

SEE DAUGHTERY IN JOB WANTED WITH HARDING FORCES

President Not Depending On Will Hays As Political Advisor For Administration

Worst Outbreak of Hazing In All History of State College

Score Of Freshmen Got Their Cut Early Tuesday Morning: Fusillade Of Shots Exchanged Between Hazers And Freshmen: Several Upperclassmen Summoned To Appear Before Wake County Grand Jury In April To Answer Charges; Dr. Riddick Takes Stern Measures To Suppress Outbreak.

Following the most serious outbreak of hazing in the history of the institution, several students of State College were cited yesterday to appear before the Wake County grand jury when it meets April 11 to answer charges of violating the State statutes. No actual arrests have been made. It is understood, and hope will be made unless the grand jury finds against them.

Reappearing late in February after having dormant since last October, the hazing spirit among a certain element in the college, described by President Riddick as belonging to no particular class, resumed its climax early Tuesday morning when the rooms of upwards of a score of freshmen were broken in to and heads of the freshmen shaved.

Doors Battered Down. Considerable violence attended the outbreak. It is stated, doors having been battered down with heavy timbers, and in several instances fusillades of shots were said to have been exchanged. No serious personal injury was done either to the hazing party or to their victims insofar as can be established. Efforts to apply nitrate of silver to the scalps of several freshmen are said to have been failed.

Rigid investigation was begun by President Riddick immediately upon the matter's being called to his attention yesterday morning. The names of several students were placed in the hands of Solicitor Norris and summonses were issued for their appearance before the Grand Jury. Neither Dr. Riddick nor Mr. Norris would disclose the names of the students involved in the hazing against whom papers have been issued.

Solicitor Issues Summonses. The summonses were served late yesterday afternoon by an officer. Among the names involved are J. H. McComb and J. F. Turney. Other summonses are expected to be issued as the investigation continues. Dr. Riddick said last night that he judged there were seven or eight upper classmen involved in the hazing, and that he intended to take the sternest measures against any whom sufficient evidence was developed during the course of the investigation being conducted by him.

While admitting very frankly that there had been an outbreak in the institution, quite the worst in the history of its connection with the college, Dr. Riddick thought it was not quite proper for him to divulge the names of any

FIVE SUSPECTS OF WALL STREET BOMB EXPLOSION HELD

Department of Justice Agents Ordered Arrest of Men On Mutiny Charge

CAPTURED IN BRAZILIAN CITY, SKIPPER STATES

New Orleans, March 22.—Held in separate cells in the New Orleans parish prison tonight were five men who classified themselves as seamen, but who, it was indicated through statements of Capt. J. H. B. Van Weelder, of the New York and Cuba line freighter *Rushville*, and implications of Department of Justice officials might be wanted in New York in connection with the investigation of the Wall Street bomb plot of September 16, last.

Shackled hand and foot, the men were taken from the steamer *Richville* today, rushed to the parish prison, booked under the following names: Philip Bender, Lionel Kueberref, Rudolph Kora, Hapa Randin and Henrik Lipon, then held in connec-tion.

Department of Justice officials said they were "awaiting instructions."

Last Saturday when the *Rushville* was approaching this port the master wireless telegraphed the Department of Justice requesting that they care for five "conspirator prisoners." Elaborate preparations were made for handling the captives and they were treated as desperate men from the time Federal officers took them over from the ship guard under which they were in charge.

Orders issued by the master of the *Rushville* were that no members of the crew should discuss the prisoners with outsiders under penalty of salary deductions. The captain, however, related the circumstances leading up to his acceptance of the men as involuntary passengers.

Late last month, according to Captain Weelder, the United States Shipboard Board steamer *City of Alton*, then nearing Rio de Janeiro, received a wireless message presumably from officials of the United States government requesting arrest of the five men. A fight started, and according to Captain Van Weelder, it was with extreme difficulty that the men were subdued, pinned in irons and taken to Rio de Janeiro where they were imprisoned. They were to be shipped to New York where they were "awaited."

The American vice consul at Rio de Janeiro, according to Captain Van Weelder, requested the Munson line steamer *Yoro* to take the men to New York. Still heavily guarded the men were placed aboard the *Yoro* and in some manner, according to the *Rushville* captain, started a furious fight. The *Yoro's* master speedily returned them to the Rio de Janeiro jail.

About that time the *Rushville* came in to load coffee, for New Orleans. Vice Consul Thomas managed to persuade Captain Van Weelder to attempt transportation of the prisoners. "We accepted and here they are," the skipper continued.

The prisoners, apparently between 25 and 35 years of age, were said to be for the most part well educated, some speaking several languages.

The officers of the *Rushville* spent the day and part of tonight in the offices of the Department of Justice. No indication was given as to when the prisoners were to be taken to New York, orders apparently being awaited.

A "reporter from an afternoon newspaper who managed to talk to one of the men and was able to peer through some of the baggage before he was excluded from the Parish prison, no one outside of Federal officials has talked with the men.

FALLING PRICES OF COAL AND OIL POINT TO NEEDED RELIEF FROM EMERGENCY GAS RATES

NORTH CAROLINA STILL LEADS IN GAS RATE DISCRIMINATION

The North Carolina Gas Association, representing North Carolina Public Utilities involved in the effort to maintain emergency gas rates authorized by the Corporation Commission in the peak of prices in August, 1920, takes exception to published gas rates for certain Southern cities and in a full page advertisement flaunts what it alleges to be correct rates.

The original rates were taken from a bulletin of the American Gas Association, Inc.

Here's the Proof

The so-called correct rates demonstrate beyond question that North Carolina is the goat, has been the goat, and will continue to be the goat until the Corporation Commission affords relief.

Out of the twenty rates quoted only three are as high as the rates under fire in Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Durham and Wilmington. Not a one of them is as high as the rate for Elizabeth City, Goldsboro, Washington, New Bern, Oxford, or Henderson.

Compare Them Here they are, with the North Carolina rates beneath. Judge for yourself.

Montgomery, Ala.	43,464	\$2.10	Hagerstown, Md.	28,029	2.10
Mobile, Ala.	60,777	1.90	Charleston, S. C.	67,957	1.85
Miami, Fla.	29,459	1.90	Rock Hill, S. C.	8,909	2.40
Gainesville, Fla.	5,286	2.20	Johnson City, Tenn.	12,442	2.10
Athens, Ga.	16,748	1.80	Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	2.40
Augusta, Ga.	52,548	1.80	Halifax	28,074	2.30
Macon, Ga.	52,963	1.85	Durham	21,719	2.30
Rome, Ga.	13,253	2.00	Winston-Salem	48,293	2.30
Americus, Ga.	9,010	2.00	Wilmington	33,373	2.35
Savannah, Ga.	19,776	1.85	Elizabeth City	5,925	2.50
St. Augustine, Fla.	6,127	1.85	Goldsboro	11,296	2.55
Danville, Va.	5,734	2.09	New Bern	6,166	2.55
Paducah, Ky.	24,735	1.75	Oxford	12,198	2.55
Baton Rouge, La.	21,782	2.30	Henderson	5,267	2.59
New Orleans, La.	337,219	1.40	Charlotte	46,318	2.10

Their Own Figures

But this isn't all. The Carolina Power and Light Company yesterday morning presented as evidence before the Corporation Commission a chart showing 343 selected cities in the United States with gas rates in excess of \$2.00.

An analysis of the statement shows:

185 have a lower rate than Raleigh, Durham, and Winston-Salem.

198 have a lower rate than Wilmington.

226 have a lower rate than Elizabeth City and Washington.

262 have a lower rate than Goldsboro and New Bern.

268 have a lower rate than Oxford and Henderson.

88 have a lower rate than Charlotte.

PRODUCTION COSTS WILL BE LOWERED

Gas Company Official Testifies As First Witness For Public Utilities

HEARING BEGINS HERE BEFORE COMMISSION

P. A. Tillery Is First Witness For Carolina Power and Light Company In Effort To Sustain Emergency Rates Authorized By Corporation Commission Last August

Definite admissions of a material reduction in the cost of coal and oil, proposed reduction in the wages of certain employees, and extension of service in Raleigh and Durham, boosting revenue and cutting down the level of production costs were the outstanding features of the testimony of P. A. Tillery, general manager of the Carolina Power and Light Company, first witness for the company in the gas rate hearings which started yesterday before the Corporation Commission.

Eleven towns, Raleigh, Durham, Winston-Salem, Wilmington, Charlotte, New Bern, Goldsboro, Oxford, Henderson, Elizabeth City, Washington and Charlotte, are involved. Although the entire day was given over to the hearing, when adjournment came in the afternoon Mr. Tillery was still on cross-examination, having been under the fire of John Hindsdale, Jr., city attorney of Raleigh; Sidney C. Chambers, representing the city of Durham, and Frank R. McNeinch, of Charlotte, selected as leading counsel for the cities involved.

On direct examination by James H. Fou, attorney, the power company official presented carefully prepared statistics comparing costs of commodities entering into the production of gas in 1915 with the cost now, but when he came to cross-examination, attorneys insisted on comparisons between conditions existing in August, 1920, and conditions now. Frequently he was compelled to admit that he did not have the information available but would look it up.

Coal Costs Reduced.

According to his direct testimony, coal that cost \$9.50 in 1920 costs \$8.30 now, but on cross-examination he admitted that the reason the Carolina Power and Light Company pays such a price for coal now is that the company has a contract which will not expire until April 14. Then, he stated in his opinion, it would be cheaper.

At one point in the testimony Judge George Pell interposed with a question: "What would you say, Mr. Tillery," he asked, "if I should tell you that a representative of a West Virginia coal mine told me the other day that gas coal can be had at \$2.25 a ton?"

"It may be a liar," interposed Z. V. Taylor, president of the Southern Public Utilities Company, of Charlotte, maintaining that \$4.96 was the best quotations he had been able to get.

Then came a flourish of quotations, and they continued to bob up during the rest of the hearing, ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.00 at the mouth of Mr. Tillery was loath to discuss quotations on coal and oil, but did admit that he is buying gas oil ten per cent cheaper now than a year ago. He likewise stated that \$1.00 reduction in the price of coal or in freight rates entering into the cost of one ton will effect a saving of ten cents on the thousand cubic feet of gas.

The Carolina Power and Light Company, according to Mr. Tillery, during the past five years has made returns on its investment of 4.7 per cent in 1916, 5.3 per cent in 1917, 4.3 per cent in 1918, 2.1 per cent in 1919 and 1.2 in 1920. According to his testimony, the power company would have been compelled to make \$250,000 more than it did make in the five years in order to provide for a five per cent depreciation fund and an eight per cent return.

On the Durham plant, \$150,000 more revenue would have been necessary to produce this margin.

He placed the book value of the Raleigh plant at \$202,309 and the Durham plant at \$173,306, and on further cross-examination stated that one and a half per cent of the gross earnings of the Carolina Power and Light Company are paid to the Electric Bond and Share Company, of New York. He denied that this company is the parent of the Carolina Power and Light Company, and also denied that it owns majority stock. In his opinion, the majority stock in the company is owned by no one individual. The one and a half per cent, he stated, is paid to the New York concern for "services rendered."

"How is it, Mr. Tillery," asked City Attorney John Hindsdale, "that the Carolina Power and Light Company, with a street car system worth a million dollars, a gas plant worth a million dollars, another plant in Durham worth a million dollars can go about with two million dollars worth of bonds outstanding, selling seven per cent preferred stock and advertising that stock as gilt edged?"

Mr. Tillery stated that the common stock of the Carolina Power and Light Company has paid two per cent, \$50,000, and the preferred seven per cent, \$140,000.

"And yet," continued Mr. Hindsdale, "you are losing money on all these plants."

When the Commission called recess at 6 o'clock Mr. Tillery was still on cross-examination. He will resume at 9 o'clock this morning.

BUTLER MAKES HEADWAY IN RECOGNITION FIGHT

Sampson County 'Farmer' Has Charlotte Manufacturer Backed Off Boards When It Comes To Talking; Postmaster General Hays' High Sounding Talk Camouflage

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Lensed Wire)

Washington, March 22.—Here's a straight tip to Republicans who may chance to read this. At least I think it's straight because it has that kind of an ear mark and is borne out by circumstances. The tip is that if you are after a job with the government get the "oak" of Attorney General Daugherty, who is getting to be known as the "oak" for who's who in the naming of men for jobs that the President has in his keeping.

For instance, if you want to be a postmaster, or to get on the payroll of the Internal Revenue department, it is far better to have Daugherty nod his head in approval than to put the matter up to Will Hays or Treasury Secretary Mellon. President Harding has shown the faith he has in Daugherty by putting him in the cabinet in the face of a determined fight made against this politician from Ohio. And in especial is the Daugherty approval better than the Will Hays' say-so about a job. And the reason?

Well, those as profess to know tell me that while Hays is in the cabinet he is there because President Harding just did not know how to say "No" when Hays, Republican National chairman, was urged upon him, and so Hays got a place, while all the time the Harding pre-convention days backers looked on at him. For there are not a few who profess to believe that National Chairman Hays, professing to be neutral to a degree towards all candidates for the Republican nomination for President, really worked in the Chicago convention to get things tied up in a deadlock with the ultimate view of having himself picked as the man who would be agreeable to all the opposing forces.

But Hays failed to land and Harding was hand-picked by the Senatorial oligarchy, plus Colonel Harvey, and in a smoke-filled room in hours past midnight in a hotel in Chicago, with Daugherty there as the name of Harding, as Daugherty had given out long before the morning of the final procedure in the naming of the Republican nominee. So Hays gets the watchful eye and Daugherty the substantial trust of the White House, therefore:

Q. E. D. Do your darndest to get Daugherty's approval if you Mr. Republican, want a job.

The question that continues to agitate the North Carolina Republican mind is which of the leaders best as a political go-between, Republican National Committee chairman, John M. Morehead, or former Senator Marion Butler. In this connection permit me to relate a bit of a conversation which one of the "inside group" whispered into my ear this morning.

Butler Making Headway. It is that the Morehead presence and personality as against that of Butler is not a winner with the voters out of jobs in Washington. Butler is an informant, he is regarded as rather thick headed, and Marion Butler runs rings around him. As I see the matter it is too rough sledding for Morehead, if Butler really gets into action against him. The Morehead method is the bull in China shop way, while Butler is smooth, suave, courteous. It is certain that President Harding, who has recently had interviews with each of the two is far more impressed with Butler than with Morehead, and I am confident that it will be found that Butler has made inroads into the Morehead state for offices. That Butler is making headway is certain, and Republicans who think they can do things without reckoning with him will have a different thought coming when the complete returns are in.

As far as I can learn former Senator Butler holds that the present Morehead-Lacey state is wrong, that in as much that he does not recognize some thirty eastern counties, practically a third of North Carolina, with nothing in the job line to be given east of a line that will take in Weldon, Wilson and Smithfield. And geographically as well as politically lines are in league with Butler in the matter as it hangs now. Mr. Butler was called at Attorney General Daugherty's office today, but declined to say on what business.

Talked In Greensboro. But there is to come a test of strength, or a harmonious plan of co-operation within the next 48 hours, for there is to be a meeting of the Republican State executive committee at Greensboro on Thursday, which former Senator Butler is to attend. He left tonight for his plantation at Elliott, and asked, before taking the Elliott, that the Greensboro meeting, admitted that he would be in Greensboro at the meeting. Answering the question as to what in particular was taking him to the meeting he said:

"I do not care to go into the matter now further than to say that I am going to the committee meeting not in the interests of individuals as much as in the interest of a principle. First, I want to see the principle of local self government restored and lived up to in good faith. Under it, the county Republican committee will control all local appointments without the interference of any State or district boss. When several counties are concerned, then the committees of those counties should control. The action of the last

NORTH CAROLINIAN CABINET GOES ON

Lieut. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill Named As Military Aide To President

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Building. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Lensed Wire)

Washington, March 22.—North Carolina comes again to the fore today in Washington by the announcement of the detail of Lieutenant Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, corps of engineers, a native of Newton, N. C., son of the late Col. Miles O. Sherrill, for many years State librarian of North Carolina, as military aide to President Harding and in charge of public buildings and grounds of the District of Columbia, a position of great importance. He succeeds Major Clarence S. Bidley, also of the corps of engineers, and as part of his duties will act as superintendent of the State, War and Navy buildings.

Colonel Sherrill was an active participant in the world war and made an enviable record.

In addition to command of the 32nd engineer regiment, which was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm by General Petain, for meritorious service under fire, to the French army. During the latter part of the Argonne offensive he was made chief of staff of the 17th (New York) division until after the armistice, when he was appointed a member of the commission under the third army to take over the governmental activities of the Germans in the occupied territory and to draw up the plans of the Coblenz bridgehead.

In addition to varied engineering duties and command of troops in the Philippines and on the Panama Canal, Lieutenant Colonel Sherrill has had important river and harbor assignments at Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La. At the latter place he was in charge of the lower Mississippi levees during the great floods of 1912-1913.

He was on duty in this city as an assistant aid to President Roosevelt and at Washington barracks during the years 1903-1904, following which he was aide in camp to Gen. J. Franklin Bell for two years.

An Authority on Segregated Lines. Since his return from France following the armistice he has been on (Continued on Page Two)

Today in Race Day at Pischurst. Special March Flat Race, 1:45 p. m.—Adv.

Pistol firing was said to have been rather general when the *Watusga* building was invaded by the hazers. One Freshman is reported to have been shot at directly when he resisted the invasion of his room, but the bullet went wild. Doors are said to have been fired through, and when the occupants of a room declined to open it, an improvised battering ram was brought into play and the door smashed from its hinges.

The first outbreak of hair-cutting started in October, but was without any general result. A very few members of the first year were shaved of their hair, but the situation blew over without any public notice being attracted to it. No expulsions occurred. In February there was a recurrence of the attack upon the lower classmen, and a number of head-shavings took place.

Dr. Riddick Is Firm. Dr. Riddick declared last night that he intended to suppress the custom of hazing at State College if it required the full power of the State courts to do it. Considerable surprise was occasioned yesterday when instead of continuing the formal investigation he turned to the men who were taken to Rio de Janeiro where they were imprisoned. They were to be shipped to New York where they were "awaited."

Excursion Touches On Places and Situations All Over The Diplomatic Map

Washington, March 22.—President Harding's cabinet was taken today for a long journey of exploration through the realm of the nation's foreign affairs.

The excursion, which absorbed the interest of the ten secretaries throughout a two-hour session around the cabinet table, touched on places and situations scattered over the diplomatic map from Yap to Tibet and afforded several illuminating side trips into such fields as international trade and immigration.

Secretary Hughes had the sole of the inside story of the big and little questions of foreign affairs to which the new administration has fallen heir. From the archives of the State Department he had prepared a comprehensive picture of the whole foreign outlook, which he laid before the President and his advisers in response to many questions.

It was said that the study was only informative in character. Mr. Hughes making no recommendations and the cabinet attempting no decisions on specific subjects. Exhaustive consideration was given to no particular phase of the general picture, the purpose being merely to put all the facts at the disposal of Mr. Harding's official family so that decisions to be made in the future may be reached with a comprehension of all collateral issues.

Thus it was understood that in considering the League of Nations and other considerations involved in the European situation the President and his cabinet made no effort to canvass details of policy but merely availed themselves of all the latest official information in preparation for the decisions yet to be made. In the same way, Mexico is said to have been passed over, with a general survey of broad principles.

The discussion was at the suggestion of the President himself, who was represented as feeling that all the cabinet members should be afforded a glimpse of the foreign outlook now that they have familiarized themselves with the problems of more direct concern to them within their own departments.

NO EVIDENCE UNCOVERED CONNECTED WITH EXPLOSION

Washington, March 22.—Investigation of the five men landed in chains today at New Orleans from the freighter *Rushville* has as yet failed to uncover any evidence connecting them with the New York bomb explosion last September, it was stated tonight by William J. Flynn, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice. Mr. Flynn added, however, that the investigation was being continued.

The men are charged specifically with mutiny on the high seas, Mr. Flynn explained, adding that they would be tried in the Federal court of New York. Other officials of the bureau after receipt of reports from New Orleans also expressed the opinion that mutiny was the cause of the men's arrest.

The detention of the five men was reported to the department only ten days ago, Mr. Flynn stated, adding that all preliminary reports to Washington had made it appear that mutiny was the reason for their being taken into custody. The department, however, it was indicated, was not overlooking any possibility that all or some of the men might have been connected with the bomb explosion.

Shipping Board officials said they had received no reports of a mutiny on board the *City of Alton* on which the men shipped as seamen. It was explained, however, that such a matter would be handled by the New York office of the board before a final report was made to Washington.

TRIED TO ORGANIZE SOVIET ABOARD CITY OF ALTON

New York, March 22.—Shipping Board records here show that the five men brought into New Orleans today on the steamer *Rushville* and alleged to be under investigation in connection with the Wall Street explosion were charged with starting a "revolution" aboard the steamer *City of Alton* last February. The records contained no (Continued on Page Three)

GROVER BERGDOLL TAKES WITNESS STAND IN TRIAL

American Draft Evader Attends German Court To Testify Against Americans

Mosbach, Baden, March 22. (By The Associated Press).—Grover C. Bergdoll, deserter from the American army, took the stand today in the trial of Carl Neuf and Franz Zimmer, the two Americans, who, with the aid of four Germans, attempted to arrest Bergdoll at Eberbach last January. Bergdoll testified that Zimmer leaned against the automobile and pointed a revolver at him. Neuf, he further testified, aimed his revolver at him and fired, the first bullet hitting a young woman, Lina Butt, and the second entering one of the tires. Zimmer denied having drawn a weapon; he said if he had he would have fired.

Neuf made a long statement detailing the nature of his activities as a deserter from the American military forces at Coblenz. He asserted that he had succeeded with the aid of the German authorities in apprehending numerous American deserters in various sections of Germany.

He had been on Bergdoll's trail for a long time, and he said he had sought a German police vice for his American passport in order to avoid complications at Eberbach. He had sought to kidnap the American slacker in order to forestall escape at Stuttgart, as Neuf believed that the German police at Eberbach were disinclined to assist him despite the fact that the police authorities at Coblenz had given him credentials which he understood entitled him to operate in unoccupied parts of Germany.

Two German police officials from Coblenz testified that the German authorities were frequently called on to cooperate with the American military authorities and that Neuf had often made trips into unoccupied sections of Germany with their knowledge and consent in order to assist American fugitives from justice. The German police officials who worked with Neuf spoke in commendatory terms of the American deserters.

Six representatives of the American forces in Coblenz are in attendance on (Continued on Page Three)

RUSSIAN SOVIET WANTS TO TRADE WITH AMERICA

Government Appeals To President Harding To Resume Trade Relations

London, March 22.—(By The Associated Press).—The Russian Soviet government has appealed to President Harding and the American government to resume trade relations with Russia, says a wireless message from Moscow today. The Soviet government proposes to send a delegation to the United States to negotiate a trade agreement, the message adds.

The appeal, which is made by the all-Russian central executive committee, suggests that negotiations be started immediately for the resumption of trade. It asserts that there has been a long existing hope for friendly relations with "the great northern republic" refers to the "hostility of the democratic administration," trusts that the present government will "appreciate the great advantages which would ensue to both republics by the resumption of trade relations," and declares that it is to the interests of both nations to remove the wall which now separates the two countries.

When many other states have concluded treaties with Russia, the absence of normal relations with the United States, the appeal says, appears as a "strange phenomenon."

Washington, March 22.—Official confirmation was lacking here tonight of information contained in Moscow wireless advices received in London announcing that the Russian Soviet government had appealed to President Harding to resume trade relations with Russia.

Responsible officials refrained from discussing the situation specifically today and the most definite indication of the administration attitude on the question remained in the statement of Secretary of Commerce Hoover yesterday denouncing resumption of trade with Russia as essentially a political question and advancing the belief that any considerable trade with Russia at this time was physically impossible.

Officials professed to know nothing of the possibility of a delegation coming here from the Soviet government to negotiate a trade agreement.

Washington, March 22.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad's Texas special was held up and passengeres robbed 30 miles south of McAlester tonight.

Three masked men boarded the train at Denison, Texas, went through three coaches and took \$3,000 from passengers, according to travelers reaching here. The bandits are said to have dropped off the train just before it reached McAlester and disappeared in the woods. An effort is being made to trail them.

CONY POSTPONES HIS TRIP ACROSS CONTINENT

Jacksonville, Fla., March 22.—Lieut. W. D. Cony's planned one-stop air flight across the country to San Diego, Cal., in 24 hours was postponed here late tonight.

The postponement of the flight, scheduled for shortly after midnight tonight, was announced after Maj. H. B. Claggett, commander of the Carlstrom aviation field at Arcadia, Fla., had reported unfavorable weather conditions between here and San Diego and directed Lieutenant Cony to defer his departure. Major Claggett stated he had received his advices at the last minute from the Weather Bureau at Washington.

Preparations had been completed for Lieutenant Cony to hop off shortly after midnight. His mechanics had reported the machine tuned to perfection and the aviator himself was the guest of a dinner given by women of Public Beach.

PASSENGER TRAIN HELD UP BY DARINGS BANDITS

Washington, March 22.—Major General Leonard Wood will retire from active service in the army to become the dean of Pennsylvania University after he returns from the Philippines, it was learned today at the War Department.