Addresses by President C. H. Welles Rev. M. W. Stryker, D. D.

Annual New England Dinner

Professor John Tyler Rev. Joseph H. Odell

A Very Notable Event

most representative organization, the New England society, last night held its most successful annual dinner. It was the sixteenth and in most of the features tending to the excellence of an event of its kind, surpassed its fifteen predecessors. In no feature did any previous banquet

The main ingredient of a successful banquet, sociability, was the predominant feature of last night's affair. There never was such a marked lack of staid formality. The attendance was the largest in the history of the organization and everyone seemed bent on having the best of good times. The speeches, the menu, the decorations, the music, all were contributors to the banquet's surpassing excellence. Only one disappointment tended to mar the fullest pleasure of the affair. The mine strike commissioners had accepted invitations to be present, and Judge Gray was expected to make an address. Late in the day the commissioners were forced to send their regrets by reason of urgent necessity for an evening con-

The officers of the New England society are: President, Charles H. Welles: vice president. Dr. F. C. Johnson, of Wilkes-Barre; secretary, J. H. Fisher treasurer, A. C. Fuller; historian, H. E. Paine; chaplain, Rev. George E. Guild.

The committee in charge of the ar rangements for the banquet was made up as follows: The president, secretary and treasurer, ex-officio, James Gardner Sanderson, William J. Torrey James A. Lansing, Charles D. Sander-

AN INFORMAL RECEPTION

The banquet took place in the assembly room of the Scranton board of trade. As is the custom of the New England society the festivities were opened early. The diners began to arrive at 6.30 o'clock and for an hour an informal reception was held in the room adjoining the banquet hall. Acquaintances were made and renewed, and a general chat indulged in that made everybody neighborly before the affair was fairly started.

To the strains of a patriotic march by Bauer's orchestra, the company entered the banquet hall, without any formalities of precedence and sought their

A most inspiring picture greeted the eye upon entrance to the banquet hall. In former years, the socety followed the general custom of seating the company at long tables arranged in the shape of a hollow quadrangle. This year's committee introduced an innovation as an incentive to more sociafour, six or eight, were substituted for the old arrangement, and it was permitted that the diners could make up their own graups by consulting the their own groups by consulting the committee in advance. Small standards bearing numbers designated the different groups. Cards bearing corresponding numbers were distributed to each of the groups. As a result of this arrangement there was no confusion attending the seating.

Decorations an Innovation.

The decorations were also an innovation. The florist was appealed to only in the embellishment of the tables Everything else of a decorative character was "Old Glory," except for a wide frieze of buff and blue-the society's colors, and a happy conceit in th way of coats-of-arms of the original England states, capping the lateral pillars, and a large coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania, framed in incandescent bulbs and suspended in the rear of the president's table.

The side and end walls were halfhidden behind the fan-shaped American flags, streamers of red, white and blue, and shields of the same color, hehind which were assembled small flags in profusion.

The three big chandeliers with their opalescent globes were fairly enshrond- in heavy cardboard covers, held toed in filmy festoons of red, white and gether by crimson ribbon. On the outer blue, and between and all about them page of the cover, framed in ornafurther hangings of tri-color buntings. In striking contrast with the veritable riot of color which obtained overhead, were white doves suspended at close intervals from the ceiling. Each dove bore a branch of holly in its Striking, inspiring and highly artistic, is an appropriate summing up characterization of the decorative em- ate sentiments. The list follows:

Guests of Honor.

The guests of honor were Rev. M. W. Stryker, D. D., president of Hamilton college: Prof. John M. Tyler, instructor in biology at Amherst college, and Rev. Joseph Henry Odell, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, of Scranton. They sat with President Charles Welles, ex-President H. M. Boies, and the society's chaplain, Rev. George E. Guild, D. D., pastor of the Providence Presbyterian church. Their table was at the eastern end of the hall and all sat facing the company.

ica" was sung, to the accompaniment Among the other prominent men who were guests of the society or of individual members were Elinu Root, jr., son of the secretary of war, who is student at Hamilton college, and Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, who is here attending the strike commission. The complete list of diners is appended:

MEMBERS Scranton-Captain D. B. Atherton. Atherton, Colonel H. M. Boies, Albert S. Baker, Dr. F. D. Brewster, David Boies, Charles F. Conn. Russell Dimmick. Benj, Dimmick, Francis H. Doane, H. G. Denham, George B. Dimmick, A. C. Fuller, E. L. Fuller, J. H. Fisher, Arthur Frothingham, ex-Mayor J. H. Fellows, R. J. Foster, P. H. French, Frank C. Fuller, Mortimer B. Fuller, John W. Fowler Sol Foster, J. M. Foster, Rev. George E. Guild, D. D., J. Nelson Garrett, ex-Judge Alfred Hand, Dr. G. E. Hill, G. D. Hinds H. J. Hall, William F. Hallstead, D. C. H. J. Hall, William F. Hallstead, D. C. Harrington, Heary M. Ives, Cyrus D. Jones, C. R. Kinsley, William P. Kennedy, Dr. Lucius C. Kennedy, Harry R. Kinsley, H. W. Kingsbury, J. A. Lansing, John S. Luce, I. F. Megargel, E. L. Merriman, J. S. Morss, Roy C. Megargel, Ralph C. Megargel, Arthur Gibson, Morse, Levi J. Northrup, H. E. gargel, Raiph C. Megargel, Arthur Gibson Morse, Levi J. Northrup, H. E. Paine, W. H. Peck, R. H. Patterson, F. E. Piatt, Dr. A. D. Preston, Harry O. Pond, R. E. Prendergast, Ernest I. Paine, Rev. Robert F. Y. Pierce, D. D. Jaac Post, Russell J. Peck, W. H. Richmond, C. C. Rose, George F. Reyndids, E. B. Sturges, Colonel George Sanderson, George B. Smith, E. T. Sweet, and others were sung during the prog-ress of the dining. The younger mempatriotic airs with popular melodies, not even excluding "Won't You Come

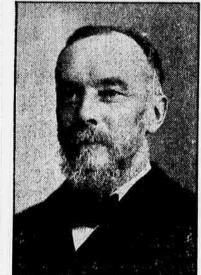
ORTHEASTERN Pennsylvania's Charles D. Sanderson, James Gardner Sanderson, James G. Shepherd, Dr. R. M. Stratton, Everett W., Tolles, James H. Torrey, William J. Torrey, Arthur C. Twitchell, Judge Alton A. Vosburg, Chas. H. Welles, Major Everett Warren, Hon. W. W. Watson, O. B. Wright, C. F. Whittemore, W. A. Wilcox, C. S. Woolworth, Colonel L. A. Watres, Albert L. Watson, Charles H. Welles, Jr., J. B. Woolsey. Wilkes-Barre-Thomas H.

Charles D. Foster, J. W. Hollenback, H. H. Harvey, Dr. F. C. Johnson, F. M.

Carbondale-J. E. Burr, Dr. D. Bailey, William J. Hamilton, Levi Patterson. Honesdale-1. M. Atkinson, Thomas B. Clark, Dwight C. Dorflinger, Homer Greene, Frank P. Kimble, Henry Z. Russell, A. T. Searle, W. F. Suydam, J. D. Weston.

Dunmore—A. D. Blackinton. Pittston,—C. C. Bowman, S. B. nett, William J. Peck. Jeannesville-Vernon H. Rood. Jermyn-J. D. Stocker. Plains-D. Scott Stark.

MEMBER'S GUESTS. J. W. Howarth, Frank E. Law, T. G. Wolf, J. L. Crawford, Rev. C. M. Giffin, D. D., Stanley P. Allen, H. C. Barker, Frank R. Stocker, E. L. Beyan, Leonard



C. H. WELLES, President of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania

W. Pope, Heary Belin, Jr. M. L. Jones, J. T. Porter, Prof. H. T. Newcomb, George P. Sheldon, Jr., Dr. W. G. Fulton, I. L. P. Sneidon, Jr., Dr. W. G. Fulton, I. L. Rowlson, George M. Mulley, W. J. Wil-cox, H. C. Sanderson, W. W. Reilly, F. L. Phillips, Thomas Palmer, Hon, H. A. Knapp, Arthur Jones, Rolland Hill, J. H. Foster, of Scranton.

C. M. Dorflinger, Honesdale; Captain Wm. Wyncook, Newton, Pa.; Hon. S. P. Wolverton, Sunbury; Rev. Charles Lee, Carbondale; R. M. Stocker, Hones-

A Delightful Dinner.

Blue Points

Green Turtle Soup, Clear

Cigarettes

Camembert and Romefort Chasse

Cignes

prepared a novel and artistic dinner

Pursuant to its custom, the society

card. The menu, toasts, announcement

and list of officers were printed on a

mental scrollwork was an oval engrav-

ng in color, of the earliest known pic-

ture of "The Wayside Inn." the typical

Not the least interesting of the fea-

tures of the card were the poetle senti-

ments accompanying its different items

The toast list had especially appropri-

"President's Address," C. H. Welles,

ege. "The Evolution of the Pilgrim." Pro

essor John M. Tyler, Amherst college.
"New England and Old England," Rev.

At each plate was also a neatly

patriotic airs. It was frequently

At the very outset of the dinner, be-

fore the guests took their seats, "Amer-

DR. F. C. JOHNSON.

Of Wilkes-Barre, Vice President of the New England Society.

of the orchestra. "The Star Spangled

Banner," "The Battle Cry of Freedom,"

bers of the company interspersed the

eseph Henry Odell, Scranton, Pa

brought into use.

Scranton, Pa.
"The Modern Puritan," Rev. M. W.

Stryker, D. D., president of Hamilton co-

old New England hostelry.

Spinach

Sweet Cide

Shelmo Salad

Confectioners

Pumpkin Pie

menu was as follows:

Roman Punch

Squab on Toast

Pligrims and required the presence there of every member of his family. When the feebleness of old age prevented his The dinner was served by Steward Herbert T. Wiekins, of the Scranton going in his own strength, he required his descendants to carry him and meet club, and was delightfully arranged and an excellently served affair. The with him at the Rock. This, with him. religious and patriotic duty; realized the importance of keeping alive the remembrance of what had been ac-complished by those who laid the foundies Celery Pickled Walnuts Salted Almond dations of the Nation. Red Snapper, Sause Hollandaise Pommes Parisleane Iontrose Turkey, Stuffed with Mushroom

the noblest monument of all.

here was singing of both kinds of airs.

then President C. H. Welles opened the

President Welles was greeted with re-

ounding cheers as he rapped for at

tention to the secondary-chronologi

cally speaking-part of the programme

He announced the receipt of regrets

grets that the commissioners could no

referred to the overthrow of violence

of the law's strongest arm. He spoke

Gentlemen of the New England Society

This gathering of the sons of New Eng

land marks the passage of another year

in the history of the society. The cus-

versary is worthy of every true New Englander. We are not chargeable with

over-veneration for our ancestors, and

in this we are wrong. To have come from such stock and inherited such blessings,

should stir our hearts with pride and we should cherish their names and deeds. Entertaining such feelings, let us, the

descendants of such an ancestry, deter-mine that the heritage shall not suffer

at our hands in its descent to those who

There stands back of Plymouth, on the

she points to Heaven. She looks down upon four figures on the buttresses, Mor-ality, Law. Education and Freedom. The

world, and are the expression not only of artistic thought but of the deep hid-

den feeling of those who bear in grate-

ful remembrance what was accomplished

We, too, should have enshrined in our hearts the same sentiment that has found

expression in the monument of granite. It is a fitting memorial but let us determine, by the use of all the nowers God has given us, to make the nation the

Carried Him There.

It is said that one of the early settlers

by the forefathers.

as follows:

PRESIDENT WELLES'

post-prandial exercises.

if some such sentiment as actuated this man, or actuated those who erected the monument, has called us together our gathering will not be in vain. We must not forget that a nation was must not forget that a macton when planted by heroic men and women when they torded at Plymouth Rock. They they landed at Plymouth Rock. realized the difficulties that they must discussed encounter and thoroughly discussed them. Bradford, in his history, speaking of the discouragements they would meet, says: "It was answered that all great and honorable actions are accompanied with great difficulties and must be both enterprised and overcome with answer able courage. It was granted that the dangers were great but not desperate: the difficulties were many but not in vincible. For though there were many of them likely, yet they were not certain four-page six by eight folder, enclosed It might be sundry of the things feared would never befull; others, by provident care and the use of good means, might in a measure be prevented, and all of them, through the help of God, by forti-tude and patience, might either be borne or overcome. True it was, that such at-tempts were not to be made and undertaken without good ground and reason; not rashly or lightly as many have done for curiosity, or hope of gain. But their ondition was not ordinary; their ends were good and honorable. lawful and urgent, and therefore they might except the blessing of that on their proceeding. Yea, though they should lose their lives in this action, yet might they have comfort and their en-deavors would be honorable."

How fortunate that the future was

printed scroll containing the leading ers of a northern winter, with no knowledge of what the land of their choice vould produce and with insufficient provision for the time that must elapse be-fore a seed time and harvest would replonish their stores. Yet they chose the

barren hills of Plymouth for their home. Were Not Discouraged.

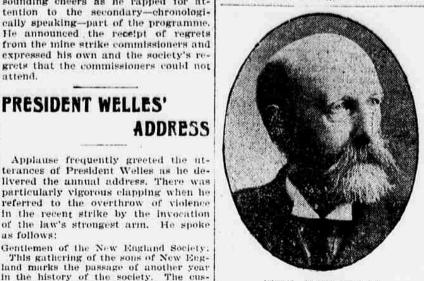
The death of half their number and the great suffering of those who survived, did not discourage; none were willing to return to the place from whence they came. Life was nothing whence they came. Life was nothing to them if it was shorn of the cherished purpose of their coming. They had con-idence in the Supreme Ruler of the Universe that their prayers and tears would bring an answer from heaven and that there would come out of it all a

privileges that came through their sufing and endurance. The schools, colare the direct outgrowth and expression of what they had in mind in coming to

thrift, energy and endurance of that noble band has come down through generation after generation in the sons of New England. The business world, the field of literature, the mechanics and arts have drawn largely from the Eaststates and wherever her sons have they have left their impress. As true sons of New England let us consider our relation to the state and

Our forefathers not only laid the foundations of a nation; they did more—they built themselves into it. The principles of truth, liberty and justice were taught and lived by them and God sig-nally blessed them in it. Their plan was that of a co-operative system of government, controlled by intelligent beings, acknowledging the equal rights of all, and

Home, Bill Bailey," and "On a Sunday all owing obedience to the will of the Afternoon." Between the speeches, too, there was singing of both kinds of airs, a people without fear, strong spiritually, endowed with an individuality and in-tellectual force bound to win their way. They possessed great enterprise and pa-After the singing of the opening hymn, Rev. George E. Guild, D. D., asked the blessing and then the dining began. It was 10.15 o'clock when clgars were reached. Rising, the assemblage mined that the right should conquer, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and then President C. H. Welles opened the sprung from such men and we should do asked the blessing and then the dining all that is possible to complete their plans of government. We have within the borders of this great state mineral



PROF. JOHN TYLER. Of Amherst College, Who Spoke on "Th Evolution of the Pilgrim."

esources of untold value-mills and fatories pouring into the channels of trade, products that make us the peer of all the states. The values being added year by year to the property, bank deposits and other cyldences of material wealth is be-yond computation. Prosperity always brings in its train envy and discontent, and the year that has passed has not been free from them. This has not been fill looking out over the harbor, a noble a latent, but an aggressive spirit, and it granite monument, erected by a grateful has brought on a struggle without a parpeople in remembrance of the labors, allel in the history of our mining and insacrifices and sufferings for the cause dustrial affairs. A spirit indigenous to our of civil and religious liberty by the fore- soil, contrary to the traditions and law,

The Common Welfare.

In the federation of states, Pensylva-nia and several others are officially styled ommon wealths—the equivalent of com-non weal, or the common welfare of the whole community. Can it be said that the great body of men who have been trying to enforce their claims, had the welfare of all at heart? Was it not. rather, the enforcement of ideas repug-nant to every principle of the law and the individual rights of man? The ends sought did not justify the means used. It may be said that however just the claims of the striking employes, the viotimidation, could not be excused. Our laws bear equally on all and anything done to lessen the regard for the law. by any class, is an injury to the whole body politic. For that reason every patriot must use every means in his power to sustain and enforce the law and tr compel executive officers to perform their whole duty.

Would the pilgrims of our early foun-Would the pilgrims of our early foun-ders of this government have tolerated, for an hour, a condition so bateful, so intolerable and so lawless? With them individual rights were sacred and could not be abridged. The compact framed on the Mayflower set forth elerly what they had in mind in coming to the shores of New England. Let me quote briefly: "Having undertaken for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith. . . . we combine outselves to gether into a civil body policies for our

furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereaf chact, constitute into which we promise all due subjects sion and obedience."

The time is rine for us to be guided to he same lofty purnoses; to be imbaed be he same law of right, and kept by the

the same law of right, and kept by the same faithful monitor as controlled our ancestors, if we are so guided we will see that the law is entered, that exectrive officers personn their duty, that the man who chooses to maintain his man bood, uncontrolled by others, shall be have simply done our duty and will be worthy sons of New England. The gent has been like the years that

have preceded it, and has brought peace and plenty to some and to others for row. The dread messenger has called for

Death of Judge Jessup.

Judge Jessup died January 16th, in this not revealed to this people. Had they city, the came of ancestors who emissions that the first year would have grated from England to Rhode Island in seen half the brave band gathered to the bosom of Mother Earth, even high and he showed great ability as a student holy purposes might not have been sufficient to lead them across stormy sens inneteen years of age. He immediately to an inhospitable country. They were took up the study of law under the dipoorly equipped to withstand the rig-rection of his father, who was at the time an eminent jurist of Pensylvania. and was admitted to practice in ISI. He soon took his place at the head of the har in Susquehamm and in the surro-ing countles in which he practiced. was recognized throughout the state not only as a leader but one who adorned the profession.

of church and state, as well as in the law. The characteristics of his ancestre were stamped upon him and he loved the good, the pure and noble traits of the good, the pure and noble traits of helicyed so inverterately in eternal justice as the good, the pure and noble traits of helicyed so inverterately in eternal justice as the good for the duties of his profession claimed religion with politics. When these do not always one or the other is good for his attention to the close of one day and the next day he was not, for God had taken him.

Henry A. Kingsbury, the genial friend of us all, after severals years of broken health, was called hence March 18th. Tie was born at Montrose, Pa., December 19, 1839, and soon after went with his parents to Honesdate. In 1848 he came to Harrison, now Scranton, and was em-ployed by Scranton and Platt, the fourdors of The Lackawanan Iron & Coat company. When 8. T. Scranton & Con-pany started the Oxford formaces in 1857 Mr. Kingsbury entered their service and remained with them at Oxford, N. J. until 1875. He then returned and took a prominent part in the business life of Scranton. At one time he served as a school director and devoted a great deal of time to the building up of our school

system. For several years we have missed him For several years we have missed him from the annual meeting of this society. This was not for lack of interest in its affairs, but the result of the infirmities that bore heavily upon him.

Captain Theodore II. Dibble died May

5th. He was widely known in the busi-ness world, particularly among those en-gaged in mining operations by reason of

ompany. He removed from Scranton several

years ago, taking up his residence in Camden, N. J., and since that time has not been at our annual gatherings. Came from Pilgrim Stock.

He, too, came from Pilgrim or Puritan stock, and from ancestors who settled in Connecticut in 1640. When the Civil War vice as a sergeant in the First regiment of Connecticut volunteers and won pro-motion up to captain for gallantry in the field. He participated in Bank's cam-paign in Maryland and Virginia in 1861-2; was with Pope in Virginia in 1862; with McClelland through Maryland; with Burnside in the Fredericksburg campaign Hooker at Chancellorsville; with Meade at Gettysburg; with Grant at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and with Sherman on his march to the sea and northward. The military record he made admitted him to the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Army and Navy club.

His personal qualities made many friends for him in civil life, as well as among those who shared with him the ent and blanket in the field.

They were all New Englanders in the truest sense of the word, for they loved virtue, liberty and all that was good. Let us bear them in grateful remem-brance for what they have represented in the military and civil life of the nation, and in the social life of this com

At the conclusion of the president's address, the assembly stood for a few moments in silence out of respect to the memory of the deceased members. An incidental reference to the ex-sec retary of the board of trade, Capt, D

B. Atherton, provoked hearty applause With a pun on strikers-excusable because of its real eleverness and appropriateness-President Welles introduced the invited guests to respond to a toast, Rev. W. A. Stryker, D. D. president of Hamilton college, who had for his theme, "The Modern Puritan."

he rose to speak as follows:

Gentlemen: I assume that you are no dustrial affairs. A spirit indigenous to our here to exploit the title of those who are soil, contrary to the traditions and law, their first New England dinner out of here to exploit the title of those who ate fathers. There is embodied in this mon-ument as the crowning figure. Faith, one foot rests upon Plymouth Rock in her left hand is the Bible, and with the other she points to Heaven. She looks down disorder and lawlessness, our chief execupon four figures on the buttresses. Mor-ality, Law, Education and Freedom. The five figures represent what is best in the measure the law.

uive used a power that should have been assert your moral lineage, in your loyally to the God of wisdom and or hope. Ad-ulation of those progenitors were but a ulation of those progenitors were but a barren business. If we, their progen; nake it only a self-fond substitute for

stands no now to its world-duty; which faces with solemn confidence present proversy, but there are many partiesthem both its vindication and its reward.

Cannot Learn Too Well.

What they were whose convictions were whole people (patient, slow-moving, gladly march. It is easy to challenge dead ginite and to Italieise their mistation; it is each easier to pealse virtues all these others.—He who is not mocked, and these exactions we renounce, and to lie down upon a genealogy which had its original honor in those who wore homespen and iron. Let the sybarite critics and partial mark of the strident and partial accidents of puritanism, but the strident and actions accidents of puritanism, but attempt to comp its store valors, and they would say, with Macaulty—"Those had little reason to lough who encountered then in the hall of debate or on the field of battle."

with theatrical zeal ani florid words. Their tibroes and masculine faith was practical, and of a present tense. Resolute and unspasseodic they interpreted the age and the day by the powers of a there ber

That all virtue was the past's," they stood country for their responsibilities and their rights.

God makes his hammers of hard steel Some of the things they struck at seem to us insignificant; but the thing they struck for was the common weal-the menting time they may have lacked he all was dark but duty, they

"Bated not a lot of heart or hope; But steered right ouward." Not "preferring bondage with ease, to strengons liberty." they took the best they could get and sleadily sought a belter. They were democrats by instinct profession.

The personal qualities of Judge Jessup proceedent and prorogative that would observe them to a very wide circle of literate or ignore individual manhoed friends. He was a counsellor in matters. They saw that no man has ever lost so much that he has not something yet to lose, nor has gained so much that he may not yet gain more. It was because they

Always a Monitor.

One of our monitors is the "Puritan." The Puritan was niways a monitor, and admonishes us that our real coast de-fence lies in looking where he looked for help, and in living as he lived to deserve it. Often in terrible extremes, in ex-tremes he was terrible, and loving order and liberty under law, he was ready to fight for a true peace, even though "that two-handed engine at the door" might shear him of his head. Thus our America was made to mean human opportunity with rights always matched by duties While good men last, who believe in the rights of men and in the rights of God. who carry conscience into all affairs. America will still have the answer to those prayers that pierced the stern De-cember skies of 1659. This spirit is the salt of democracy, and of the earth. His hands who laid the foundation of our freedom alone can finish it, and bring forth the capstone with shoutings!

And the substantial things which the Puritan of yesterday intended, the Puritan of today must stand for; not convenience and compromise, but personal free-ty is perfect law.

his connection with the American Steel dom, public equity, and the due reverence of every man for the rights of every other man.

"We ourselves must Pilgrims be;
Launch our Mayflower and steer boidly
Through the desperate winter sea."
Considering the Issue of their lives we must imitate their faith, bettering them if we can. The problems vary, or they were no problems; but the principles remainto think hard and straight, to wheedle no one nor cozen ourselves, to speak plainty.

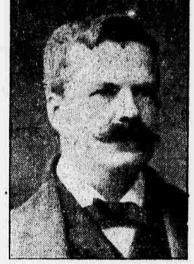
There is too much glass in either house to make stone-throwing wise. If labor has capital.

I shall unhesitatingly point out some positions in which each side encounters the substantial disapproval and the resentment of the public conscience and has sharply tested the people's patience. broke out in 1861, he laid himself on the one nor cozen ourselves, to speak plainly, altar of his country. He entered the ser- and avoiding special plea and "the vice of

bled problems. Ethics must school our economics. Righteousness is the rock-bottom—all else is quicksand!

To Deal with Real Things.

You have expressly invited me to deal ere with present issues and real things, have your explicit permission to speak I have your explicit permission to speak plainly, touching matters that have so much of late preoccupied this region, and which concern all thoughts and real things. which concern all thoughtful men. I



REV. M. W. STRYKER, D. D., President of Hamilton College, Whose

nake it only a self-fond substitute for their vision and courage.

You are come to celebrate the spirit and purpose of that great movement of the seventeenth century which seventee to the opinions of those absent or the semployer and to his applications of the seventeenth century which seventee to the opinions of those absent or the semployer and to his application. purpose of that great movement of the es the opinions of those absent or presseventeenth century which "parged the ent. Surely every man's effort to speak plague of lineal rule with flame:" which impartially, to show good sense, to be plague of lineal rule with flame;" which gave Hampden and Eliot to history, and the stont soul of Cromwell, and the "or gan voice" of Milton; which established ideals whose potency after the recurrence of the lithy Stuarts and the imbedility of the Hamovers, were confirmed in the Eugland of Bright and Chadstone; which sent the Pilgrims over the benk seas, and set them as the godfathers of America at Plymouth Rock, which planted freedom and obselence amid the grantic of a new form of the properties. and obedience amid the granite of a new | limitation, There is here a practical and larger England; cut at last the un-bilious of dependency and by a tremen-dous reflex taught democracy to the mother land; welded into unity the var-upon which, more than upon any other ions material here, and evolved a new single product of the earth, depend the type of character; builded a nation, and comfort, the industry, and even the life wrought its self-emancipation in the most out short ranges of many hundreds of prodigious and constructive of all civil thousands of our people. By their exwars; subdued a continent; stood up to tent and their accessibility this is not rend either Indies from mediacvalism; true of the bituminous fields. There are two main sides of this con-

and even these with sub-divisions), the ailled mine owners, the independent mine owners, the people who need coal, the so procreative we cannot learn too well capable also of an awful wrath) and who nor testify too steadily. They have been discouraged and flouted ever since they been appeal—a court which will discover and gan but tonight we once more ball them! will enforce ultimate justice. There is as an ancestry in whose footsieps we will one other party whom many forget; but gladly maren. It is easy to challenge whose authority surmounts and includes eld of haitle."

of American laborers is patriotic and law
And ours were but a sorry parody, if respecting, and that the great majority of

casting where they fasted, taking the ba- corporate managements do not mean to ecitance they so etuborally won, we consent to injustice nor inhumanity. The bectance they so studently wen, we consent to minstee nor injummanity. The were content morely to spend what they devil has not got us yet, and by our on earned, and to garnish their sepulchies dear flag and the God that guards if, his with theatrical zeal ani florid words. devices of hate and heart-burning shall e overthrown! There have been black crimes-let the red full upon all guilty backs; but also

there less been a remarkable self-re-straint which has not been either apathy or cowardice, but American manliness. Heed this good mercy and guard it, and do not trifle with it. It is the leverage of

Good Men on Both Sides.

Two sides there are: good men and had pon each, the good seeking to better natters, the bad willing to make then worse. Neither side has a monopoly of wisdom or of foothardiness. It is fair to own the best and to oppose the worst of I speak for neither side, as such, but

for the rights and against the wrongs of both. I speak for freedom; not that par-



REV. JOSEPH ODELL. He Spoke on New England ant Old Eng-

ody of it which translates it as license and caprice, but for that personal liberty which is sane, rational, which, because it

There have been offenses against the true idea of freedom on both hands. There is too much glass in either house

the superlative' to make all words serve the simple fact.

Amid the complicated and congested questions of today one needs brave eyes, cool nerves, and a patient heart. Even justice must seek wisdom where the Purlian sought it, or it will be confused and ost; for it was Cromwell who served the superlative to make all words served questions of today one needs brave eyes, cool nerves, and a patient heart. Even justice must seek wisdom where the Purlian sought it, or it will be confused and ost; for it was Cromwell who served the public conscience and has sharply tested the people's patience.

Some details must go with mere allustion and some things pass unremnried. There are many offsets in kind. The blacklist is a device sufficiently characteristic of both sets of contestants, and it blackens either hand. The boycott also whose we uses it—is as illogical trule and unmanical trule in the people's patience.

litan sought it, or it will be contused and lost; for it was Cromwell who said—"A and employed as commercial equals exchanging commodities. Either may quit if he has fulfilled his agreements up to date. Either party has a legal and often but postponing must aggravate, all trouif he has fulfilled his agreements up to date. Either party has a legal and often a moral right to strike upon decent notice. Either in discharging the other abandons all future claim. The renewal of relations is a new deal. No one has a further tenure upon a job he has quit, or upon a workman he has quit. Neither may, legally or morally, interfere with one who would take up the discharged workman or the discharged job. Intimiall, are insults both to free men and to the law. Up to this point a strike or a discharge may be a legitimate assertion of freedom; beyond this it is, in its de-gree, despotism or anarchy. The essence of slavery is, its denial of

another's free will. To compel another to work when he chooses not to, or to compel a man not to work when he wouldeach is slavery. The American people will not finally tolerate this, under either

Can Do Many Things.

One may, unquestionably, if he thinks it good, marry, become a Mason, enlist, join a party, or the church, or a labor union, if his act is acceptable to others and if they are acceptable to him. It is his option. He has the same right not to do so. Duress stuitines the act, and would be tyranny. Impressment degrades him who does it and him upon whom it is done. The law must defend the peace-able rights of the unionist and the nosunionist. Whoever molests those rights or does not discountenance their moles-tation is either a criminal or a coward. For whatever would obliterate the indi-vidual choice is monstrous, and in the ong run impossible. Organized, whether by capital or labor, it would organize the ruin of all that true Americans have sought, and in the defense of which they have been willing, and yet are willing, to die. The outsider may not give arbitrary orders to the insider, nor the insider give orders to the outsider. Such usurpation

each must stand for all. None can afford to forsake a faithful workman, or a faithful employment, and none can afford to continue with either when good faith is gone. To refuse to work with any de-cent and competent workman because he is not this or that is a folly that should dismiss the man making this refusal, just and cruel. Such obdurate unreason will eventually react on whomsoever practices it, for it both surrenders and violates

The artificial restriction of production is mafair in that it binders the best man, or the best corporation from his or its best work. Excellence should always be free to make its own market. The other way rewards medicerity, bars ambition, cuts stunts labor into a peonage against which free labor should protest and all true men second the motion. It is Puritan, it is American to resent and resist this doc-trine of a maximum wage for a minimum work. It debases the advancing man to he dead level of the inefficient. (said Lincoln) who deny freedom to others deserve if not for themselves, and under the government of a just God can

not long retain it."

A Lie and a Theft. The so-called "Union-stroke" is a lie nd a theft. It steals time and writer degradation upon the very brow who practices it: for it is equally imfamous to want another man's work without paying for it, and to want another man's pay with out working for it! To withhold what is earned, or to demand what is not earned, is fraud and moral felony. Either injustice is seized with a creeping paralysis. All trusts, whether ownership trusts or labor trusts, wil have to bend to that legitimate and legislative will of the whole people wh will tolerate the arrogance of neither plateeracy or mob, in its setting up a private and local imperium and pretend ing to be a law to itself. They will bend or be broken. No concert of action will excuse contempt of that last court. No disguise of verbiage will blue from that, masquerades under the title of the workingmen's rights," or under a de-'workingmen's rights," or under a de ure divino claim of such a trusteeship as will not listen to the workman's wrongs I will touch the sore firmly, and, for one thing, say, that "to be excited by the presence of the officers of the law" is a confession of lawlessness of spirit, if not of intent. The law must prevail and ad-minister, or it has abdictated. Person

and the property of persons it must stern y defend, leaving all else to the judiciby defend, leaving all cise to the judiciary. It must if necessary come armed to this defense, and it is low pundering and pettifogging to sneer at the militia as an "outside party." It is malicious. The militia is the executive state doing its simple duty in protecting itself against the resistent that resists the resists. nsurgency that resists the peace and safety of its own household. It is the safety of its own household. It is the people resisting their own disruption.

If a particular commonwealth falls in this self-defense, then, "to secure 2 Republican form of government," the United States must act. It has acted, and it will act: for it cannot tolerate secession from statute and writ without the sur-

render of its being. It knows no compro-mise with treason. The executive cannot compel scowling men to smile, it cannot make workmen work, nor make operat-ors operate: but it can with an iron hand refer both of them to the courts whose decisions it will invincibly enforce. The people, who make the law, will maintain

Is a American.

Not against, or for, any man or set of men, I am an American, loving liberty and the law that secures it, and am against any theory or program, whether of some laborers or of some cor-porations, that contemns law and seeks to circumvent it. Firmly I dore to say that for any organization to deny the right and duty of the members to bear arms in allegiance to the state is, recog-nized or unrecognized, a virtual conspir-acy against that allegiance to society

which only anarchy hates.

The case in Schenectudy, and the attitude in Indiana, are portents of a foul and un-American idea which honest labor must itself exercise, remembering that only seditionaries range themselves against the commonweal. Such contempt of order is not general. But it is for all Americans to renounce this alien alliance with any, who, untrained in republican law, misunderstand so gravely the liber-ties of this land, which because they are so real may not lightly be despised or

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