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## IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS  
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR  
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

## THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South  
and Will Be Found in  
Brief Paragraphs

### Domestic

Receives in Albany, N. Y., from thirty-three of the thirty-nine cities leading local option elections, show that seventeen cities have voted against the saloon and sixteen in favor of licensing the sale of intoxicants.

Secretary McAdoo, in a speech at Globe, Ariz., said: "We won't stop this war until the battle line is bent far enough east to put Berlin in the center of a circle formed by American troops."

It has come to the notice of the department of the southeast, United States army, that many people fail to report suspicious and disloyal acts or manifestations of sympathy for the enemy, because of uncertainty as to the proper official to approach. Such information should be addressed to the Intelligence Officer, Headquarters Southeastern Department, Charleston, S. C.

A Springfield, Ill., dispatch says: Although Alsace-Lorraine is by no means the only obstacle to peace, no peace can come, Louis Aubert, of the French high commission, declared in a speech there, until the territory wrested from France nearly a half century ago is restored.

Hundreds of telegrams are reported to have been received in Washington by members of congress from the cotton belt, resulting from the bill introduced by Representative Emerson of Ohio, proposing to fix the maximum price of raw cotton at 20 cents a pound.

Advices from Washington say there is no cause for alarm about the fixing of a maximum price for cotton. These bills have been introduced before and always went into the hopper, or were never reported from the committee to which they had been referred.

Luis de Shelly, known as "Marquis Gonzales," who is said by the assistant United States district attorney in New York City to be "the most expert counterfeiter this country has ever seen," has been convicted and sent to the Atlanta penitentiary for ten years.

Collinsville, Okla., not to be outdone by Collinsville, Ill., hanged a pro-German suspect, but at the instance of the chief of police cut him down before he strangled to death. He will be given a chance before the council of defense, and will be given an unprejudiced hearing.

Washington. Reports from British commanders which have just been received at the American army headquarters give the first definite information that American engineering troops in large numbers were among the forces hastily assembled from all branches of the service by Maj. Gen. Carey for his improvised army, which filled the gap in the line made by the Germans at the opening of their offensive last month. The American engineers were at work constructing and operating field railways and building bridges.

A bill to fix the maximum price of raw cotton, when sold by the producer or dealer to the manufacturer at 20 cents a pound has been introduced in the house.

The political situation in Austria-Hungary remains extremely delicate, according to an official dispatch from Switzerland, summarizing reports from Budapest and comment in Austrian and German newspapers. Austria, the dispatch says, is coming to the greatest difficulties; security no longer exists and the situation "is capable of any possibility."

The American steamship A. A. Raven, 2,455 tons gross register, owned by J. W. Elwell & Co., was sunk by a submarine during the second week of March, in the west received in shipping circles at New York City and transmitted to the navy department.

A Tokio, Japan, dispatch says the Japanese press and public are not at all concerned over the situation which has brought about the landing of Japanese and British forces at Vladivostok, Russia. The Jingo elements have fallen flat. Anti-government newspapers seized the opportunity, but have been unable to make any headway whatever.

Participation of French troops with the British in the fighting before Hazebrouck and Ypres does not mean, it is taken in Washington, that General Foch is throwing his reserves into action before a major counter-offensive.

In advance of congressional campaigns in all parts of the country information has come from the white house to Democratic leaders in congress that the president will be entirely averse to a general rule, to mixing in state politics, and endorsing Democratic candidates this fall will be few and sparse.

Events on the western battle front in Europe are shaping themselves, only for defeat of the German drive, but for a counter offensive by the allied armies that may open the road to an allied military victory.

A dispatch from Budapest says that Baron Burian will receive the Austrian portfolio of finance in assuming that of foreign affairs. It is stated that the essential characteristics of Baron Burian are insignificant docile obedience to the orders which come from Berlin.

Further restrictions of the country's less essential industries, which will drastically limit non-war building operations for the duration of the war, has been announced by the fuel administration, in the issuance of orders curtailing the manufacture of ten principal city products, from 15 to as high as 50 per cent. Simultaneously the manufacturing program of this industry was ordered re-arranged and divided—placing it on the basis of war industry.

American troops operating on the Lorraine sector in France have taken over control of No Man's Land. Patrolling parties are making almost nightly visits up to the German wire entanglements without encountering any resistance.

Approval of efforts by commercial organizations to obtain from the railroad administration an executive order requiring all cotton offered for shipment to be compressed to a density of 33 pounds per cubic foot, has been given by the war department, the department of commerce and the shipping board, as a measure to promote efficiency in transportation.

Immediate enactment of legislation to permit the military authorities to deal directly with spies and German propagandists was urged before the senate military committee as the only way to curb lynch law against disloyalty and enemy agitation. Representatives of the army and navy intelligence departments and other witnesses told the committee that the situation is serious and cannot be handled under existing laws.

Three officers and thirty-three enlisted men captured by the U. S. S. Fanning from the German submarine U-58, now being held as prisoners of war, have been ordered sent to Fort McPherson, Ga.

The news from the battle front is distinctly cheering. The British line is holding firmly, French reinforcements having arrived, which makes it practically certain that the German drive toward the channel ports has been defeated.

While flour mills and millmen have made millions in swollen profits since the war opened, government supervision is gradually getting the upper hand and prices are on the down grade, the federal trade commission says in a special report to President Wilson.

Appointment of Frederick P. Keppeler, dean of Columbia university, to be assistant secretary of war, has been confirmed by the senate.

There is no doubt now that the fighting men of France, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, Portugal and Russia on the western front are being massed for a counter offensive, and all look for "big doings" soon.

The La Bassee canal front is still in British hands, and bridges flung across it by the Teutons have been swept away by the allied artillery fire.

European. The British empire at the beginning of April had seven and a half million men in the service. Of this number 4,530,000, or 60.4 per cent, are from England.

India, Africa and other dependencies of Great Britain have contributed one million men to the army of Great Britain, while Ireland has only given one hundred and seventy thousand men.

Official announcement is made that the Earl of Derby has been appointed English ambassador and plenipotentiary on a special mission to France, in succession to Lord Bertie. Viscount Milner becomes secretary for war, and J. Austen Chamberlain a member of the war cabinet.

British merchantmen arrivals during the past week are stated to have been 2,211; sailings 2,456.

It is announced that Sir David Henderson, vice president of the air council, has resigned, following the resignation of Major General Trenchard, chief of the air staff, on the ground that he would be unable to work with the new air staff chief, Gen. F. H. Sykes.

The Greek and British troops crossed the Struma river on the eastern flank of the Macedonian front, and occupied seven towns. A few Bulgarians were captured. Farther to the north the British troops occupied two more towns.

The capture by the Turks of the city of Batum has been announced at Constantinople. The number of the prisoners and the extent of the booty has not been ascertained.

East of Lake Van Turkish troops are reported to have occupied the town of Seil. Germany's mighty effort on the battle field of Flanders has won new successes. According to the latest reports the important strategic towns of Pailleul, Wulverghem and Wyttschaete are in German hands, and, more important still, the Teutons have carried a large part of the Messines ridge by storm.

## HARD BLOWS MADE AGAINST AMERICANS

GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ESSAYS  
STROKE AGAINST AMERICANS  
IN TOUL SECTOR.

## HOLD'NG LINE EVERYWHERE

Berlin Official Statements Claim Capture of 183 Americans and 20 Machine Guns—But Report is Unconfirmed.

The German high command, having been unsuccessful in piercing the British front in Flanders and separating the British and French armies, has essayed a stroke against the Americans and the French northwest of Toul and here also Teuton strategy seemingly has failed utterly to bring its plans to fruition.

Although the Germans attacked in waves with greatly superior number of men, the Americans and Frenchmen have held all their positions and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. What gains were made in the initial onslaughts have been entirely retrieved and the American and French lines restored.

The latest Berlin official communication asserts that in the drive 183 American prisoners and 25 machine guns were captured by the Germans, who cut their way for about a mile and a quarter into the American lines at Seicheprey. There has been no confirmation of this statement, or of the added claim that the Americans sustained heavy casualties.

It seems evident, however, that the fight was a bitter one and that it was the ambition of the specially trained Germans to crush the Americans. Everything the enemy had in stock was brought into play in the fighting. Shells of all calibers, including gas missiles, were used prodigiously, but the Americans, notwithstanding their cannonading and the greatly superior infantry forces arrayed against them fought tenaciously and gave ground by inches, and then only when they had exacted a tremendous payment for it in German killed or wounded.

Although the enemy was able to reach the shell-torn village of Seicheprey, the Americans rallied and in bloody hand to hand fighting reversed the situation and regained the town. Likewise, all the terrain which the French in this region were forced to give up temporarily now has been retaken. The German official communication, in what seemingly is a half-hearted admission that the attack was repulsed and that the Germans lost what they had gained, says the Germans "after the destruction of enemy works, returned to their lines of departure."

Americans Drive Enemy Back. After the heavy German attack the American main positions remained intact, and after a brief bombardment the American troops attacked and drove the enemy out of the old outposts which they had gained, thus breaking down an offensive which it is believed was intended as the beginning of a German plan to separate the Americans and French.

## 'QUAKE IN SOUTHERN PORT OF CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—All of southern California and part of western Arizona and Utah were shaken by an earthquake which wrecked virtually all buildings and residences in Hemet and San Jacinto, two inland towns, 45 miles southeast of Riverside, Cal., caused minor property damage in practically every town and city.

One man, Frank E. Darnell, of this city, was trampled to death in a panic at Santa Monica. A woman was injured by falling from a second-story window at San Jacinto and a number of persons were injured there and elsewhere, none seriously. Three men entombed in a magnesite mine tunnel near Hemet probably were saved by fellow workers who drove an air shaft to them and were expected to dig them out before morning.

## STILL SLAYING INNOCENT WITH LONG RANGE GUN

Paris.—The long-range bombardment of Paris shows that shells have fallen on 17 days since March 23, and that, with the figures for two days missing, 118 persons were killed and 230 injured.

Paris was shelled by nine German batteries from January 5 to January 27, 1871, during which period 105 Parisians were killed and 369 injured.

## AMERICAN GETS 66 JAPANESE STEAMERS

Tokio.—Negotiations which have been in progress some time between Roland S. Morris, the American ambassador to Japan, and the Japanese government and shipbuilders have been concluded. Sixty-six steamers, aggregating 514,000 tons deadweight, will be turned over to the United States for use in the war.

Deliveries of the vessels will begin in April of this year, and will continue until June, 1919.

## WAVE OF OPTIMISM FELT BY THE ALLIES

OFFICIALS SEE PROSPECTS OF A  
VICTORIOUS COUNTER OFFENSIVE SOON.

## NEWS DISTINCTLY CHEERING

Italian Troops Pouring Into France to Share in the Crucial Struggle. British Hold Firm.

Washington.—Events on the western battle front are shaping themselves officers here believe, not only for defeat of the German drive, but for a counter-offensive by General Foch's armies that may open the road to an allied military victory.

A wave of optimism swept over not only American officials, but also the military men of the allied missions in Washington. Some of them think it will be some days yet before General Foch can complete his troop dispositions for a great thrust at the enemy, but others look for word that he has struck at any time.

The news from the battle front was distinctly cheering. The British lines in the hard stricken Flanders front were holding firmly. French reinforcements had arrived there, making practically certain that the German drive toward the channel ports from that direction has been defeated.

## Italian Troops to France.

At the same time, official announcement came from Rome that Italian troops were already pouring into France to share in the crucial struggle there. This added to the optimism, for it means that the fighting men of France, Italy, Great Britain, America, Belgium, Portugal and the Russian units are being massed under "one leader for a mighty blow when the time comes."

There were many indications of increased pressure toward getting American troops overseas in time to share fully in the battles this summer upon which may rest the final issue.

Secretary Baker conferred for several hours with President Wilson, the regular cabinet meeting being cancelled to clear the way for the conference, which had to do with both immediate and future steps for accelerating American participation in the struggle.

It was the first opportunity Mr. Baker has had to present fully to the commander-in-chief his report on his trip along the fighting lines and give the president at first hand an account of the mighty work General Pershing and his officers have done in France and are doing.

## COTON PRICE-FIXING TALK RAISES A STORM

Some Southern Cotton Holders Hint at Dampening of Loyalty of the

Washington.—The talk of fixing the price of cotton and cotton products has aroused cotton holders throughout the south to such a pitch that some of them hint that the loyalty of some cotton people might be dampened if any such action is taken. Some dealers claim that the manufacturers would fix the price on raw cotton at a lower price than the market price so that the prices of manufactured goods can be lowered without cutting their profits.

The North Carolina delegation is beginning to receive protests from the cotton men of various callings. J. Allan Taylor, of Wilmington, has asked Senator Simmons to take up the matter with the proper authorities. He said "the agitation for limiting the price of raw material as a necessary means for reducing prices of cotton goods is absolutely unwarranted."

Senator Simmons took the matter up with Vance McCormick, chairman of the war trade board.

There is no immediate danger of any fixing of the prices on raw cotton. The government may fix the price on the finished products.

## SOCIALISM POISONOUS "GERMAN PROPAGANDA"

Cleveland, Ohio.—Socialism in America was branded as poisonous German propaganda by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech in behalf of the Liberty loan campaign at the City club. "There is no such thing as an American socialist party," Mr. Gompers told an audience of 1,500 at the City club. "The American socialist organization is merely a branch of the one in Germany—it is part of German propaganda."

## CROWDER INVESTIGATING EFFECT OF AMENDMENT

Washington.—At the request of Provost Marshal General Crowder the senate military committee postponed action on the house amendment to the senate bill changing draft quotas from state populations to the number of men in class I, under which states would be given credit for men furnished by enlistment and draft. General Crowder said his office is investigating the effect the amendment would have on the new draft.

## PRESIDENT NAMES 26 'LIBERTY DAY'

CALL UPON EVERY COMMUNITY  
TO HOLD LIBERTY LOAN AND  
PATRIOTIC RALLY.

## NEW IMPETUS TO FINAL WEEK

Calls Upon Citizens to "Liberally Pledge Anew" Support to Nation's Cause—Loan Half Over.

Washington.—Friday, April 26, will be Liberty day throughout the United States under a proclamation issued by President Wilson calling on citizens of every community to hold Liberty loan rallies and "liberally pledge anew their financial support to sustain the nation's cause."

Now, with the loan campaign about half over, \$1,089,734,900 subscriptions have been reported to the treasury, and committees in every district have received orders to make extraordinary efforts to gather in pledges faster, in the hopes of meeting Secretary McAdoo's expressed hope for an over-subscription of the three billion dollar minimum.

President Wilson's Liberty day proclamation follows: "By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation: "An enemy who has grossly abused the power of an organized government and who seeks to dominate the world by the might of the sword challenges the rights of America and the liberty and life of all the free nations of the earth. Our brave sons are facing the fire of battle in defense of the honor and rights of America and the liberty of nations. To sustain them and to assist our gallant associates in the war, a generous and patriotic people have been called upon to subscribe to the third Liberty loan."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Friday, the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, as Liberty day. On the afternoon of that day I request the people of the United States to assemble in their respective communities and liberally pledge anew their financial support to sustain the nation's cause. Patriotic demonstrations should be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty loan committees organized by the federal reserve banks. Let the nation's response to the third Liberty loan express in unmistakable terms the determination of America to fight for peace, the permanent peace of justice."

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty day celebrations, all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, the twenty-sixth of April.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the District of Columbia, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON.  
"By the President,  
"ROBERT LANSING,  
"Secretary of State."

## IRISH TO RESIST 'BY MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS'

London.—The leaders of the nationalists in Ireland, including the Redmondites, who are now led by John D'illon, the Sinn Feiners, O'Brienites, laborites, and clericals are united in their determination to resist conscription "by the most effective means at our disposal," which is the wording of a resolution passed at a meeting of bishops at Maynooth.

## NOMINATION OF FOCH APPROVED BY WILSON

Paris.—The following official note was issued: "The American military representative in the supreme war council has officially informed the government that he has received the following cablegrams under date of April 16: "In the name of the republic of the United States of America, the President approves the nomination of General Foch as commander-in-chief of the allied armies in France."

## GERMANY IS ACTIVE IN SUPPRESSING PROPAGANDA

The activities of the German military authorities in suppressing propaganda at home are shown in the following quotation from a German bulletin which has been received at American headquarters: "Baron von G.-I. commanding the seventh army corps in Muenster, offers 3,000 marks to the person who first succeeds in implicating an English or American agent guilty of inciting disturbances or revolutions."

## BRITISH LINE IS HOLDING FIRM

RECAPTURE METELEN AND PART  
OF WYSCHAETE IN POWER-  
FUL COUNTER ATTACKS.

## BATTLE IS MORE INTENSE

Lively Artillery Engagements Develop Between the Somme and Oise Rivers.

Out of the chaos of the tremendous battle along the Lys river, south and southwest of Ypres, the thunder of which may be heard 40 or 50 miles away, there have come during the past day reports which are more encouraging to the allied powers. The British not only have held all the ground which they were defending but have struck back so powerfully that Metelen and part of Wyttschaete were retaken and held for a time. Only after heavy attacks did the British retire again from the villages.

The most disturbing news has been a report from Berlin that Poecapelle and Langemarck, north of Ypres, have been taken by the Germans and the admission from London that the British have retired from certain of their lines in the Ypres salient. The retirement here was expected, for the advance of the Germans at Neuve Eglise and Bailleul left the positions in front of Ypres open to flank attack. It is officially stated that the retirement was orderly and it is probable that it will have more of a sentimental than a strategic effect. Just how far the British lines have been withdrawn is not known. It may be, however, that the German claim of taking Poecapelle and Langemarck was the result of the British retirement.

The battle now in its ninth day, has deepened in intensity at many points along the curved front from Messines ridge to Metelen. There have been reports that the Germans have occupied the village of St. Eloi, which lies less than three miles south of Ypres, but these have not been confirmed. It also was said that they have taken positions on the south slope of Mount Kemmel, which is about two and a half miles north of Wulverghem. This, also, has not been confirmed.

On all the rest of the front from Messines ridge southwestward the Germans have flung themselves against the granite wall of the British defense. Official and semi-official dispatches have told of the frightful losses inflicted on the attacking masses of troops by the British rifle and machine gun fire.

## THE O. B. JENNINGS AND WAR KNIGHT COLLIDE

An Atlantic Port.—Thirty-seven lives were lost when the seven-liner steamship O. B. Jennings and the British steamer War Knight, both laden with naphtha and inflammable oils, collided off the British coast on March 24, according to members of the crew of the O. B. Jennings, who arrived here. All who perished with one exception were on the British vessel. They were burned to death by blazing gas and oil.

Those who survived the flames on the War Knight were rescued in the nick of time by destroyers, for soon after, while the blazing hull was being towed toward shallow water, it struck a mine and as blown up.

The destroyers went to the rescue through a field of blazing oil and took off also the crew of the Jennings. A number of the crew of the American ship, however, were badly burned and had to be removed to hospitals after being landed.

An officer of the O. B. Jennings, who told the story of the disaster, supported in his statements by members of the crew, said the collision occurred shortly after 2 a. m., when they were within 15 miles of their destination. He added that it was caused by the necessity of running without lights owing to the submarine danger.

## U. S. ARMY OFFICER IS TARRED AND FEATHERED

Sante Fe, N. M.—Four hundred convicts in the state penitentiary tarred and feathered and led around with a rope about his neck, Major John M. Birkner of Camp Cody, N. M., held in the penitentiary as a federal prisoner. He is charged with violation of the espionage act.

Major Birkner, who was born in Nuremberg, Germany, has been in the American military forces for more than 30 years.

## TARDIEU REAPPOINTED AS HIGH COMMISSIONER

Washington.—Reappointment of Andre Tardieu as high commissioner of France to the United States was announced in an official cablegram. Mr. Tardieu received the following message from Paris: "The high mission which you have so successfully performed in the United States and which expired on the 15th of this month, has been renewed by a decree of the president of the republic."

## Loyal Students.

Wake Forest students have set a good example for many communities. They found a disloyal member in their body and they immediately took prompt action not only to get rid of his objectionable presence, but put him in charge of Uncle Sam's duly accredited agents. They informed the faculty that there was not room enough at the college for both the class and the alleged disloyal member, and one or the other had to vacate the premises forthwith and immediately.

## J. S. CARR WILL AID SHIPBUILDING WORK

RESIGNS HIS POSITION AS AS-  
SISTANT TO HOOVER TO  
TAKE UP NEW WORK.

## WILL MAKE TOUR OF SOUTH

Is to Stimulate Work on Ships in Southern Yards—Approved By Hurley.

Special from Washington.—General Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina, resigned as an assistant to Food Commissioner Hoover for food conservation in the South and will take up immediately the duties of chairman of a committee appointed by the Southern Commercial Congress to stimulate work in Southern ship yards. General Carr and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, secretary of the congress, will leave soon to hold public meetings in every Southern port where ships are being built, to arouse citizens, yard owners and workers to the urgency of the need for ships.

Later, the committee will undertake the recruiting of labor and the expediting of timber cutting if shortage threatens to delay the work in any yard.

General Carr and Dr. Owens called at the shipping board preliminary to undertaking the work, which has the enthusiastic approval of Chairman Hurley. Their trip through the South is the result of a previous conference between Mr. Hurley and a committee appointed at the Baltimore meeting of the congress. Chairman Hurley wrote the congress the following letter designating it as an agency to speed up ship construction: "Realizing that we must have ships and without ships troops and food cannot be transported, a great country-wide drive is being inaugurated to bring home to the people outside of the shipyards the necessity of getting behind the workers in the yard—of giving him every possible support."

"There is no question but that in the main our shipbuilders and their employes are striving to do their utmost. I am only fearful that the communities in which the ship yards are located do not appreciate the work these men are performing in connection with our military program. "Therefore no opportunity should be lost by the citizens of shipbuilding centers to make the shipworker feel that they are with him. Great occasions must be made of launchings. School children must be told of the part of the war which is being enacted before their very eyes and how the ships will save the nation. Just as a community is proud that it has furnished its quota of soldiers, so must it show its pride in the building of ships and cheer the workmen along in the effort to build them faster and better than anywhere else."

"We need assistance now as never before. Recognizing the possibilities of creating greater community interests, it gives me the greatest pleasure to designate the Southern Commercial Congress as an agency for accomplishing this result, as applied especially to the wood and steel yards in the Southern States. This offers an occasion for immediate service which I am sure that the people of the South will not overlook."

Another Flour Mill Closed. Raleigh.—Albemarle Milling Company, a flour mill located in Albemarle, Stanly county, has been closed by the Food Administration because of violations of the Food Administration's rules and regulations governing mills. The Albemarle mill was using more than 264 pounds of wheat in the manufacture of 196 pounds of flour and was also disregarding the Food Administration's schedule of mill feed prices. The Food Administration is right behind the flour milling industry and every mill which is found to be violating the Food Administration's rules and regulations hereafter may look for nothing except drastic action. A number of other mills are under investigation.

## Negroes Buy Bonds.

Monroe.—"Every negro in the Seaboard shops at Richmond, Raleigh, and Monroe have purchased Liberty bonds," was a sentence uttered here by B. L. Hamme, general development agent of the Seaboard, speaking in the courthouse to a good sized audience. He came to Monroe for the purpose of selling Liberty bonds to Seaboard employes and was prevailed upon to make an address. He sold \$5,500 worth of bonds to the Seaboard men in Monroe.

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