

# 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 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.



## 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, Tinmen, 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, worshiped 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 record.

## 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."

### Trio Saves Four From Death.

La Grande, Or.—Mrs. Charles W. W. Bigner, a clever swimmer, and Alfred and Oscar Johnson, young boys, are the heroes of the city Saturday, after having rescued four from drowning in the Grand Ronde river. Miss Symons, aged 12, wandered too far out and sank. Mrs. Charles Stopp started to the rescue and collapsed. Mrs. Boyd Piddock followed suit and collapsed. Her husband followed, but dislocated a shoulder and he, too, floundered.

## ESCAPE BERLIN IN AIRPLANE

Four Residents Flee Because of Conditions in Teuton City.

Copenhagen.—Four residents of Berlin escaped from Germany Thursday in two airplanes and succeeded in landing safely in Denmark. The occupants of the airplanes declared that they fled from Berlin because of conditions there.

The two machines, which are of the albatross type, left Berlin early on Thursday morning. Their flight was observed and the guardships along the coast were warned. When the machines reached the Baltic the guardships opened fire and it was at first erroneously reported that one of the airplanes had been brought down.

One of the two occupants of the first albatross was Dr. G. F. Nicolai, formerly a professor of psychology at the Berlin University. He is the author of a book that denounced Prussian militarism and had been punished with imprisonment because of its publication.

The second albatross landed in the neighborhood of Rudkoebing with its two German deserters. This machine had been delayed by making a landing on an island to repair a slight defect in the engine.

The Rudkoebing correspondent of the National Tidende quotes the crew of the second albatross as saying that they had been at the battle front and were expected to return there. They declared that they preferred death rather than to go back. The two men wore infantry uniforms and one of them had the Iron cross.

## SKY ROUTE ACROSS ATLANTIC PROJECTED

British General, Now in U. S., Discloses Plans for Blazing Trail From America to Europe.

Washington, D. C.—Establishment of an air route to Europe from the United States in order to bring the full force of American effort in the air to bear against Germany is a definite project by the British air council. This was disclosed Monday by Major-General William Brancker, controller of equipment on the council, who is in Washington.

Plans for an initial flight across the Atlantic this fall are already well advanced. American co-operation is sought, and General Brancker hopes that the first machine to make the crossing will carry both British and American pilots.

At least three British pilots, regarded as qualified for the trip, are here and several types of machines produced in England have ample fuel capacity for the 40 hours of flying it is estimated the trip would take.

The attitude of the American government toward the project has not been disclosed, although General Brancker laid stress on the fact that the sole purpose of the trip was to blaze a new trail to Europe, over which American aircraft can be delivered next year without taxing shipping.

Presumably the plan arises from the purpose of the British ministry to carry the bombing warfare into Germany on a steadily increasing scale.

After General Brancker had made public his plans, Secretary Baker said that no army aviation officers had yet been assigned to work in conjunction with the British on the project.

Successful navigation of the air to Europe is to be hoped for, he said, but no definite plan to attempt it is now before government officials.

### Yankees Hold 38 Miles of Front.

Washington, D. C.—American soldiers are now holding the fighting line for a distance of 38 miles on the western front, according to information given members of the house military committee Saturday at the weekly conference with Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff.

This mileage is held by "all-American" forces under command of American officers, located at six different places along the fighting line. Other Americans are at the front with British and French units.

Members of the committee were told again that there was no thought of diminishing the movement of troops across the Atlantic because of the operation of U-boats off the American coast.

After the conference Representative Caldwell, of New York, said as far as America is concerned, "the war will begin next September." By that time materials now being manufactured will be ready in great abundance for making the presence of American troops felt by the enemy, and the fighting planned for the United States soldiers will have begun.

### 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. Blakelee, 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.

## 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.

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 Remieres Wood was repulsed. Some of the enemy were killed and one prisoner was taken.

Twenty-one German destroyers, a large number of submarines and numerous auxiliary craft are penned in the Bruges Canal docks as the result of the recent British naval operations at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast.

Large units of German shock troops which had been concentrated on the western side of Rheims, between Virigny and Ornes, and which went over to assault Wednesday night, were met with such an awful fire from the French defense that they were unable to make the slightest progress.

Pieter Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, who, after a conference with Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the German Socialist party, intended to go to London to attend the annual conference of the British Labor Congress, will not be permitted to enter England, according to the London Standard.

General Henry A. Greene, who has been in command of the 91st division National Army at Camp Lewis, Wash., has been ordered to report to Washington. No explanation of the order was forthcoming from the War department. Brigadier-General Frederick S. Foltz has been placed in command at Camp Lewis temporarily.

A trust fund of \$50,000 to be held for 500 years, the income from which is to be divided each 50 years and expended for social welfare work, is set aside from the estate of the late Charles W. Fairbanks, as a memorial to his wife, by his will filed for probate in Indianapolis. The value of the entire estate is estimated at \$2,150,000.

Jacob Julius Stern, a silk merchant claiming to be an American citizen, was arrested Wednesday in Paris on a charge of commerce with the enemy. He was born in Germany in 1852, and 30 years ago went to the United States, where he founded the business firm of Stern & Stern with his brother, Emil, who is now in the United States and his two sons are serving in the American army.

The Vienna city council on Tuesday, according to a dispatch received in Amsterdam, passed a resolution protesting against the reduction of the bread ration. The Vienna labor council, after conferring for many hours on the same subject, passed a resolution renewing its demands for the "speediest general peace, notwithstanding the great obstacles at present in the way of peace endeavors."

Six submarines built for the Chilean government in the United States arrived Sunday at the port of Ballenita, Ecuador. They left an Atlantic port in the United States May 25.

All new crops have been ordered requisitioned by the Hungarian government, according to a report from Budapest. All flour mills have been put under government supervision.