

dollars and cents, through the employment and advancement of the young people of today, who as a result will be worthwhile citizens of tomorrow.

We are justified in feeling that the Party to which we owe allegiance has been the instrumentality of good government, and that it has been versatile and capable of meeting any situation with which the Country has been faced. Discussion is frequently heard that some recent undertakings of government were never intended to be projected when a central union was conceived. We will hear more of this opposition as 1940 progresses—more talk of returning to the "catch as catch can" methods of Big Business; more argument to the effect that government has no responsibility toward such minorities as the sick and needy, the luckless inhabitants of the Dust Bowl, the slum dwellers and the sweat shop children. But we contend that democracy, as represented by the Party bearing that name, believes that it has a duty beyond mere governmental routine. As democracy has become more Americanized it has also become humanized. Let us again turn back a page of history.

It was Jefferson who brought the idea of equality into politics. That was a great shock to the conservatives of his day who had inherited our ideas from abroad, and the very thought of allowing the working man to have a vote sounded like anarchy. He was a dangerous radical, some thought, and he was even called a much harsher name, "a Democrat," which, in those days was equivalent to an insult. Nevertheless, the Jeffersonian doctrine was endorsed by the voters and, strangely enough, the Country survived. Not only did it survive, but it actually prospered.

What happened during the early 1800's was that democracy had taken out another set of naturalization papers. During the twenty-eight years when the Party of Jefferson remained in power, voting restrictions dropped away and the Country witnessed the first great wave of popular government, culminating in the election of Andrew Jackson. But by the time "Old Hickory" came into office, the radical ideas of yesterday had gathered conservative moss. A few die-hards still believed suffrage would eventually ruin the Country, but they were willing to let someone else worry about that so long as government kept hands off business. And as Jefferson felt that government belonged to the people, so Andrew Jackson contended that it owed protection to the people.

His fight to subdue the monopolistic banking corporation, enthroned in the government, revealed a new conception of social responsibility in a political party. We can tonight trace the spirit of Andrew Jackson down through the pioneering administration of other great Democratic presidents—of Grover Cleveland, who electrified the country with his ringing slogan: "A public office is a public trust;" of Woodrow Wilson, with Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, at his side, whose philosophy of the new Freedom opened new frontiers of humanized government, and finally down to the far-reaching, progressive and socially-minded achievements of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

No more opportune time than the present for members of our Party to re-peat the announced principles of Jackson and of Jefferson, and more especially to re-dedicate themselves to those first principles, which their careers and campaigns did so much to exemplify. This is particularly true at this very hour, both because of extraordinary conditions at home and the revolutionary conditions abroad. In domestic matters, we must be alert to preserve the results of the progressive action of the Democratic Administration during the past seven years. The people of this Country do not want to return to the day when social