

# Ceremonies Under Hudson Are

Abandoned Out of Respect to  
Late C. M. Holland.

## WORK TO GO ON SCHEDULE

Chief Engineer, Expecting Sudden  
Death, Had Planned Far Ahead  
—Completion in 1926 Seen.

The last barrier of mud and rock in the north tube of the vehicular tunnel that separated Manhattan from Jersey City was blasted out at noon yesterday. As a mark of respect to the memory of Clifford M. Holland, Chief Engineer of the work, who died on Monday, no part of the elaborate ceremony planned for the "blowing through" was observed. So the spark that set off the blast was not sent here by President Coolidge from his library in the White House, but was controlled by George H. Flynn, head of the contracting company. Every effort was made to avoid any sign of ceremony, and when the blast came it was accepted by the engineers and the skilled workmen as part of an ordinary day's work.

Mr. Holland had expected that his heart would fail him some day and he had kept ready for a quick ending. From the time he was first chosen to plan and construct the tunnel until he left on his vacation recently he had kept the plans in such shape that the work would go on after his death.

So the work will not lag and will be driven ahead on schedule. This schedule sets December as the month when the north tube will be "blown through" and 1926 as the year when the work will be finished and vehicles will be running through the tunnel.

At a meeting yesterday of the commissions of the two States the time was mainly spent in the adoption of resolutions of regret at Mr. Holland's death. In receiving reports of the blasting out and other important details of the work, regret was expressed that Mr. Holland had not lived long enough to learn that the work he had planned was of unshakable accuracy. After the blast yesterday it was discovered that the tubes, driven toward each other from opposite sides of the river, diverged only about three-quarters of an inch.

The blast occurred about 500 feet west of the Manhattan pierhead line and about 2,800 feet east of the river's edge in Jersey City. There was a wall eight feet thick to clear away, and Acting Chief Engineer Milton H. Freeman directed the preparations for the blast. When all was ready Mr. Flynn set off the blast, and a few minutes later, when the flying bits of debris and the smoke had cleared away, there was a hole through the wall big enough for a man to crawl through.

Harry Redwood, Superintendent of the work under General Superintendent M. L. Quinn, clambered through the hole and talked with his companions from the other side.

The commissions voted that the following tribute to Mr. Holland be placed upon the permanent records of the commissions:

"Clifford Milburn Holland, chief engineer of the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commission, departed this life Oct. 27, 1924. His association with the building of the vehicular tunnel covered its history from the first planning through the period of construction to the time of his death.

"With wide experience in previous tunnel building, with vision to see and courage to do, he was clearly marked at the outset as the one outstanding man who should be called to plan and execute this, the greatest of tunnels. The successful completion of practically all the more difficult portions and the admirable planning of every detail of the remainder stand as a tribute to his genius as chief engineer.

"In his zeal in planning and executing this great undertaking he gave himself so unthinkingly to the work that he literally gave his life to it. Still a young man in years, destined to achieve even greater fame in his profession, his untimely death is a tragedy that shocks the members of this commission while his pathos profoundly stirs our hearts.

"The members of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission are deeply sensible of their personal loss and the loss to the great project. It is appropriate that the commissions should record in permanent form their estimation of the great service of Clifford Milburn Holland and their appreciation of him as engineer, associate and friend."

Mr. Holland's body was brought from Pottsville, Pa., where he died, to his home at 2410 Avenue J, Manhattan.

blooms a yard in circumference.

# 4TH GAS VICTIM DIES; 31 NOW UNDER CARE

Another Bayway Worker Be-  
comes Violent and Is Placed  
in a Strait-Jacket.

## MANY INQUIRIES STARTED

Physicians Won't Predict Out-  
come of Attacks Because of  
Their Progressive Nature.

One more man died in the Reconstruction Hospital here yesterday from the effects of tetra-ethyl lead gas inhaled in the laboratory of the Standard Oil Company at its Bayway, Elizabeth (N. J.), plant. This brings the death toll to four.

The man who died yesterday was William Kresge, 29 years old, of 835 Sumner Street, Elizabeth. Herbert Johnson, 516 Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, whose death was expected, became violent and had to be put in a strait-jacket late last night. He was showing slight improvement.

Physicians keeping close watch on the men affected, whether at their homes, in the hospital in Elizabeth or in the Reconstruction Hospital in New York, were unable to prognosticate the outcome of the other cases. Because of the progressive character of the seizures in those instances which already have ended fatally, they feared to say whether more deaths were to be anticipated or whether subsidence of the attacks, possibly with perhaps some permanent impairment, might be expected.

The chief cause for alarm in Elizabeth, where the families of many men are watching the outcome of each case, was that Kresge was not expected to die when he with four others was taken to Reconstruction Hospital. Up till his symptoms became worse, in spite of every effort to relieve them, and now all but one of the first five to be brought to New York are dead.

## Eleven More Brought Here.

Eleven more laboratory workers were brought yesterday from Elizabeth to the Reconstruction Hospital. Four were removed from hospital and seven were taken from their homes. Definite information as to the extent to which they were affected was not made public, but it was said their cases ranged from "light" to "serious." A check-up indicated that a total of thirty-five men had manifested symptoms of the lead attacks which have ranged in their effects from nervous derangement through insanity to violent seizures ending in death. Of these thirty-five, four are dead, twenty-seven are undergoing treatment in one hospital in New York, where efforts to save the lives and the reason of the stricken workers have been largely concentrated, and four are still in a hospital in Elizabeth. Only ten of the forty-five employees of the laboratory remain thus far unaffected.

With the discovery that the effects of the gas had been much more widespread on the workers who had been exposed than had at first believed to be the case, renewed effort was made yesterday at the main offices of the Standard Oil Company at 26 Broadway here to obtain comment on the situation. It was said, however, that there was "nothing to say," although there "might be a statement" today.

In face of the increasing ravages of the attacks the State of New Jersey intensified yesterday its efforts to deal with the menace, backed up to some degree by the Federal Government and by the State of New York, because the deaths have occurred here.

Following the death of the fourth victim yesterday Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Health Commissioner, announced that

# E. J. Bliss Won't Tell Whom He Meant in His "Ad"

## ROW AT CHICAGO HEARING

Undermyer Clashes With Hodges  
Over the Sugar Tariff—Republican  
Receipts Now \$3,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Testimony today before the Washington session of the Senate committee investigating campaign funds ranged all the way from contributions in Massachusetts to political advertisements and the list of theatrical stars to the White House. The committee also delayed for a while into alleged efforts to win the negro press to the support of President Coolidge with promises of advertisements.

The recent visit of John Drew, Al Johnson, Charlotte Greenwood and other stage stars to the White House, during which Johnson "made the President laugh out loud," was arranged and paid for by Reinholdier Waldo, former New York City Police Commissioner, and head of the Coolidge-James "Nonpartisan League," he testified. Waldo Gardner, publicity man for the La Follette camp, said that a representative of the McCutcheon-Gibson syndicate, which he said was a subsidiary of the Klu Klux Klan, had offered him some time ago to sell to the La Follette organization for \$50,000 a publicity proposition which included the favorable vaudeville programs. The price was too high, declared Mr. Gardner.

## Liggett Defends His Letter.

Louis K. Liggett of Boston, head of the Republican Collection Committee in Massachusetts, said he had raised \$40,000 up to Oct. 29, and had sent \$100,000 of this to the National Committee. Mr. Liggett defended the famous letter he sent out saying contributions were not to be limited as they could be subordinated to conform with the Massachusetts law. He said this meant that not more than \$1000 would be given to the Massachusetts State Committee, and the remainder to the national organization. (Re-examination by Senator Cawley, the Chairman, and Frank P. Walsh, counsel for Senator La Follette, failed to shake the witness on this point.)

E. J. Bliss, President of the Regal Shoe Company, was subjected to a severe examination regarding a recent signed political advertisement he ran in the newspapers urging that the election of a President be not thrown into Congress. Mr. Walsh contended that in this advertisement and in others Mr. Bliss had violated the Massachusetts law which forbids corporations to contribute to political causes.

Ward was received here tonight that Jacob Hanton, the District Attorney in New York, had taken up a protest by the La Follette-Wheeler party, which claimed that a State statute had been violated in New York State through insertion of the same advertisement in The New York Times on Saturday. Mr. Bliss would not comment on this action, saying his testimony spoke for itself.

The advertisement stated that if the election went into Congress "the chances are you will get a President that's a cross between a pacifist and a pink Socialist."

Senator Hayard asked the witness whom he meant by this.

"You are trying to draw me into a question of personal defamation," Mr. Bliss replied.

He refused to designate the man unless the committee compelled him to do so, and when asked specifically if he meant either Coolidge, Davis or La Follette, he answered to each question: "I am unwilling to state."

Mr. Walsh asked Mr. Bliss if he feared arrest or suit for damages.

"Afraid of general libel, perhaps," he answered, when pressed.

## Waldo's Story of Visit of Antom.

Colonel Waldo's testimony came during the morning session of the committee. The witness said his league had collected \$15,000 in New York State for speakers. He said the league planned

| Party.          | Seats/Cu |
|-----------------|----------|
| Conservative    | .....    |
| Labor           | .....    |
| Liberal         | .....    |
| Independent     | .....    |
| Cooperative     | .....    |
| Constitutionist | .....    |
| Communist       | .....    |

At the outset of the Parliament warring parties stood: Conservative. This had succeeded a Parliament in full majority with 340 members, Labor. Although the Conservatives appear new House of Commons, it is not the result to resign in consequence of yesterday's Thomas, Colonial Secretary in the Mac this statement.

# PUT SMITH MARGIN IN CITY AT 500,000

Reports of District Leaders Are  
So Optimistic That Tam-  
many Orders Recheck.

## OLVANY SEES STATE WON A

Decided Drift From La Follette  
to Davis Noticed—Victory  
Predicted by Hague.

Belief that a decided drift from Senator La Follette, Third Party candidate for President, to John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee, had set in was expressed yesterday by Judge George W. Olvany, leader of Tammany, and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, the New Jersey Democratic leader. Each had a conference with Clem L. Shaver, Democratic National Chairman, and each took a decidedly optimistic view of the situation, which both described as much better from the Democratic viewpoint than a week ago.

Judge Olvany declared that Governor Smith would exceed his previous plurality of more than 400,000 in New York City and that Mr. Davis would run "well up with him." The Tammany leader said he based this prediction on the result of the business meetings in Times Square and the 150 to 200 meetings held each night for the last few weeks by the Democratic organizations in the five boroughs of the city.

The Tammany chieftain said he believed Mr. Davis would have at least 500,000 plurality in Albany County, which President Harding carried by 20,000 in 1920. He said that in other normally Republican up-State cities Senator La Follette would cut so heavily into the Republicans that some of these counties would return Democratic pluralities.

"We are doing everything we can in this city to make Davis and Smith run even," Judge Olvany said. "We have published Davis's record to make people acquainted with him. Just as soon as the people know what he has done, they will vote for him, I am sure. The drift from La Follette set in several days ago. That drift is to the whole of the Democratic ticket."

Asked about the legislative candidates, Judge Olvany said that the Democrats ought to carry every Congressional district in New York City and would gain several State Senators and Assemblymen.

From well-informed Tammany sources it was learned that the usual preliminary canvass of the Assembly district leaders in the five boroughs of the city indicated that Governor Smith would have more than 500,000 plurality, which was said to be much greater than any plurality Theodore Roosevelt, Republican candidate for Governor, could get up-State. This figure was considered so high that a check-up is being conducted. The Tammany and Democratic leaders have explained their estimates as being due in part to the increased registration and in part to the indica-

N.Y. OCT 30, 1924 P. 1

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## Guarantees

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### Winterfront Guarantees—

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Operates automatically, controlled by the heat of the engine. Infinitely obedient to its needs, the shutters open and close just enough to keep the motor temperature at the right point.

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New Prices: \$22.50, \$25.00, \$28.00, according to size of car.

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Featherweight, \$12.50

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### DISTANT RADIO STATIONS.

Radio sets that will satisfactorily receive distant stations may be obtained at a reasonable price. Consult advertisements in the Radio Exchange of The New York Times Sunday edition.—ADL

New York regarding the creation of a trust fund for his children on March 21, 1923. He said Mr. Gould was "well aware of all he was doing." Another deposition presented from Dr. Stanley

## 4TH GAS VICTIM DIES; 31 NOW UNDER CARE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

for both microscopic and chemical examination. He will both place the results of his own investigations at the service of the experts of the sister State and aid them by supplying pathological material for their own independent investigations.

### Action in New Jersey.

The chief activities, aside from medical attention given to the known victims continued, however, to be in New Jersey. Prosecutor Abe J. David of Union County, in whom centres responsibility for any criminal action that may be refused to say that he had actually taken the case before the October Grand Jury which is now sitting, or that he contemplated so doing. In the prosecutor's office, however, no doubt was allowed to exist that the present Grand Jury actually would be asked to pass on a most unusual situation and decide whether there was sufficient indication of criminal negligence to justify indictments.

It appeared unlikely that any Grand Jury action would be forthcoming very speedily because of the intricate nature of the scientific investigations upon which would have to be predicated such conclusions as would justify that body acting.

Researches both gross and minute are necessary into the brain, the blood and the general body tissues and organs before pathologists will be able to say with legal conclusions that the victims or any one of them died of lead poisoning. That subtle quantities of lead may cause extreme systemic derangement is well known and the chemical processes necessary to a quantitative determination of minute amounts of the substance are necessarily slow. In the present situation a further complication is added because the lead, if that actually is the toxic agent, as is believed, having been absorbed in a volatile form, may well be widely spaced through the body of the victims now undergoing examination.

Mr. David said that he had learned that the tetraethyl lead was made only in a crude state in the Bayway laboratory and that he understood it was shipped in drums to Dayton, Ohio, then to be refined and then distributed for introduction into gasoline, the substitution of which in automobiles it was intended to improve. The prosecutor added that efforts were under way to learn if any of the finished product had been shipped back into New Jersey and was on sale.

While Mr. David was gathering all available evidence and the scientists were conducting their researches, the New Jersey State Department of Labor took a hand yesterday. Dr. Andrew J. McBride, the State Commissioner, directed a State-wide inquiry into the manufacture, use and transportation of the substance, the production of which has had such unexpectedly alarming results. On the outcome of that investigation will be based immediate and drastic steps to avert danger if it is found that the temporary closing of the Bayway laboratory has not ended the menace, and that the stuff is being produced, handled or sold elsewhere. There also will be drafted a covering law. This proposed law, according to the Labor Department, will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

It will either seek to prohibit the manufacture of the substance, if it is found that its dangers cannot be eliminated, or else it will carry stringent regulations for experimental and commercial production, handling, sale and use. New Jersey now has no law regulating the handling of gasoline and like products. Hereafter it has been left to municipalities to enact ordinances for the control of dangerous petroleum products and outside of municipality limits there were no regulations. Dr. McBride some time ago determined that a State law was desirable and had decided to ask the Legislature to enact one at its 1925 session, which starts early in the year.

John I. Roach of Irvington, Deputy Commissioner of Labor in charge of the Bureau of Hygiene and Sanitation, took charge of the investigation. He was

in the State. Edwin Gould will return to the stand when the trial is continued at 10:30 o'clock today.

detached for this service by Dr. McBride after the District Inspector, assigned to visit the laboratory yesterday, had asked for assistance. However, Deputy Commissioner Roach is not a chemist, and he probably will request the judgment of a State scientist.

The tragedy precipitated by the experiments in the Bayway plant has presented a new problem to the State Labor Department. That the experiments were dangerous had never come to its knowledge, and it is expected that an exhaustive investigation will have to be made to establish a basis for regulation for the safety of workers, and to make sure that no dangerous substance will be sold to automobilists.

### Truth Kept Secret.

Secrecy surrounding the experiments was responsible for the Labor Department's lack of knowledge of them; an official rule of this secrecy was adopted by congressional rivals racing each other in an effort to perfect a commercially valuable product. The Labor Department, it is expected, will seek to force at least partial lifting of the veil.

Dr. A. E. Edell of the Edell Laboratories, Newark, who has been consulted by Prosecutor David to try to solve the mystery of the gas, said that weeks might be required. Within a few days Dr. Edell will go to the Bayway laboratory, and there the process which produced the illness will be explained to him fully, he expects.

The Elizabeth police are trying to learn whether Henry C. Becker, employed as a chemist in the laboratory last summer, was the first victim of the gas. The New York police notified them early on the morning of Sept. 24 that Becker had jumped or fallen from a sixth story window in a New York hotel. Becker boarded in the home of Samuel Webb, at 181 Orchard Street. Webb said Becker kept very much to himself. On Sept. 25 he announced he was leaving Elizabeth, and asked Webb to ship his trunks to 47 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Claude Becker, a cousin, said yesterday that Henry was a graduate of Trinity College, Ireland, and apparently had a promising career before him as a chemist. About Sept. 20, Claude Becker said, his cousin's fellow-employee noticed that he was acting peculiarly. He was suspicious of the others in the plant, declaring that they were all following him and prying into his affairs. His superiors thought his nervous condition was due to strain and overwork, and about Sept. 25 he was transferred to New York and took a furnished room at 17 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. The next day, according to Claude Becker, Henry went to Manhattan and engaged a room at the Herald Square Hotel, where he committed suicide that night by jumping from a window. Claude Becker said he could think of no motive for suicide and was inclined to attribute his cousin's condition and action to the gas fumes at the plant. Claude Becker lives at Garden City, L. I., and is on the editorial staff of The Tablet, a Roman Catholic publication of Brooklyn.

Immediate action by organized labor to protect workers against poisoning by gasoline containing lead was urged yesterday in a circular letter sent to trade unions throughout the country by the Workers' Health Bureau of 799 Broadway. State federations of labor and central labor bodies in every State have been urged to take steps at once along the following lines:

To protest to their State Departments of Health and Industrial Commissions against the exposure of workers to gasoline containing lead.

To oppose the introduction of lead in gasoline in their respective States.

To call for an immediate and complete investigation of working conditions in the Standard Oil Company's Bayway plant and all other plants where similar experiments for manufacturing is being done.

To demand that the sale of gasoline containing lead be stopped immediately and prohibited until the subject is fully investigated by scientific experts.

That in the investigation committee chosen for this purpose scientific experts representing labor shall be included.

It was explained by the Workers' Health Bureau that the call to organized labor was based on a telegram from Dr. Yandell Henderson of Yale, in which he said that unless the sale of gasoline containing lead be immediately stopped until the subject could be fully investigated by scientific experts, there is great danger of widespread poisoning among men at gasoline stations, garages and repair shops and even the general public.

NYT Oct 30, 1924 p. 4

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