BIBLIA

A publication devoted to the interests of the Princeton University Library and issued from time to time by the "Friends of the Princeton Library"

Vol. I, No. 2

January 1931

The Council of
Friends of the Princeton Library

Philip A. Rollins, Chairman
28 East 78th Street
New York City

Dickson Q. Brown
Alfred T. Carton
George E. Cranmer
John Finley

Ralph H. Isham
Henry Goddard Leach
Wilton Lloyd-Smith
Charles W. McAlpin
Junius S. Morgan
Roland S. Morris

Whitney Darrow, Secretary
597 Fifth Avenue
New York City

J. Harlan O'Connell
Charles Scribner, Jr.
Frederick J. H. Sutton
Booth Tarkington

Friends of the Princeton Library now number 289. Their names are on the list which accompanies this issue of Biblia.

The annual meeting and dinner of Friends of the Princeton Library will be held April 14, 1931, in New York City. A speech promised for this occasion insures that the gathering will have importance of the first rank. Full announcement will soon be made by Whitney Darrow '03 (address, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York City), chairman of committee on arrangements.

Charles W. McAlpin '88 has become a member of the council of our amicable organization.

Biblia, commencing with its next issue, will be under the managing editorship of Paul G. Tomlinson '09, secretary and manager of the Princeton University Press. A happy appointment this, because it foretells publication at regular intervals, and also provides a rudder for our little paper which, to the present time, has drifted without steerage.

The following committee chairmen have been installed, each such chairman being empowered to prescribe the size of his committee and to appoint its members.
(1) Charles W. McAlpin '88 (address, 720 Park Avenue, New York City)—committee on seminars and class gifts.

Mr. McAlpin is investigating the composition, endowment and needs of each of the existing seminars, and presently will report to our members. He gladly stands ready to confer with the representatives of any class which wishes its memorial gift to be in terms of books.

(2) Ernest T. Carter '88 (address, 115 East 69th Street, New York City)—committee on music.

Mr. Carter invites contact with everyone interested in bettering Princeton's present collection in this cultural field.

Some years ago, Rudolph E. Schirmer '80 and Hcn. John W. Garrett '95 gave a considerable sum of money which, under the direction of Lewis F. Pease '95, was expended in purchase of, not only the complete works of many of the classical composers, but also histories, treatises and other volumes of fundamental importance.

However, very few additions have been made during the last twenty years, and Mr. Ralph Downes is desirous that the consequent gap should be filled. An itemized list carefully prepared by him and filed in the library seeks $2500 for immediate purchases, and anticipates that $300 will annually be needed for accretions. Mr. Carter also is studying the situation.

(3) Dickson Q. Brown '95 (address 70 East 96th Street, New York City)—committee on library needs.

This committee promptly decided that its consideration, to be effective, should be conducted in successive steps, each involving a particular field of books and that the field for first approach should be the one of English letters.

Professor Root, head of the University's English department, gave instant welcome to the committee; and the faculty members in his department are now making a detailed survey of its possessions and needs. Upon the completion of the survey, these faculty members will meet in conference with Mr. Brown's committee, and soon thereafter a special bulletin will be distributed among our own people.

When this task is accomplished, Mr. Brown's committee will attack, one by one, the other fields of books.

(4) Andrew C. Imbrie '95 (address, Hibben Road, Princeton, N.J.)—committee on undergraduate use of the library.

Mr. Imbrie's committee was gladly summoned to work by news that the undergraduates had, on their own initiative and through medium of the undergraduate council, formed a committee on the library and instructed it, not only to act as a link between the library and the undergraduate body, but also to cooperate with us "especially in discovering undergraduate needs which might be brought to interested alumni."

The undergraduates' committee has the following membership:

Seniors—Robert S. Lanier, chairman (address, 6-A Campbell Hall, Princeton, N.J.) and R. E. G. Downey

Juniors—J. H. Breasted and B. C. D. Edwards

Sophomores—F. W. Lane, Jr., and W. Speer.

The undergraduates are, as a whole, entitled to a real cooperation because, though freely admitted to the stack rooms and making there constant use of the volumes, they but seldom misuse their privilege.

Incidentally, the library staff has done much to create a friendship between undergraduates and books.
No additional committees have as yet been created because the Friends of the Princeton Library have been carefully feeling their way. This caution has been due wholly to desire that our organization, while in process of moulding, should suffer no error in form. Solely from experience can we properly decide how and whither to expand. Accordingly, several months may elapse before any further committee is launched.

A printed copy of the recently published annual report of James Thayer Gerould as University Librarian having been sent by him to each of our members, Biblia urges heed to that report and particularly to such portion of it as shows the library's steadily growing use.

Important though it be that there are housed 647,877 volumes (4016 of them on deposit), approximately 134,225 pamphlets and some 199,642 additional items, it is at least equally important that the book circulation annually increases and today is more than double what it was ten years ago.

Mr. Gerould has furnished each of our members with a printed copy of his recent report on the Benjamin Strong Collection of Foreign Public Finance.

This collection owes its birth and scope to Mr. Benjamin Strong, its wise and munificent founder. However, no small part of its present importance is due to the members of his family and to certain of his friends who, since his death, have together been sustaining the collection. Princeton is indebted, not only to Mr. Strong and his family, but also to Messrs. George F. Baker, J. Herbert Case, Moreau Delano, John P. Grier, George L. Harrison, Thomas W. Lamont, Russell C. Leffingwell, Dean Mathey, Montagu C. Norman, Gordon S. Rentschler, Paul M. Warburg, William H. Woodin, Clarence M. Wooley and Owen D. Young.

The present issue of Biblia contains, in reduced size, a facsimile of Woodrow Wilson’s manuscript of his first inaugural address as President of the United States.

The library owns this manuscript and also, as collateral to it, two typewritten letters each of which, on White House stationery, having the salutation “My dear Mr. Brown” and signed “Woodrow Wilson,” was addressed to Mr. George Dobbin Brown at Princeton University. These letters, severally reading as follows, affirmatively recall the fact that President Wilson, when at Princeton, often dispensed with a stenographer and typewrote from his own shorthand notes.
December 10, 1913

I have hunted as much as I had time to hunt among my papers for the real original of my Inaugural address, which was, as you conjecture, written in the Library in shorthand, but I have so far not been able to turn it up. Here is the next to the original, namely, my transcript on my own typewriter from the original shorthand notes. You are quite welcome to put it among the archives if you think it worth it.

Cordially and faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON

December 16, 1913

No, the copy of the Inaugural address which I sent you was not the one from which I read. It was merely my transcript from my shorthand notes, which was itself afterwards copied before it went to the printer. I, myself, read from printed slips furnished me by the Public Printer here.

In haste,

Cordially yours,

WOODROW WILSON

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

1. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Robert W. Chambers as legatee, and of Mr. Isaac F. Marcosson as executor, each under the will of Mrs. Frevert, the literary manuscripts of her brother, the late David Graham Phillips '87, are now property of the library.

2. Robert Garrett '97 has added twenty-two pieces to his collection of Egyptian papyri now on deposit at the library. This collection has made available for study at Princeton a large number of these important historical fragments.

His collection of Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts, also on deposit at the library, is the largest and most valuable in this country.

3. Cyrus H. McCormick '79, an habitual benefactor of the University, has presented the library with two rare volumes.

[I] Stamler, Ioannis—Dialoqvs &c. Impreffum Auguife: per Erhardum oglin & Ieorg iu Nadler. Anno Noftre Salutis 150. & 8. die 22 Mensis May. [Augsburg, 1508]. A first edition and British museum duplicate in modern scarlet morocco binding. This work, phrased in the Latin of its period and dealing with the "religions of all countries, Turks, Tartars, Saracens and Gentiles," has, in addition to general historical importance, twin features that are salient.

First. It offers one of the earliest known printed mentions of two men indisputably American, "Cristoferus Colom" and "Albericus Vespucius." The mention is contained in a sentence forming part of a letter written, 13 Kal. Junii, 1506, by Stamler (rector of Kissingen's parish church) to Jacob Locher. And the sentence, as graciously translated by Dean West for Biblia, runs: "Of the islands formerly discovered you make no mention: but I send you pamphlets of Christopher Columbus, their discoverer, and of Albericus Vespucius concerning the discovered modern world (men to whom our age is very greatly indebted), that you may behold them as though they were present."

Second. It displays that element which bibliophiles avidly covet: an elaborate woodcut title page identically printed on both recto and verso. This particular title page is signed "H B," i.e., Hans Burgkmair (1474–1543).
These volumes complement the other printed and sumptuous eight which, relating to this same historical field and all formerly in the Robert Hoe collection, Mr. McCormick gave to the library in 1912 and 1913.

This earlier gift consisted of the following items, some of which have since been reprinted and published by the Princeton University Press.

[I] Lettera di Amerigo vespucci &c. Lisbon, [1504(?)]. A very early, if not actually the first edition of the book which, unless Martin Waldseemüller's map of 1507 deserves the credit, was not improbably creator of "America" as the name for the new world.

[II] Mundus Novus (fol. 1, recto) / Albericus vespuccius Laurentio / Petri de medecis Salutem &c. (fol. 1, verso). Augsburg, Johannes Otmar, 1504. First dated edition of Vespucci's narrative of his third voyage. We know of but four other copies.

Of excessive rarity.

[IV] Mundusnovus / Albericus Vesputius Laurentio / Petri De Medicis Salutem &c. [Germany(?), circa 1503 or 1505 (?)]

[V] De ora antartica &c. Impressum Argentine per Mathiam hupfuss. 1505.

[VI] Paesi nouamente retrouati &c. Milan, 1508. In original limp vellum binding. Second edition with rarity equal to that of the first. This work, a compilation by Montalboddo Fracanzio, is, except for the "Libretto" of 1504, the earliest extant collection of voyage narratives. The included narratives are of (a) voyages around the Cape of Good Hope; (b) Cabral's voyage (1500), it being the earliest relation of discovery of Brazil; (c) an abridgment of Peter Martyr's then unpublished first Decade containing voyages of Columbus, Alonso, Nino and Pinzon; (d) Vespucci's letter to Lorenzo de Medici; (e) Cartereal's voyage &c.


4. Princeton's collection of Virgil's, an affair of extreme intellectual elegance, was assembled and presented by Junius Spencer Morgan '88. So important is
this collection that, when the New York Public Library recently held an exhibit commemorating the bimillennial anniversary of the poet’s birth, 212 of the 324 exhibited volumes were loaned by the Princeton Library.

To the collection, Mr. Morgan has, within the last few weeks, added the following items—the first four of them very rare and formerly in the collection of the Earl of Powis:

[I] Vergilius. 1501. Opera [Buccolica, Georgics and Æneid] Venetius ex sedibus Aldi Romani mense aprili. M.D.I. The first Aldine edition of Virgil; and the earliest book to be printed in italics, the type used having been cut by François di Bologne and originally termed Aldino. A painted initial “T” on first page, while other initials and also paragraph marks are some in red and some in blue. Bound in red morocco, gilt; with blue morocco doublures; with festoon borders, gilt; end papers overlaid with polished gold leaf. A precious copy, outvying the two duplicates already in the collection.

[II] Vergilius. 1505. Opera. Venetius M.D.V. Mense decembris. Italic letter. The Aldine anchor appears on the title. The rarest of the Aldine editions of Virgil, and the sole one containing the minor poems and the Priapiea. So far as appears, the only copy auctioned since the sale of the Sunderland copy in 1883 was the one sold in 1897 by T. C. Baring at Puttick and Simpson’s. Bound in dark blue morocco, gilt, by P. Bozérian, Jeune.


[IV] Vergilius. [Lyons, c. 1510]. Italic letter. This, the second of the Lyons counterfeits, is founded on the Aldine edition of 1505 and the Giunta edition of 1510. The title page displays the Giunta lily in red. Autograph notes, all in Latin and in the same handwriting, are on verso of end paper at front, are numerous on margins of Æneid’s first book, and make a single appearance on margin of Æneid’s seventh book. So rare is this volume that Renouard rates it as “presque inconnue.”Bound in old stamped pigskin.

[V–VI] A Virgil in Polish, Warsaw, 1754; as also one in Russian, Moscow, 1821.

**DESIDERATA**

1. **Victorian Poetry.** Prof. Willard Thorp has filed with Mr. Gerould a list of books which, not possessed by the library, are needed by it if the now increasing interest in the literary study of this period is to be properly met. The list includes some 1200 titles representing 400 poets; and presumably the entire lot can be acquired piecemeal for about $3,500. Needless to say, the list does not involve the Robert Browning first editions for which appeal was made in the initial issue of Bibli a.

2. **History.** A copy of Palmer’s Index to *The London Times* newspaper, costing approximately £336. Of this newspaper, one of the most important sources of modern history, the library has an unbroken file, 1812 to date.

Collections of the Russian Historical Society (variously printed in Russian, French and German).
FRIENDS OF THE PRINCETON LIBRARY

LIST OF MEMBERS

JANUARY 1931

Adler, Julius O., ’14
Agnew, Cornelius R., ’91
Agnew, William P., ’83
Alexander, Archibald S., ’28
Arbuttnot, Wilson S., ’87
Armour, Allison, II, ’19
Armstrong, C. Vincent, ’14
Atterbury, Buddington, ’16
Balken, Edward Duff, ’97
Barnes, James, ’91
Bartlett, Miss Henrietta
Barricklow, William R., ’78
Baylis, William, ’03
Bedford, Paul, ’97
Benson, Alexander, ’94
Bevier, Barnet J.
Bodine, Joseph L., ’05
Boyd, James, ’10
Bradley, Harold H., ’04
Bridges, Robert, ’79
Brooks, C. Ames, ’05
Brown, Dickson Q., ’95
Brown, Coleman P., ’05
Brown, Charles, ’96
Bullitt, William Marshall, ’94
Bunn, B. Franklin, ’07
Burt, Struthers, ’04
Butcher, Miss Fanny
Byles, Ralph P., ’09
Campbell, John A., ’77
Canda, H. Greenman, ’14
Carter, Ernest T., ’88
Carton, Alfred T., ’05
Carver, Clifford N., ’13
Chambers, David L., ’00
Chaplin, Hugh, ’09
Church, Richard N. L., ’14
Church, Mrs. Theodore W.
Churchman, John W., ’98
Clothier, Robert C., ’08
Cochrane, Henry J., ’00
Collins, V. Lansing, ’92
Colwell, Kent G., ’17
Comin, Robert, ’97
Conklin, Lulpho H., ’04
Connett, Eugene V., III, ’12
Conrow, Wilford S., ’01
Cowen, Ernest Robert
Coyle, David C., ’08
Cramer, George E., ’07
Cromwell, Jakvis, ’18
Cutting, James R., ’24

Dakin, Edwin Franden
Dakin, Arthur H., Jr., ’28
Darrow, Whitney, ’03
Davis, William Harper, ’00
De la Rue, Harold A., ’28
DeWitt, Edward
Deist, Horace C., ’28
D’Olier, Franklin, ’98
Duffield, Edward D., ’92
Dunn, Charles E., ’15
Durand, Halsey, ’91
Eberstadt, Edward
Edgar, Day, ’25
Elssasser, Albert
Elser, Maximilian, Jr.
Embry, Ayars, Jr., ’00
English, Thomas H., ’18
Epley, Marion, ’06
Fanshawe, John E. J., ’00
Farrand, Livingston, ’88
Farrand, Max, ’92
Farrand, Wilson, ’86
Fawcett, Calvin, ’01
Finley, John
Finney, John T. M., ’84
Fisk, Miss Mary L.
Fleming, Matthew C., ’86
Flick, Jay, ’94
Forstyth Holmes, ’23
Fraser, George C., ’93
Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B., ’04
Fuerman, H. G.
Fulder, Mansfield Charles, ’22
Fuller, Kenneth
Funston, R. Fairfax, ’17
Galton, Sterling, ’15
Garrett, Robert, ’97
Gauss, Christian
Gerould, James Thayer
Gettner, Victor S., ’27
Gherardi, Taylor
Gillette, Edwin E.
Gillette, Hyde, ’28
Godfrey, Aaron W., ’96
Goodenough, Walter
Gould, Miss Evelyn F.
Green, Asbel
Green, Robert, ’13
Greene, Miss Belle da Costa
Guilck, Archibald A., ’97
Hackett, Edmond B.
Hamill, Chalmers M., ’08

Hardin, John R., ’80
Harris, Frazer, ’03
Harris, Tracy H., ’86
Hart, Percy Grier, Jr., ’28
Henry, T. Charlton, ’09
Heyl, John, ’14
Heyl, Lawrence
Hibben, John Grier, ’82
Hodge, Edward B., ’06
Holden, Arthur C., ’12
Hope, Walter E., ’01
Hoppin, Edwin W., ’88
Hopper, Franklin F., ’00
Howe, Will D.
Hughes, Howard L., ’10
Humphrey, Theodore F., ’94
Hurst, Paul, ’97
Imrie, Andrew C., ’95
Isham, Ralph H.
Jackson, Joseph Henry
Jacobus, Melanchthon W., ’77
Johnson, Walter L., ’97
Kahler, Hugh McNair, ’04
Kane, Greenville
Keck, Albert, ’28
Kendrick, Leslie R., ’10
Kerr, E. S. Wells, ’09
Kingsbury, Howard T.
Korthues, Miss Hilda
Krook, Arthur
Laflin, Louis E., Jr., ’23
Lambert, Gerard B., ’08
Landon, Francis G., ’31
Laughlin, Henry A., ’14
Lawrence, David, ’10
Leach, Henry Goddard, ’03
Leake, Frederic, ’08
Lee, Elliott H., ’16
Leitch, Alexander, ’24
Lloyd, James Hendric, ’73
Lloyd, Malcolm Jr., ’94
Lloyd, Richard W., ’28
Lloyd-Smith, Wilton, ’16
Lukens, Lewis N., ’17
McAlpin, Charles W., ’88
McClintock, Gilbert S., ’08
McCormick, Cyrus H., ’79
McKelvey, Robert, ’98
McKain, Edgar S., ’08
McLean, James H., ’01
McNamara, Robert C., ’03
Macauley, Ward
Magee, David B.
Magee, David, ’97
Marshall, Trenholm H., ’08
Martin, John S., ’23
Mathey, Dean, ’12
Maurice, Arthur B., ’94
Melcher, Frederic G.
Messler, Benjamin E., ’03
Melbank, Albert G., ’96
Miller, George N.
Mills, Andrew, ’97
Mitchell, Clarence Blair, ’89
Mitchell, Clarence V. S., ’13
Mitchell, George R.
Morgan, Junius S., ’88
Morris, Roland S., ’96
Mudaar, George B., ’18
Neff, William R., ’08
North, Ernest Dressel
O’Connell, J. Harlin, ’14
Osborn, Henry Fairfield, ’77
Osborn, William Church, ’83
Otheman, Edward R., ’95
Pardee, Ario, ’97
Parrish, Morris L., ’88
Parrott, Thomas M., ’88
Pattton, Francis L., ’93
Payson, Laurence G., ’16
Pell, Stephen H. P.
Pershing, James H., ’88
Pfeiffer, Timothy N., ’08
Pilot, Stuyvesant
Poe, John P., ’22
Post, Charles K.
Price, Benjamin M., ’04
Proctor, William Cooper, ’83
Pyle, D. H. McAlpin, ’08
Pyne, Percy R., II, ’03
Rankin, James Brownlee, ’23
Rankin, Edward E., ’09
Raycroft, Joseph E.
Reed, David A., ’00
Rentschler, Gordon S., ’07
Reynolds, Oliver C., ’04
Richardson, Ernest Cushing
Riggs, Lawrason, ’83
Robb, Harry C., ’97
Robinson, Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt
Roe, Irving L., ’97
Rollins, Philip A., ’89
Rollins, Mrs. Philip A.
Rose, Horace C., ’28
Rosenbach, A. S.
Rothwell, Vincent A.
Runyon, Ralph C., ’08
Savage, Ernest C., ’19
Savage, William L., ’20
Scheide, John H., ’96
Schmidt, Karl
Scott, Frederick H., ’00
Scott, William B., ’77
Scribner, Arthur H., ’81
Scribner, Charles Jr., ’13
Scudder, Edward W., ’03
Sears, Joseph Hamblen
Seyster, Thomas, ’12
Shafer, Robert, ’12
Shea, C. Bernard, ’16
Sheldon, Edward W., ’79
Shoup, Charles S.
Simmons, Charles H.
Sloane, J. Curtis, ’95
Smith, Harold C., ’04
Smith, Lloyd W., ’08
Smith, Philip D. W.
Smith, W. Schuyler, ’01
Smith, William H., Jr.
Spearman, Frank H.
Stryer, John DeWitt, ’89
Stevens, John
Stevens, Weld M., ’04
Stevenson J. Gardner, ’99
Stewart, George B., ’76
Stewart, William A. W., ’97
Stillwell, Lewis B.
Stohlman, W. Frederick, ’09
Stowe, Edward L.
Street, Julian
Street, Julian, Jr., ’25
Streeter, Thomas W.
Strong, Benjamin, Jr., ’19
Stuart, John, ’00
Sutro, Victor H.
Tarkington, Booth, ’03
Taylor, Howard F., ’08
Temple, William C., ’08
Thompson, Henry B., ’77
Thorpe, William
Thurber, Gerrish, ’28
Tomlinson, Paul G., ’09
Townsend, Reginald T., ’12
Tully, Leo L.
Turnbull, Arthur
Twitcheill, Pierrepoint E., ’16
Vanderhooff, George W., ’08
Van Der Poel, A.
Van Rensselaer, Alexander, ’71
Vollbehr, Otto H. F.
Vanderhul, George A., ’04
Warreke, John M., ’03
Ward, Henry
Watt, Donald B., ’16
Wells, Edgar H.
Wertenbaker, Thomas J.
West, Andrew F., ’74
White, Harold T.
Whitman, Stephen F., ’01
Whitney, Hurd, ’25
Williams, Sydney
Wilson, Charles H., ’88
Wilson, John P., Jr., ’28
Wilson, Thomas A., ’13
Winship, George Parker
Wood, Arnold, Sr.
Wood, Arnold, Jr., ’21
Wright, Raymond G., ’02
Yard, Robert Sterling, ’83
Young, Malcolm O.
Inaugural.

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The officers of President and Vice President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in the conduct and course of the world for this very reason.

Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have laterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alive and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, will be commonplace; their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things is the very essence. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and strength of its energy, in its industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its social forces. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrongs, alleviate suffering, and set the world in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government which has stood through a long age as an example to all. We have been held up as a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come incredible waste. We have squandered a great part of what we have used, and have not stopped to conserve it. The energy of nature without which our design for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, according to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto thought enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives smashed, of energies overloaded and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of its all has fallen pitiessly the years through. The storms and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the alarms moving unheeded of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to probe into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved and used, made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the good with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision
we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or contaminating it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfailing in our haste to succeed that is great. Our thought has been "let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who pulled at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a solity which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were unconscious and in a hurry to be great.

We have some new to the other second thought. We realize of homelessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to share every process of our national life again with the standards proudly set at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration. (with some degree of particularity.)

We have itemized the things that ought to be altered, and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which sells us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principle of taxation, and makes the government a useless and unimportant to the hands of private interests; a banking currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrate cash and restricting credits; any industrial system which, take it on all its blunders, financial as well as administrative, holds capital within housing street, restricts the direction and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without removing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a bond of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to the practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forested untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mile. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied most or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals. Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as in their rights in the struggle for existence. This is our continental duty. The first basis of government in justice, not only justice, there are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labour which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are integral parts of the very business of justice and local efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never to be neglected, fundamental assurance of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift every-
we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or debasing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfailing in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been "let every man look out for himself," let every generation look out for itself, while we revered stock machinery which made it impossible that any but those who had a finger at the lever of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a society which was meant to serve the human as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were reckless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the other second thought. The scales of heartlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to guide every process of our national life again with the standards set at the beginning and have always carried in our hearts. Our work is a sort of restoration. (with some degree of particularity)

We have itemized the things that ought to be altered, and here are some of the chief items: A justice which fails to afford our proper part in the commerce of the world, violated the basic principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to creating a debt and restricting credit and industrial waste which, take it on all the other financial as well as administrative, halls of capital and lending influence, to establish the liberty and limit the opportunities of labor, and operate without restraints or conserves the natural resources of the country; a code of agricultural activities never set down the efficiency of small business undertaking or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science to meet directly the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to the practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste plowed uncultivated, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, ungraded water locks at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not the people skilled or economized as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals. We have studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is so continental duty. The twin words of justice and duty. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice is the holy politics, as men and women and children do not abolish in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial processes which they cannot alter, control, or simply own with. Society must next see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or hamper the citizenship parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, have determined conditions of labor which individuals are permitted to determine for themselves are integral parts of the very mechanism of justice and local efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and it leaves the others undone, the old-fashioned, never to be neglected, fundamental necessities of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift every-
thing that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as parties; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is, as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of exorcism whether they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motive.

And yet it will be a long process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government enchained and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heartstrings like a sea out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the very heart to comprehend and the resolution will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. We are the instruments, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Each head of state will call upon us, call upon us to do our duty in the cause of peace to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dare fail to try? I cannot all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, do my side. God helping us, I will not fail them, if they will but ceasal and sustain us.
3. **Urgent "P. S."** Immediately before going to press there was received the following message:

"The library has the opportunity of acquiring seventy titles from an extraordinary collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century English drama. If these quartos of Dryden, Lee, Wycherley, Fielding, Garrick—many of which were in the library of the great actor Kemble—can be secured, our collection of English literature will be strengthened in its weakest place. The Department of English feels the need of the plays so much that it is ready to spend its available funds to acquire them. However, an additional thousand dollars are necessary toward the total of fourteen hundred. The additional sum will have to come as a gift from a friend or friends of the Library."

4. **Although** we do not appeal for money, we will accept it. Checks should be drawn to the order of Princeton University and sent to the secretary of our organization.