

# 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 starry 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 crown'd 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. Sudduth in New York World.



## 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.

tabishment, for "Col. Flower, Commissary-General of Military Stores," requests that he might have "Carpenters, Farriers, Gun Smiths, Tinsmen, 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, of 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 record.

## 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 3 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 northwest 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.

## SOME RAILROADS FACE RUIN

Ten Thousand Miles of Lines Near Bankruptcy, Is Report.

Washington, D. C.—Because of the railroad administration's attitude toward the short-line railroads of the country, 10,000 miles of lines belonging to smaller companies are now on the verge of bankruptcy and threaten to suspend operations, representatives of the short lines told the senate interstate commerce committee Monday.

They urged an amendment to prevent relinquishment of short lines while control of competing trunk lines is retained.

Ben B. King, of Dallas, Tex., member of the executive committee of the American Short Line association, said the operating income of his road, the Gulf, Texas & Western railroad, has been reduced about 50 per cent since the government took control of railroads because much of the freight shipments which formerly passed over that line are now being routed over government-controlled roads which compete with that one.

## AUSTRIAN ROUT IS BLOW TO GERMANY

Washington Believes Teuton Plans Are Upset—Germans Rush Troops to Aid Austria.

Washington, D. C.—Germany's entire offensive programme may have been upset, in the opinion of some officers here, by the crushing defeat of the Austrians along the Piave river.

Official reports reaching Washington bear out the picture of the Austrian disaster given in press accounts from Italy, although the full extent of the Italian success is not yet apparent.

It is regarded as certain, however, that the central powers have been dealt a blow that will further shake the morale of their people and probably will compel the German high command to make a complete readjustment of its plans in France.

Secretary Baker showed the significance attached here to the defeat of the Austrians when he dispatched a telegram to the American ambassador at Rome for transmission to the Italian minister of war.

Mr. Baker's message was sent before the secretary had received additional reports from the Italian front showing that the retirement was a disorganized rout. There is no doubt here now that the victory will prove to be one of the most decisive in character of the whole war.

Army officers agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Baker that the defeat could not help but influence greatly the course of events in France. It is regarded as vital from the German point of view that the Italian front be made secure before German designs in France can be prosecuted to their fullest development.

While there is imminent danger that the Austro-Hungarian government may collapse, Germany cannot devote herself wholly to the task she has undertaken of forcing victory in the west before American man-power can swing the scales finally against her.

For this reason, both at the war department and in the diplomatic circles, there was much speculation as to the moves to support Austria already taken by the German high command. There is little doubt that reports of large German troop movements to Italy are well founded, as it is believed the situation must be restored there at all costs unless the whole German influence is to fall of its own weight.

### U-Boat Sinks Troopship.

Washington, D. C.—A troopship returning from Europe was torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat 700 miles off the Delaware capes on June 18. Three boats carrying 67 members of the crew are unaccounted for. There were no troops aboard.

Reports indicate that the submarine was not seen until after the torpedo struck the ship. The crew took to the boats after the vessel settled and it was futile to use the guns. The U-boat appeared on the surface and fired 19 shots into the ship.

The crew of 148 got away from the vessel in seven boats, four of which have been landed. The total rescued so far is given as 81 men. Two boatloads arrived by steamer at New York; one by steamer at Hampton Roads, and one by sailing vessel at Bermuda.

### Spanish Ship Is Held Up.

Madrid.—The captain of the Spanish sailing vessel Joaquina reports that his ship, which sailed from Cuba, was held up by a submarine, which declined to examine the ship's papers. The vessel was sunk and the crew was afloat for five days, being rescued off the coast of Africa. The vessel which picked them up landed all at Gibraltar except the captain. A dispatch from Paris May 22 said that the Joaquina had been found abandoned.

### Huns Sink 614,000 Tons.

Amsterdam.—Ship tonnage sunk by German submarines in the month of May amounted to 614,000 gross tons, according to an official statement issued at Berlin. The claim also was made that, in addition, badly damaged ships with a tonnage of 56,000 were taken to ports of the entente allies in April, besides the losses already announced for that month.

## AUSTRIANS FLEEING IN WILD DISORDER

Big Defeat Suffered All Along Piave River Front.

### ITALY PRESSES MOVE

First Stage of Austrian Offensive on 100-Mile Line Ends in Total Failure—Enemy Loss 180,000.

Rome.—On the Piave river front from the Montello to the Adriatic, the defeated Austro-Hungarians are recrossing the river in disorder, says the Italian official statement issued Sunday. The enemy is being closely pursued by the Italian troops.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy.—From Montello to the sea the enemy has been defeated and forced by the Italians to recross the Piave river in disorder.

The first phase of the Austrian offensive has ended in failure—in defeat. The culmination of what was intended to be the crushing of Italy between the jaws of the Austrian pincers is the rout of the invaders.

With their backs to the swollen Piave the Austrians for several days past had been trying to ward off the vicious counter-attacks of the Italians and save the situation. Now they are endeavoring and still under great pressure, to ford the stream and reach safety on the eastern bank.

From the Montello plateau to the Adriatic sea the enemy is in retreat. Already his losses are estimated at 180,000 men and the chances of his escape without additional heavy casualties and men made prisoner seem remote.

Large numbers of the pontoon bridges that the Austrians threw across the Piave have been swept away by the now torrential stream, and on all the sectors of the 33-mile front where they gained edges of the Venetian plateau they are being sorely harassed by the fire of the Italian guns and rifles and by the machine gun fire and bombs of the allied aviators who have done such notable execution since the attempted drive was started.

Monster preparations had been made by the Austrians for what was to be the death blow to King Victor Emmanuel's men.

Thousands upon thousands of men, many of them brought from the Russian and Roumanian fronts, and guns and stores in tremendous quantities had been parceled among the various commanders for the drive over a battle arc of virtually 100 miles, running from the Asiago plateau to the Piave and then to the sea.

Aiding the Italians in the mountains were British and French armies. Territory taken in the mountains was almost as quickly regained and the enemy held in check.

Along the Piave, especially on the Montello plateau, the gateway to the Venetian plains from the northeast, and at several points farther south, where the Austrians succeeded in crossing the river, the Italians everywhere imposed such strength against the enemy that he was unable to enlarge his gains and then, with redoubled efforts, forced him to commence the retrograde movement which has developed into disordered flight.

### Board to Fix Streetcar Fares.

Washington, D. C.—The national war labor board announced Sunday that after the hearings beginning Monday it will adopt a definite policy on the question of the ability of street railway companies to pay wage increases to employes without increasing fares. The board will also determine a minimum wage rate based on the increased cost of living.

"It is the intention of the board that it will adopt a definite policy on the question of ability to pay on the basis of facts and arguments presented at their hearing, which will be an open one."

Says the announcement: "The formulation of such a policy, whatever it happens to be, will be a matter of great importance to the cities of the country generally, but especially to those cities where wage controversies exist between the street railway corporations and their operatives. Counsel representing these companies, as well as counsel for the respective municipalities and the employes' organizations will be heard upon the point."

### Motor Mail Service Pays.

Washington, D. C.—Motor mail service, showing a surplus of \$200,000 for the first six months of its operation, warrants immediate legislation for road construction that will extend the service throughout the United States, James I. Blakeslee, assistant postmaster general Monday told the house postoffice committee considering a resolution authorizing the postoffice department to build highways as a part of a national system.