be sent to the Cooke plant for repairs. At present there are five or six in the shop. The remainder, it is understood, will be followed in intervals in lots of twenty-five.

PRIMARIES REVEAL PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL OF CONGRESS

Continued from First Page.

capped in the tariff issue by not knowing just what sort of a bill will finally emerge from the pending wrangling in the Senate and the reaction which is certain to occur when it is sent to conference. Meantime the Democrats are making effective use of the split among the Republicans caused by the blunders of the admittedly incompetent sponsors for the tariff measure.

In most of the States where primaries already have been held there has been a confusion of manufactured home issues which have little if any legitimate relation to the people or policies of either party. Some of the causes which already have dictated results and illustrated a wide divergence of popular opinion may be enumerated in their relative importance as follows:

Opposition to the Volstead prohibition enforcement act; League of Nations; Newberryism; high cost of living; threats of a political uprising among the negro voters in the Republican party; Ku Klux Klan movement; coal railway strikes; \$10,000,000,000 bond raid on the public treasury; religious antagonisms in two or three sections of the country and last but not least tax burdens against which there is a general outcry.

Liberalism Develops. All of these things combined are admitted to reflect a decided trend of popular sentiment toward a conservative degree of liberalism and in some instances pronounced radicalism. Up to date unfriendly gestures against the two major parties have been restricted to widely separated sections of the country and so far have resulted in no general nomination in Ohio in the person of liberal or radical sentiment brought to the political surface through various segregated agencies, therefore, has not caused a great amount of concern to the leaders of either party up to the present time. Vagrant efforts to hook up and nationally organize these dissenting political elements have not met with any conspicuous measure of success.

A wave of independent sentiment among the negro voters in two or three sections of the country is giving the Republican leaders something to worry about. Leaders of the race do not conceal their disappointment over what they describe to be "unjust treatment" at the hands of the Harding Administration.

The feeling of resentment among the negro leaders is much deeper than a casual observer appreciates. It already has resulted in the projection of a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in Ohio in the person of Henry Clay Smith, a progressive negro editor of Cleveland. He polled \$1,000 votes for a State office two years ago. His sponsors claim he will obtain more than two-thirds of the 150,000 negro votes in the State.

That the wet and dry issue is destined to exercise an unexpected amount of influence in the coming year is pretty clearly revealed by the activities of the wets. The wave of resentment against the Volstead act, supported by a demand for its modification, has expanded beyond expected proportions and is causing the Anti-Saloon League a great deal of anxiety.

An analysis of the returns from Texas, Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee primaries held during the last ten days showed that the wets have rallied to the support of sympathetic candidates. The manifest increase of wet sentiment has compelled the Anti-Saloon League to seek a change bedfellows. In Texas, for instance, the dry league has formed a political alliance with the Ku Klux Klan to support Mayfield, candidate for the United States Senate, who will oppose former Governor Ferguson, a pro-

hibited wet, in the Democratic primary "run off" on August 26. In Missouri the dry league threw the full balance of its power to Brewster, successful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. The league singled out Senator James A. Reed for defeat in the Democratic Senatorial primaries. Mr. Reed, who made an extraordinary fight for survival against the hostile Democratic organization of the State plus the influence of former President Wilson, won by 6,000 over Mr. Long, who enjoyed the Democratic leader's favor.

Wets Voted for Reed. Some of Mr. Reed's supporters have asserted that his remarkable victory was due to his opposition to the Volstead act. In the fact he received the votes of many thousands of wet Republicans in the "open primary," and his success was largely due to the support of this element.

In Ohio, where the primaries are scheduled for Tuesday next, the Anti-Saloon League virtually has taken over control of the Republican party. It has induced Carmel A. Thompson, a personal friend of Mr. Harding, for Governor. This preference has aroused the ire of the seven competitors of Mr. Thompson for the Republican nomination. Emulating the example of the dry organization, the wets probably will attempt to combine on C. Homer Durand, who is more than 100 years old. The league also is supporting Representative S. D. Fess for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Mr. Fess has been on both sides of not only the dry but almost every other issue while a member of Congress. He probably will win, although John W. Arnold, who is described as "neutral," has an outside chance of beating him.

The wet and dry issue probably will not cut much of a figure in the Democratic Senatorial or gubernatorial primaries in Ohio. Senator Pomeroy, who is classified as wet, will be renominated over John J. Lentz, radical and dry. So will A. V. Donahay, who is declared by his friends to be in general favor of the wet issue. In coming for more attention on the part of the Buckeye voters than the tariff or any other topic of popular discussion.

Results in Other States. In Virginia Senator Swanson, whose sympathies are of a moist character, beat Mr. Davis, his dry opponent, by the odds of 3 to 1. In Tennessee Senator McKellar, who is not an ardent dry, won by a substantial majority over his pronounced dry opponent. The results of the Kentucky Congressional primaries yesterday indicated that the sweep of resentment against the Volstead act has taken deep root in the Blue Grass State. In Wyoming, where the primaries are to be held during the coming week, the wet and dry argument is not an issue. Senator Kendrick (Dem.) will be renominated by his party and will be opposed in the November elections by Leader Mondell of the House of Representatives.

The most interesting of the primaries to be held during the remainder of August is that in California on the 29th, where Senator Hiram Johnson (Rep.) is assured of renomination. In Montana a successor for Senator Myers will be chosen on the same day and on August 15, when the Mississippi Democrats will name a successor for John Sharp Williams. The most prominent candidate for this post is former Senator Vardaman. Former President Wilson has advised the Democratic voters of Mississippi to keep Mr. Vardaman at home for reasons generally the same as those that provoked his opposition to Mr. Reed in Missouri.

During September twelve important States will select Congressional and State candidates by primary or convention processes. The list includes New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin and Washington.

Officials of the road have declared that the block signals were working properly and were set against the approaching No. 4. The inference, therefore, is that Engineer Engel, of the limited, should have brought his train to a halt.

At 6 o'clock this morning saw the last body recovered. With hobbling lanterns, a compact group of men came down the track to the little station bearing on a litter the blancketed, inert body of the last victim to be found in the splintered wreckage.

Ghouls robbed the dead and injured. In the pockets of one man arrested was found a Bible belonging to the Rev. J. Penney, pastor of a church at De Soto.

Dr. W. W. Hull, the only physician in Sulphur Springs, treated the injured un-til relief came. He was called over by a woman who was crying over the scene of the wreck. Their automobiles blocked the roads leading to Sulphur Springs. The current, which was over the cars and trooped through the muddy bed of the creek to miss nothing.

All of the dead and injured were removed to the hospital at Jefferson, with the exception of two passengers, one from Illinois and the other from Texas.

Lights with Bells Tinkle for Traffic. 'Talking Lamps' as Signals on Broadway. The "talking lamps," a new wrinkle in traffic regulating devices, were in operation yesterday for the first time, having been installed by Deputy Police Commissioner Harris. They are at the intersections of West Sixty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets and Broadway, at the south end of the Mall in Central Park near the Webster Monument and near the East Seventy-second street entrance.

The new devices are about 7 feet 6 inches in height and display red or green lights at night. In the top of the lamp is placed a bell which automatically rings when the lamp starts to revolve, thus giving an audible signal to traffic every time that it is to stop or go. The officer in charge can turn the lights off or on at any time of the day, operating if he chooses the flashing lenses without the lamps in the upper or lower compartment. He may also cut out any signal lamp from the multiple control, so that the lamp may be operated individually without operating the other lamps. The operation is by electricity.

WILL SLASH 1924 BUDGET WITHIN FEDERAL INCOME Pruning of Government Estimates to Three Billions Is Begun—President May Get Statement From Director This Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Budget Bureau pruning knives are rapidly clipping the estimates of Government expenditures for the fiscal year 1924 to the \$3,000,000,000 mark, it was said to-night at the Treasury.

Brig-Gen. Lord, director of the budget, expects to have ready for submission to President Harding by the latter part of this week a preliminary statement of the probable requirements of the spending departments of the Government for the next fiscal year. Although the tentative estimates of departmental disbursements for 1924 have not been disclosed, President Harding has indicated that the Federal outlay within the bounds of the nation's income.

In addition to the usual statements of expected disbursements by the spending departments for the year, Director Lord has in preparation a classification of expenditures to show how much of the Government's outlay will go for specific purposes where a number of different Federal agencies contribute to the total expenditure.

Statements presented to the President will show how much of the total expenditures is to go for national defense, public welfare, trade promotion and like items, and how much will be for the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Commerce, the Shipping Board and other Federal establishments all contribute their quota to a given purpose.

In line with the Government's policy of keeping careful check on expenditures, Director Forbes of the Veterans Bureau, has applied the budget system to the fourteen district offices of the bureau for the present fiscal year, allocating a total of \$2,155,000 for the operation of the soldier relief agencies. Of this sum \$2,125,000 is for salaries and the remainder provides for traveling expenses, rentals, services, motor vehicles, freight supplies and miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. St. Louis, Aug. 6.—Thirty-eight dead and 137 injured, about twenty-five critically, was the toll taken by the rear end collision of two Missouri Pacific trains at Sulphur Springs last night, a check up revealed to-day. Most of the dead and injured were brought to St. Louis.

Failure of Matt Glenn, engineer of No. 32, the fast passenger steel train which crashed into No. 4, the local, to head a block signal was the cause of the disaster, according to Joe Cannon, assistant general manager of the road.

The block signal, warning that the track was not clear ahead, was not noticed by Glenn, according to Cannon. Glenn, 57 years old and engineer for thirty-five years without a black mark against his record, jumped from his cab just before the crash and was killed. Edward Tinsley, fireman of No. 32, remained at his post and was seriously injured.

Engineer Glenn, shortly before arriving in Sulphur Springs, received orders to pull over on a siding at Cliff Cave, ten miles north of Sulphur Springs, to allow the Sunshine Special, en route from St. Louis to Texas cities, to pass. Cannon explained that Glenn failed to heed the block signal because he was apparently reading the orders when he passed the block. The orders were found near his body.

Cars Hurled Off Trestle. The fast passenger train, composed of steel vestibule cars, plowed its way into the local train No. 4, composed of six wooden day coaches and three baggage and express cars. Four cars of the local train were hurled over the fifty-foot high trestle spanning Glaise Creek and rolled down to the narrow strip of low ground that separates the tracks from the Mississippi.

The wreckage waited for hours at Union Station here for the arrival of the trains or news of persons known to be on the two which collided. The fast passenger train, from Fort Worth, carrying 60 passengers and the local No. 4, carrying 100 passengers, were both wrecked. A searching investigation of the cause of the wreck was begun to-day by the coroner.

Missouri Pacific, and another investigation by Coroner Edgar J. Jefferson, will be started to-morrow morning at De Soto, the county seat. Crews of the two trains have been summoned to the coroner's inquest.

Whose blunders were responsible for the situation that made it possible for the trains to crash is a question that relatives of the dead will insist on being answered. The Jefferson division local, which had stopped on the main track to take water, have been shunted on the siding to clear the track. Should No. 4, the faster racing to St. Louis, have been under control when approaching the water tower? These and other questions were asked by the rescuers groping in the dark last night and this morning.

Block Signals Working. Officials of the road have declared that the block signals were working properly and were set against the approaching No. 4. The inference, therefore, is that Engineer Engel, of the limited, should have brought his train to a halt.

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HARDING MAY BACK BORAH'S DEBT PLAN Disarmament Note Expected to Follow England's Latest Proposal.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.] Whatever difference of viewpoint may exist between Great Britain and the United States as to the feasibility and practicability of cancellation of debts, the two countries are very close together in their views on the subject of disarmament.

This Government, it is indicated, sees nothing to merit in the suggestion of Great Britain that the European nations should cease heavy expenditures on armaments if they are to expect credit and demand indefinite postponement of the disarmament conference. It is a similar endorsement in Washington of the British position that a scaling down of German reparations is a sine qua non of financial adjustment in Europe.

The Administration is receiving reports on the actual conditions in Europe from the State Department representatives home on leave. A whole mass of information is being received, and a financial question will be gathered by the American Debt Commission.

Until this examination is made and some agreement as to funding reached, the lower the debt, the likelihood that this country will be willing to broach the question of reduction of the principal of the debt, it is conceded that the lower the debt, the more serious consideration in the future, but if it ever is considered it is predicted that Senator Borah's suggestion will weigh heavily in the Administration's council.

Like Senator Borah, the Administration does feel to a certain extent at least that the delay by the Powers in the disarmament conference is a matter for serious consideration in the future, but if it ever is considered it is predicted that Senator Borah's suggestion will weigh heavily in the Administration's council.

On a visit to a nearby hospital I found the following situation: Three men hospitalized in one room, one of them a mental case, another a general surgeon, and the third a patient with tuberculosis. The mental case escaped one night and was recaptured, wandering about the vicinity in his pajamas. He was found in the morning and the next night killed the tuberculosis patient with a chair while the surgical patient looked on helpless.

Col. Sprague suggests that the physician's committee be selected preferably from the executive committee of the American Medical Association "who have no connection with the Government service."

The Gooding resolution, aimed directly at the New York Herald and its owner and published by Frank A. Mumsey, is, of course, dead. It was regarded as a smoke screen in an effort to shift the issue. The New York Herald, having discussed the question as to whether it was proper for Mr. Gooding and his associates in the sheep raising industry to inflict high wool duties on the American people, Mr. Gooding wanted to reply that the New York Herald and other Republican newspapers were selfish in their motive.

At the same time, the Democrats are preparing to revive, if possible, the Gooding resolution, not with any idea of bringing about an investigation of the New York Herald, but with a view of stirring up the Republicans who favor the bill. They see it as an opportunity of prolonging the discussion of the question of Senators' interest in the duties they are imposing on the people.

The reason Senator Gooding has been named by the Senate to-morrow with the institution of unanimous consent agreement for the limitation of debate. With this will come a renewed demand for an investigation to determine the truth of the question already raised in the Senate as to whether the personal financial interests of Senators led them to vote money into their own pockets through high duties in the bill.

The coming week, consequently, is expected to see one of the most spectacular battles so far staged in connection with the tariff bill, which has been up in the Senate continuously for the last 125 days. The fight is rapidly approaching the knock down and drag out stage; the Senators are hot and tired and out of patience; so many charges have been flying back and forth that almost anything may happen.

Altogether, the grand finale is just ahead, which will see the adoption of the bill by the Senate some time before September 1, so that the measure may be sent to conference, where it is expected it will repose at least until after election.

Talk of Inquiry Grows. A movement was on foot to-night among Republicans as well as Democrats to insist upon an investigation of the financial interest of Senators in the rates in the bill, to clear up for the public benefit the charges made on the floor of the Senate that personal investments prompted some of the Senators to insist on high duties on some commodities protected, notably wool, the rate on which will, in the opinion of tariff experts, add not less than \$20,000,000 a year to American clothing.

The members of the Committee on Audit and Control, of which Senator Calder (Rep., N. Y.), is chairman, has received word that another resolution will be referred to it, proposing such an investigation. Up to this time three such resolutions have been presented—that of Senator Caraway (Dem., Ark.), that of Senator Gooding (Rep., Idaho) and that of Senator Harrison (Dem., Miss.), each of them different, to be sure, but all of them intended to sift the truth of the charges that the Fordney-McCumber bill is the result of selfish interests as well as prepared without regard to scientific tariff considerations.

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TARIFF BILL ENTERS FINAL STAGE TO-DAY To Be Adopted Before Sept. 1 and Be in Conference Until Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The Fordney-McCumber tariff bill will enter the final stage of its stormy career in the Senate to-morrow with the institution of unanimous consent agreement for the limitation of debate. With this will come a renewed demand for an investigation to determine the truth of the question already raised in the Senate as to whether the personal financial interests of Senators led them to vote money into their own pockets through high duties in the bill.

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The members of the Committee on Audit and Control, of which Senator Calder (Rep., N. Y.), is chairman, has received word that another resolution will be referred to it, proposing such an investigation. Up to this time three such resolutions have been presented—that of Senator Caraway (Dem., Ark.), that of Senator Gooding (Rep., Idaho) and that of Senator Harrison (Dem., Miss.), each of them different, to be sure, but all of them intended to sift the truth of the charges that the Fordney-McCumber bill is the result of selfish interests as well as prepared without regard to scientific tariff considerations.

Gooding's Part. The Gooding resolution, aimed directly at the New York Herald and its owner and published by Frank A. Mumsey, is, of course, dead. It was regarded as a smoke screen in an effort to shift the issue. The New York Herald, having discussed the question as to whether it was proper for Mr. Gooding and his associates in the sheep raising industry to inflict high wool duties on the American people, Mr. Gooding wanted to reply that the New York Herald and other Republican newspapers were selfish in their motive.

At the same time, the Democrats are preparing to revive, if possible, the Gooding resolution, not with any idea of bringing about an investigation of the New York Herald, but with a view of stirring up the Republicans who favor the bill. They see it as an opportunity of prolonging the discussion of the question of Senators' interest in the duties they are imposing on the people.

The reason Senator Gooding has been named by the Senate to-morrow with the institution of unanimous consent agreement for the limitation of debate. With this will come a renewed demand for an investigation to determine the truth of the question already raised in the Senate as to whether the personal financial interests of Senators led them to vote money into their own pockets through high duties in the bill.

The coming week, consequently, is expected to see one of the most spectacular battles so far staged in connection with the tariff bill, which has been up in the Senate continuously for the last 125 days. The fight is rapidly approaching the knock down and drag out stage; the Senators are hot and tired and out of patience; so many charges have been flying back and forth that almost anything may happen.

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