

SO SENSIBLE SEEMETH THEIR CONFERENCE

(Love's Labor's Lost, Act V, Scene 2)

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch



WHO KNOWS? MAYBE THIS IS THE WIFE THAT SUBDUES HIM

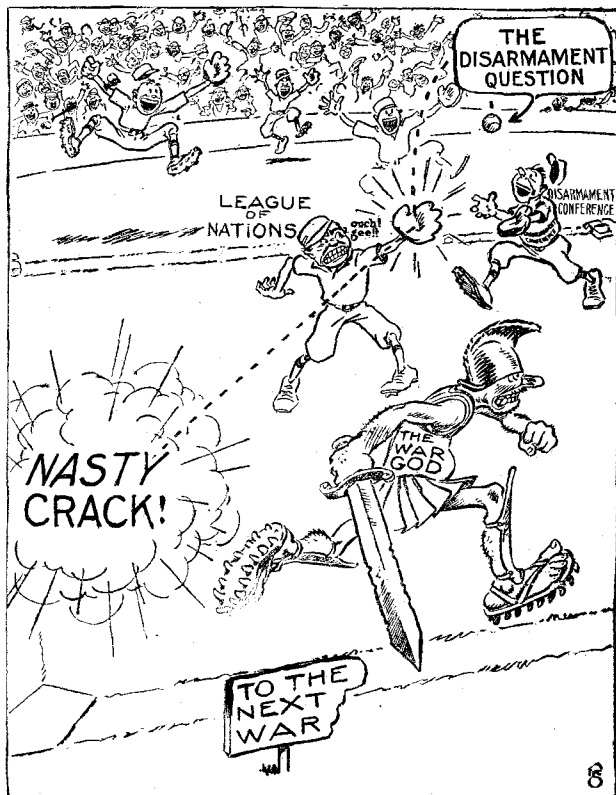
From Mary Egger, Columbus, Ohio

Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer



THE SECRET ROOM AND THE BEAUTIFUL PRINCESS

Cooper in the Buffalo Evening News



EXCITING MOMENT IN THE WORLD SERIES

From Mrs. F. A. Goldthwaite, Buffalo, N. Y.

Perry in the Portland Oregonian



AND THEN THE PARTY WILL BE A SUCCESS!

their efforts to exclude vessels of an undesirable type.

THE BABE AND THE JUDGE

JUST as the Great War has been followed by little wars, so has the defeat of the Yankees and the triumph of the Giants in the hard-fought and exciting World Series been followed by a battle of wills between the venerable and astute High Commissioner of the Major Leagues and the doughty Babe Ruth. The combatants are not exactly an equal match either physically or mentally. If the Judge might prove a babe in a rough-and-tumble with the champion ball-sluggger, it is conversely probable that in a contest of wills and brains the betting—or, perhaps we should say, the probabilities—might favor the Babe.

To barnstorm or not to barnstorm, is the question. Judge Landis has revived a rule forbidding players in the World Series teams from playing exhibition games for money after the World Series is over, as being contrary to the dignity and best interests of the National Game. Babe Ruth and others ignored the danger of being ruled out of the big leagues next year and took on the barnstorming campaign, rejoicing in the free publicity Judge Landis furnished. Ruth says: "I am going through with it to the end. It is not a matter of who is the biggest man in baseball with me. I don't see any reason why Judge Landis should pick on me and the rest of the fellows to enforce a rule which has always been on the books but which has never been enforced until this year." Judge Landis retorted, according to newspaper despatches, that if his warning was ignored "the issue would be a personal one between the Judge and the players in question and that the matter would be fought to a finish."

These be fighting words, or near it; but one fancies that brains will win against brawn.

Another aftermath of the big series is Judge Landis's announcement that he proposes to offer for adoption a rule that the World Series hereafter shall be won by four out of a possible seven instead of five out of nine games. The press seems to agree that a long series is too much of a strain on the patience and purse of the public. It certainly is not an indication of hard times that not far from a million dollars was paid this year for tickets.

FORESTRY IN IRELAND

SOME time since the American Forestry Association, in its desire to minimize the damage done by necessary war cutting to the forests of the United Kingdom, presented some twenty-five million tree seeds to the British Government.

They were received by the British Forestry Commission, whose Chairman is General Lord Lovat, in the spring of 1920. The larger proportion of these seeds were Douglas fir from west of the Cascade Mountains. Two-thirds of the whole shipment of Douglas fir (about fifteen million seeds) were at once sent to Ireland, where they have been sown in scattered nurseries and will be used in the creation of small forests on hitherto unproductive land.

The seeds of Douglas fir seem to be one thing which can be sent from America to Ireland, via England, without involving any one in political complications.

CONCERNING WOMEN'S COLLEGES

ON October 14, at a luncheon in New York City, the projected campaign to raise an endowment of three million dollars for Vassar College was formally inaugurated. Vassar, if not the mother of women's colleges in America, is a pioneer. Founded by Matthew Vassar in 1861, it was organized under Dr. John Raymond, a creative educator, as a college and furnished a model for other women's colleges to follow. It encountered great difficulties. There were few schools competent to prepare girls for college. Vassar had therefore for years to maintain a large preparatory department. It was not easy to find female teachers competent to give college courses. The popular prejudice against "blue-stockings" was still strong. Itself an experiment, it dared to try experiments, and it learned wisdom by its occasional mistakes as well as by its great and growing success. As it proved the right of a woman's college to exist new buildings were given to it; but every new building adds to the expenses, and therefore, unless it is endowed, increases the poverty of a college.

A man's college builds up in time a supporting constituency. It educates lawyers, doctors, merchants, manufacturers, engineers, and can go to them saying, "Your Alma Mater equipped you with your money-making powers. Give to your mother a little of your wealth in her necessity." That a woman's college cannot do. It has no such constituency. An overwhelming proportion of its graduates are either mothers or teachers; and mothers rarely have any independent income, and the salaries of teachers rarely furnish them any more than a "living wage," often not even that. Some estimate can be made of the economic value of a bridge which the engineer has built, or the factory which the manufacturer is carrying on, or even the life which the physician has saved. But the products of woman's industry

cannot be valued in dollars. His biographers tell us that Abraham Lincoln derived much of his character from his second mother. Who can estimate the value to America of Abraham Lincoln? Amiel wrote in his "Journal" in 1869: "When education has formed strong, noble, and serious women in whom conscience and reason hold sway over the effervescence of fancy and sentimentality, then we shall be able not only to honor woman, but to make a serious end of gaining her consent and adhesion. Then she will be truly an equal, a fellow-worker, a companion. At present she is so only in theory. The moderns are at work upon the problem, and have not solved it yet." This is the problem our women's colleges are at work upon. When we are able to estimate what it is worth to have in our country "strong, noble, and serious women," inspired by a sane enthusiasm but unswayed by fancy and sentimentality, and laying the foundations in the homes and the schools for a strong, noble, and serious citizenship, we can form some estimate of what ought to be the endowment of the women's colleges. The figures given in a paper issued by the Vassar Committee sufficiently refute the once popular but now obsolete notion that demand and supply secures a just valuation of services. The Department of Labor reported in 1919 that \$2,015 would support an average workman's family in "minimum comfort" if the household is administered "with extreme thrift." The salaries at Vassar range from \$900 for assistants to \$3,600—"the maximum salary paid a Vassar professor under the existing scale." Any readers who wish further information can get it by writing to Vassar College Salary Endowment Fund, 593 Madison Avenue, New York City.

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX

WHEN, upon the death of President McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt became President, he found a Cabinet already in existence. With a self-restraint that most of his political enemies and many of his friends refused to credit him with, he determined to make the transition from his predecessor's to his own Administration with as little break as possible. He therefore did not accept the resignations that were at his command, but retained President McKinley's Cabinet intact. Among the members of this Cabinet was Philander Chase Knox. Between the young President, who had knocked about with ranchers in the West, with politicians in the Legislature, and with the police in New York, who began his career in a fight for political reform, continued it in a fight for progressive labor legislation,