

CHEERS FOR NEW, TEARS FOR OLD; YEAR GREETING

Crowds of Capital Hail Youngster in March of Time, in Homes, Cafes, Churches.

WHITE HOUSE IS QUIET

Good Cheer in All Sections and Downtown Streets Are Crowded With Merry-makers.

That psychological moment deplored by age, hailed by youth with confidence and enthusiasm, ignored by philosophy, and with more or less felicity by the poets; that infinitesimal speck and dot of time, a faint comma in the sentence of our years; that tiny fleeting fraction of a swiftly effluent second which marks the death of an old, the birth of a new twelvemonth, had its little life again when the year of grace 1912 was forever written off the Journal of Life and entered into the Ledger of Memory, and 1913, all hope, sans doubt or fear, was inscribed upon the new page, and each and every of the men of earth harks over this day.

If all the cheer with which the people of Washington said a wistful farewell to 1912 and a happy welcome to 1913 may be regarded as an augury, the year will be one of unbroken delights. In the various places where men and women and children gathered together—in the homes, the churches, in hotel and cafe and club—Father Time, to some the terribly grim and leaden foot, to others, the heavenly swift that comes and goes like a smile, was hailed with joyousness.

Forget Old, Hail the New.

Whether in the churches, where the midnight watches sang to the stars, or in the halls of merriment, where silent, sparkling glasses were lifted high, and women with dreams and sudden, silent, vibrant in their eyes, and men with distant hope looked one upon another and hoped and feared and spoke and acted at the same time, one and all clapped their hands at the entry of another annual.

It was the usual great moment for Washington and the world, whether the element had engaged a conspicuous place in the costly hotel or took his ration of coffee and bread in whatever vacant chair he found in "quick-and-dirty" run with all the hurry-burry that made, no stars fell nor even shot with audible report. There was no overt celebration in the firmament. The only demonstration was made by human agencies, according to their several tastes, as the whistles shrieked their fan-fare, and the people sang and shouted, Old Father Time, it may be fancied, bearing away, far from the tumult and the shouting, passed in his swift, unending flight, and, placing hand to ear for but a moment, gave heed as to a whisper and passed on smiling.

Appeals to People.

But to the people it appealed seriously in their joyousness. Aside from the festivities, some of which were most elaborate, there were beautiful and impressive services in the churches. Praise and prayer marked the transition from one to another year, and the tolling of church bells raised in many hearts thoughts solemnly happy.

President and Mrs. Taft watched the old year out and the new year in at the White House. All of the young people had been guests at a mansion during the holidays, and out for the evening attending dances.

The President, during the course of the day, received New Year greetings from King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, Emperor George, of Greece, and the President and Mrs. Taft will host the annual New Year's reception to-day at the White House. More than 5,000 persons are expected to shake the hand of the Chief Executive.

In the City Cafes.

Midnight scenes at the big hotels were splendid. In all of them, the reveling of tables, booked many days in advance, in the filling of the dining-rooms with the fashionable folk of the Capital. At the New Willard a section of the Marine band played, and a company of chorists from St. John's church, wearing ancient costumes, sang carols. At the Raleigh, New Ebbitt, the National, at Harpers, and many other places, menus and waiters had been prepared for the occasion, and the festivities were remarkable for their beauty and enjoyableness.

Watch meetings, parties, and dances were held all over the city last night and this morning. The old year out and the new year in.

The third complimentary dance of the season was given last night by the Naval Factory Band at the Washington Yacht Club. About fifty couples were present and welcomed the new year in. The Pioneer Council, of the Order of the Sons of Jonadab, last night acted as host to Good Will and Empire Councils of this city. Monumental Council of Baltimore, and Potomac Council of Harpers Ferry, Va., at its hall, 522 Louisiana avenue.

Watch services at midnight were solemnized. Following the ritualistic work, a banquet was held. "Good of the old year, and the new year," was the toast, and the services followed the banquet and the meeting did not break up until in the wee hours of morning.

Dances were given by the Washington Yacht Club, No. 12, Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Eagles Home, Sixth and E streets northwest, and by the bookbinders of the Government Printing Office, and the officers of the Pythian Temple, dancing was stopped a few minutes before midnight and those present each led to outdo the other in welcoming in a new year.

Pole Discoverer Coming Here.

London, Dec. 31.—Capt. Raoul Amundsen, who has been stopping with London friends for several days, leaves Southampton to-morrow on the liner St. Paul to begin a long lecture tour.

London, Dec. 31.—It is announced that Bruce Ismay, whose retirement has already been foreshadowed, will finally vacate the presidency of the shipping trust on June 30 next, Harold Sanderson succeeding him.

ENTIRE NEW TARIFF PLAN OF DEMOCRATS

President-elect and Representative Underwood Confer on Extra Session Plans.

TALK HOUR AND HALF

Other Legislation to Be Considered, Probably Including Bill Calling for Independence of Philippines.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 31.—The result of a conference of one and a half hours between President-elect Wilson and Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic floor leader of the House, which took place at the State House late this afternoon, may be summed up as follows:

First—The extra session will be called at the earliest possible moment. Probably it will be the first act of the new President, and the lawmakers will convene about the middle of March.

Second—The tariff will be revised in every schedule, and the various schedules may be enacted separately in order to expedite matters, unless it is possible to rush the entire tariff through as a whole.

Third—The tariff will not be the only legislation considered at the extra session. Other important matters will be brought up. Among these probably will be the Jones Philippine measure, calling for provisional government for eight years and ultimate independence for the island.

Waits to State House.

Representative Underwood arrived at the State House at 4:15 p. m. He had been expected earlier, and Adm. Gen. Sailer had gone to the railroad station with his big automobile to convey him to the State House, but missed him. The consequence was that Mr. Underwood walked all the way from the station and entered the capitol unannounced and escaping the photographers outside, who, being unfamiliar with Washington statesmen, failed to recognize him. As a matter of fact, the floor leader was so unconcerned and indifferent that he attracted no attention until he was inside the building.

Gov. Wilson was in the outer office when Mr. Underwood entered. The Governor extended his hand and sent the Alabama legislator into his private office with a gentle shove. The Governor finished his conversation with some members of the State efficiency commission and soon joined Mr. Underwood. The two statesmen were in earnest conversation immediately.

Cover Important Ground.

They evidently went over a lot of important ground in the hour and a half they were together. This is a shorter period than the Governor spent with either Mr. Bryan or Speaker Clark. But in the case of Mr. Underwood the Alabama legislator was not only a guest, but a confidant, which may account for the difference. Mr. Underwood said the Cabinet was not discussed. Gov. Wilson said they had discussed "men and measures."

When Mr. Underwood came out after the conference had concluded a little after 6:30 o'clock, he was asked for a statement and said:

"I must leave that to Gov. Wilson to decide, because it is his business and not mine. We had a very satisfactory talk."

Continued on Page Six.

POLICE RECOVER LOOT OF BANK

Negro Messenger Who Spoiled Washington and Southern Bank Escapes.

DETECTIVE GRABS GRIP

Fugitive Located in Richmond, Va., Within Thirty Hours After Flight.

Richmond, Dec. 31.—Within thirty hours after robbing the Washington and Southern Bank, a negro messenger, who had been seen in the city, was located in Richmond, Va., and was being held by Detective Wiley, of the local department.

While the money was recovered, Morton escaped after slugging Wiley over the head while waiting for the patrol wagon. The information of the recovery of the money was telegraphed to-night to President-elect Wilson at 12:54 o'clock this morning. The package started from the post-office at exactly midnight in a rickety old rig, which was driven at hot pace by David Grantham, the new parcel-post man. Gov. Wilson opened the box and distributed the apples to the members of his family, the Secret Service men, and newspaper correspondents.

Following the theft of the money and the alarm sent out by the Washington police to the departments all over the country, police at all cities in the East were on the alert. Detective Wiley, of Richmond, like all other officers, was on the lookout for a colored man carrying a satchel. He spotted a man on the street carrying a satchel and answering the description of Morton. He placed him under arrest, and, going to a patrol box, rang for "the wagon."

Before the patrol came Morton assaulted the detective and escaped, leaving in his possession the satchel. On taking the satchel to central station it was found to contain bills and currency to the amount of \$3,500, showing that the messenger had spent \$100 in the last thirty hours.

Move Against Rebels.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 31.—Col. Obregon and 500 Maya Indians, who have been fighting in the Yagui war in Mexico to-day began forced march northwest to-day to give battle to a band of 500 rebels, who have concentrated near Ojitos, near the border of the States of Chihuahua and Sonora.

POSTMASTER GENERAL SENDS FIRST PACKAGE UNDER THE NEW PARCEL POST MEASURE

Mailing of Loving Cup to Postmaster Morgan, of New York City, Inaugurates the System that May Revolutionize Transportation of Small Bundles.

A loving cup, sent from Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock to Postmaster Morgan, of New York City, at midnight, marked the advent of the new year. This is the first piece of mail sent through the mails under the provisions of the new parcel-post law, which became effective to-day.

The cup, as an emblem of the innovation of one of the greatest institutions of the post-office establishment, will be engraved after its reception by Postmaster Morgan and deposited in the National Museum, where the Post-office Department now keeps its other relics and curios.

Postmaster General Hitchcock, accompanied by officials of the department, was taken by the camera and moving picture men as the first parcel was mailed. At the same time the postmaster of Philadelphia was taking a gift to President Taft in the expectation that it would have the distinction of being the first piece transported under the new law.

Eleven Pounds Limit.

The parcel post will transport articles up to eleven pounds suitably incased, and not exceeding six feet in length and eight inches in diameter.

Department officials express the opinion that the system will in the end net the government a substantial annual revenue, and will be practically self-sustaining from the start.

Under the system the country is divided into zones, and the minimum zone rate will be 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound up to 11 pounds. The delivery of which does not involve their transportation on railway lines. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones, the maximum rate being 12 cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the continent to the coast of the United States. Butter, lard, eggs, fruits, and provisions of all kinds, including fresh and salt meats, can be sent. About the only articles barred are whisky and other forms of alcoholic beverages, plated, plated objects, or matter of any kind. Parcels can be insured up to \$50.

Open This Morning.

The first insured parcel under the new parcel post will be mailed early this morning by John C. Kooma, chief of the division of salaries and allowances of the Post-office Department. This parcel will be officially numbered 1, mailed under the parcel post in the United States.

The parcel post will be available to the public at Washington at 7 o'clock this morning, when the parcel post window in the registry division section in the west corridor will be thrown open for the first time. Stamps will be placed on each hour, and packages will be received. All substitutions and contract stations are fully equipped for parcel post business, and they can sell stamps and accept packages for mailing as soon as the midnight hour strikes.

At that time the parcel post will be open only a few hours because of the New Year holiday regulations. Officials of the department hope that the increase of package business will therefore be gradual, and that the postal system will be able to adapt itself to the demands of the new service before the end of the week.

Reports to the Post-office Department yesterday from all divisions throughout the country indicated that the equipment and the workmen are ready for the great increase in package mail matter which will be dumped on the postal service New Year's Day.

WILSON GETS FIRST PACKAGE UNDER NEW PARCEL POST LAW

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 31.—President-elect Wilson was to receive the first package delivered under the new parcel-post law at one minute after 12 New Year's morning.

As the officers of the Woodrow Wilson League of Princeton, in joint conspiracy with the local post-office, arranged to have an eleven-pound package of handkerchiefs, Jersey apples presented to the President-elect at 12:01 by the new parcel post carrier. Ordinarily the post-office closes at 7 o'clock, but it reopened to-night long enough to receive the special parcel.

The package was delivered to President-elect Wilson at 12:54 o'clock this morning. The package started from the post-office at exactly midnight in a rickety old rig, which was driven at hot pace by David Grantham, the new parcel-post man. Gov. Wilson opened the box and distributed the apples to the members of his family, the Secret Service men, and newspaper correspondents.

SOCIETY LEADERS GET THREATENING LETTERS

Anonymous Persons Object to Manner in Which Vanderbilts, Stotesburys and Oelrichs Spend Money.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 31.—The news that threatening letters had been received by Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, from anonymous persons who object to the way in which these society leaders spend their money, has brought out the fact that many such letters were received during the autumn by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, and other members of Newport society. The letters to Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were concerned chiefly with the magnificent and costly masquerade ball which they gave at their Newport villa last August. Dire happenings were threatened unless the multimillionaire and his wife ceased spending such large amounts for entertaining. The letters to the Oelrichs were of the same character. The society matrons profess not to have been in the least worried by the threatening missives.



Postmaster General Hitchcock sending first package by Parcel Post.

CASTRO TO GO BACK TO EUROPE

South American "Stormy Petrel" Saves Himself Humiliation of Deportation.

SAILS NEXT SATURDAY

Former President of Venezuela Held at Ellis Island—Will Go to Germany.

New York, Dec. 31.—To save himself the humiliation of being deported as an undesirable alien, Cipriano Castro, former President and "bad man" of Venezuela, late to-day announced his desire to return to Europe immediately. He will sail Saturday by the steamship Amerika for Hamburg and until then will remain on Ellis Island.

The former President's sudden change of itinerary was decided upon after he had been taken from the steamer La Touraine to the emergency hospital on Ellis Island, subjected to a rigid examination, and then given a hearing by the board of special inquiry whose investigation was directed by Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington.

Castro had told the reporters and the immigration officials that his only object in coming to New York was to make a three months' tour of a country that he always had wished to see, and that he had no intention of stirring up discontent among the people of Venezuela.

As that time he felt certain that his detention by the immigration authorities was only temporary. He had been assured that the medical officers had reported favorably on his physical condition and believed that political reasons had caused his transfer from the La Touraine to Ellis Island.

Stays on Ellis Island.

Only one Venezuelan resident of this city greeted the former president as a friend and he was afraid the publication of his name might stir up the hatred of the countrymen. He arranged for a suite at the Plaza Hotel to be reserved for Castro and last night canceled the order. The "bad man" of Venezuela used the chambers on Ellis Island used by Commissioner Williams in times of fog and storm which were last occupied by Prince Stagnelli d'Aragoa during his detention.

Castro, who was accompanied by Alfredo Torregrossa, his companion, who has been with him since he voluntarily left Venezuela four years ago, booked passage on the La Touraine at Havre under the name of L. Ruiz.

The voyage was so stormy and the La Touraine rolled and rocked so violently that Castro was too ill to leave his quarters. He was seen by his fellow passengers once and at that time he was walking along the promenade deck with a big towel covering the lower part of his face and neck.

On arriving at Ellis Island there was considerable delay before Castro finally was taken before the board, as the long distance phone with Secretary Nagel and the State Department in Washington was burning with orders to persuade Castro to decide to return to Europe and save himself being deported.

Dr. Stoner said he did not consider it necessary to make a blood test in Castro's case, and did not believe he could be excluded on medical grounds. The surgeon's report, however, was not presented to Commissioner Williams before Castro had signified his willingness to return.

Castro, at first, refused emphatically to acquiesce in the suggestion of the State Department and Secretary Nagel that he return to Europe. He was not permitted to be represented by counsel, and when it was delicately hinted that his voluntary retreat from an awkward situation would be good for both himself and the United States, he became very excited, and the doors of the office were locked and bolted, watchmen being stationed outside.

He answered frankly most of the

WILL VOTE AS HUSBANDS DO

Suffragist Says Women Voters Will Follow Advice of Helpmeets.

WOMEN STILL FEMININE

They Often Remain Single Because They Don't Find Right Man.

In the opinion of Mrs. E. V. Spencer, of California, who is "sixty-five and has been an active suffragist since the age of fifteen," the women of the United States who have embraced suffragism will cast their votes according to the advice of their husbands, after all. It is also her opinion that most of the women of the country are not in favor of equal franchise with men.

She is not connected with the suffragist movement. It is not the opinion of Mrs. Spencer that suffragism will ever destroy femininity.

Don't Want Trousers.

"I have always stood for the equal ballot," says Mrs. Spencer, "but that is no sign I want to displace the men. I have never wanted to take over their work. I have never wanted to pitch hay, or run an engine, or even to wear trousers. If I had wanted to I should have done so, for there is no law against it. We suffragists do not want to take the men's jobs any more than the men want to stay at home and wash dishes and sweep. There are now over 600,000 women in the United States earning their own living at the bar, in the practice of medicine, and in other ways. But it is not because they want to. It is merely because they have not found a man to take care of them. I don't think that the women are getting more masculine at all. They are just becoming more particular. They are not willing to take any man who comes along for the home he may be able to give them."

Mrs. Spencer feels that the women of this country were pretty equally divided on the Presidency. Wilson, Roosevelt, and Taft had their supporters among the fairer and weaker sex in about equal proportions, according to her observation of conditions all over the United States.

Greatest Engineering Feat in History.

Panama Canal now nearing completion and thereby the Atlantic and Pacific will soon be connected. Most interesting now. Reached by Southern Railway through New Orleans and Key West. Consult Agents, 705 15th St. and 905 F St. N. W.

GUARDS MAINLY SEARCHING FOR ROCKEFELLER

Subpoena Servers Fail to Locate Oil King, and May Obtain Warrant for Arrest.

SON REPORTED ON ISLAND

William Rockefeller Believed to Be in Hiding at Resort Off Coast of Georgia.

New York, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Brunswick, Ga., to-night declared that William Rockefeller, wanted as a material witness in the Congressional inquiry into the Money Trust, has taken refuge on Jekyll Island. Owing to the extreme exclusiveness of this retreat of men of wealth, which is located off the Georgia coast, it was impossible to confirm the story to-night.

It was admitted at Brunswick that Mr. Rockefeller had been on the island two weeks ago, inspecting improvements on the Mackay cottage which he recently acquired, and expects to occupy later in the season.

If Mr. Rockefeller has escaped to Jekyll Island, he will be in a better position to defy the authority of the United States government than if he were in his own home at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, which is now under a state of siege by Burns detectives and deputy sergeants-at-arm from the House of Representatives. Guards patrol the shore of the island constantly to keep off all but members of the club and their recognized friends. Access can be had to it only in the club boats. Unless an actual warrant of arrest was presented, Mr. Rockefeller might live there for years and defy at his will any subpoena server that might be sent out from Washington to get him.

May Be in Bermuda.

Another rumor to-night declared that Mr. Rockefeller had left Jekyll Island and moved on to Bermuda. Still a third rumor placed him at Palm Beach.

Despite these rumors, however, Sergeant-at-arms Riddell, of the House of Representatives, redoubled his vigilance at the Fifth Avenue mansion of the millionaire to-day.

Mr. Rockefeller's defiance of the government reached the point to-day where his hesitations began to discuss seriously plans for forcing his residence and compelling him to accept the service of the jury. The only reason given by Commissioner Williams for Castro's transfer to the island was that the immigration law holds "that every one not clearly and beyond doubt entitled to land, must be held."

"There was considerable doubt in this case," he added.

"Even Mr. Rockefeller will be treated as a deserter," said Riddell. "Despite the contempt which he is expressing for it, we have no right to force our way into his house in the absence of proof that he knows we have a subpoena, but if it can be established that he does know this, and it is beginning to look as though he does, Congress will be asked to pass a resolution authorizing the issue of a warrant for his arrest."

Health Not Good.

An investigation is being made now to establish whether Mr. Rockefeller has personal knowledge that he is wanted, and in this connection Dr. Walter J. Chappell, a physician, told a group of newspaper men to-day that it was his belief that Mr. Rockefeller was in poor health, and that he was beginning to look as though he does, Congress will be asked to pass a resolution authorizing the issue of a warrant for his arrest."

There was little movement of any kind in the Rockefeller household to-day. The Rockefeller family, however, were there continued to deny that Mr. Rockefeller was within.

Sergeant-at-arms Riddell saw Dr. Chappell to-night, but no progress was made in the plan to have Mr. Rockefeller consent to service. Dr. Chappell now makes the flat statement that the appearance of his patient before the money investigating committee might cost him his life. Asked the flat question:

"Do you think that Mr. Rockefeller's life would be endangered if he went before the Pujol committee?" the doctor replied:

"Yes, I do."

King George Confers Peermage.

London, Dec. 31.—King George conferred only two peerages in his New Year's bestowal of honors to-day. They went to Col. Sir George Sydney Clarke and Lieut. Col. Sir George Kepp.

WATERS' STRIKE FIZZLES.

Outlook for Big Tips Too Much for Soup Chasers.

New York, Dec. 31.—An ominous cloud in the form of a threatened strike of the cooks and waiters in the big hotels and restaurants hovered over the New Year's Eve celebration in New York. It showed itself unexpectedly early in the day when a small number of cooks in the Hoffman House, Brexlin, Holland House, and the Imperial Hotel failed to report for work.

The only disturbances incident to the impending walkout during the night occurred at the Hotel Imperial and at the Hotel Astor.

The failure of the proposed strike to reach the expected proportions was explained by the waiters as being due to the fact that the night was the biggest of the year for tips.

A TRIBUTE FROM MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LL. D.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO THE WASHINGTON HERALD!

At the close of the old year, 1912, and the ushering in of the new year, 1913, and in the midst of the general congratulations for things that are past and hopes for things that are to come, and especially those that stand for world betterment, I extend my earnest congratulations to The Washington Herald for what it has done and what it is to-day.

It came to us six years ago in a large and prosperous city, with three full-fledged daily papers in our midst, each well established, with its own large and special circulation, its well-planned advertising matter, and its corps of editors whose reputations had already been won, and apparently from the eye of a casual observer, had a very meager chance to live. But it soon sprang into notice. Its editorials attracted attention. Its news was newsworthy and up to date. Its print was good and readable without glasses. The make-up of the paper was orderly, and one knew where to find things. Its circulation began to grow. It was talked about in our homes and on the streets. It added a woman's page. Its advertising matter was attractive and soon reached the limit of the other city papers. It was a reliable medium.

To-day it is sought after. If anything is to be heralded abroad, put it in The Herald. It stands to-day fully up with in excellence and importance, if not beyond any other paper in the city. It is clean, readable, useful. Long live The Herald!

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

90,000 WORKERS TAKE PART IN THE BIG STRIKE

Entire Industry Will Be Tied Up Within Week Pre-dict Leaders.

CONFERENCE IS FUTILE

Disorders Mark Walkout in Brooklyn. Several Shops Are Closed—Mass Meeting Planned.

New York, Dec. 31.—Twenty thousand men and women were added to-day to the army of 70,000 striking garment workers who quit their machines on Monday morning. Experts estimate that about 50,000 workers in the city have not yet joined the strike.

The strike leaders declare that by the end of the week they will have completely tied up the garment manufacturing industry in this city. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the factories are idle now.

A conference looking to a settlement of the strike was held behind closed doors at the Chamber of Commerce this evening between representatives of the clothing association, union officials, President J. J. Jenks, of Curbish, a member of the Civic Federation, and members of the Chamber of Commerce, but nothing was accomplished so far as could be learned.

It was reported the union officials had presented their first demands upon the employers and the latter begged for time to consult the other members of their association. At the conclusion of a meeting of the employers to-day, Eugene K. Alexander, president of the association, said:

"The situation shows conclusively that the employees of the firms constituting membership in the Clothing Trade Association are strongly opposed to the strike. More than 75 per cent of these employees are remaining at their work, but they inform us that intimidation is being resorted to in order to prevent them from working."

"It is a fact worthy of note that in factories working under union control and using the union label on their products, all the employees have left work."

Officers to Arbitrate.

Rev. William Carter, secretary of the International Peace Federation, offered the service of his committee to both sides to-day. As yet, no answer has been received by him.

Col. M. J. Morgan, of the State Labor Department, stated that he was gathering data on the demands and grievances of the strikers, and also on the attitude of the manufacturers. This data will be submitted to William E. Rogers, chief mediator of the board, when he arrives in the city some time this week from Little Falls, N. Y.

Efforts of the strikers to add to their ranks were quiet in Manhattan, but in Brooklyn disorder marked the second day of the strike. More than 500 strikers and their wives tried to enter the six-story building of Smith, Gray & Co., in an effort to surround the 500 employees there to join them. The police dispersed the riot after a sharp fight.

Closes His Shop.

At the conclusion of the meter, Edward Smith, a member of the firm, decided to close down his shop and remain closed until next Monday.

"If any of my men wish to join the strikers between now and Monday, they may do so," he said.

As a result of efforts to enter other Brooklyn factories, sixteen strikers were arrested in court and held for examination on January 2.

The general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union met to-day and considered the alleged grievances of the local unions in the dress, waist, kimono, wrapper, and blouse industries. Plans were formulated which will be made public at the mass meeting to be held at the Hippodrome next Sunday afternoon. The date on which the workers in this industry will be called out has not been announced, but it is expected that the strike will take place a week from next Monday. There are about 8,000 workers at this industry in the city.

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