

# 31 MORE DEPITTE TO TRAP ROCKEFELLER

## 600 STRIKERS IN RIOT FIGHT THE POLICE

WEATHER—Fair to-night; Wednesday clear.

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### HOME EDITION.

# The



# World.

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## "5 CENTS TO CONEY" PLEDGE BROKEN IN FINAL DRAWING OF NEW SUBWAY CONTRACTS

### Three Members of P. S. Board Held to B. R. T., and Promises to Public Are Ignored.

### NO RELIEF TILL 1917.

### Not Even Then It Can Come

### Only by the Good Will of Traction Rulers.

The public has been robbed of its five-cent fare to Coney Island which was solemnly pledged last May when the deal system of rapid transit was finally adopted by the city authorities. Public Service Commissioners William R. Wilcox, John E. Huston and George V. S. Williams are the paid servants of the taxpayers who have calmly sat still and let the traction crowd write the ten-cent fare into the rapid transit operating contract.

Will this contemptible grab of millions of dollars from the pockets of the city's poor be permitted? The users of Coney Island in the hot summer months are the victims of the crowded trolleys in the heart of the greater city. Two votes in the commission for a restoration of the five-cent fare in the contract were pledged to-day to The Evening World. They are the votes of Commissioners Milo R. Malibee and J. Bennett Crane, the progressive members of the board.

A public hearing upon the proposed operating contracts has been set for Jan. 14. The two radical members of the commission declare that they need help, not only in winning back the Coney Island five-cent fare, but to put cash into the proposed operating contracts with the two traction companies.

"Ever since the thorough investigation was made by the commission into the responsibility of a ten-cent fare to Coney Island," said Mr. Malibee, "I have been of the opinion that the B. R. T. could afford to reduce its fare to five cents and should have been ordered to do so by the commission. It is now nearly three years since the case was decided, and the financial condition of the company is better to-day than it was then.

### SHOULD CUT CONEY FARE FROM THE START.

"In addition the city is leasing to the B. R. T. a complete subway system, built at the public expense, and is about to guarantee the B. R. T. more than its lines have ever earned in any one year. It is only reasonable, therefore, as a slight return for the valuable privileges it is about to receive, that the fare to Coney Island should be reduced to five cents when the company begins to operate any part of the subway donated by the city."

"Does not the proposed operating contract with the B. R. T. as it now stands prohibit the Public Service Commission from ordering and enforcing a Coney five-cent fare before 1917?" was asked.

"So far as the terms of this contract are concerned, neither this commission or any other succeeding commission would have the power to require the company to give a five-cent fare before 1917 or when the company completes the rest of its system. If such completion is later than 1917," replied Mr. Malibee, "I don't approve of the proposed operating contracts, and every-

(Continued on Second Page.)

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## CENSORSHIP KILLS MOVIE ORDINANCE; VETOED BY MAYOR

### Returns Measure to Aldermen Declaring Supervision Clause Unconstitutional.

### HE FAVORS REST OF IT.

### Suggests Passage of New Bill Without Feature That Makes It Illegal.

The insertion, in the proposed moving picture ordinance, of the amendment calling for censorship by the Board of Education of all moving picture films, has proved fatal to the whole set of ordinances regulating the moving picture business. Mayor Gaynor, to-day, vetoed the action of the Board of Aldermen, saying he was constrained to do so because of the amendment.

"No censorship can be established by law," says the Mayor, "to decide in advance what may or may not be lawfully printed or published."

The Mayor, however, desires that the proposed ordinance be again considered by the Board and passed as quickly as possible, without those features which might render any ordinance illegal. Alderman Ralph Folke said to-day that he would at once get busy on the suggestion of the Mayor and present a moving picture measure which would pass the criticism of any legal authority.

The Mayor suggests also that the measure drawn up by the commission be referred to him to be approved by the Board and passed.

The Mayor's veto message is, in part, as follows:

"Gentlemen: I return, disapproved, the proposed ordinance, No. 8, entitled: 'An Ordinance Relative to Motion Picture Theaters.'"

"I am constrained to do this because of the provisions therein creating a censorship. It has hitherto been no censorship can be established by law to decide in advance what may or may not be lawfully printed or published. Ours is a government of free speech and a free press. That is the cornerstone of free government. The phrase 'no censorship' is a phrase of expression by writing or pictures."

### "CENSORSHIP DID MORE HARM THAN GOOD."

"There seems to be a few among us who wish us to reverse our steps, and resort to censorship again in advance of publication, and make it a crime to publish anything not permitted in advance by the censor. Do they know what they are doing? Do they know anything of the history and literature of the subject? Do they know that the censorship of past ages did immeasurably more harm than good? Do they ever stop to think that such censorship now would do even more harm than they did in past ages, in comparison with what little good they might possibly do?"

"Our laws forbid the publication of any libelous, obscene, indecent, immoral or impure picture or reading matter. Is not that enough? If any one does this he commits a criminal offense and may be punished therefor."

"If this ordinance be legal, then a similar ordinance in respect of the newspapers and the so-called high class theatres. Once remove the censorship and there is no telling how far we may carry it. These moving picture shows are attended by the great bulk of the people, many of whom cannot afford to pay the prices charged by the theatres. They are a source and an education to them. Why are we string-

(Continued on Second Page.)

## BUCKNER A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE AT SKELLY TRIAL

### Counsel for Policeman Gets Admission That Mrs. Goode Wasn't Corroborated.

### FOX'S ACCUSER FOUND.

### Sipp Said to Have Been Located in Newark After Court Dismissed Charge.

The trial of Patrolman John J. Skelly, accused by Mary Goode, the disorderly house keeper, of collecting \$25 from her on a contract to guarantee "protection" for 300 a month, was continued to-day before Deputy Police Commissioner Walsh. This trial furnished the only action of the day in the graft investigation.

Emory R. Buckner, counsel to the Aldermanic Investigating Committee, who was a witness for the defense, proved that a lawyer makes a poor witness. He refused to confine himself to the rules of evidence, insisted on volunteering testimony and explanations and "as advised by the Trial Commissioner to refrain from acting as though he were practicing as counsel for the Aldermanic Committee, where he is bound by no rules whatever."

The object of the defense in calling Mr. Buckner was to establish, if possible, that there is no corroboration of Mrs. Goode's charges against Skelly, to uphold the contention that the testimony of Mrs. Goode, without corroboration, is worthless, because of her character. Mr. Buckner said he was taken to visit Mrs. Goode by former Police Inspector Russell.

### NEVER ASKED FOR CORROBORATION, BUCKNER TESTIFIES.

"Did you ask Mrs. Goode if she had any corroboration of her charge against Skelly?" asked Louis Grant, counsel for the accused policeman.

"I don't think I did," replied Buckner. "And you took her before the Aldermanic Committee and let her tell her story without corroboration?"

"I believed her story."

"Didn't she tell you she had told Inspector Dwyer she didn't know Skelly and had never paid him a cent?"

"I believe her lawyer told her to tell Dwyer that."

"Were you aware that a criminal charge was pending against her when she made her uncorroborated charge against Skelly?"

"Her bail was discharged," began Mr. Buckner.

"Confine yourself to the questions," warned the Trial Commissioner.

Mr. Buckner denied he had promised Mrs. Goode immunity. He said he probably had told her he would talk to the District-Attorney about her case and would endeavor to enter into explanations.

"Keep to the rules of evidence," ordered Commissioner Walsh. "Of course you know I am the judge here. This is not the Aldermanic investigation."

John J. Halligan, a lawyer, who Mrs. Goode had said warned her she had better deny knowing Skelly, and Joseph Green, Mrs. Goode's negro maid, were other witnesses under subpoena for the Skelly case to-day.

### SIPP FOUND IN NEWARK HOUR AFTER FOX IS FREED.

The failure of the police to produce Sipp and Doran in the Tombs Court yesterday resulted in the discharge of Patrolman Eugene Fox, who had been arrested on Commissioner Waldo's order on a charge of bribery. It has been hinted that the police arrested Fox for the purpose of "beating the District-Attorney to it," but whatever the idea apparently it collapsed yesterday with Fox's release.

A report was made public to-day that within an hour after Fox had been discharged Sipp was found by Detective John Conway in a Newark hotel, where he was registered under the name "George Shaw." It was said he went there to get quiet, preliminary to a surgical operation.

Sipp and Doran had not been seen about their usual haunts since Christmas. Fox's arraignment yesterday was the third, and Deputy Assistant District-Attorney Nolan told District-Attorney Kerohan that Inspector Faurot wanted a forty-eight hour postponement, but the Magistrate discharged Fox after asking what chance there was of finding the two missing witnesses, and being told the inspector could not guarantee to produce them in forty-eight hours. He said he didn't believe there was any danger of Fox running away.

## STRIKERS ATTACK STORE AND FIGHT POLICE RESERVES

### Six Hundred Garment Workers Battle at Smith & Grays' in Williamsburg.

### WOMEN AMONG RIOTERS

### Loyal Employees Attempt to Repel the Invaders With Pails of Water.

Again violence in the garment workers' strike occurred in Williamsburg to-day—this time it was an attack by a crowd of not less than 600 men and women upon the big six-story store and manufacturing plant of Smith, Gray & Co., at Broadway and Bedford avenue. So vicious was the charge of the strikers, prearranged and delivered from three sides of the store, and so bitter the resistance put up by the loyal employees within the establishment, that for almost an hour a pitched battle waged inside and outside of the big store and police reserves had to use their clubs without stint to protect themselves as well as drive the invaders to cover.

### ATTACKING ARMY MOVES ALONG FOUR STREETS.

Three hundred and fifty garment workers who are not members of the striking union and who had remained loyal to their employers were at work on the upper floors of the building in the manufacturing department when, near ten o'clock this morning, the strikers began to converge on the building from four directions. One contingent came from South Eighth street, another from South Fifth street, another band marched from Broadway from Driggs avenue and a fourth contingent moved up Broadway from the direction of the Broadway ferries.

Meeting in front of the building, the hundreds of foreigners, a majority of whom were women, separated suddenly as if by prearrangement. About three hundred rushed toward the corner of the building to the big doors on South Eighth street which give entrance into the manufacturing department. Another wing of the army of invasion sprinted for the doors on the Broadway side, where the elevators are. Both invading forces were confronted by the smooth surface of the locked iron doors.

Battled at the side doors the main body of the strikers rushed the big double entrance to the main floor of the store at Broadway and Bedford avenue. Policeman Joseph Shephard of the Clymer avenue station was the sole outpost of order there and he was brushed aside like a straw. The vanguard swarmed through the doors, there to be met by the thirty clerks and other employees of the store in a double line, barring the aisles and stairways to the non-union workshops on the upper floors.

### HOT BATTLE WAGED ALL OVER THE FLOOR.

Fists and staves were the weapons. The fight waged hotly all over the floor. In the mean time those still on the street managed to disengage the detachable ladder leading to the fire escape on the outside of the building, and they began to swarm up the iron ladder, men and women alike. The non-union tailors on the upper floor dropped buckets of water on their heads, and when this did not dampen the ardor of the attackers, began to rain heavy missiles down on the heads of the strikers.

When Sipp and Masterson arrived with the reserves from the Clymer street station they found the mob and utterly unable to make headway against the tide of invasion. The policeman assisted by Mounted Policeman Joseph, began to cleave their way through the press, using their clubs relentlessly. The mob at the top of the crowd was turned upon the policemen and stones and sticks were used indiscriminately. Many of the policemen were stung by blows from all sides.

Policeman Lott pushed his way to the fire escape and tried to climb it to repel his invaders at the top. He was repeatedly dragged back and kicked by those above him, but he climbed his way up two stories and began dragging women and men off the iron rungs and throwing them back to the street. Finally he reached the ladder.

When the police began to gain the ascendancy they roused the mob in every direction and cleared the street. The manager of the store announced that in view of the danger to his workers he would close the manufacturing department of the store, not to reopen until Monday.

## Millionaire Oil Man Who Defies Congress, and Tarrytown Home



WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER IN VIRGINIA HOME



## FIRST PARCEL POST PACKAGE GOES TO GOV.-ELECT SULZER

### It Will Be Sent from New York Post-Office at 12.01 o'Clock To-Night.

## "OH, YOU SUFFRAGETTE!" COST HIM \$5 AND "OH, YOU KID!" DOUBLED IT

### Youth Who Annoyed Pretty Girl on Street Finds "Remarks" Are Expensive.

Gov.-elect Sulzer, who for years stamped the floor of the House in Washington for a parcel post system such as is enjoyed by the people of other countries and gave more time and attention to it than any other one member, is to have the distinction of receiving the first parcel sent under the new parcel post system, the same going into effect at midnight to-night.

Stephen Irene Lobb, who is a close friend of Gov.-elect Sulzer, who is a member of the League of Women Voters, and who for several years worked on legislation and wrote articles with the assistance of Mr. Sulzer, some of these having been read before Congress, was invited by Washington officials interested in the parcel post to be the sender of this first package.

Postmaster Morgan of New York arranged the details and the parcel will be mailed at the New York Post-Office at 12.01 to-night. The package leaving at this time cannot be insured, as the work of insurance does not begin until 12 o'clock New Year's morning.

The package weighs six pounds and costs 25 cents to send. It would cost by express nearly 40 per cent. more. Thus in this first package it will be seen what a great saving will be enjoyed by Uncle Sam's many patrons to follow.

The package contains a tea set made by the Lenox factory at Tinton, Wash. by Lenox, the producer. It is well known as the "Lenox Wedgwood of America," being paralytic and blind as the result of years of endeavor by the aim of his life in organizing American wars to the perfection of his Old World predecessor. It is decorated in miniature with the American flags of the Colonial days. It is called the "Virginian" design.

Several hundred thousand dollars worth of parcel post stamps has been received by Postmaster Morgan, the new sales are ready, and this package marks the beginning of a new field which has heretofore been an untapped reservoir of business for Uncle Sam.

### PANAMA CANAL CRUISES.

For reservation and full information call 4141 LINDSAY AT THE WORLD TELEGRAPH BUILDING, 100 N. W. CORNER OF WALL ST. Phone New York 6000.

### The Evening World Will Not Be Published To-Morrow (New Year's Day.)

Cafe Ellysae at Hotel Bristol OFFER NEW YEAR'S DUE. 100 N. W. CORNER OF WALL ST. Phone New York 6000.

## FIVE HOUSES BESIEGED BY FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN ROCKEFELLER HUNT

### City Home at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, with Front and Side Entrances.

### Home of His Daughter, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, No. 3 East Fifty-fourth Street, Connected by Bridge.

### Home of Mrs. Hartley Dodge, Another Daughter, Adjoining His Own House on the North and Connected by Secret Panel.

### St. Regis Hotel, to Which Entrance Could Be Gained Through a Court in the Rear.

### Rockwood, the Country Home at Tarrytown, Where There Is a Special Guard Stationed.

F. J. S. South, a broad-shouldered, wide sombrero-wearing Kentuckian, who is Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives, followed by thirty clean-cut young men wearing fur overcoats and the general air of college boys going to a football game, climbed out of the night train from Washington at the Pennsylvania Terminal to-day and walked to the Martinique Hotel, where Charles F. Riddell, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has his temporary headquarters during his effort to serve William Rockefeller with a subpoena to appear before the Pujo committee, which is investigating the Money Trust.

From the Martinique the young deputies were sent to the Rockefeller house at Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, and to Rockwood, his Tarrytown estate, where Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Richard White was already in charge. So the great Rockefeller hunt was begun in earnest.

Deputies were posted by the steps and at the side entrance of Mr. Rockefeller's city home. The home of his daughter, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, at No. 3 East Fifty-fourth street, was similarly picketed. Other detectives were placed about the home of the other daughter, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, on the north side of the Rockefeller city home, in the belief that the Dodge house connects at the rear with the other two houses.

### DICTAGRAPH TRAP SET FOR WIFE, NOW SUED FOR DIVORCE

### Pittsburgh Husband Put "List-ener" in Woman's Apartments When They Separated.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—The first divorce case in Allegheny County in which the dictagraph figures is that of Earl E. Fellabom against his wife, Marguerite, which is in Judge Robert M. Frazer's Court.

Mrs. Fellabom is only twenty-one years of age. Last winter she and her husband decided they could get it together in unity, so they separated. The young wife was provided with an apartment in the fashionable Shadyside district, while Fellabom returned to the family residence.

In his libel in divorce Fellabom alleges his wife has been indiscreet with certain men whose names are mentioned.

With the aid of several detectives Fellabom says he placed a dictagraph in his wife's apartments. The records he got are the basis of the suit.

Mrs. Fellabom stoutly denies all the allegations and says she is sorry the court has denied her a jury trial, because she does not fear any of her evidence.

The public, however, is not to hear the interesting features of the trouble between the husband and wife, because Judge Frazer has just ruled that the case is one that should not be heard in open court and has ordered it before a master. Judge Frazer, who has presided at a number of famous and salacious divorce cases, including the Hartle case, is now strongly opposed to having divorce scandals before a jury.

### SPEAKER CLARK BOUND TO UP-HOLD THE GOVERNMENT.

It is Mr. Clark's opinion, says the Government of the United States of America is stronger than any citizen or group of citizens, and, no matter how great their wealth may be, when the rights of the people were