

times" but expressed firm belief in the safe future of our country. "I say to you, there will always be a United States of America. I believe it's the will of the Infinite. Men who have tasted the sweets of liberty and freedom can never be subjected by Russia."

With another bit of eloquence seldom matched, Sweet then thanked his many friends present and those speaking at the special court session, saying: "Friendship is that gentle salutation of the heart that lives in all languages of men. It is a little less than love, a little more than comradeship."

Burton Sweet recalled that he had practiced law under all four judges of this Federal district court who have served since 1882, three of whom are now deceased, of whom "their lives are like a cloudless day, their memories like a sea at rest," he murmured.

A photostat of Mr. Sweet's original certificate of admission to the bar of the Federal court was presented by Lee McNeely, clerk of the court at Dubuque, and Judge Graven read into the record a resolution of congratulations to Sweet from the bar association of the Twelfth judicial district.

Government by "Natural Aristocracy"

It is an interesting fact which to some people seems ironical that Thomas Jefferson, traditionally regarded as the great protagonist of democracy, is also the man who gave us perhaps our most ringing declaration of faith in government by aristocracy. Jefferson was careful to explain that he meant a "natural" aristocracy, based on "virtue and talents," not on the accident of birth; but "The natural aristocracy," he continued, "I consider as the most precious gift of nature, for the instruction, the trusts, and government of society."

Note that Jefferson did not stop with committing government alone to the aristoi, that is to say "the best." He could have charged them also with education and fiduciary relationships, schools and guard-

ianships, as well as political offices. It is hard to imagine a more vigorous assertion of the doctrine that while men may be created equal, they do not remain equal, and that those who rise by reason of their virtues and talents should alone be trusted with power.

If this was the attitude of Thomas Jefferson, it is needless to inquire further to be assured that the doctrine of equality, except equality before the law, had no part in the thinking of the great founders of the Republic. The law should be equal for all. Opportunity should be equal for all. But the equality applies to the law and to opportunity, not to men. The Founding Fathers believed that the aspiration of men should be toward excellence, not equality; and to a man, including Jefferson, they agreed that excellence should be recognized by bestowal of power.—Theodore R. R. McKeldin, Governor of Maryland.

In Peace and in War

Constitution Hall by its name reminds us of our original pattern of government. It reminds us also of thirty-nine remarkable men who had the courage and wisdom to create a document that made possible this free, productive nation. One wonders if any group of thirty-nine men since that time could have done as well.

Going back to the beginning of our country, we discover that two men did more than any others to win the War of Independence. Of course, one of them was George Washington; and the other, according to Washington's own statement, was a banker, Robert Morris, who served as Superintendent of Finance.

Many bankers throughout our entire history have answered the call of responsibility to government. History is studded with the names of men from banking who have served their country unselfishly. Much of the criticism of bankers in government is made by those who fail to realize that many of our problems in government are financial and it is logical to call on

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