

# Ramsey Milholland

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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## CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

He paused, then chattered briskly on. "Well, there's one good old boy with us for a while, back in freshman year; I bet we won't see him in any good old army! Old rough-neck Linski that you put the knob on his nose for. Tommie Hopper says he saw him last summer in Chicago soap-boxin', yellin' his head off cussin' every government under the sun, but mostly ours and the allies, you bet, and going to run the earth by revolution and representatives of unskilled labor immigrants, nobody that can read or write allowed to vote, except Linski. Tommie Hopper says he knows all about Linski; he never did a day's work in his life—too busy trying to get the workmen stirred up against the people that exploit 'em! Tommie says he had a big crowd to hear him, though, and took up quite a little money for a 'cause' or something. Well, let him holler! I guess we can attend to him when we get back from over yonder. By George, old Ram, I'm gettin' kind of floppy in the gills!" He administered a resounding slap to his comrade's shoulder. "It certainly looks as if our big days were walking toward us!"

He was right. The portentous days came on apace, and each one brought a new and greater portent. The faces of men lost a driven look besetting them in the days of badgered waiting, and instead of that heavy apprehension one saw the look men's faces must have worn in 1776 and 1861, and the history of the old days grew clearer in the new. The President went to the congress, and the true indictment he made there reached scolding Potsdam with an unspoken prophecy somewhat chilling even to Potsdam, one guesses—and then through an April night went almost quietly the steady word: we were at war with Germany.

The bugles sounded across the continent; drums and fifes played up and down the city streets and in town and village squares and through the countryside. Faintly in all ears there was a multitudinous noise like distant, hoarse cheering . . . and a sound like that was what Dora Yocum heard, one night, as she sat lonely in her room. The bugles and fifes and drums had been heard about the streets of the college town, that day, and she thought she must die of them, they hurt her so, and now to be haunted by this imaginary cheering—

She started. Was it imaginary? She went downstairs and stood upon the steps of the dormitory in the open air. No; the cheering was real and loud. It came from the direction of the railway station, and the night air surged and beat with it.

Below her stood the aged janitor of the building, listening. "What's the cheering for?" she asked, remembering grimly that the janitor was one of her acquaintances who had not yet stopped "speaking" to her. "What's the matter?"

"It's a good matter," the old man answered. "I guess there must be a big crowd of 'em down there. One of our students enlisted today, and they're givin' him a send-off. Listen to 'em, how they do cheer. He's the first one to go."

She went back to her room, shivering, and spent the next day in bed with an aching head. She rose in the



"It's a Good Matter," the Old Man Answered.

evening, however—a handbill had been sild under her door at five o'clock, calling a "Mass Meeting" of the university at eight, and she felt it her duty to go; but when she got to the great hall she found a seat in the dimmest corner, farthest from the rostrum.

The president of the university addressed the tumultuous many hundreds before him, for tumultuous they were until he quieted them. He talked to them soberly of patriotism, and called them for "deliberation, and a lit-

tle patience." There was danger of a stampede, he said, and he and the rest of the faculty were in a measure responsible to their fathers and mothers for them.

"You must keep your heads," he said. "God knows, I do not seek to judge your duty in this gravest moment of your lives, nor assume to tell you what you must or must not do. But by hurrying into service now, without careful thought or consideration, you may impair the extent of your possible usefulness to the very cause you are so anxious to serve. Hundreds of you are taking technical courses which should be completed—at least to the end of the term in June. Instructors from the United States army are already on the way here, and military training will be begun at once for all who are physically eligible and of acceptable age. A special course will be given in preparation for flying, and those who wish to become aviators may enroll themselves for the course at once."

"I speak to you in a crisis of the university's life, as well as that of the nation, and the warning I utter has been made necessary by what took place yesterday and today. Yesterday morning, a student in the junior class enlisted as a private in the United States regular army. Far be it from me to deplore his course in so doing; he spoke to me about it, and in such a way that I felt I had no right to dissuade him. I told him that it would be preferable for college men to wait until they could go as officers, and, aside from the fact of a greater prestige, I urged that men of education could perhaps be more useful in that capacity. He replied that if he were useful enough as a private a commission might in time come his way, and, as I say, I did not feel at liberty to attempt dissuasion. He left to join a regiment to which he had been assigned, and many of you were at the station to bid him farewell."

"But enthusiasm may be too contagious; even a great and inspiring motive may work for harm, and the university must not become a desert. In the twenty-four hours since that young man went to join the army last night, one hundred and eleven of our young men students have left our walls; eighty-four of them went off together at three o'clock to catch an east-bound train at the junction and enlist for the navy at Newport. We are, I say, in danger of a stampede."

He spoke on, but Dora was not listening; she had become obsessed by an idea which seemed to be carrying her to the border of tragedy. When the crowd poured forth from the building she went with it mechanically, and paused in the dark outside. She spoke to a girl whom she did not know.

"I beg your pardon—"  
"Yes?"  
"I wanted to ask: Do you know who was the student Doctor Crovis spoke of? I mean the one that was the first to enlist, and that they were cheering last night when he went away to be a private in the United States army. Did you happen to hear his name?"  
"Yes, he was a junior."  
"Who was it?"  
"Ramsey Milholland."

## CHAPTER XV.

Fred Mitchell, crossing the campus one morning, ten days later, saw Dora standing near the entrance of her dormitory, where he would pass her unless he altered his course; and as he drew nearer her and the details of her face grew into distinctness, he was indignant with himself for feeling less and less indignation toward her in proportion to the closeness of his approach. The pity that came over him was mingled with an unruly admiration, causing him to wonder what unpatriotic stuff she could be made of. She was marked, but not whipped; she still held herself straight under all the hammering and cutting which, to his knowledge, she had been getting.

She stopped him, "for only a moment," she said, adding with a wan prouddness: "That is, if you're not one of those who feel that I shouldn't be 'spoken to?'"

"No," said Fred, stiffly. "I may share their point of view, perhaps, but I don't feel called upon to obtrude it on you in that manner."

"I see," she said, nodding. "I've wanted to speak with you about Ramsey."

"All right."  
She bit her lip, then asked, abruptly: "What made him do it?"  
"Enlist as a private with the regulars?"  
"No. What made him enlist at all?"  
"Only because he's that sort," Fred returned briskly. "He may be inexplicable to people who believe that his going out to fight for his country is the same thing as going out to commit a murder."

She lifted her hand. "Couldn't you—"  
"I beg your pardon," Fred said at once. "I'm sorry, but I don't know just how to explain him to you."

"Why?"  
He laughed, apologetically. "Well, you see, as I understand it, you don't

think it's possible for a person to have something within him that makes him care so much about his country that he—"

"Wait!" she cried. "Don't you think I'm willing to suffer a little rather than to see my country in the wrong? Don't you think I'm doing it?"  
"Well, I don't want to be rude; but, of course, it seems to me that you're suffering because you think you know more about what's right and wrong than anybody else does."  
"Oh, no. But I—"  
"We wouldn't get anywhere, probably, by arguing it," Fred said. "You asked me."  
"I asked you to tell me why he enlisted."

"The trouble is, I don't think I can tell that to anybody who needs an answer. He just went, of course. There isn't any question about it. I always thought he'd be the first to go."  
"Oh, no!" she said.  
"Yes, I always thought so."  
"I think you were mistaken," she said, decidedly. "It was a special reason—to make him act so cruelly."  
"Cruelly!" Fred cried.  
"It was!"  
"Cruel to whom?"  
"Oh, to his mother—to his family. To have him go off that way, without a word—"

"Oh, no; he'd been home," Fred corrected her. "He went home the Saturday before he enlisted, and settled it

with them. They're all broken up, of course; but when they saw he'd made up his mind, they quit opposing him, and I think they're proud of him about it, maybe, in spite of feeling anxious. You see, his father was an artilleryman in the war with Spain, and his grandfather was a colonel at the end of the Civil war, though he went into it as a private. Like Ramsey, he died when Ramsey was about twelve; but Ramsey remembers him; he was talking of him the night before he enlisted."

Dora made a gesture of despairing protest. "You don't understand?"  
"What is it I don't understand?"  
"Ramsey! I know why he went—and it's just killing me!"  
Fred looked at her gravely. "I don't think you need worry about it," he said. "There's nothing about his going that you are responsible for."

She repeated her despairing gesture. "You don't understand. But it's no use. It doesn't help any to try to talk of it, though I thought maybe it would, somehow." She went a little nearer the dormitory entrance, leaving him where he was, then turned. "I suppose you won't see him?"  
"I don't know. Most probably not till we meet—if we should—in France. I don't know where he's stationed; and I'm going with the aviation—if it's ever ready! And he's with the regulars; he'll probably be among the first to go over."

"I see." She turned sharply away, calling back over her shoulder in a choked voice, "Thank you, Good-by!"  
But Fred's heart had melted; gazing after her, he saw that her proud young head had lowered now, and that her shoulders were moving convulsively; he ran after her and caught her as she began slowly to ascend the dormitory steps.

"See here," he cried. "Don't—"  
She lifted a wet face. "No, no! He went in bitterness because I told him to, in my own bitterness! I've killed him! Long ago, when he wasn't much more than a child, I heard he'd said that some day he'd 'show' me, and now he's done it!"  
Fred whistled low and long when she had disappeared. "Girls!" he murmured to himself. "Some girls, anyhow—they will be girls! You can't tell 'em what's what, and you can't change 'em, either!"

Then, as more urgent matters again occupied his attention, he went on at an ardent and lively gait to attend his class in map-making.

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TO BE CONTINUED

## TO DISTINGUISH COMMON GRASSES

Not Many of Wild Species Are Abundant or Valuable in Any One Locality.

### TIMOTHY IS MOST IMPORTANT

It Grows All Over Northern Half of United States and South to Beginning of Cotton Belt—Details of Seeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Although there are probably 6,000 distinct species of grasses in the world, only about 60 of these are important cultivated plants. Not more than 20 wild species are abundant or valuable in any one locality. With an illustrated guide to help, one can easily learn to distinguish many of the grasses, both cultivated and wild. Elaborate instruments or detailed knowledge of structures of the grasses are unnecessary. To aid in making these distinctions, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a



A Load of Rhodes Grass, Baled and Ready for Shipment.

new farmer's bulletin, No. 1254, "Important Cultivated Grasses," by C. V. Piper, agronomist, in which 26 well-known grasses are described and illustrated.

**Timothy Most Important.**  
Timothy is said to be the most important hay grass cultivated in America. It grows all over the northern half of the United States, and about as far south as the beginning of the cotton belt. Kentucky bluegrass, in spite of its fame, is not a native of this country, but was undoubtedly brought over from the Old World by early colonists, in mixed grass seeds, and grew well in the new soil. Kentucky bluegrass is well known for the excellent lawns it makes, and for the highly nutritious pasturage it furnishes.

**Details of Seed.**  
The bulletin gives the weight per bushel seeds of various grasses, number of seeds to a pound, and the usual rate of seeding to the acre. Redtop, Bermuda grass, Orchard grass, Carpet grass, Canada bluegrass, Napier grass, Rhodes grass, Para grass, several "rescues," and millets, rye-grasses, Sudan grass and others are described fully in the bulletin, and their principal uses indicated. The bulletin may be obtained upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture.

### WAREHOUSE LAW IN EFFECT

Department of Agriculture Co-operating With Bankers in States in the Northwest

Efforts to put the United States warehouse act in effect on a large scale in the Northwest are being made by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the banks of that section. Grain warehousemen who were licensed under the act last year have indicated their intention of renewing their licenses this year, and it is expected that a number of other warehousemen will come into the system.

### GREEN MANURE HELPS SOILS

Government Has Collected Much Valuable Information in Regard to Practice.

Many of the poorer soils can be improved by plowing under a green manure crop. The government has recently collected the available information in regard to the practice into a farmers' bulletin, No. 1250, on "Green Manuring," which may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every man interested in soil improvement, ought to have a copy.

### VENTILATION DURING SUMMER

Good Plan to Remove Windows From Houses and Substitute Muslin or Fine Meshed Wire.

In the summer time it is well to remove the windows from the poultry houses and substitute muslin-covered frames, or fine meshed wire. The wide mesh wire allows the entrance of sparrows, and with sparrows come mites and often chickenpox. They are robbers of the mash box, and pests.

## STARCHY EARED CORN SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROT

One of Most Useful Discoveries Recently Made.

Means Provided in Selecting Seed That May Do Away With Necessity of Testing Each Ear—How to Distinguish.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the study of root, stalk, and ear rots of corn, one of the most useful discoveries that has been made is a very noticeable difference between starchy ears and horny ears in the frequency of infection and in the vigor of plants produced. These differences are discussed in Department Bulletin 1062, Relation of the Character of the Endosperm to the Susceptibility of Dent Corn to Root Rotting, by John F. Frost, assistant pathologist. The investigations were carried on jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and Purdue university agricultural experiment station.

Ears of the dent varieties that have starchy kernels have been found to be infected with root-rot organisms more frequently than ears in the same seed lots that have horny kernels. This provides a means of selection that may help to do away with the necessity of testing every ear to determine whether from the standpoint of root-rot infection it is desirable to plant. Starchy kernels are easily distinguished from those with horny endosperms. The horny kernel is more or less translucent; that is, it lets the light pass through in the same way that oiled paper does. Starchy kernels are opaque—like a piece of chalk.

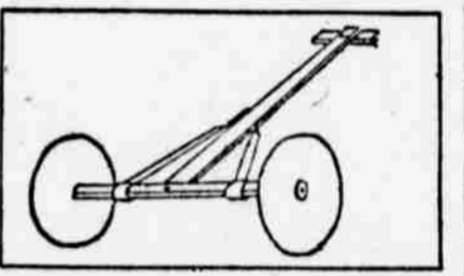
Starchy ears of dent varieties produce larger numbers of weaker growing plants, more susceptible to root rots in the field, than do ears of more horny composition.

There is an impression among corn growers that the depth of the dents is an indication of the starchiness of the kernels, but this has not been shown to be true. Chaffy kernels are usually very starchy, but starchiness is not necessarily associated with normally-matured ears that are rough. The bulletin may be obtained by addressing the department at Washington, D. C.

### DEVICE AIDS BERRY GROWER

Rolling Cutter Makes It Easy to Keep Strawberry Plants Confined to Allocated Space.

This device will be found handy in keeping the strawberry bed in order through the summer season. It is a rolling cutter used to cut the runners which otherwise would spread out between the rows and set plants where they are not wanted, writes



Rolling Cutter for Berries.

D. R. Van Horn in the Nebraska Farm Journal. By running this cutter up and down the rows one can very easily keep the plants confined to the space desired. Such a device is made of two cutters from an old disk mounted on a homemade frame, as shown.

### POISON SPRAY NOT HARMFUL

Heavy Coatings of Residue on Fruits and Vegetables Removed by Good Washing.

Poison sprays on fruits and vegetables will not be found by consumers in harmful quantities if growers who use them against pests and diseases follow the spraying schedule recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. In some instances, because of heavy spraying or spraying late in the season, investigators for the department have found comparatively large quantities of spray residue on fruits and vegetables at harvest time, especially on products grown in dry climates. When heavy coatings of residue were found washing and wiping removed much of it, and peeling all of it.

Experiments along this line were undertaken by the department because of the possibility that spraying of fruits and vegetables might leave enough arsenic, lead, or copper on the surface to be injurious to the consumer. The results, obtained by analyzing sprayed fruits and vegetables from various parts of the country and presented mostly in the form of tables, are given in Department Bulletin 1027, Poisonous Metals on Sprayed Fruits and Vegetables. Copies may be obtained by addressing the department at Washington, D. C.

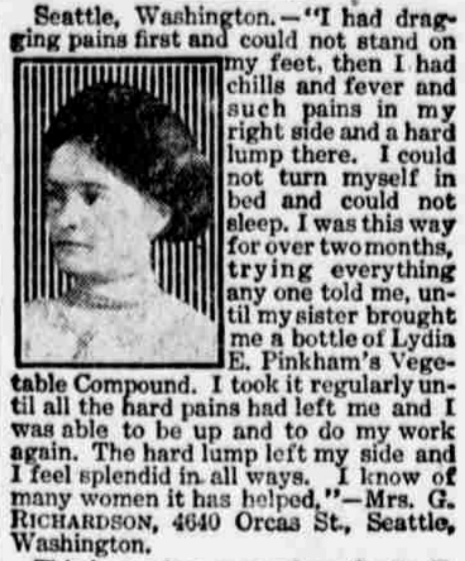
### FIXING GRADES FOR MOHAIR

Federal Wool Specialists Are Making Careful Study of Output in Texas.

Investigations looking toward the establishment of grades for mohair are now being made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Federal wool specialists are making a careful survey of the various kinds of mohair produced in Texas.

## SUCH PAINS AS THIS WOMAN HAD

Two Months Could Not Turn in Bed. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Finally Restored Health



Seattle, Washington.—"I had dragging pains first and could not stand on my feet, then I had chills and fever and such pains in my right side and a hard lump there. I could not turn myself in bed and could not sleep. I was this way for over two months, trying everything until one told me, un-til my sister brought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until all the hard pains had left me and I was able to be up and to do my work again. The hard lump left my side and I feel splendid in all ways. I know of many women it has helped."—Mrs. G. RICHARDSON, 4640 Orcas St., Seattle, Washington.

This is another case where Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought results after "trying everything any one told me" had failed. If you are suffering from pain, nervousness and are always tired; if you are low spirited and good for nothing, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. You may not only relieve the present distress, but prevent the development of more serious trouble.

"Lost" Department.  
Act one and the only one is set in the "lost and found" department of the Indianapolis street railway. Telephone rings excitedly, attendant picks the phone up and a voice at the other end of the wire asks: "Lost and found department?" Attendant answers, "Well—this is the 'lost' department."

You'll Like  
**EXCELLO SUSPENDERS**  
Years wear guaranteed. No rubbing. Pajamas, Brasserie, Springs give the stretch, comfortable. Buy on buttons. If you prefer, use the stretch, comfortable. Buy on buttons. If you prefer, use the stretch, comfortable. Buy on buttons. If you prefer, use the stretch, comfortable.

"111" cigarettes  
They are GOOD!

Headaches  
Are Usually Due to Constipation  
When you are constipated, there is not enough lubricant produced by your system to keep the food waste soft. Doctors prescribe Nujol because its action is so close to this natural lubricant. Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe. Try it today.

**Nujol**  
For Constipation

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER  
And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. Allen's Foot-Ease takes the friction from the shoe, keeps the shoe from rubbing and the stockings from wearing, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war. In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease.

Cuticura Soap  
SHAVES Without Mug  
NO DYE  
To restore gray or faded hair to original color, don't use a dye—its dangerous—get a bottle of Cuticura. It's safe, it's sure, it's cheap. Apply it and watch results. At all good drug stores, or direct from CUTICURA, Chicago, Memphis, Texas.