

commodations. An overflow dinner was planned at the Waldorf-Astoria. All the tickets for that were speedily bought at \$100 each, and it was necessary last night to have a third division of the dinner in the butterfly room of the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The President spoke at 8 o'clock, before either of the three dinners had started. Magnifiers carried his words to all parts of the three rooms. There was great applause at the end of the address and much favorable comment on the group and serious analysis of the "charities" problem displayed in his speech.

The President's Address.

The President's address was as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City:

When the committee representing your federation brought me the invitation to address you this evening, I did not receive them with any very profound enthusiasm. To be confident for a moment, I may confess that an invitation to make a speech is not the most important thing that comes into a President's life. But I listened with, I hope, proper politeness, down to the point where your spokesman started explaining that you were to devote an evening to the consideration of a budget. Then I began to take great interest in the budget idea. I may admit, is a sort of obsession with me. I believe in budgets. I want other people to believe in them. I have had a small one to run my own home, and, besides that, I am the head of the organization that makes the greatest of all budgets—that of the United States Government. Do you wonder, then, that at times I dream of balance sheets and sinking funds and deficits and tax rates and all the rest?

Yes, I regard a good budget as among the noblest monuments of civilization. It is deserving of all commendation, but there are other topics that afford more obvious inspiration to popular oratory. So when I found that you actually wanted a budget speech, I felt a wondrous sense of gratitude. Anybody who would deliberately ask for a budget speech ought to be re-commendated. I accepted the invitation, and I want to begin by extending my hearty compliments to my audience.

Budget Plan Effective.

Your practical interest in the budget plan, your adoption of it as the

Continued on Page Four.

Thinks Poison Accumulated.

Dr. Funk, who treated Gelfert at the Alexian Brothers Hospital, said:

"We treated the patient in the hope of eliminating the poison and administered sedatives to check the convulsions, but the action of the poison increased and his life could not be saved."

"From my observation of the case and what I have learned, I believe that the breathing of gas had gone on for a period of days and weeks, during which the poison had been gradually accumulated in the system. There apparently were no early symptoms, but as soon as the man's blood became saturated with the poison the violent attack took place. Apparently as soon as the poison was present in the body in sufficient strength it attacked the brain and nerves."

"It was reported to be ethylene gas, but I believe it was some unknown admixture that produced the insanity in several cases and the death in one case."

Pure ethylene, which was introduced as an anesthetic at the University of Chicago, is asserted to be an ideal anesthetic, producing sleep without ill effects. In testing the ethylene, it was said that a dog had been put to sleep with it every day for several years without suffering any injury.

The four men who were sent from Elizabeth to the Reconstruction Hospital were William McSweeney, William George, Walter Dymock and Herbert Fuson. Information as to their progress was refused at the hospital. The person who answered the telephone at the hospital said, after a prolonged consultation, that no information was to be made public about the Standard Oil patients.

Called It "Looney Gas Building."

Employees at the plant revealed that the experiment building was known as the "looney gas building." Men who took up work in this building came in for "undertaker jokes" and serio-comic handshakings and farewell greetings when their comrades learned of their action. So far as could be learned, no special warnings were given employees working with "looney gas," nor apparently did they sign documents relieving the company of responsibility.

Fellow-workers said Gelfert showed signs of hallucination on Thursday. Later he complained that he was being persecuted. Friday he dodged about in terror, shouting that there were "three coming at me all once."

Although many days elapsed before the first symptoms of the disease appeared, there was evidence that the workers in the laboratory had absorbed considerable quantities of gas. Bubbles of the gas appeared in the tissue of the dead man and continued to escape hours after his death.

McSweeney, saying that he felt ill, went home from the plant Tuesday. Early the next morning his sister-in-law notified the police that he was acting irrationally. A patrolman sent to the house to question McSweeney had to enlist the aid of three other men in subduing him and taking him to the Alexian Hospital, where he was strait-jacketed. This is the only one of the four hospital cases which was attended by violence.

In four weeks' work in the laboratory George lost twenty-two pounds. Like the others, his demeanor attracted attention yesterday and he was taken to the General Hospital in an ambulance.

Continued on Page Eleven.

HASSARD SHORT'S RITZ REVIEW, RITZ THEATRE, 43th W. of B'way, Bal. Evs. 83, 82, 81. Mat. 82, 81.50, 81. Mat. Wed.—Adv.

In Hungary.

Countess Karolyi, whom Mr. Menken described yesterday as "Red Catherine," is a tall, slim, attractive brunette, with large, dark eyes and rosy cheeks. She spoke English fluently, with only a slight accent. In her childhood in Hungary she had an English governess. Later in life she spent five years of exile from her native land in England. She denied that she was a Bolshevik, saying that she was a Socialist, but not a Communist.

First Visit to America.

"This is my first visit to the United States," she said. "I have always longed to come here and wish that my husband would give up his residence in London and come here to live."

"It has been reported," she was told, "that you have Communist beliefs and that you are known in Europe as 'Red Catherine.'"

"That is quite ridiculous," the Countess replied, with a smile. "My husband and I are Socialists, but that does not mean that we are Communists."

Told of Mr. Menken's protest against her entrance to this country Countess Karolyi said:

"That is some of Admiral Horthy's propaganda, which is spread all over Europe and no doubt has been broadcast in this country in advance of my visit. I am coming here to lecture for three months at the invitation of a committee of American women, and my subjects will be 'Hungary and European Peace,' 'Why I am an Exile' and the 'Last Three Hungarian Revolutions.'"

Countess Karolyi said that her husband had visited America ten years ago. He was President of the post-war Hungarian Republic which lasted for six months, until, she said, it was overthrown by the reactionary forces under the pretense of clearing Hungary of Bolshevism. She said that conditions in Hungary at present were bad from the liberal viewpoint, and that the Horthy Government probably would remain in power for some time. Count Karolyi, her husband, was living in exile in London and hoping that Hungary would become a republic at some time in the near future. He had given up everything, she said, to work for the welfare of the people. When asked about the coming election in England Countess Karolyi said that it looked as if the Conservatives would get in again.

Five hundred Hungarian residents of New York City went to the United States Lines pier in Hoboken to welcome Countess Karolyi and were greatly disappointed at her failure to land last night. They had expected the George Washington to dock late in the afternoon, and had to wait three hours on the pier with their arms full of yellow and white chrysanthemums and banners to present to the visitor.

Efforts were made to obtain a special pass that would permit Countess Karolyi to land, but they failed. Then the heads of the Hungarian societies represented in the crowd outside the gates were permitted to go on the pier, close to the ship, and to send their gifts of flowers and banners on board. The Countess leaned over the rail and expressed her thanks in her native tongue.

William B. Perkins, who will manage Countess Karolyi's lecture tour, E. J. Caldwell and Miss M. Spence went to the pier to greet the Countess.

Calls Her "Red Catherine."

In Mr. Menken's statement announcing his intention to try to have the Countess Karolyi deported he said that he regarded her as a menace to the United

Continued on Page Seventeen.

In the Court of Philadelphia. The Robert Morris. New. Moderate Rates.—Adv.

trend toward him. His test was between the the -Progressives, with out of the running.

Says La Follette Hurt

Special to The New

WASHINGTON, Oct.

Davis and Governor

elected in the Electoral

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Ulem L. Shaver. Of

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of reports from doubt

indicated, Mr. Shaver

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be as high as 10 to 1

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Calvin Coolidge is de

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Mr. Shaver said. "I

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State and County Chan

State in which the re

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Secretary Weeks and

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"Reports from Stat

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Cites Results

"States carried by

Party in the Congress

1922 would alone be su

a Democratic President

the States carried by the

members of the House

three in that year tot

votes, or 23 majority

Continued on Pa

Step-Grandfather Search Made

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26

Kentucky and Ohio have

search for Cecil Campb

Burlington, Ohio, and

child, Mattie Catherine

daughter of Green Wall

been living near this city.

The two disappeared at

from the girl's home, a

fears they will marry. V

day that Campbell had s

to wed the child. The fa

the proposal, and said hi

too young to wed.

Campbell then walk

school the girl had been

where she, then was,

Campbell would attempt t

BELL-ANN TAKEN AFTER

discovery marvellously—

Rich Bank Loss at \$146,261; Profit of Arrested Treasurer

is in a sound and solvent condition and that its depositors are fully protected. The bank will be open for business as usual tomorrow morning with Martin E. Jensen as acting Secretary and Treasurer under the appointment made by the directors after the alleged embezzlement had been discovered.

The warrant on which the former Secretary and Treasurer was arrested was drawn on complaint of Commissioner Byrne, alleging an embezzlement of \$10,000 on Sept. 15, which it is charged was the date of Finn's largest defalcation.

The accused man is held in Police Headquarters in default of \$5,000 bail and will be arraigned in the city court tomorrow morning. It is expected he will be bound over to the January term of the Criminal Superior Court. He had a constant stream of callers at Police Headquarters today, all coming with sympathy and desire to be of help, if that were possible.

The club is less than a dozen from Main Street, and half a dozen within calling distance at all hours of night. Just before 2 o'clock four well-dressed women followed a club member into the hallway and upstairs into the apartment. They entered the cardroom and insisted on taking dance in the games. The upstairs protests were not only a signal for two women outside. The latter hurried upstairs and as they entered all six drew weapons, backed the women against a wall, and robbed them.

ODD GAS KILLS ONE, MAKES FOUR INSANE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Fison was forced to go home Thursday and went to the hospital shortly after. Early Saturday Dymock, who was put to bed at home Friday upon leaving work with the explanation that he felt queer, arose in the night and was aided by members of his family to have walked out of the second floor window of his bedroom. It is not known how long he lay on the ground before a passerby discovered him and had him removed to the General Hospital.

In his discussion of sudden derangement of so many employees in the laboratory, Dr. Archibald Simpson said: "We don't know exactly how much the gas affects the mind, but we do know it causes the patient to have hallucinations. It is what we call chemical psychosis. These are the first cases of this character ever admitted to the General Hospital. There are other forms of psychosis caused by other drugs but this one particular drug we have never dealt with before."

"It is a form of ethyl chloride which the workers constantly inhale and which will irritate the kind of gas masks I understand they use at the plant. It is poisonous and appears to affect the rational judgment, causing hallucinations. The trouble is that the body absorbs more poison than it can eliminate."

Continual inhalation of it will cause death, but if the patient realizes that it is affecting him and seeks medical attention, the poison can be driven out of the body in a month or more time and the body recovers its equilibrium and has no after-effects."

An incident of Delaney's death or the cause of his illness led the other two mentioned in the Union County papers. Walter A. Tenney, resident of New York, had there appeared to be a case of chemical action.

It is a chemical analysis and merely an experiment which they conduct at the plant, said Tenney. "In experiments I expect almost any gas could be used and been caused through the chemical action. Certainly there is a chemical action. With this I am sure."

Dr. Simpson, who works at the hospital, said he had been away from his family and home since the gas accident.

Refused to Discuss Case

"I have been trying my best to discover what happened, but I can't find anybody who seems to know anything about it," he said. "You might obtain information from our physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson, in New York."

Dr. Thompson was asked about the matter and replied:

"Nothing ought to be said about this matter in the public interest."

Dr. Mump, who has had charge of some of the researches at the plant, said he would prepare a statement. After some consideration, he prepared this:

"The men probably were inebriated because they worked too hard."

Dr. Mump said.

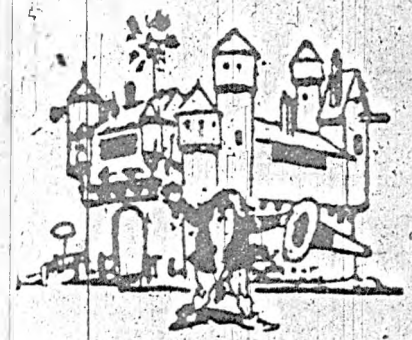
"We employ about forty laborers in the department. They receive \$5 cents an hour, and in addition 20 and 25 cents more for overtime in this yard."

"The men who were killed, who is it impossible for them to penetrate."

"I don't know," he said. "I don't know the men who were killed at the plant."

"The Standard Oil will have more of this," he declared. "Kneest was told by the doctors at the plant that working in the laboratory wouldn't hurt him. Otherwise he would have quit. They said he had to get used to it. I don't know the names of the doctors, but I know the men who I see them."

R. H. Macy & Co.
34th ST. & BROADWAY Inc. NEW YORK CITY



CHILDREN! BRING YOUR PARENTS!

Last Chance! Don't Miss It.

This is the Last Week of

MACY'S MAGIC MIDGET SHOW

The magic troupe, headed by Twinkle, the Red Star Princess, presents a new program

The Wondrous Tale of

"The Wicked Witch's Bewitching Word"

In Three Gala Acts

Owing to the tremendous preparations being made to welcome Santa Claus in the Young Folks' World, Macy's Magic Midgets must discontinue their performances for a time.

NEED WE URGE YOU NOT TO MISS THE MARVELOUS MACY MIDGETS' LAST PERFORMANCE ON NOVEMBER 1ST?

Use Elevators 11 to 14

MACY'S—Young Folks' World
Fourth Floor, West Bldg.

SAVE 30%
GUARANTEED
TUNGSTEN LAMPS 21c
10-15-25-40 & 50 watt...
5 for \$1.00
NITROGEN LAMPS.
75 watt...35c 100 watt...40c
150 watt...53c 200 watt...70c
ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
716 Eighth Av. (45th St) Lck. 6360
2617 Broadway (99th St.)

"SEEKING A SITUATION?"
Look over the Help Wanted columns of The New York Times where situations in comfortable and conveniently arranged homes are offered to competent domestic help.

N.Y.T. Oct 27, 1924. P. 11

SEES MEXICO DRESSING FAST

allies as Strong Leader
Inner to the Presi-
ent-Elect Here.

3 FRIENDLY FEELING

Predict Continuation of
and Great Development
Sister Republic.

approaching a period of
prosperity, and will achieve
under the hand of a strong
Judge Albert H. Gary,
of the Board of the United
Corporation, at a dinner
old in the Waldorf in honor
Plutarco Elias Calles, Presi-
dent of Mexico.

was arranged by the Amer-
cans' Export Association,
Industrial Mission, the
Board of Commerce in the
and the New York Board
of Transportation. In addi-
Gary, who was toastmaster,
included George Foster
resident of the newly formed
city; James W. Gerard, for-
warder to Berlin, and Dr. L.
Director General of the Pan
Union.

allies in responding indicated
in Mexico depended in
to of education of the 12-
ons "now in the fringe of
He pledged his Adminis-
approve the lot of these mil-
ing that with their arrival at
dards of living there would
a greater Mexican market.

a Big Field in Mexico.

to do this," he said, "we
ably and energetically en-
laws that we have secured
many years of social and po-
litical and use govern-
ments no longer for the ex-
ploit of a few, but for the
the larger collectivities. I
to obtain the cooperation in
Mexican labor of men as gen-
eral as I have no need to em-
phatic that I intend to use, yet
wishes to indicate here the
material advantages convert-
ed into millions of dollars
and commerce, which would
with it the economic better-
these 12,000,000 disinherited
and economic well-being which
to a thousand new needs of
and consumption.

the Association of American
and all the industrial and
ous country consider Mexico
ent market, what will it not
we shall have succeeded in
Mexico a community in
the basis of equity and justice
social classes, the worker
and in the city, who now
because he has nothing and
barely gets, will attain to an
and social position similar to
ed by the American people?
only two weeks since the new
live of the White House in
Shofield, on presenting his
Ambassador, after the
now diplomatic convention
known what the United
of Mexico, and what ought
to expect from the United
speech can be summarized
wing sentence: "We are not
rights or privileges or
d we in turn are not willing
freely." To which President
appropriately replied: "This
lives the spirit of countries
Mexico, on only for strength
tends, jealous of their sov-
respectful of all the people
wishing to live within the con-
ditions.

Child's Cries Save Mother From Attempted Suicide

Her 5-year-old daughter, Ida, pre-
vented Mrs. Sarah Wilensky, 24
years old of 651 Fifth Street, from
killing herself and her one-month-
old daughter, Edith, by gas yester-
day morning. The cries of the child
attracted the attention of neighbors,
who broke into the ground floor
apartment and called medical aid in
time to save Mrs. Wilensky.

Mrs. Wilensky and the baby were
taken to Bellevue Hospital to be
treated for gas poisoning, and phy-
sicians report they both will live.
She said she was driven to despera-
tion by the thought that her youngest
child was going to die because no
food could be found which it could
retain and she could not nurse it.

Her husband, Louis, who owns a
knitting establishment at 92 Bleecker
Street, told the police that his wife
was in a nervous state due to worry-
ing over the baby. He said he made
a comfortable living, and it was not
for want of medical attention that
the infant was ailing.

much more definite and specific effort
to understand each other and to under-
stand the "varying" conditions. The
continuance of peaceful conditions in our
Republic for the last half century has
brought about great industrial develop-
ment, which has produced vast material
wealth and has given unemphatic con-
sciousness of power and influence. This
truly vast development in effect
changed our country from mainly an
agricultural to a predominantly indus-
trial one. Huge waste and losses inevi-
tably resulted, accompanied by im-
mense misdirection of effort. This has
made necessary keen and untiring striv-
ing to hold our moral and spiritual
values in their true place of dominance.
"Your country is entering upon what
we believe to be a great period of ex-
pansion in wealth and industrial devel-
opment, and might be helped by a full
knowledge of the experience of your
neighbors."

Tells of Trade Relations.

Mr. Gerard reported that in 1923 this
country sold Mexico \$120,000,000 worth
of goods and imported from her goods
or other materials in the sum of \$139,-
000,000. One item sent from this coun-
try to Mexico and to Cuba was \$1,500,-
000 worth of eggs. The importations
included \$50,000,000 worth of petroleum,
\$8,000,000 worth of steel and \$17,000,000
in copper.

"But," he said, "there are some things
misunderstood in Mexico about us, and
we do not understand at all the laws
and customs of Mexico. We hear much
of our concessions in Mexico. By the
laws of Mexico, a man must obtain a
concession to do something with his own
property which he is at perfect liberty
to do in the United States, and the use
of the word concession, instead of the
word license which is a better transla-
tion of the Mexican term, has given some
of our politicians here the idea that
Americans were obtaining favors from
the Mexican Government to which they
were not entitled."

Dr. Rowe said that the misunderstand-
ings of the past had been ironed out
and that there was an ever increasing
public opinion in the United States to
be helpful to Mexico whenever the
occasion arose. He said, however, that
never would be anything done that
might be construed as "intrusion."

At the speakers' table were Otto H.
Kahn, Thomas W. Lamont, Sir Thomas
Lipton, Jerome S. Hess, Julius Krut-
schmidt, Chairman of the Southern Pa-
cific Railway Company, Dr. Julius
Klein, Director of the United States
Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Com-
merce; Dolores Commissioner Enright,
United States Senator Edwards; Rear
Admiral Charles Plunkett, U. S. N.;
Manuel C. Teller, Mexican Charge
d'Affaires; Manuel de Necochea, Sec-
retary of the Mexican Embassy; United States
Senator Royal S. Copeland; William
Wallace Nichols, Assistant Secretary of
the Department of Commerce; Frederick
J. Kent of the International Chamber
of Commerce; Lewis Nixon of the Pan
American Conference of Business Affairs;
and Seattle A. Alabriste, President of
the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in
the United States.

RUSSIAN GRAIN EXPORT LIKELY TO BE SMALL

THIRD VICTIM DIES FROM POISON GAS

Former General in the Irish Free
State Army Succumbs to
Mysterious Fumes.

TWO MORE IN GRAVE PERIL

Eighteen Others in the Hospital
—Chemist Engaged by
Jersey Prosecutor.

NO SUCH GAS IN NEW YORK

But Professor Henderson of Yale
Issues a Warning That It Is
Sold Elsewhere.

William McSweeney, 24 years old, of
315 Fulton Street, Elizabeth, N. J., died
yesterday in Reconstruction Hospital,
293 Central Park West. McSweeney, up
to a year ago a Brigadier General in
the Irish Free State Army, was the third
victim of instantly-producing gas gener-
ated at the Standard Oil Company's
Bayway plant, Elizabeth, N. J.

The others who died from the poison-
ous vapor, believed to be from tetra-
ethyl lead but not yet definitely classi-
fied, were Walter Dymock, who died in
Reconstruction Hospital on Tuesday,
and Ernest Oelgart, who succumbed on
Saturday.

Two other workmen were in critical
condition at the hospital last night.
Their families were summoned to the
institution. They were William A.
Kresze of 845 Summer Street and Her-
bert Eugene of 516 Grier Avenue, Eliza-
beth. Eighteen others were in the hos-
pital, six under treatment but not seri-
ously ill, and twelve who were taken
there yesterday for observation.

The men under treatment for the ef-
fects of the mysterious poison are Wil-
liam J. Toomey, 50 West Hazlewood
Avenue, Rahway; Myron Jones, Cran-
ford; George Dolron, 64 Dehart Place,
William Vollrath, 284 Twenty-second
Street; Herman Kolmer, 270 Second
Street; and Edward J. Stumps, 921
Grove Street, all Elizabeth addresses.
Toomey and Jones were admitted to Re-
construction Hospital on Sunday and the
others came in on Monday.

The twelve who were placed under ob-
servation late yesterday, all of Eliza-
beth, were George Pachokes, Nathaniel
Mooney, August Stahl, William Hum-
mer, Olin Leech, Max Jerry, John
Koerner, Thomas Fuller, William Pol-
lard, Henry Collins, Joseph Siska and
James Hutchinson.

Chemist Engaged by Prosecution.

A. J. Dabul, Prosecutor of Union
County, in which is located the plant
of the Standard Oil Company of New
Jersey, announced that he had retained
Dr. A. A. Edel of Newark to aid in the
chemical phase of the investigation
launched to ascertain the cause of the
gas poisonings. Dr. Edel is an expert
chemist and has assisted the Union
County authorities in other cases. Dr.
Edel will conduct an analysis of the
chemicals which are being used at the
laboratory by the gasmen.

Inspectors from the Trenton staff of
Charles H. Weeks, Deputy Commissioner
of Labor, began an investigation of the
Bayway Laboratory to ascertain whether
State laws governing ventilation had
been violated and if workmen had been
subjected to conditions endangering their

to as Ambassador, departing from a diplomatic conventional idea known what the United States of Mexico, and what our ought to expect from the United States. His speech can be summarized in the following sentence: "We are not any rights or privileges, or that we in turn are not willing to do freely." To which President appropriately replied: "This satisfies the spirit of countries like Mexico, on only the strength of ideas, jealous of their sovereignty and respectful of all the people wishing to live within the conditions."

Promises Cooperation.

foregoing should be sufficient to the legal protection, the cooperation and welcome which expected of Mexico by all men will who wish to bring to our the justly valued contribution capital or their energies for others who hide by the price the not exacting rights, private one-sided consideration and respect the sovereignty and the our country have traditionally will continue to be received.

the gathering was primarily to to General Calles said Jones was designed also to express the friendship and admiration country for the Mexican people would," he continued, "when and practicable be of benefit and her people. We would like to and substantially increase the industrial and financial relations between us. We desire to personal acquaintance with the of Mexico and to come into and more intimate connection as the and the years go by. We hope to show by our attitude and day conduct that our friendly out is sincere and loyal. We out is a disposition to recognize a republic as entitled in all confidence and esteem, and we approve. We trust that in the future there will never be any new interruption or diminution confidence and goodwill between so nations; that both hands will grow in strength and progress example and reputation.

raises the President-elect.

confidently believe that Mexico is about a period of great social, industrial, financial and advancement. Undoubtedly she establish and maintain peace out her own domains and with world. She will liquidate all just and protect all interests in accordance with sound and equitable principles. I do everything necessary to establish confidence of capital and abroad.

no needs at this time and will leader who is competent and disinterested for her a fulfillment of a and aspirations of a deserving President-elect Calles will hold carry the Mexican flag and his will follow. If the President will the rights and best interests of Mexicans and at the same time the interests and rights of foreign and their people as the law and justice require, as we feel he will do, there need be no concerning the success of his action. It is in every respect well to leave in conducting the affairs of his country. By education, example and instinct he is well equipped to decline and carry into practice all questions which may come. His opportunities are very and he will not fail nor fall think just now the Mexican nation is exceedingly bright and a new President is a conspicuous view which is presented.

Applauds Society's Purposes.

Everybody spoke in detail on the educational efforts cordial and between the United States and giving figures on the number of exchanged during the Summer, them carrying back to their native land clearer understanding of the He also explained the aims of Mexico Society, formed to interpret and to foster good relations between the countries. "It is gratifying on this occasion," he said, "that I outline to you somewhat the purpose and aims of this society together the representatives of the interests and the representation of educational interests in our States. It is desired that there shall be a

Office, Director of the United States Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce; Helio Comissalator, Enright, United States Senator Edwards, Rear Admiral Charles Flunkett, U. S. N.; Manuel C. Tollin, Mexican Charge d'Affaires; Manuel De Negri, Secretary of the Mexican Embassy; United States Senator Royal S. Copeland; William Wallace Nichols, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce; Frederick J. Kent of the International Chamber of Commerce; Lewis Nixon of the Pan American Conference of Buenos Aires, and Seattle A. Alhazrate, President of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in the United States.

RUSSIAN GRAIN EXPORT LIKELY TO BE SMALL

Preliminary Statistics Show Most of Crops Will Be Needed at Home.

Copyright, 1924, by The New York Times Company.
By Wire from The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—Russian grain exports in the coming year are likely to be insignificant, even when the question of export is decided by the Government in the affirmative. While the desire to balance the budget requires that grain exports shall be retained in next year's foreign trade program, it is not yet certain this can be done, as collection of the single tax levy from the peasantry is not completed and the total harvest has been ascertained only approximately.

According to the preliminary figures of the Statistical Department of the Commissariat of Agriculture, the total harvest, exclusive of Siberia, Transcaucasia and Turkestan, will amount to 2,544,000,000 pounds. To this must be added 71,000,000 held by State organizations and 130,000,000 in the hands of the peasantry, all left over from last year, bringing up the balance to 2,745,000,000 pounds. Of this about 687,000,000 will be required for sowing 10,000,000 for reutilization of the peasantry, 245,000,000 for the towns, army and conventions in various districts and 150,000,000 as reserve for eventual use of the Government in manipulating the internal market and for famine relief. The amount possible for export, therefore, cannot exceed 662,000,000 pounds. In a report of the State Planning Commission presented to the Council of Labor and Defense it is asserted that the sowing area was not only badly curtailed as a result of falling crops but in certain areas owing to supplies of sowing seed advanced by the Government not reaching the famine-stricken districts in good time.

HAGUE DENIES A CHARGE.

Jersey City, Mayor Replies to Ambry on Income Tax Payment.

In a letter addressed jointly to President Coolidge and Attorney General Stump, Robert Ambry, a candidate for Congress in Jersey City, charges that Mayor Hague has paid no income tax "although the late Attorney General possessed data" on "one item alone of \$1,000 a week" and "another bulk item" of \$500,000 or more that "went into the Mayor's office."

At the Mayor's office in Jersey City yesterday it was said that Ambry's charges represented the malice of a former city employee who had resigned after he had been arrested and was about to be tried by the City Commission. Ambry then was in the tax office it was said.

Mayor Hague made this comment: "Everybody in Jersey City who knows Ambry knows him to be irresponsible. He is a dismissed employee of Jersey City and is likely to say anything and to make any kind of wild statement against any member of the Administration. He is a candidate for Congress now. He is probably using this means to get his name in the newspapers."

Asked if he cared to make any direct reply to the charge in the letter, the Mayor, through his secretary, authorized this:

"Of course I have complied with the law."

of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, announced that he had retained Dr. A. A. Edel of Newark to aid in the chemical phase of the investigation launched to ascertain the cause of the gas poisonings. Dr. Edel is an expert chemist and has assisted the Union County authorities in other cases. Dr. Edel will conduct an analysis of the chocolate which are being used at the laboratory by the gassed men.

Inspectors from the Trenton staff of Charles H. Weeks, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, began an investigation of the Bayway Laboratory to ascertain whether State laws governing ventilation had been violated and if workmen had been subjected to conditions endangering their health.

"We shall have a report later as to the conditions," he said, "and if it is found that laws regulating the ventilation of buildings have been violated we shall make charges immediately, either against the company or those officials responsible for the unlawful conditions. Pending receipt of the inspectors' report I know nothing of conditions at the plant."

William L. Dill, New Jersey State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, said that he had no evidence that gasoline, such as was said to have been manufactured at the plant, was being sold in New Jersey. Officials in this city were positive that it was not being sold or used here. Commenting on the statement of Dr. Yandell Henderson, Professor of Applied Physiology at Yale, who evolved the tetra-ethyl theory, charging that use of the modified gasoline might under certain conditions menace the health of persons in the street, Dr. Frank Monaghan, Health Commissioner, said that he had been investigating gasoline and its relation to health for some time.

None of the Gasoline Used Here.

"I have been investigating the effects of gasoline fumes in the streets of this city for the last three or four weeks," he said. "I have not found any of this ethyl gasoline being used, and I am confident that none of it is being used here, not even by automobiles driven here from other States by visitors."

"I read Dr. Henderson's conclusion about the danger of releasing the fumes in the open street. I agree that if a person were immediately near the released fumes at the moment of their discharge he might inhale sufficient of the gas to become ill."

"We are not taking Dr. Henderson's statement seriously," said a representative of the Standard Oil Company, yesterday at 25 Broadway. This spokesman said that all experiments and manufacture of the new fuel at the Bayway Laboratory had been suspended and would not be resumed until some way of containing the poison gas had been found. He said that every medical attention that could be procured was being given to the sufferers. He added that Dr. C. C. Johns, director of the research laboratory and supervisor of the tests, had not been affected by the gas in the slightest degree.

Professor Henderson Issues a Warning.

Jacob Freeman of the Workers' Health Bureau, 799 Broadway, last night made public the following telegram from Professor Henderson:

"Sale to the public of gasoline containing lead is now reported in New Jersey, Maryland, the Middle West and elsewhere. It should be stopped immediately and prohibited until the subject is fully investigated by scientific experts. Otherwise there is great danger of widespread poisoning among men at gasoline filling stations, garages, repair shops and even among the general public. Public health authorities everywhere should take immediate action."

This telegram was sent, Mr. Freeman said, in answer to a query from the Workers' Health Bureau yesterday afternoon. The Health Bureau is sending a protest against the use of the gas to Dr. Jacob Cole Trite, New Jersey State Health Commissioner.

Jamaicans Would Bar Chinese.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 28.—Jamaica Imperial Association has made representations to the Governor regarding the trade competition of Chinese against the natives and asks that alien immigration be stopped. Many candidates for the Legislative Council at the next election will favor the exclusion of Chinese and Syrians.

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P. 23

IN BRITAIN AT ONCE

MacDonald Calls Cabinet Meeting for Today, Which May End First Labor Government.

BALDWIN WILL BE PREMIER

Conservative Victory Is Unprecedented With Labor Reduced and Liberals Nearly Wiped Out.

NOTABLE LEADERS FALLEN

Asquith's Lieutenants Go Down and Four Labor Under Secretaries—Four Women Win.

London, Oct. 26.—The Conservative party will have a clear majority of about 200 seats over all other parties in the new Parliament as a result of the remarkable turnover in yesterday's elections.

The present standing of the parties in the House of Commons is as follows: Conservatives, 403; Labor, 130; Liberals, 20; Constitutionalists, 10.

President MacDonald arrived at Downing Street this evening and called a special meeting of the Cabinet for tomorrow morning. In view of the heavy defeat suffered by the Labor Government in the polls it is thought that the Prime Minister may decide to hand in his resignation at once, although J. R. M. MacDonald declared in other days that the Cabinet would remain in office until Parliament met.

Mr. MacDonald's first move since his return was to summon a meeting of the Privy Council, which he addressed at 10 Downing Street. He said that the Government had been defeated in the elections and that he was resigning.

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BAR ETHYL GASOLINE AS 5TH VICTIM DIES

City Health Authorities Forbid Its Use—Sold in 10,000 Filling Stations.

DENIES IT'S "MYSTERY GAS"

Inventor Says Danger Was Long Known—Has Caused Several Deaths Before.

Herbert Pison of 514 Erie Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., died in a strait-jacket violently insane at Reconstruction Hospital yesterday morning. The fifth victim of the deadly tetraethyl lead fumes generated in the Standard Oil plant at Elizabeth, N. J., where the tetraethyl lead was being added to gasoline to increase its efficiency.

The gasoline thus treated with tetraethyl lead was being sold in New York City as a public nuisance by resolution of the Board of Health yesterday, and similar action was taken in various parts of New Jersey.

Thirty-six persons were under treatment or observation in hospitals and eight in their homes yesterday because of exposure to the gas. With the five dead, this made a total of forty-one persons who had been placed in the peril of this infinitely-producing substance.

In an official statement yesterday the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey denied that the poison which had wrought this havoc was a "mystery gas" and said that its qualities were well known. It was admitted that it was known that this gas had caused a previous toll of death and insanity before the forty-one employees were exposed to it at the Elizabeth plant. This plant continued to be closed yesterday and the investigation of County Prosecutor David of Elizabeth into the possible criminal aspects of the case continued.

Used in 10,000 Stations. Although the peril involved in making the lead gasoline were admitted by the Standard Oil Company yesterday, it denied that such profits existed in the use of this gas in automobiles. Such gasoline, it said, is used in more than 10,000 filling stations and garages and no ill effects have thus far been reported, according to the Standard Oil Company. Acting on information that this product was dangerous, however, the health authorities of this city barred it yesterday. Dr. Van Dyke Henderson of Yale, whose opinion on the action of the gas on human beings was sought by the manufacturers, said then, however, asserted that the danger of tetraethyl lead was due to breathing the gas, in a combustible exhaust fumes, and not to the gas itself. He said that the gas was so innocuous that the breath taken in health might occur long after the breath of the poison, so that dizziness or other symptoms might not be connected with the true cause.

Thirty-two of the employees of the plant were at Reconstruction Hospital yesterday. Some of them have developed no symptoms at all and were removed to the hospital only as a precaution.

Some of them are suffering from headaches, said Dr. E. H. Flint, junior physician of the hospital. Others have some mental disturbance. It might be called a mild delirium, he might be called. These blood poisons are another symptom by which illness from the gas is detected. Some of the patients here at present are in a semi-comatose condition and expect no more fatal results.

Continued on Page Fifteen.

Federal Court Refuses to Enjoin Official From Allowing Publication of Payments.

SEES NO INJURY TO PAYER

Collector Refuses, However, to Let the Newspapers Have His Figures Despite the Decision.

WANTS A FURTHER DECREE

Test Suit Will Not Be Filed by Sine Against Press Until After the Election.

Continued in The New York Times. (REUTERS.) Oct. 26.—Federal Judge Westchouer today refused to enjoin the collector of Internal Revenue from publishing income tax payments public. The suit was brought by John W. Hays, a lawyer, who sought to prevent publicity for his own income tax payment.

In view of the Judge's decision, Carl F. Routzahn, the collector, issued a statement afterward declaring that for the present he would not give out any tax payments. None of the local newspapers has printed any of the Cleveland figures.

Justice Westchouer held that Mr. Hays' motion because it was based almost entirely on the argument that if tax payments were made public, personal privacy would be invaded. No specific damage was shown.

"There obviously are no property rights involved in an income tax return," Judge Westchouer said. "After the return is made, it belongs to the government and is a part of the public records."

Likens Them to Personal Taxes. Judge Westchouer made no mention of the disclosure of income tax payments to the United States Government than of personal taxes to the country's State. Certainly the income tax is not on any higher plane.

The Judge pointed out that the proper remedy should be invoked to compel the government to keep its records, but he declined that in the present action he could find nothing in the statutes to confer or imply the right of privacy as to tax payments.

"I will, therefore, dismiss the petition on three grounds," he said, "that the tax laws are government records and public records, that no property rights in privacy are shown, and that this would be a court of equity and not a court of law."

Continued on Page Fifteen.

morning in the grounds of the palace. The fire spread so rapidly that the fire brigades summoned from all parts of the city could do little to fight the flames and only the fact that no dwell-

ASSERTS ROOSEVELT ORDERED SECRECY

Director Bain Links Privacy of Oil Lease Contract With Arms Conference.

REGARDED AS WAR DEFENSE

Government Rests Its Case for Cancellation of Leases on Elk Hills Reserve.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 26.—Secretary maintained relative to the first government contract entered into with the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, involving the construction of fuel storage space at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the leasing of oil for naval oil reserves No. 1, of California, was linked indirectly today with the Conference for Limitations of Armaments, held in Washington.

The defense, opening its testimony at the trial in Federal Court here of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, brought out, through the testimony of Dr. S. Foster Bain, Director of the Bureau of Mines, that the order of secrecy had been issued by Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, coincident with the holding of the arms conference.

That he should treat all matters concerning the Pearl Harbor project in a confidential manner was first called to his attention through a letter dated Dec. 9, 1921, sent from Mr. H. C. Wood, chief of the Interior, to Mr. Bain.

"It was about that time," was the answer. "And later at this conference the four-power pact was reached."

"And it was while this conference was in session that you first were apprised of the secrecy regarding the Pearl Harbor project?"

"That is true," he testified. "At the request of former Secretary of the Interior, Mr. H. C. Wood, I worked with the Navy Department in the formulation of plans and the production of bills for the Pearl Harbor project, which included the exchange of fuel oil for fuel oil storage."

Continued on Page Fifteen.

the rebuilding new calamity among them. The panic rioting is being carried on in the Government week.

CARRO BONI

Held for Charge Pict

PLANNED

Eats, Reaches Will S

Earl Carro Vanille, a well known actor, was held for trial in the case of a murder charge.

Mr. Carro was held for trial in the case of a murder charge.

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Continued on Page Fifteen.

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 gathered 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 "blowed 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 who find his path profoundly stirring 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, 510 Grider 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 Kathelander Waldo, former New York City Police Commissioner, and head of the Coolidge-James "Nonpartisan League," he testified. When 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, 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-

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Guarantees

Put a Winterfront on your car and wipe out cold weather driving worries.

Winterfront Guarantees—

- a quicker start even after hours at the curb.
- saving in oil and gas.

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.

Installed in 10 Minutes.

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

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS

Send for Descriptive Booklet

RYAN & HUGHES

Distributors

1698 Broadway, New York
1297 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

And at all Motor Car and Accessory Dealers

Banister Shoes



Enjoy—Tan or Black Russia calf, also patent leather.

Featherweight, \$12.50
Regular weight, 13.00

PARKER & DIEMER

Headquarters for Banister Shoes
1376 Broadway at 37 Street
1606 Broadway at 49 Street

DUTTON'S
Personal Greeting
Christmas Cards

Are Now Ready for Inspection

681 Fifth Avenue
at Fifty-fourth Street

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 microscopical 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 spread 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 substance 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 said. This secrecy was adopted by commercial 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 Commission 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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REPORT CONDEMNS MAKING OF LEAD GAS

Workmen Cannot Be Safe-
guarded, Says New Jersey
Commissioner of Labor.

FATALITIES FROM CONTACT

Chemist Says Danger in Producing
Tetraethyl Lies in the Indiffer-
ence of Employees.

Dr. Andrew V. McBride, State Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey, made his report yesterday to Governor Silzer on his investigation of the manufacture of tetraethyl lead, the so-called "looney gas," which caused death to five and sickness to forty employees of the Standard Oil Company at Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. McBride's finding was against the further manufacture of tetraethyl lead by the process formerly in use on the ground that "experience has demonstrated that workmen cannot be safeguarded against the effects of poisonous contact." The tetraethyl lead is added to gasoline to make its action more powerful.

Dr. McBride said that the Standard Oil Company failed to show that the gas masks which the company furnished were adapted to give protection against the lead fumes. He found that the corporation had complied with the letter of the State law in providing safeguards, but that the workmen had not been supervised so as to compel them to protect themselves.

Chemical Society's Report.

The American Chemical Society issued a statement yesterday insisting that the tetraethyl lead can be manufactured safely, but admitting that "perhaps the greatest hazard is the indifference which not only workmen but even chemists come to have for dangerous work with which they are familiar."

This weakness in human nature is, however, a thing that the employer must take into account, according to Dr. McBride, who argued that a manufacturer was not justified in conducting his manufacturing processes in such a way that the life or health of the employee became endangered the instant that he showed less than 100 per cent. prudence. After explaining that the Standard Oil Company had complied with the sanitary laws of the State in every particular, Dr. McBride continued:

"After making a careful examination of the processing apparatus we discovered that the methods employed in the production building were complicated, intricate, and at several points in the flow of material from raw to finished state permitted possibilities of contact by workmen with the poisonous tetraethyl lead substance. In several of the reactions pipe joints had to be made and broken repeatedly, thus presenting the possibility of the fluid leaking through the pipe joints and permitting the workmen to come in contact with it."

After carefully examining the premises, we are of the opinion that the fatalities were due to direct contact with the substance, and the investigation seemed to show that the workmen did not always wear rubber or canvas gloves in strict conformity with the plant rules, and that at least some of them said that the use of gas masks was impractical, as it interfered with the performance of their labor. I believe it is an open question as to whether the gas mask with a carbon content has any real practical value in an industrial operation of this kind. Gas masks were provided, however, and were maintained by the safety division of the plant in what would seem to be a reasonably satisfactory manner.

No authoritative documentary evidence was produced, however, to show that the gas masks that were used were adapted for the purpose in question in

NYT 11/27/1924

P. 14

B. Altman

For to-mor
A Special Redu
Women's Robes at

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Imported Terry Robes, in figur
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Negligee of Albatross, with t
crepe de Chine.

Breakfast Coats of Taffetta

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Negligees of Figured Satin, fo
with envelope bag to match.

Featuring an Outstar

Also \$7.50

300 All Wool Blanket Robes, in
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Thirty-fourth Street

cloves, in strict conformity with the plant rules, and that at least some of them said that the use of gas masks was impractical, as it interfered with the performance of their labor. I believe it is an open question as to whether the gas mask with a carbon content has any real practical value in an industrial operation of this kind. Gas masks were provided, however, and were maintained by the safety division of the plant in what would seem to be a reasonably satisfactory manner.

No authoritative documentary evidence was produced, however, to show that the gas masks that were used were appropriate for the kind of service in which they were being used. It may be worth while at this point to warn industrialists not to place too much confidence in the protection afforded by protective clothing and gas masks when used by the ordinary run of workers as mediums of protection against the subtle physical effects of dangerous toxic substances.

While it appears that the Standard Oil Company adopted every measure of protection within the purview of the experience of the engineering and medical divisions of the corporation, we must not lose sight of the fact that, despite these precautions, five human lives were lost and a large number of workers were more or less seriously affected by lead poisoning.

Production Has Been Stopped.

"The production of tetraethyl lead has been permanently discontinued in the Bayway plant of the Standard Oil Company, and I have been assured by a representative of the company that the old process will not be used again and that no effort will be made to manufacture this material without first notifying the Department of Labor of the fact. I am opposed to any attempt to again produce this material by the same processing methods that were used in the past, as experience has demonstrated that workmen cannot be safeguarded against the effects of poisonous contact."

It would be "folly" to discontinue the manufacture of tetraethyl lead because of what had happened, according to the statement of the American Chemical Society, which makes public the conclusion of an investigation directed by Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of the official journal of the society.

"During the development, work lives have been lost," says the report, "but with a better understanding of the effects of tetraethyl lead illness has been steadily reduced among the workmen, until, like many other toxic materials, it can now be produced in large quantities with safety."

Ethyl gasoline is the material used by the motorist. The proportion of tetraethyl lead to gasoline is from one to 1,000 to one to 1,400, a dilution which makes a perfectly safe mixture. The products of combustion contain lead compounds, principally the oxide, much of which remains in various parts of the engine and its exhaust system, but a part of which is thrown into the air.

Obviously there are hazards involved, these being: First, in manufacture; second, in distribution and handling; third, in the use of the treated gasoline and, finally, the possible hazard to the public on account of the lead compounds thrown into the atmosphere. What does the evidence on these hazards indicate?

Unquestionably the manufacture of tetraethyl lead is hazardous. The men engaged in this work are so informed and receive extra compensation. Their condition is carefully watched by physicians. This type of poisoning differs from that of other lead compounds in that the tetraethyl lead seems to enter through fatty tissues and to be deposited as such in various parts of the body, including the brain, where it remains unchanged.

It does not appear to be cumulative and is thought to disappear by way of perspiration and body fluids if the man affected is promptly removed from contact with the material. The men who lost their lives were examined frequently for plumbism and forty others affected at the same time have been cured.

The hazards, moreover, are not greater than in many manufacturing processes. By working in completely closed systems safety is obtainable and perhaps the greatest hazard is the indifference which not only workmen but even chemists seem to have for dangerous work with which they are familiar.

The motorist meets no hazard in the use of ethyl gas, and clearly he shares only such hazards as may threaten the general public. The public wants to know how liable it is to lead poisoning due to the discharge into the atmosphere of some two or three tons of lead compounds per million gallons of ethyl gasoline burned.

But the public is not nearly so concerned as are the manufacturers who realize to what extent they would be the subject of attack should it develop that the public is endangered by the use of this fuel.

now popular.

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AIR MAIL SER

NYT Nov 27, 1924 P 14

R. Altman

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Men's Four-in-h

An unusual sale, present
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These Scarfs, in carefully asse
have been chosen for their n
signs and colorings, and every
adaptable to a place in the gi

Four groups have been arrang

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AIR MAIL SER

AND JUDGE AX PUBLICITY

Page 1, Column 3.

developments followed elsewhere, including a motion on the part of a district, which gave holding the opening of which felt justified in

of the municipalities. Officials that publication is illegal and the probability to determine judicial process, I see appearing original opinion through the law appears making, nevertheless, to an see in warrant in the publication of these

I have but one aim and that without regard to favor, and it is not a matter which I am duty under the official.

that an orderly process determine the question of merits, and responsibility and responsibility of the court. Is no occasion for all concerned should be the ruling of the courts the question.

The situation as I have briefly state it, I have no doubt that these, listed and will not be given until a superior of government for the courts serving.

the Till After Election.

New York Times.
S. Oct. 30.—It was possible official quarter is no likelihood of a motion of the suit which at Stone will institute to of publishing the in-ly, quoted to public in-

Stone will leave for Boston, where a political speech. Since the election, Stone has not been ready to institute for the departure of the case will await the action of the court.

HULBERT CLASH.

Prophecy as to the Future.
The sinking fund is a stormy scene. The complaint of a man who declared that he had been financially by the operations of a group of a 500,000 affecting

Hulbert, who has erected a tent house at Garmen, has been urged the removal of a now used as a police station. A street improvement give a new look to his new which he declared, because there was no

fact that he had been a City Hall in vain for having to get action and was ruined. He was cut by Hulbert, President of Michigan, who moved that the city take the matter is again set up here in June. I

moderate action. The debate on the demand a roll-call. Hulbert broke in Mr. Hulbert's delay. Inter-

ference, "to make some-thing about, when he was told that he had not been a member of the city. Mr. Hulbert referred to Mr. Hulbert's

spend for ten minutes. Hulbert's over his head. Hulbert now said never come. I am concerned," said

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Collector Routzahn, at Cleveland, has received the same instructions as other Collectors of Internal Revenue regarding inspection by the public of income tax records. Internal Revenue officials said tonight when informed that the Cleveland Collector had denied the privilege to newspaper correspondents. Assistant Com-Inspector Nash said that the bureau had not been officially advised of Mr. Routzahn's action and declined to comment on it.

The course of the bureau when complaints are received, Mr. Nash added, has been to telegraph to the Collector to comply with the instructions sent to him, informing him that he should be low any one to see the records, but should post conspicuously a warning against publication.

La Follette Says Law Is for Publicity.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Before leaving here for Boston today Senator La Follette, commenting on the publication of income tax payments, declared that "the attempt of the Republican Administration to intimidate the newspaper of the country and to invade the constitutional right of freedom of the press through threats put out by the Republican Attorney General is only another instance of the lengths to which the Republicans will go in their attack of the private monopoly system."

"There is nothing in the law, Mr. La Follette asserted, which can be construed as forbidding the publication of the lists of names, addresses and amounts, which the Treasury Department is committed to prepare and which it has to date failed to prepare."

"Secretary Mellon," he said, "showed no tender concern for the secrecy of income tax returns when he made public the sources and amount of the personal income of Senator Cozans of Michigan, a thing specifically forbidden by the law, and he authorized the President. I would like to ask now, the President, whether he authorized the publication of Senator Cozans's income."

Capper Reports Spending \$28.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Senator Capper, Republican of Kansas, advised the secretary of the Senate today that he had received no contributions to date in his contest for reelection, and that his expenditures had been \$28. L. J. Tyson, Democratic candidate for Senator in Tennessee, reported contributions of \$2,500. H. C. Smith, Democratic candidate for the Senate in New Mexico, reported contributions of \$200 and expenditures of \$700, explaining that most of the money paid out had gone to the State committee.

\$4,100 PAID FOR A RUG.

Fourth Session of Auction of "Darlington" Furnishings Nets \$52,000.
The fourth session yesterday of the sale by S. G. Bates of the furnishings of Darlington, the country estate of the late Emerson M. Merrill and formerly that of the late George Crocker of New York, amounted to \$52,000. The total to date is \$247,000.

Two important early Renaissance needlework tapestries, Nos. 1001 and 1002, went yesterday to an unidentified buyer, giving the initials H. S., for \$3,000 and \$3,300 respectively. The first depicts the rescue of "Helen of Troy," and the second "The Siege of Troy." No. 1146, a royal Kermanshah rug, was bought by T. Davis for \$4,100. Another royal Kermanshah, No. 1140, brought \$2,400, going to M. Tilford.

John Rhineling bought several items, No. 1005, a Pompeian hall table, for \$675; No. 1073, a William-and-Mary carved gilt settee and six chairs, for \$800; and No. 1084, two Georgian mirrors, for \$800.

A Missianah paid \$1,300 for No. 1143, a mounted puma rug, and K. Kostykin paid \$1,000 for No. 1145, a three-fold oze leather screen. L. G. Parish also paid \$1,000 for No. 984, an Adam satin-wood settee. Mrs. F. W. Schumacher of Columbus, Ohio, a previous large buyer, paid \$250 for No. 992, three pairs of Italian silk and gold brocade portieres, and \$1,000 for No. 1147, a Japanese carved Kawa

trict of which Frank J. Monaghan, with offices in the Custom House.
Charles W. Anderson, collector of the Third District with offices at 250 West

BAR ETHYL GASOLINE AS 5TH VICTIM DIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

investigators of the alleged dangers lurking in the use of the tetraethyl lead gas, called the calling of a special meeting of the Board of Health of New York, at which this resolution was adopted:

"Whereas it has been brought to the attention of the Board of Health that compounds of lead or other deleterious substances are being added to gasoline in tanks of motor vehicles and motor pumps generally for the purpose of increasing gasoline or motor efficiency; and

"Whereas it is the opinion of the Board of Health that such mixtures of gasoline, containing lead or other deleterious substances, may be liable to prove detrimental and dangerous to the health and lives of the community, particularly when released as exhaust from motor vehicles and motor engines; be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Health does hereby prohibit and forbid the use of gasoline for any of the above purposes to which either compounds containing lead or other deleterious substances have been added, and also does hereby prohibit and forbid the addition of substances to gasoline intended to be used for such purposes.

Health Commissioner Frank J. Monaghan afterward held a conference with a number of health officials from New Jersey, at which it was decided to make a further study of the effects of tetraethyl lead in gasoline engines, to determine whether it presented a menace in garages, repair shops and congested streets, as has been alleged by scientists and denied by the manufacturers. The health officers in Union County were all requested by Prosecutor David to stop the sale of gasoline combined with lead.

Defended by Inventor.

Thomas Midgley Jr., discoverer of the use of ethylated lead for increasing power in gasoline, defended his compound at an interview yesterday at the office of the Standard Oil Company, at 26 Broadway. To prove that the substance was not dangerous in small quantities he produced some of the tetraethyl lead on his hands. He said that two fatalities from the use of the substance had occurred at the Dayton plant of the General Motors Chemical Company, which also has been making this gasoline compound.

Mr. Midgley said the Bureau of Mines had been asked to make a post thorough investigation of the effects of tetraethyl lead on poisoning, and that the bureau had been conducting tests in this connection for about ten months. According to an official of the Standard Oil Company, the bureau will make a statement on the results of these tests in two or three days. The tests are being made, Mr. Midgley said, at the request of the General Motors Corporation, which, with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, owns the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation.

Not only had the employees of the Dayton research plant been under observation after handling the fluid, two of these cases proving fatal, but similar difficulties in erecting adequate safeguards for employees had been met with at the du Pont laboratories. Mr. Midgley revealed that the experience in combating the effects of the tetraethyl had been general wherever the process had been carried out. Without, he said, desiring to attach any blame to the employees, it had been found at the Dayton plant that the men, regardless of warnings and provision for their protection, had failed to appreciate the dangers of constant absorption of the fluid by their hands and arms.

Manufacture Not Perfected.

Dr. J. Gilman Thompson, consulting physician for the Standard Oil Company, who was present at this interview, gave out the following typewritten statement on the subject:

"Tetraethyl lead is a substance first known to chemists in 1854. Since that time it frequently has been experimented with in chemical laboratories, where it was known to be in concentrated form, poison. It is a compound of metallic lead and one of the alcohols, chemical series. Its recently discovered use for greatly promoting the efficiency of gasoline engines has led to its manufacture on a commercial scale through processes still more or less in a stage of develop-

ment. This has occasioned unforeseen accidents, which, as processes and apparatus are further perfected, should be avoidable in the future. One of these has been the sudden escape of fumes from large refiners, and the inhalation of such fumes gives rise to acute symptoms, particularly congestion of the brain, producing a condition not unlike delirium tremens. Although there is lead in the compound, these acute symptoms are wholly unlike those of chronic lead poisoning such as painters often have.

"There is no obscurity whatever about the effects of the poison and characterizing the substance as 'mystery gas' or 'invisibility gas' is grossly misleading. In the recent cases of poisoning occurring among employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, there were five which resulted fatally before the delirium could be controlled. The other patients were affected in mild degree, but promptly were brought to the Reconstruction Hospital in New York, because that institution is devoted exclusively to the treatment and investigation of industrial diseases and accidents. Here new methods of curative treatment have been discovered, which are proving highly successful.

"It should be emphasized that the product as destined for final use in gasoline engines has to be greatly diluted, usually with 1,000 parts of gasoline. This extremely diluted product has been for more than a year in public use in over 10,000 filling stations and garages, and no ill effects thus far have been reported.

Standard Oil officials expressed the opinion that the Dayton plant, closed after the fatalities, probably would not be reopened. The work on which the men who were stricken were engaged will be carried on at the du Pont plant, it was said.

Believe the Men Knew Danger.

Asked what would be the reaction of the Standard Oil Company to possible claims of families of men who died from the poison that the stricken men were never aware of the extent of danger involved in their work, officials of the company replied that the rejection of many men as physically unfit to engage in the work at the Dayton plant, daily physical examinations, constant admonitions as to wearing rubber gloves and using gas masks and not wearing away from the plant clothing worn during work hours should have been sufficient indication to every man in the plant that he was engaged "in a man's undertaking."

DU PONT TELLS OF THE GAS.

His Company Had Fatalities, but Has Lessened Dangers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Del., Oct. 30.—Death from poisonous gases encountered in the manufacture of motor fuels by the Standard Oil Company and the possibility of similar occurrences here were commented upon today by Irene du Pont, President of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.

In an interview today he said that in the earlier experimental stages of manufacturing tetraethyl lead some accidents and fatalities had occurred, but when the experimental stage had been passed these accidents ceased.

"Tetraethyl lead, which the du Pont Company is manufacturing on a commercial scale," he said, "and which is reported as the cause of the recent unfortunate accident at the Dayton plant of the Standard Oil Company, should not be confused with ethyl gas, an improved motor fuel which contains less than one-tenth part of 1 per cent. of tetraethyl lead."

"Tetraethyl lead is poisonous and its manufacture involves risk, but no more so than many chemicals manufactured and used in enormously greater amounts. The du Pont Company, during the experimental period, experienced much trouble with men becoming poisoned, even to the extent of fatalities. During the past year of production, when more than 100 men have been employed continuously, the difficulty has diminished steadily in the past several months, under full production, only slight difficulties have been encountered. Experience has taught the necessary protection, both in plant and medical care.

"We find that workmen involuntarily poisoned by this material invariably indicate it in the incipient stages, before any harm is done, by a marked symptom. Doctors in the employ of the company continually make tests on workers engaged in this process."

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