

FREEDOM'S GREETING

O stars of Freedom's banner bright
That clustered shine in field of blue.
From faint, far depths of heaven's height
Your constellated fires you drew!
From stary ways of ages down
You bring the light of old renown!

Greece first your dawn-bright radiance knew
When Freedom's star rose o'er the deep,
And Athens' glory full orb'd grew
When Parthenon crowned the Acropolis steep.
The fame of Greece then brightly shone
With splendor since through ages known.

But kindled by Promethean fire
O'er other lands rose Freedom's stars.
Unquenched by blood, they still aspire
Where far beyond the old world bars
They rose above the new world bright
And blent as one their kindred light.

Long may these stars undimmed still shine
In Freedom's glorious galaxy!
Long may our land still be the shrine
To all the world of Liberty,
Whose statue stands at Freedom's gates
And for the coming millions waits!

—H. T. Suddath in New York World.



BUNKER HILL PROVED SPIRIT OF COLONISTS

In Its Consequences That Conflict Ranks as the Most Momentous of All the Struggles of Revolutionary Days—Revealed to the British the True Spirit of Their Foes.



A LITTLE before sunset 143 years ago, a few hundred American troops stacked their guns, threw off their packs, seized their trenching tools, and set to work with great spirit. At midnight Boston was buried in sleep. The sentry's cry of "All's well!" could be heard distinctly from its shores.

At dawn, 143 years ago, the Americans at work were seen by the sailors on board the British ships of war and the alarm was given. The captain of the *Lively*, the nearest ship, without waiting for orders, put a spring upon her cable and, bringing her guns to bear, opened a fire upon the hill. One man, among a number who had incautiously ventured outside, was killed. A subaltern reported his death to Colonel Prescott and asked what was to be done. "Bury him," was the reply.

It was the first fatality in the battle of Bunker Hill, one of the most momentous conflicts in our Revolutionary history. It was the first regular battle between the British and the Americans and most eventful in its consequences. The British had ridiculed and despised their enemy, representing them as dastardly and inefficient; yet here the best British troops, led on by experienced officers, were repeatedly repulsed by an inferior force of that enemy—mere yeomanry—from works thrown up in a single night, and suffered a loss rarely paralleled in battle with the most veteran soldiers. According to their own returns their killed and wounded, out of a detachment of 2,000 men, amounted to 1,054, and a large proportion of them officers. The loss of the Americans was 411 out of 1,500 men engaged. So the number of casualties in this battle was more than 30 per cent

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Prescott's Gallant Act.

Not an unnecessary sound was made during the long hours of the night of June 16, 1775, and when dawn came intrenchments six feet high along the side of the hill were disclosed. In the face of the fire from the enemy ships and by the battery on Copp's Hill the Americans kept steadily at work completing their intrenchments and, when there was a slight show of faltering after a shot better directed than the others had done some execution in the trenches. Prescott himself mounted the works and worked and fro with drawn sword regardless of the fact that he was a mark for the British. He thus preserved the courage of his men, who had never before been under fire.

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The odds were too great and Prescott ordered his men to retreat. It was in doing this that the Americans suffered their heaviest loss; among others who fell was Warren, one of the most cherished of the popular leaders.

Nation Coming Into Its Own.
The heart and the brain of this republic should pause today and thrill with the consciousness of what we have done and what it has been reserved for us to do. The past is secure. History has recorded the immortal thing which we have been. We are standing now upon and across the threshold of our greatest achievement and our greatest usefulness.

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MILITARY POST THAT WAS NAMED FOR WASHINGTON

Carlisle, Pa., Claims to Have Had Within Its Limits a Station of Importance That Antedates the National Capital by Many Years—Made First Move for American Liberty.

CARLISLE, Pa., claims to have had within its limits the first place (Washingtonburg) in the United States to be named for George Washington and to have the oldest meeting house west of the Susquehanna, wherein the germ of American liberty was conceived.

Access to hidden records and facts long buried in state archives is rewriting history and a lately discovered "Uncompleted Paper" by the late Christian P. Humrich, Esq., discloses the fact that on the present site of the United States Indian school at Carlisle in pre-revolutionary times was an establishment of "recognized importance, and of great historical interest," known as Washingtonburg.

No record is found in state or county of its existence, but research shows that it was quite an important place and more than a suburb of Carlisle. It was a national and not a state es-



James Wilson.

establishment, for "Col. Flower, Commissary-General of Military Stores," requests that he might have "Carpenters, Farriers, Gun Smiths, Timmen, Saddlers and Shoemakers" for work at this place.

Coal Used Industrially.
Dr. Charles F. Himes of Dickinson college writes: "It was, too, an up-to-date, or rather, away-ahead-of-date, establishment, at least in regard to fuel employed, for anthracite coal from Wilkesbarre region was floated down the Susquehanna and hauled in wagons from Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg) to this point. This was the first use of such coal, on such a scale, and for industrial purposes." Evidence of the large force of workmen employed is found in a meat bill, dated February 7, 1781, for 150 head of beef cattle to supply the artificers and others at Washingtonburg, at the "Continental works near Carlisle."

The contention is that this military post was the first place in the United States to be named for Washington and that its existence antedates by years Washington, D. C.

When General Washington was in Carlisle during the whisky rebellion he, with Alexander Hamilton, worshipped in the "Old Presbyterian Meeting House" on the public square in Carlisle, and it was in this identical meeting house, on July 12, 1774, a year before the Mecklenburg declaration, a public meeting of patriotic citizens gathered from the town and surrounding country, condemned the act of the British parliament and urged vigorous measures to correct the wrong. Col. John Montgomery was the presiding officer. James Wilson was present and was appointed one of the members of the committee to meet with other committees to take action. He was later a member of the Continental congress, a signer of the Declaration and a justice of the Supreme court. Wing's history states, "and when in the Continental congress he received instructions from his constituents in Cumberland county to advocate an entire separation from the mother country. This was probably the first utterance of that sentiment of the country."

Bancroft's Tribute to Wilson.
Bancroft says of Wilson: "He was an ardent patriot, like many other eminent men of that day—not at first avowedly in favor of severance from the mother country, but he desired it when he received definite instruction from his constituents."

Bellman, writing of the potency of this meeting held in the "Old Meeting House" on July 12, 1774, says: "The influence, therefore, of the meeting, or of subsequent instructions to which it gave rise, seems to have determined the action of Pennsylvania in that great crisis which men even like John Dickinson were too timid or too cowardly to meet."

The vote of James Wilson determined the vote of Pennsylvania. Had Pennsylvania failed to accept the resolution we today would be under another flag.

Philadelphia may be considered "The birthplace of American liberty," but its conception in the "Old Presbyterian Meeting House," in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, made it possible to be born.

The Scotch-Irish part in the Revolutionary war and the events preceding it is becoming more apparent and important, and the actions taken in the Presbyterian meeting houses throughout Pennsylvania are vital to historic rectal.

Principle Must Be Adhered To.
One of the statesmen who fashioned this government upon its broad lines that have endured left us the guiding words that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and we should hold fast to that in all our future; that vigilance which shall make us prepared in peace for possible war, prepared in war for promised peace, and watchful both in peace and war for the principles and the policies which have safeguarded the constitution and which will save, if anything will save, our republic till nations are no more.

Put His Americanism First.
"You must remember," said he who first came to us as Marquis de la Fayette when he was asked by what title he preferred to be addressed when he was last on these shores, "that I am an American general."

He had renounced meanwhile one of the proudest patents of nobility in France that he might feel stronger within him the call of freedom. The reply is characteristic of his whole outlook of life.

General Joseph Warren. of the number in action, thus placing it among the bloodiest battles that had heretofore been known to history. At Waterloo the British loss was less than 34 per cent. No wonder that June 17 is a second Fourth of July.

What the Victory Meant.
A gallant loyalist of Massachusetts, who fought so well for King George that he rose to be a full general in the British army, regarded Bunker Hill as a transaction which controlled everything that followed. "You could not," he would say to his friends on the other side, "have succeeded without it."

"The rebels," Gage wrote a week after the battle, "are shown not to be the disorderly rabble too many have supposed. In all their wars against the French they have showed no such conduct and perseverance as they do now. They do not see that they have exchanged liberty for tyranny. No people were ever governed more absolutely than the American provinces now are; and no reason can be given for their submission but that it is a tyranny which they have erected themselves."

Bunker Hill exhibited the Americans to all the world as a people to be courted by allies and counted with by foes. It was a marvel that so many armed citizens had been got together so quickly and still a greater marvel that they had stayed together so long.

Move Forward on British.
After the engagement at Lexington on April 19 the British force under General Gage was increased to 10,000 men by the arrival of Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne with their commands from England. These occupied the town of Boston on a peninsula extending into the harbor. The naval forces consisted of the *Falcon*, *Lively*, *Somerset*, *Symmetry*, *Glasgow*, and four floating batteries. Across the Charles river, at Cambridge, and on the surrounding hills, were encamped between 16,000 and 20,000 undisciplined Americans. The British, thus cut off from communication with the main



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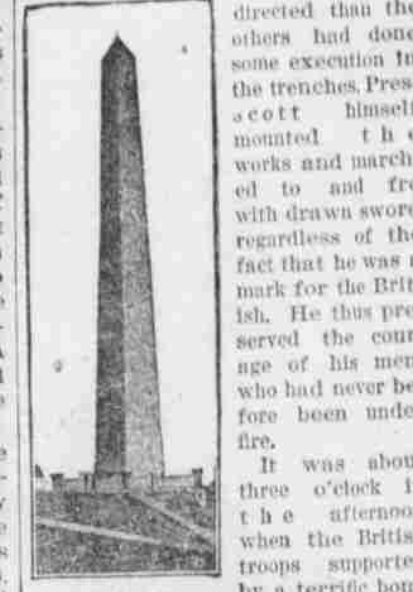
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Bunker Hill Monument.

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WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Charles J. McCarthy was Tuesday inaugurated as governor of the territory of Hawaii, succeeding Lucius E. Pinkham.

President Wilson will deliver a Fourth of July address at Mount Vernon, Va., in connection with a celebration in which representatives of allied nations will participate.

Discontinuance of instruction in German at the University of Denver was announced Wednesday. During the second semester of this year only 50 students enrolled in the German classes.

Clarence Young of the American aviation forces, while making a flight, was compelled to descend within the Austrian lines. His comrades have assured headquarters he was not injured.

Representatives of civic organizations of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, at a conference in Seattle Monday, adopted a plan of organization for a zone industrial commission of the war industries board.

Mexican sisal growers have entered into an agreement with the food administration to sell in this country 500,000 bales of this year's sisal crop at a price 2 cents a pound below that received last year.

Coal dealers and distributors are prohibited in a fuel administration order from adding to the price of coal they now have on hand the freight rate increases on this commodity which became effective Tuesday.

The Dublin police have seized 40,000 rounds of ammunition found in a consignment of grain in the Smithfield market. It is believed the consignment formed a part of a cargo of arms and ammunition landed on the northern coast some time ago.

A Washington dispatch says the entente allies are earnestly seeking a solution of the Russian problem—one that will assist President Wilson in the execution of his pledge to "stand behind Russia"—and latest reports from Europe indicate that progress is being made.

Lloyd George, in discussing the war situation Monday in the house of commons, referred to the amazing organization which was bringing American troops to France. "Enough Americans," he added, "have arrived to satisfy the allies and to disappoint and ultimately defeat our foes."

American troops on the Marne front Monday night captured the northwestern part of Belleu Wood. The Americans cleared this strategic position of all Germans, captured some prisoners and took five machine guns. The Americans are now in complete possession of the woods.

More than 700 men of draft age were rounded up by the New York police in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn Tuesday and questioned concerning their registration cards. The raid was prompted by local draft officers, who were disappointed in the registration of June 4.

The accusation that Alonza Sargent, engineer of the empty troop train which crashed into the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus sleepers near Gary, Ind., causing the death of 85 persons, was asleep at his throttle, was made Tuesday by J. McFadden, attorney for the Michigan Central railway.

A proclamation issued Tuesday declares the seaport of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, to be a special military area. This means the same system of martial law has been applied to Tralee as has been enforced in the County Clare. Permits will be necessary for persons to enter the prescribed district.

The Austrians have been able to make virtually no progress against the British forces holding an important section of the line on the Italian front, says a London dispatch Thursday.

Drenching rains on the Flathead reservation, Montana, have saved a probable wheat crop of 2,000,000 bushels just as farmers were getting ready to turn stock into their fields, according to reports.

Only five minutes were required for passage Thursday by the senate of the annual general pension bill, carrying \$220,000,000, the largest pension measure by \$12,000,000 in the government's history.

Austria's grain supplies have completely run out and such food of this nature as she is getting is coming from what Germany has allotted to her from the Ukrainian supplies, according to indications in a Copenhagen dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph company.

The Americans in the Woevre sent their first gas against the German lines from projectors Wednesday morning. A German raid at Remiers Wood was repulsed. Some of the enemy were killed and one prisoner was taken.

HUNGRY RIOTERS MENACE VIENNA

Over 100,000 Strike in Austria Works in Austria.

BREAD RATION IS

Revolt Follows Reduction of Food Germany Fails to Keep Promise to Feed Her War Ally.

London—More than 100,000 have gone on strike in the Vienna and the Warshawowski works in Vienna, according to a dispatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph.

The dispatch adds that riots broke out at Favoriten, Margarethen and Brigittenau, suburbs of Vienna.

London—Serious rioting broke out in Vienna Thursday, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Austria. The mob broke into a number of homes, stoned the residence of the minister and also one of the wings of Hofburg palace, the message adds.

Cavalry is being rushed to the city to restore order. It is probable, it is said, that martial law will be proclaimed.

The rioting was in protest against the reductions of the bread ration. Burgomaster Weiss-Kirchner, Vienna, has informed Premier Seydler, according to a dispatch, the Austrian capital transmitted the correspondent at Amsterdam the Exchange Telegraph company that in view of the reduction of bread ration he declines to guarantee order in the capital.

Amsterdam—A Vienna dispatch Berlin newspapers says that reduction of the bread ration in Austria has caused immense excitement throughout the dual monarchy.

All Austrian newspapers with distinction of party protest against measure, demand its removal and immediate help from Germany Hungary.

Amsterdam—A Vienna dispatch published in the Berlin Zeitung Montag gives an official statement of the Vienna city council on the food situation in that city. The statement says: "Germany promised some weeks in a state treaty to undertake responsibility for the food supply for the civilian population and the whether the supplies were drawn from Ukraine, Roumania or Germany's reserve stock."

"Deliveries at first proceeded smoothly. For the last eight months, however, Germany has been in arrears of her quota."

The statement adds that urgent appeals have been sent to the German officials, saying that the situation is acute, particularly in munitions centers.

FRENCH TROOPSHIP IS SAILED

2150 Passengers on Board; Those Number 1512.

Paris—The transport *Sant'Anna* proceeding from Bizerta for Marseilles was torpedoed and sunk on the night of May 10-11, according to the dispatch. There were on board 2150 soldiers and native workmen, of whom 1512 were saved.

Available shipping records give *Sant'Anna* as a French steamer, 7,000 tons gross. She was built in 1910 and was owned by the French line.

When she left New York on September 8 last, she carried many Italian reservists. While in mid-ocean the vessel sent a wireless message saying she was on fire. The fire was expressed in some quarters as the result of a plot to prevent the reservists reaching their destination.

Grain Elevator Burned

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan—Officials are pursuing bandits who are robbing Charles Hill, manager of a grain elevator at Craik, Sask., robbed \$1500, set fire to the elevator and capped in an automobile. When fire was discovered it was found the Craik fire engine had been tampered with and rendered useless. It was carried half a mile from the bound hand and foot, and thrown into a ditch. He said he heard one of the captors talking German. The fire destroyed 3000 bushels of grain.

Fight Over Loot Starts

Athens—A dispute has arisen between Turkey and Germany over possession of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Repeating to deputations from the Turkish Navy League, which claim that Turkey had an incontrovertible claim to the fleet, Talaat Pasha, grand vizier, said that negotiations were proceeding between Germany and Russia for the handling of the fleet over to Germany, but that the Turkish wished to acquire the fleet.

All Bronze Requisitioned

London—It is reported from Berlin that the German government has requisitioned all bronze statues in German occupied territory.