

1 achievements, but we have not  
2 hitherto stopped thoughtfully  
3 enough to count the human cost,  
4 the cost of lives snuffed out, of  
5 energies overtaxed and broken,  
6 the fearful physical and spiritual  
7 cost to the men and women and  
8 children upon whom the dead  
9 weight and burden of it all has  
10 fallen pitilessly the years  
11 through. The groans and agony  
12 of it all had not yet reached our  
13 ears, the solemn, moving under-  
14 tone of our life, coming up out  
15 of the mines and factories and out  
16 of every home where the struggle  
17 had its intimate and familiar seat.  
18 With the great government went  
19 many deep secret things which we  
20 too long delayed to look into and  
21 scrutinize with candid, fearless  
22 eyes. The great government we  
23 loved has too often been made  
24 use of for private and selfish pur-  
25 poses, and those who used it had  
26 forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been  
vouchsafed us of our life as a  
whole. We see the bad with the  
good, the debased and decadent  
with the sound and vital. With  
this vision we approach new af-  
fairs. 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 sentiment-  
alizing it. There has been some-  
thing crude and heartless and un-  
feeling 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 reared

giant machinery which made it  
impossible that any but those  
who stood at the levers of con-  
trol should have a chance to look  
out for themselves. We had not  
forgotten our morals. We re-  
membered well enough that we  
had set up a policy 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 remem-  
bered it with pride. But we were  
very heedless and in a hurry to  
be great.

We have come now to the sober  
second thought. The scales of  
heedlessness have fallen from  
our eyes. We have made up our  
minds to square every process of  
our national life again with the  
standards we so proudly set up  
at the beginning and have always  
carried at our hearts. Our work  
is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some  
degree of particularity the things  
that ought to be altered and here  
are some of the chief items: A  
tariff which cuts us off from our  
proper part in the commerce of  
the world, violates the just prin-  
ciples 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 concentrating cash and re-  
stricting credits; an industrial  
system which, take it on all its  
sides, financial as well as admin-  
istrative, holds capital in leading  
strings, restricts the liberties and