

JOHN NORTON MAKES GOOD PATRIOTIC TALK

Is Speaker of the Day at Eveleth Four of July Celebration.

Discusses Eloquently Political and Industrial Problems of Nation.

Eveleth, July 12.—Independence Day was observed here in old time fashion. A picnic was held and the speech of the day was delivered by Hon. John Norton of Duluth. He spoke as follows: "The fringe of civilization stretched along the Atlantic coast consisting of the colonies out of which the 13 original states were created were composed of the best blood drawn from the different nations of the old world. They had come to the land discovered by Columbus to escape the tyranny and force of despotic rulers and by education, association and environment had come to realize a new and ever widening political philosophy. They saw with clear and comprehensive vision that the doctrine of the 'divine right of kings' to make laws and rule with despotic power over the people was founded in the essence of selfishness and error and had no logical or legal force in the economy of government. They met in the open air, in town halls and in the assembly and other places and wrought out a new political maxim which was to govern their action and in the end to compass the whole round of civilization. It was this, 'that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' It was not to be expected that the established powers would accept the new faith without a struggle. George the III was a sullen and a simple monarch. Like Nebuchadnezzar he saw the handwriting on the wall, but he was not wise enough to interpret its meaning. He thought he could enforce his royal edicts in the colonies the same as he could in his insular possessions and eight long and bloody years he poured

out upon the American soil the blood and treasure of his possessions to bleed the colonists in subjection and wring from them the taxes levied by his ministers without the consent of those who had to pay them.

Heretism of Patriarchs. "The illustrious men of all classes and conditions who framed the declaration of Independence did so at the peril of their lives and of their fortunes. The sword of the king's wrath was suspended threateningly over the head of every man who took part in that historic assemblage. If the fortunes of war should throw the scales of justice and mercy against them they knew the gibbet and the dungeon was their doom. But, it is said to their everlasting credit, not a single one of them ever wavered in his devotion to duty or failed to perform the part which the exigencies of the hour demanded of him. Cavalier and Covenanter, Puritan and Papist stood side by side. By their joint efforts civil and religious liberty was established. Thenceforth a new star had arisen in the firmament and it still shines with its brightness undiminished and its splendor undimmed. It has been, as it will ever be, the star of Hope to the people of all lands under all conditions who are fired with high ambition and noble purpose struggling to be free from the yoke of despotic rulers and tyrannical governments.

Building the Nation. Having gained their liberty they set about, in the evening of their victory, to enjoy the fruits of their valor and their sacrifice. The constitution was adopted and ratified by the several states and the machinery of a new nation was put in motion, with all of its parts delicately adjusted to each other and the Federal union was an accomplished fact. State sovereignty was blended into the national sovereignty. The government was invested with national powers. It could make war and conclude treaties; it could levy and collect taxes; it could coin money and regulate the value thereof; it could do all that was necessary to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare. In short, it was possessed with plenary powers and stood a nation among the nations of the earth.

Popular Sovereignty First. The whole structure rests upon the foundation stone of popular sovereignty. The sovereignty of the people is not arbitrary power or blind caprice, but is the exercise of governmental functions by the people acting through legal and constitutional methods. It is not the right of any class small or great, high or low, rich or poor to wrong and oppress another. It is simply a recognition of the natural and inherent rights of man as a basis of government formed for their protection by the people and regulated by them through statutory enactment; whereby every citizen is assured that he will be protected in his rights, in the enjoyment of his life, his liberty, his property, his home, his family relation his freedom of speech and of conscience, in all that pertains to the welfare of the individual and the prosperity of the state. The powers of government, in all their forms and elaboration, in the last analysis, come down at last to this ultimate purpose and any other form of government which does not do that is either a despotism or a farce.

New Order Established. A new order was established. The order of political equality. All forms of aristocracy were abolished. The door of opportunity was opened to every citizen and the path to fortune and to fame was laid to everyone's doorstep. The rulers were to be chosen of the people and by the people. The tenure of office was fixed by periods of short duration. The sceptre of power was to be surrendered into the hands of the people at regular intervals, thus assuring the safety and perpetuity of the republic. Great statesmen helped to shape our policies and form our laws. Great jurists breathed the spirit of justice and equity into every line of the constitution. Great warriors defended the honor of the nation and the glory of the flag on land and sea. Until today we stand forth the foremost nation in the world.

How Nation Has Grown. When the Declaration of Independence was adopted the colonies, as they were constituted, contained about 3,000,000 people and had a territorial expanse of 700,000 square miles. The dominant idea throughout the Union after the adoption of the constitution was always a progressive one. It mattered little what political party was in power, whenever an opportunity presented itself the government has always enlarged its domain and now we have continental and insular possessions whose total area amounts to 3,285,000 square miles with a population close on to a 100,000,000. While we have been expanding territorially we have expanded in a corresponding degree along other lines. Our pathway has been along the giddy heights of progress. If we have at any time descended into the depths of despondency and despair it has been for a brief season only. We have expanded in science, in art, in commerce, in manufacture and every avenue of enterprise and industry has been opened up. American genius and enterprise have been equal to the occasion wherever opportunity has offered. The products of the farm, the factory, the forest and the mine are lying side by side with the products of Birmingham and Manchester. The slow and turgid Nile upon whose historic banks the teeming millions of an old and vanishing civilization lived and played its part before the muse of history had written a line for future generations to read, is spanned by a steel bridge built in America by Americans and set into vibration by a locomotive made in the Baldwin Iron Works with the skilled labor of American mechanics. The Steppes of Russia are traversed by

American steeds of steel, and the ribbons of rust that bind the decaying empire of China were made in the forge of American industry. Capturing Foreign Markets. We have not only taken a prominent part in capturing the markets of the world, but we have done our fair share in looking after the world's work. "We have taken a seat in the council chamber of nations and are recognized as a 'world power' by the nations of the world. We have planted our outposts in the Pacific and have assumed the duty and responsibility of the Philippines. No matter what our individual opinion may be regarding the desirability of having them as possessions, suffice it to say that we got them through the vicissitudes of our war with Spain and we have got to keep them. We cannot throw them off and wash our hands of all responsibility. We cannot in justice and humanity turn the fate of the islands over to warring factions of pagans and cannibals, neither can we let them go into the hands of any of the other powers to disturb the balance of power there.

It is the duty of the Republic to continue on in its course until the last vestige of armed resistance to constituted authority has disappeared. Then to take up the question of the government of the islands and to go treat them that they may have the largest measure of self government consistent with the rights of our citizens settled there. Industrial Liberty Next. While we have done so much of which we are justly entitled to be proud there is much more that we have failed to accomplish. We have gathered here to celebrate our civil and religious liberty secured to us by the toll, the struggle and the sacrifice of our fathers, but it remains for us to secure our freedom from the slavery of the commercialism of the age. I should be remiss in my duty as speaker on this occasion if I failed to call your attention to the great questions affecting the people of today. The great accumulation in wealth in the hands of a few of our citizens is a menace to the prosperity and happiness of the whole. The trusts and combinations are fast getting hold of the productive forces of nature and unless restrained by wise laws and proper policies they will soon be our masters and we their slaves. What Our Fathers Did. "Our fathers went to war and fought the battles of the Revolution and gained our independence from the mother country because she sought to enforce the principle of 'taxation without representation.' Resistance to that doctrine was the highest form of patriotism. The attempt to enforce it justified revolution, and its successful overthrow was the occasion of the establishment of this republic. A republic based on the doctrine of the equality of man! A republic where every citizen has a vote and a vote in the affairs of the State and where everyone has the right of representation. Resistance to that doctrine is just as much a sacred duty now as it was then. This same principle comes up again in a different form. The taxing power is not a foreign but a domestic foe. The question is whether under the constitution and laws of the land the great trusts and combines shall be permitted to get control of commodities and raise the price of products above the general price level, and thereby fill their coffers out of the pockets of the consumers. This is the most vicious system of taxation known to the history of man. Trusts Tax Us Heavily. The increased prices of trust made and trust controlled products is costing the people more every day in the United States than all of the taxes demanded by King George from the colonists in a whole year and nothing is done about it. This is because of the insidious nature of the methods employed. If a foreign country should demand half the tribute that the trusts exact from the people congress would declare war within twenty-four hours. Not only are the prices of commodities too high but transportation charges are excessive. We believe that the great transportation lines that span this continent are highways of trade and commerce and that they lose their character as private property and become invested with the character of public property. That the government has a right to have a supervisory control over their management and to regulate the rates charged within reasonable limits. That these highways shall be open to the public at all times and on even terms; that there cannot be a private monopoly of the carrying trade on the public highways of a nation. That it is the duty of congress to legislate on the great questions affecting the people so that they may be relieved from oppressive conditions and that equal opportunity may be given to all. No New Phase of Civilization. "We sometimes think that the age we live in is worse than any other age in the world's history, when we look around us and see so many of the financially strong and the socially great openly violate the law and escape its punishment we are apt to think that the rich and powerful have some magic spell which makes them immune from law. But such is not the case. The industrial and financial upheavals which have agitated the public mind and disturbed the tranquility of the State is not a disease but a symptom. The great mass of mankind is honest and virtuous and this class so greatly preponderate that the evils will be cured and the system destroyed.

"This is not a new phase of civilization. Corruption and graft, the open violation of the law, and the encroachment of the powerful on the rights of the individual had its origin in the first efforts of man to found his society called a State. It was known and recognized in Shakespeare's day. He tells us that "In the corrupted currents of the world Offenses gilded hand off push by justice."

PUBLIC LAND GUIDE. Showing location and character of all vacant Government land in the United States by Counties, also direction how to obtain same under the various Land Mineral Laws. 200 pages. Priced \$1.00. Published by the Manhattan Building, Duluth, Minn.

That was a polite way of stating the fact that Courts and Judges in his time did not always deal out even-handed justice. Anarchy Among the Rich. There are always two classes of people in a community that are dangerous to the welfare of the State. They are the excessively rich and the miserably poor. Anarchy is not always confined to the mob. The open and palpable violation of a law by a master of finance is just as destructive of the best interests of society as is the violation of the law by a tramp, and more so, for the reason that it is easier to deal with one in the lowly walks of life than it is to deal with a rich and powerful member of society. Contempt for law is found behind colored glass windows quite often as it is found in the hovels of the poor. But it arises out of quite a different set of ideas and from an entirely different chain of causes. From their right to do what interferes with their right to do what ever they please and prevents them from trampling on the rights of others, while from the poor because they think that the law in some mysterious way permits the rich to grow richer at the expense of the poor. The insolent arrogance of the one is just as bad as the envious disdain of the others. They both belong to the same class; they are the extremes of society. It is not to the extremes that we must look to solve the problems of government but to the great middle class. The men and women of this nation whose heads have not been turned by too much success or too much failure and in whose hearts there is room for humanity, lies the safety of this great republic. They have always been ready and willing to sacrifice blood and treasure to perpetuate the priceless principles of liberty in the land and they will not fail us again in time of need. "Every great movement requires time to effectuate it. In the history of the race the uplift has been slow and the events which have happened worthy of remembrance mark the epochs of progress. Three Great Documents. "There have been five great documents which have been given to the world as the monuments of liberty by the Anglo Saxon race and we point to them with the most profound reverence and awe. They are Magna Charta, the compact signed on board the Mayflower, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Emancipation Proclamation. "Six and a half centuries rolled between Magna Charta and the Emancipation Proclamation. One hundred and fifty years lies between the time that the Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock and the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The same wind that filled the sails of the Mayflower and drove her westward towards the land of promise and of hope bore the vessel, with a cargo of slaves to Jamestown and it took 150 years to remove the curse of slavery. In the 130 years of our independence we have done more for liberty, more for humanity, more for the sons and daughters of men than was done in all of the ages since the dawn of creation. "So my friends, I bid you be of good cheer. There is going to be the dawning of a better day. You ask me if all the evils that afflict the nation will be removed? I answer, yes. You ask me how? I do not know. You ask me when? I cannot tell. But I do know that there is a God that rules in the affairs of men and that he holds the fate of nations in the hollow of his hand; and that an avenging nemesis of outraged humanity will scourge the nation, and scourge it yet again, until the wrongs that have been suffered are burnt and purged away."

Smoke Puradora Cigar, Clear Havana Union Label and Home Made. THE OPEN SHOP. What the Methodist church stands for is the open shop the right of every man to labor under such conditions and for such compensation as suits him, regardless of his social affiliations and the organization of which he is a member. This principle is not new, nor are all unions opposed to it—Parry's Mouthpiece. Do the thousands of union workmen belonging to this denomination realize that their "widow's mite" goes to support an institution whose leaders have declared against what is of more vital importance to their well-being than spiritual illumination? The Methodist church strikes through its Bishop McCabe at the closed shop, that institution which gets for its members at least a fair existence; a comfortable home three substantial meals per day and clothing for the wife and children that they may appear respectable enough to attend church and Sunday school. Establish the open shop universally and it would be but a short time until there would be a perceptible dwindling in church membership and a necessarily shrinkage of the church's treasury. The open shop means longer hours, less wages and a surrender to the employer of the workman's inalienable right—liberty.

The readers of The Labor World can help the paper very much if they will mention to our advertisers the fact of seeing their ads in The Labor World. All advertisers are notified, and it will benefit us more than you can imagine if all our readers will do this for us. ONE ATTORNEY'S FEES AMOUNT TO \$300,000 Former United States Senator Marion Butler Cannot Collect \$75,000 Immediately. WASHINGTON, July 11.—An injunction was issued to-day by Justice Wright of the District of Columbia supreme court restraining United States Treasurer Treat from paying to Former United States Senator Marion Butler of South Carolina, \$75,000, a portion of the fee allowed for prosecuting suits against United States and obtaining judgments in favor of the Cherokee nation. Shelly & Martin, attorneys, sought the injunction to prevent the treasurer from paying over the attorney's fees, for which an appropriation was made on the last day of congress until such time as their interest in the fee should be recognized. This firm made

the original contract with the Indians and at that time Former Senator Butler was a member of it. Under the court order issued to-day, Treasurer Treat is allowed to pay to Robert L. Owen, the Indian lawyer, who successfully argued the case in the supreme court of the United States, fees amounting to \$200,000. A demurrer to the bill of complaint was filed on behalf of the treasurer and the hearing will be held on July 14.

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PANTON'S & WHITE CO'S JULY CLEARANCE SALES ARE ON IN FULL SWING!

Clearance! Clearance!! Clearance!!! The word which the people have been waiting to hear from the Big Glass Block Store. For "Clearance" here means more to the people of this vicinity than it can when spoken by any other store. That's logical—easy to understand. Here are six immense floors—50 complete stores—under one roof, and every department in the entire store yielding its quota to this great annual bargain event. This will undoubtedly be the greatest Clearance Sale that even this store has ever held. Larger and more widely varied stocks during the past season naturally results in far greater variety and range in the merchandise offered for clearance. This is to be a sale for clearance—not for gain. The goods must go—that's the point—and prices will be cut to meet the need. No loss shall deter us from our purpose to effect a "clearance." Note this: It would be impossible to list for you at one time all the lines and prices which for a part of this great sale. What you find here is but an index of the bargains offered. Some lines will be sold quickly and they will be replaced by new lots.

Make It a Point to Visit This Sale Often During July.

THE SUIT CLEARANCE All finest tailored cloth suits in the house at half price and less. Silk suits for less than half. Special lot of Eton and short jacket suits, formerly \$12.50 and \$15, go for only... \$4.98 Silk coats at half price. Silk petticoats worth \$8 for only... \$4.95

THE MILLINERY CLEARANCE 35, 50 and 75c baby bonnets for only... 25c 50c sun bonnets, slightly soiled, for... 19c 50, 75 and 95c children trimmed sailors for only... 39c \$2.50 and \$2.95 ladies' trimmed hats for only... 98c Trimmed hats formerly selling for up to \$4, only... \$1.98 All children's trimmed hats, worth up to \$4, only... \$1.19 Children's mull hats go for only... 19c 75, 95 and \$1.25 children's hats and bonnets for... 50c Pattern hats: all \$10 to \$12 hats for \$5; all \$13.50 to \$17.50 hats for \$7.50; all \$18 to \$25 hats for \$10.

THE SHOE CLEARANCE \$3.50 shoes and oxfords for ladies go at only... \$1.98 85c victi and patent kid shoes for infants, only... 59c \$2 misses' and children's shoes and oxfords, only... 98c

CLEARANCE OF WOOL DRESS GOODS 25c for wool waistings worth 65, 75 and 98c a yard. 28c for best English mohairs, worth 50c a yard. 59c for 50-inch canvas cloth that sells regularly at \$1. 69c for Vigoreaux and all wool taffetas, worth \$1. 89c for nub voiles and fancy mohair suitings worth \$1.69, \$1.25.

CLEARANCE OF SILKS 28c for fancy silks and changeable taffetas worth 75c to \$1. 42c for radium silks in the new shades, really cheap at 75c. 59c for plain and fancy moires, well worth \$1 a yard. 69c for all our best foulards, worth \$1 to \$1.25 a yard.

CLEARANCE IN THE WASH GOODS 3c for 27-inch printed lawns, worth 7c a yard. 5c for good quality apron checks, well worth 7c a yard. 7c for fancy organdy style batistes that sold for 12c a yard. 8c for seersucker and zephyr ginghams that always sell for 12c.

RIBBON CLEARANCE 5c for 1 and 2 1/2-inch black silk ribbon selling for 10 to 15c. 10c for fancy and plain taffetas that sold for up to 35c a yard.

CLEARANCE EMBROIDERIES Every short length, every soiled piece, every unmatched pattern, etc. All odd edges and insertions formerly 10c and 15c, now... 5c All odd edges and insertions formerly 20c and 25c, now... 10c All odd edges and insertions formerly 30c and 35c, now... 15c All odd edges and insertions formerly 40c to 65c, now... 25c All odd edges and insertions formerly 75c to \$1, now... 48c

CLEARANCE OF WOMEN'S STOCKINGS 29c for regular \$1.25 values in women's fine fancy tan stockings.

CLEARANCE OF WHITE GOODS 12c for short lengths of 20c quality 40-inch sheer lawns. 12c for 18c quality chamois finish long cloth, 36 inches wide. 12c for all white fancy striped lawns, were 18 and 20c. 19c for fancy embroidered scarfs and shams worth 50 to 75c. 12c for striped madras 36 inches wide, for Peter Pan Waists. 19c for sheer waistings, fancy weaves that sold at 25 and 35c.

CLEARANCE OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR All "Ypsilanti" summerweights, the finest in the world. \$3.50 white lisle or cream union suits, 4 styles, for only... \$1.75 \$2 lisle or silk and lisle vests, white and flesh, for... \$1.00 \$3 white silk tights, knee length, open... \$1.50 \$1 white and ecru balbriggan tights, go in the sale for... 50c \$2 black tights, open and closed, knee or ankle, for... \$1.00

FIND THE BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING LINES Clearance sale of men's and women's handkerchiefs. Clearance prices in the drug department. Clearance prices on all short lengths in the lace department. Clearing up the stock of dolls makes half prices and less. Clearance prices in the jewelry and leather goods section. Art needlework going at July clearance reductions. Tremendous reductions on lace curtains for quick clearance. Sheet music in the July clearance at 5c a copy—published at 50 and 60c. Clean-up sale in the notion stock—little prices. Any Bristol rod in the fishing tackle department for \$3.75—\$6 values. Clearance prices on the entire stock of golf clubs. Cut prices for clearance in the stationery department. Fine clearance bargains in the ladies' neckwear section. All summer parasols in the sale at one-fourth off regular prices. Clearance bargains are plentiful in the carpet department. All our oil paintings at remarkably little prices. Go-carts are reduced in price for the July clearance sale. Surprising values in the furniture department—safe bargains. Little prices on many lots in the housefurnishings and hardware. Prices on chinawares that are never equaled in this section.

And Scores of Others About Which We Cannot Tell You at One Time.



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