

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. No 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. Elmer, head of the contracting company. Every effort was made to avoid any sign of ceremony, and when the blast came it was accepted by the engineers and the skilled workmen as part of an ordinary day's work.

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

So the work will keep going and will be driven ahead on schedule lines. This schedule sets December as the month when the south tube will be "blown through" and 1926 as the year when the work will be finished and vehicles will be running through the tunnel.

At a meeting yesterday of the commissions of the two States the time was mainly spent in the adoption of resolutions of regret at Mr. Holland's death. In receiving reports of the blasting out and other important details of the work. Regret was expressed that Mr. Holland had not lived long enough to learn that the work he had planned was of successful 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 200 feet west of the Manhattan pierhead line and about 2,000 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 operations for the blast. When all was ready Mr. Elmer 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 commission:

"Clifford Milburn Holland, chief engineer of the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commission, departed this life Oct. 27, 1923. 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 its 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 only 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 attest the wisdom of his choice as chief engineer.

"In his zeal in planning and executing this great undertaking he gave himself so unthinkingly to the work that he ultimately gave his life to it. Still a young man in years, destined to achieve even greater fame in his profession, his untimely death is a tragedy that shocks the members of this commission while his pathos profoundly affects 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 his personal loss and the loss to this great project, and desire to express their 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 Battle Creek, Mich., where he died, to his home, at 2411 Avenue J, Manhattan.

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 list to four.

The man who died yesterday was William Kragge, 29 years old, of 545 Summer Street, Elizabeth. Herbert H. Brown, 310 Erie 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 attacks in some instances which already have ended fatally, they tended 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 Kragge was not expected to die when he with four others was taken to Reconstruction Hospital. But 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. Difficult information as to the extent to which they were affected was not made public. It was said that their cases ranged from "light" to "serious." A checkup 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 those 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 one 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 25 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 Hoopes
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 blast of theatrical stars to the White House. The committee also dealt for a while into alleged efforts to win the re-election of the support of President Coolidge with promises of advertisements.

The recent visit of John Drew, Jr., of the Charlotte Greenwoods and other stars to the White House during which John "made the President laugh out loud," was arranged and paid for by Minneapolis Waldo, former New York City Police Commissioner, and head of the Coolidge-Jawes "Non-Partisan League," he testified.

When the publicity man to the La Follette camp, said that a representative of the McCutcheon-Corson syndicate, which he said was a subsidiary of the Shubert, had offered him \$50,000 (more ago to sell to the La Follette organization for \$50,000 a publicity proposition which included a plan for a candidate program. 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. 20, and had sent \$10,000 of this to the National Committee. Mr. Liggett defended the famous letter he sent out saying contributions need not be limited as they could be absorbed in conformity with the Massachusetts law. He said this meant that not more than \$1,000 would be given to the Massachusetts State Committee, and therefore in order to the national organization, examination by Senator Cawley, the Chairman, and Frank H. Walsh, counsel for Senator La Follette, failed to make 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.

Wald was received here tonight that John Stanton, the District Attorney in New York, had taken up a protest by the La Follette-Whelan 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 company spoke for itself.

The advertisement stated that if the election went into Congress "the chances are you will get a President that is a cross between a pacifist and a blind 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 Adams, 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

Party	State
Conservative	NY
Liberal	NY
Independent	NY
Cooperative	NY
Constitutionist	NY
Communist	NY

At the outset of the Parliament in London parties stood: Conservative. This had succeeded a Parliament in full majority with 346 members, Labour.

Although the Conservatives appear new House of Commons, it is not the result of resignation of yesterday's Thomas, Colonial Secretary in the House 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

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 100,000 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 500 to 200 meetings held each night for the last few weeks by the Democratic organizations in the five boroughs of the city.

The Tammany chiefs said he believed Mr. Davis would have at least 300,000 plurality in Albany County, which President Harding carried by 100,000 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 the 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."

Talked about the legislative candidates, Judge Olvany said that the Democratic 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 caravans of the Assembly district leaders in the five boroughs of the city indicated that Governor Smith would have more than 200,000 plurality, which was said to be much greater than the plurality Theodore Roosevelt, Republican candidate for Governor, could get in State. This figure was considered so high that a check-up is being conducted. The Tammany and Democratic leaders have expressed great optimism as being due in part to the increased registering and in part to the individ-

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and the expert attempting to utilize on a bank to clear the bank," Captain was advised that for locating the field, for locating the landing clouds on fog, three ships and I suppose the had over fog- he had "dug" an one cloud bank is thick that he the aperture he said, "Any well. On every is and far above lieutenant Melville to drop away in form, in lesser personnel were as- by Major Gen- Service, at the Weeks. incident could be in the experi- his hope that nation might be field group will inventor said, ks with a view data for the it, the work at continuation of

ident of Reid, suffered a fracture of the right arm, and a laceration of the scalp, last night when he was struck by an automobile while crossing the tracks of the Central Railroad. The driver, who was in the car, took Mr. Reid to the hospital. Later he was removed to his home, 1215 North Street, and the car was impounded on the street, intending to walk, when the automobile, which was driven by one of the Thomsen brothers, was seen to leave the scene at about 11:30 p. m. The Thomsen brothers are well known in the neighborhood.

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

The commissioners voted that the following instructions be given to Holland: be placed upon the permanent records of the commission:

"Clifford Milburn Holland, chief engineer of the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commission, departed this life, April 22, 1921. His association with the building of the Bayside tunnel and its history from the first planning through the period of construction to the time of his death.

"With wide experience in previous tunneling, 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 available plant portions and the admirable planning of the still to be completed remainder attest the wisdom of his choice as chief engineer.

"In his zeal in planning and executing this great undertaking he gave himself unhesitatingly to the work that he believed gave life to his still young son-in-law in years, destined to achieve greater fame in his profession, his untimely death is a tragedy that shocks the members of this commission with the realization of his early loss of his life.

"The members of the New York and New Jersey Bridge and Tunnel Commission and New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission are deeply sensible of their personal loss and the loss to this 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 the Bayside, New Jersey, where he died to his home, at 2410 Avenue J, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the Parohild Chapel, 54 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this morning. The services will be at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

was operated by the chauffeur for the Ingalls family, Edward Dawson of 53 West 106th Street. Dawson was about to turn into the side street from Fifth Avenue. Policeman John McCormack of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station helped the chauffeur to lift the injured man into the automobile and, with the policeman supporting Mr. Dodd in the rear, a quick run was made to the Lenox Hill Hospital.

A telephone message to the family of the publisher informed them of the accident and a short time later arrangements were made to remove him to New York Hospital in a private ambulance.

Mr. Dodd, who is 52 years old, was graduated from Yale University with the class of 1892. He is a member of the Yale Club and the Century Club.

When you think of Advertising
Think of **WHITING**—447.

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 "mild" to "serious." Atchekup 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.

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Following the death of the fourth victim yesterday Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Health Commissioner, announced that the Board of Health here would hold a meeting today and adopt resolutions preventing the sale or use of gasoline compounds presumably containing poisonous substances. Urgent action con-

thus far has arranged to take in the investigation of the strange calamity arising out of the lead gas is to be extended by the Bureau of Mines, which is sending a group of gas experts from its Washington laboratories. His men will arrive this morning and will begin researches into the nature of the gas and its effects and strive to find an antidote, or at least, to develop remedial methods which will avert disaster from those exposed. In this they will cooperate with other experts already at work.

New York's aid in trying to find a serviceable weapon in the battle against the deadly gas is largely in the hands of Dr. Daniel C. Guttler, toxicologist of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Guttler now has the brains of some of the victims.

Continued on Page Eleven.

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Walsh's Story of Visit of Antony

Colonel Walsh'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 regarded the election of Mr. Coolidge as disastrous, although some of the members were Al Smith Democrats.

Arrangements for the visit were made between himself and Mr. Slomp, Mr. Walsh testified.

"Did the President know you were paying that expense?" asked Senator Caraway.

"Why didn't you tell him?"

"These men and women were making large salaries and I saw no reason to tell the President."

"How long did it take you to round

GRANDES PIERRE, Que., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Henry P. Davison, formerly Miss Anna Stillman, was set upon and severely injured by Eskimo dogs belonging to her mother at Grand Assise, according to word reaching here. Mrs. Davison, who was married last week, is spending her honeymoon at her mother's home.

The dogs, according to the report, leaped upon her, tearing her fur coat

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 350 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 50,000 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.

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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 550,000 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 have explained their estimate as being due in part to the increased registration and in part to the indications that the Governor has lost some of his strength among the voters.

It was not surprising that Judge Olvany did not go so far as to claim New York State for Mr. Davis, although he indicated that he believed the Democratic national ticket had a chance. Mayor Hylan, who is confronted by a difficult situation, was more moderate and optimistic and declared that he hoped and expected to carry New Jersey for the Democratic national ticket and to elect Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly of Trenton to the State Senator against Senator Walter E. Edge.

"Four years ago we had every radical group in the State against us," Mr.

and wounding her. Mrs. Stillman was with her daughter.

At her home at Glen Cove, L. I., Mrs. Henry P. Davison, mother-in-law of Mrs. Henry P. Davison Jr., said she received a letter from the young couple on Tuesday. She said young Mrs. Davison mentioned having been bitten by the dogs, but that she treated the matter as a joke and evidently had not been seriously harmed.

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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. Instantly obedient to its needs, the shutter opens and closes 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.

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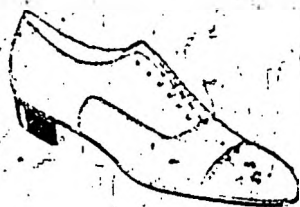
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1297 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

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

Featherweight, \$12.50

Regular weight, 13.00

PARKER & DIEMER

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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—Advt.

4TH GAS VICTIM DIES; 31 NOW UNDER CARE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

for both microscopic and chemical examination. He will both place the results of his own investigations at the service of the experts of the State and add 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 conclusiveness 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 it believed having been absorbed in a volatile form, may well be wisely sought through the bodies 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, there to be refined and then distributed to the production into gasoline, the purification of which in automobile motors 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. McFadden, 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. Heretofore 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. McFadden 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 Roach of Irvington, Deputy Commissioner of Labor in charge of the Bureau of Hygiene and Sanitation, took charge of the investigation. He was

detached for this service by Dr. McFadden 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 assignment 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. Edel of the Edel Laboratories, Newark, who has been commissioned by Prosecutor David to try to solve the mystery of the gas, said that weeks might be required. Within a few days Dr. Edel 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. 29 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 101 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-employees 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 47 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. The next day, according to Claude Becker, Henry went to Manhattan and engaged a room at the Herald Square Hotel, where he committed suicide that night by jumping from a window. Claude Becker said he could think of no motive for suicide and was inclined to attribute his cousin's condition and action to the gas fumes at the plant. Claude Becker lives at Garden City, L. I., and is on the editorial staff of The Tablet, a Roman Catholic publication of Brooklyn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was explained by the Workers' Health Bureau that the call to organized labor was based on a telegram from Dr. Vandell 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."

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Ainslee
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