

The Love That Lived

By JOHN ELKINS

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Rose Velda came into her room at the hotel, shut the door and threw off her heavy fur coat with a sigh of satisfaction. She was the "star" of the comic opera playing a week's stand in the western city. After divesting herself of hat and wrap, she took down a comfortable kimono, intending to take a rest. The matinee was just over and she felt the need of some relaxation before the evening performance. As she stretched herself on the couch, she became aware of the doleful tones of a violin played by an amateurish performer.

"Heavens!" she said to herself. "If I've got to listen to that I'll go mad! It's in the next room, too!"

She tried to think what she could do. She would ask them to change her room; but here were her things all unpacked, and her maid wouldn't appear till evening, as she had let her go out to buy some necessary articles for her. Well, she would have to grin and bear it.

Next she became aware that the boy or girl, or whoever the offender was, was trying to play one of her songs. It had a haunting melody, and was called "The Love That Lived." She liked it better than anything else she sang in the opera, and it brought her



She Tried to Think What She Could Do.

most applause. The player in the next room would get through the first two bars successfully, fall off on the wrong note in the third, and come to complete disaster in the fourth. But he did not give it up. He seemed possessed with an almost uncanny determination to succeed. Evidently he knew he was not getting the air, for each time he struck a different combination of notes, as though "feeling for the tune."

"He's trying to play it by ear," she thought, "and he can't quite recall it."

The repeated stumbles and failures, the torturing of her beloved song, finally became unbearable. She took a sudden resolve and rapped on the wall.

"Look here!" she called. "I'll sing that for you. Now try and get it right." And without waiting for any response, she began.

She sang a phrase or two at a time, and waited for him to play it. If it was not quite correct, she went over and over the notes till he had it perfectly. She went on patiently, giving him the air bit by bit till he had it all. Then she heard him play it all through, correcting him only in one bar.

"Now may I thank you?" came a man's voice through the partition.

"It's all right," she laughed. "Will you do me a little favor?"

"Anything you ask," was the very emphatic response.

"I want to get a few minutes' rest, and—"

"Oh, I'm so sorry," he broke in. "Of course I'll stop. I'll be as quiet as I can."

He kept his word, and she smiled at herself as she rested during the short time that remained. She did not think again about it. The unknown performer made no effort to push himself on her notice, and she had more admirers than she knew how to manage. She studied a good deal and attended strictly to business, which was one of the reasons for her success. A pleasing personality, magnetism and a good voice being the other factors in rising to "stardom."

Three years after this episode she was touring through the West, the star in another opera. They were playing a few one-night stands through a mining district before reaching the large city, Richton, the smallest place in which they had ever played, had a very unpromising look. The "opera house" looked more like a skating rink, with a real estate office underneath, and the

miners' shacks were in close proximity.

Rose Velda had never been quite so close to elemental life and she found the place interesting. She walked out alone to look it over, as there was still quite a little time before the dinner hour. The huts became more straggling, and farther apart. Suddenly she paused. She heard the notes of a violin. The music was her song, "The Love That Lived." As she listened she felt sure it must be the man she had taught who was playing. A whimsical desire to see him came upon her; but how in the world could she manage it? She stood still, wondering. Then a man opened the door and came out. He stopped suddenly as he saw her, and he, too, stood still. He was tall, well-knit of frame, with a good, clear-cut face. He wore the rough mining togs and might have been about thirty years old.

Rose Velda was the first one to smile. This encouraged him to speak. "Miss Velda," he said, "may I take this chance to thank you? For years I've wanted to, but I felt it might only annoy you. I meant nothing to you. How much you and your kindness to me might mean I thought wouldn't matter to you. Maybe I'm bungling this, and you don't understand. I mean I'm the man you taught that song, who was trying to play it on the violin, and—"

"Yes," she laughed. "I recognized it just now."

"Did you?" he cried. "And was it right?"

"Perfectly. You have improved in your playing."

"Do you think so? I know I don't play well. I play by ear, just picked it up; never was taught."

"Why don't you take some lessons?" she asked.

He shook his head. "I've never had the time. Always had to shift for myself."

She started to go.

"Will you sing that song tonight?" he asked.

"Oh, no, that isn't in this opera."

"I'm so sorry. I hoped I might hear it again," he said with unmistakable disappointment.

"Let me come in and I'll sing it for you now," she laughed.

He led the way into his cabin, in a kind of ecstatic dream. She noted curiously the clean white curtain at the window, the Navajo blanket on the bunk and the books on the shelf; also the cooking outfit. She had always wanted to see the interior of one of these shacks and she was glad that this one was clean and orderly.

"Do you suppose you can play an accompaniment?" she asked.

He thought he could, and did. The tones of a lovely soprano voice floated out and caused some wonderment in Richton.

"Thank you," he said. "I wonder if sometime—I should happen to be where you are singing—you would let me call."

"Why, yes," she answered. "Run in and say 'Howdy!' but I warn you I am a pretty busy person, and I might not have more than five minutes to talk. I'm not the least bit sentimental. I'm as coldly practical as—as a theatrical manager, and they are about the limit."

She put out her hand and bade him good-by.

Six months after this, Rosa Velda was singing in San Francisco. In the middle of the week a card was brought up to her.

"Mr. John Cushing," she read. "Now who on earth is he?"

Then it flashed on her he might be the man of the violin. "Let him come up," she said.

It was difficult to recognize in this well-groomed man, the roughly-clad miner of Richton. But the moment he spoke she knew him. He had sold out his mining interests, and thought of settling in "Erisco."

Cushing followed up this call with others. Then he grew bold enough to ask the singer to take a spin with him in his automobile, and she went. The opera seemed booked for a long run, and there were more rides. One day Cushing said something that told her he was caring too much for her.

"I told you," she said, "I was not sentimental. I've had it all taken out of me. I married a man that was—well it's no use going over it. I'm glad I'm out of it, that's all. I shall never marry again."

The bitterness, and finality of her tone was convincing. Cushing went sadly away. She did not see him again for a week. Then he told her he had just come to say good-by.

"I'm going away," he said. "I don't seem able to see you any more without getting, as you call it 'sentimental,' so I'd better say good-by," and he turned quickly toward the door.

She caught at his arm, detaining him. "I don't think I mind if you do get sentimental," she smiled.

Britain Free of Gypsies.

Britain is now free of gypsies. The last remnant of a gypsy band that has wandered aimlessly about England for years was rounded up in Sheffield recently, one man being mustered into the army and three others imprisoned for petty thefts. The Scotland Yard men who trailed and finally caught the wanderers, believe that they have put an end to the gypsy business, at least for the duration of the war. Before the conscription law became effective there were herds of gypsies and van dwellers in England and Scotland. Practically all of them are now either serving with the army or doing war work.

Mules?

Great philosophers and statesmen, an authority declares, have been noticed to have large and sloping ears.

—Exchange.

PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE DRAFT

Conscription Will Begin Within Ten Days After Bill is Signed.

16 BIG CAMPS TO BE FORMED

To Round Up All Subjects To Call. Forms For Draft Already Prepared—Building the Cantonments.

Washington.—With enactment of the Selective Draft Army bill apparently assured, the War Department is preparing to set machinery in motion without delay to produce under the measure within two years a trained army of 2,000,000 men.

Minor differences in the measure as it will pass the two houses probably will necessitate a conference, but the bill is expected to be ready for President Wilson's signature by the middle of the week.

Champions in the House of an amendment designed to permit Colonel Roosevelt to recruit a volunteer force for immediate service in France lost their fight on the first vote taken after the close of general debate. The amendment, offered by Representative Austin, of Tennessee, and vigorously supported by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, and others, was defeated, 179 to 196. Among those who voted for it was Miss Rankin, of Montana, who tearfully opposed the war resolution.

Within 10 days after the bill is signed every township in the country will be registering its young men for duty, and work will have begun on the 16 training camps or cantonments where preparation of the forces for war will start in August or September. Sites for the cantonments have been selected tentatively and all arrangements made for the troops assigned to each.

Wide publicity is planned, so that no man liable for registration will have a good excuse for failing to respond. On a date to be set, every citizen affected by the act will be required, on pain of heavy penalty, to present himself at the nearest registration place, where machinery will be provided for classifying the recruits and eliminating those exempt. Doubtful cases will be referred to higher authority.

Decentralization of administrative work will be sought by the department in every move it makes. Details will not be disclosed until the bill has passed, but it is known that registration will be carried on through sheriffs and other county officials, aided by postmasters or other Federal agencies where that seems desirable. Instructions and forms already have been prepared and will be forwarded to the State Adjutant-General for distribution among county officials.

With the rolls of those liable for service complete, the task of selecting the men to go into the first increment of 500,000 will begin. It has been suggested that this be done by means of the county jury wheel. The first man whose name is drawn would go, under that plan, with the first 500,000 to be called out for training within a few months. The second drawn would go with the second increment, to be called six months later; the third with the third increment, with duty a year off; the fourth with the first increment, and so on.

NO PROOF OF EDDYSTONE PLOT.

Nor Did Coroner's Jury Get Evidence Explosion Was Accident.

Chester, Pa.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict finding there was no evidence before them to lead to the conclusion that the explosion at the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation plant at Eddystone, Pa., on April 19 was due to a premeditated cause, nor does any of the evidence submitted point definitely to any other cause.

The verdict includes the statement that the jurymen find that the 129 victims of the disaster "came to their death from burns and exhaustion due to the explosion."

ELIHU ROOT ACCEPTS.

Chairman Of The Russian Commission. Missions To Other Allies.

Washington.—America's commission to the new democratic government of Russia will be headed by Elihu Root, secretary of war under McKinley, secretary of state under Roosevelt, and for six years a senator from New York. Mr. Root called on President Duluth, 261; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 264 1/2 f. o. b. New York, opening navigation.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, \$1.67 c. i. f. New York.

Butter.—Creamery higher than extras, 46 3/4 @ 47 1/4; creamery extras (92 score), 46 @ 46 1/4; firsts, 45 @ 45 1/4; seconds, 43 @ 44 1/4.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered extras, 38 1/2; fresh gathered storage packed firsts, 37 @ 38; fresh gathered firsts, 36 @ 36 1/2; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38 1/2 @ 39; nearby hennery browns, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2.

Cheese.—State, fresh, specials, 25 1/2 @ 26; do, average fancy, 25 1/4 @ 25 1/2.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, 24c; turkeys, 30. Dressed chickens, 23 @ 31c; fowls, 21 1/2 @ 27 1/2; turkeys, 18 @ 34.

15-CENT LOAF IN CLEVELAND.

Increase in Price of Bread Amounts To 20 Per Cent.

Cleveland.—The 15-cent loaf of bread was introduced here by one of the largest baking companies in the city. The change in sizes and prices of loaves amounts to an increase in price of 20 per cent. Other baking companies are planning similar changes.

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THE MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car lots,

in export elevator, No. 2 red, \$2.58 @ 2.63; No. 2 Southern red, \$2.56 @ 2.61; No. 2 red, \$2.54 @ 2.59; No. 3 red, \$2.54 @ 2.59; rejected A, \$2.50 @ 2.55; rejected B, \$2.46 @ 2.51.

Rye—No. 2 Western, in export elevator, \$1.90 @ 1.95 per bushel; small lots of nearby rye, in bags, quoted at \$1.30 @ 1.50; as to quality.

Corn—Car lots, for local trade, as to location. Western, No. 3, yellow, \$1.63 @ 1.65; do, No. 4, yellow, \$1.61 @ 1.63; do, do, No. 5, yellow, \$1.59 @ 1.61; Southern, No. 3, yellow, \$1.60 @ 1.62.

Oats—No. 2 white, 77 @ 78c; standard white, 76 @ 77; No. 3, white, 75 @ 76; No. 4, white, 74 @ 75; sample oats, 71 @ 72.

Butter—Western, fresh, solid-packed creamery, fancy, specials, 49c; extras, 47 @ 48; do, extra firsts, 46 @ 46 1/2; do, firsts, 45 @ 45 1/2; do, seconds, 44 @ 44 1/2; nearby prints, fancy, 50; do, average, extra, 47 @ 48; do, firsts, 45 @ 46; do, seconds, 44 @ 44 1/2; special fancy brands of prints were jobbing at 53 @ 55.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, \$1.25 per standard case; nearby current receipts, \$1.10 per case; Western extra firsts, \$1.25 per case; do, firsts, \$1.10 per case; fancy selected, carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 41 @ 42c per dozen.

Cheese—New York, full cream, new, 26 @ 26 1/2c; do, do, fancy, heid, 28; specials higher; do, fair to good, 27 @ 27 1/2; do, part skims, 14 @ 22.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to quality, 23 @ 25c; staggie roosters, 18 @ 20; old roosters, 16 @ 17; chickens, soft-mated, 24 @ 25; ducks, as to size and quality, 20 @ 22c; pigeons, old, per pair, 28 @ 30; do, do, young, per pair, 20 @ 25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, 273 f. o. b. New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 261; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 264 1/2 f. o. b. New York, opening navigation.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, \$1.67 c. i. f. New York.

Butter.—Creamery higher than extras, 46 3/4 @ 47 1/4; creamery extras (92 score), 46 @ 46 1/4; firsts, 45 @ 45 1/4; seconds, 43 @ 44 1/4.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered extras, 38 1/2; fresh gathered storage packed firsts, 37 @ 38; fresh gathered firsts, 36 @ 36 1/2; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38 1/2 @ 39; nearby hennery browns, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2.

Cheese.—State, fresh, specials, 25 1/2 @ 26; do, average fancy, 25 1/4 @ 25 1/2.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, 24c; turkeys, 30. Dressed chickens, 23 @ 31c; fowls, 21 1/2 @ 27 1/2; turkeys, 18 @ 34.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—April, No. 2 red and spot No. 2 red, \$2.57 nominal; No. 2 red Western, \$2.61 nominal.

Corn—Contract, Nos. 1, 2 or 3, \$1.58 1/4; April, \$1.58 1/4.

Oats—Standard white, 77 @ 77 1/2c; No. 3 white, 76 1/2 @ 77.

Rye—No. 2 do, Western, \$1.95 @ 1.96; No. 3 do, \$1.92 @ 1.93; No. 4 do, \$1.91 @ 1.92; bag lots, as to quality and condition, \$1.70 @ 1.85.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$18.50 @ 19; No. 2 do, \$17.50 @ 18; No. 3 do, \$14 @ 16; light clover mixed, \$16.50 @ 17; No. 1 do, \$13 @ 15; No. 1 clover, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 2 do, \$12 @ 15; No. 3 do, \$8 @ 10.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$15 @ 15.50; No. 2 do, \$14 @ 14.50; No. 1 tangled rye, \$11 @ 12; No. 2 do, \$10 @ 10.50; No. 1 wheat, \$9 @ 9.50; No. 2 do, \$8 @ 8.50; No. 1 oat, \$9.50 @ 10; No. 2 do, \$8.50 @ 9.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 48 @ 48 1/2c; do, choice, 46 @ 47; do, good, 44 @ 45; do, prints, 48 @ 49; do, blocks, 47 @ 48 1/2; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 33 @ 34; Ohio rolls, 32 @ 33; West Virginia rolls, 32 @ 33; storepacked, 32; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 32 @ 33.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 34c; Western firsts, 34; West Virginia, firsts, 34; Southern firsts, 33.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 24c; do, do, white leghorns, 24; old roosters, 14 @ 15; spring, 1 lb and over, 40 @ 42; winter, 2 lbs and under, 32 @ 35; young, large, smooth, fat, 26 @ 28; do, poor rough and staggie, 23 @ 24.

Ducks—Young Pekings, 3 1/2 lbs and over, 22 @ 23; do, puddle, do, do, 21 @ 22; do, Muscovy, do, do, 21 @ 22; do, smaller, 20. Pigeons—Young, per pr. 30c; old, do, 30. Guinea fowl, as to size, each, 35 @ 45c.

Dressed Hogs—Choice light weights, 16c; choice medium weights, 15 @ 15 1/2c; choice heavy weights, 15.

Live Stock

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Choice, handy-weight veals, per lb, 14c; good veals, 13 @ 13 1/2c; heavy, smooth, fat calves, per head, \$18 @ 22; heavy, rough calves, \$14 @ 16; small, thin calves, \$8 @ 10.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb, 9 1/4 @ 10 1/4c; do, medium, 8 @ 8 1/2c; do, bulls, as to quality, 6 1/2 @ 8 1/2c; thin steers and cows, per head, \$15 @ 25; oxen, as to quality, per lb, 6 1/2 @ 8 1/4c.

Lambs and Sheep—Sheep, No. 1, per lb, \$3 1/2 @ 3 3/4c. Lambs, fall choice, per lb, 14c; do, small and poor, 12 do, spring, 35 lbs and over, 17 @ 18.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.40 @ 15.80; light, \$14.70 @ 15.70; mixed, \$15.15 @ 15.85; heavy, \$15.15 @ 15.90; rough, \$15.15 @ 15.35; pigs, \$10 @ 14.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9 @ 12.25; stockers and feeders, \$7.25 @ 9.90; cows and heifers, \$5.60 @ 11; calves, \$8.50 @ 12.75.

Sheep—Wethers, \$16.60 @ 12.75; ewes, \$9.25 @ 12.50; lambs, \$11.90 @ 15.85.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, \$15 @ 15.85; heavy, \$15.70 @ 15.90; packers and butchers, \$15.45 @ 15.75; light, \$15 @ 15.50; pigs, \$12.25 @ 14.75.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$12.05 @ 13; dressed beef steers, \$9.25 @ 12; Southern steers, \$8.50 @ 11.25; cows, \$6.50 @ 10.75; heifers, \$9 @ 11.50; stockers and feeders, \$8 @ 11; bulls, \$7.50 @ 10.25; calves, \$8 @ 13.25.

Sheep—Lambs, \$12.15 @ 15.65; yearlings, \$12 @ 14.25; wethers, \$12 @ 13.25.

NEWSY ITEMS.

An American sterilization plant is to be installed at Lima, Peru, to purify the water used by that city. The water system of Lima will probably be reconstructed and enlarged in the near future.

The date of the introduction of the magnetic needle into Europe is unknown, but it came as many suppose, from the Chinese through the Arab sailors and traders, and it probably was already a nautical instrument.

New York shilling, or York shilling, is the old Spanish "real," or one-eighth of a dollar. It is about equivalent in value to sixpence, English. In the Southern States it is called a bit.

The King of England and the German Emperor are grandsons of Queen Victoria; the queens of Greece, Norway, Spain, Rumania and the Czarina of Russia are granddaughters.

The melting point of ductile tungsten is higher than that of any other known metal and its tensile strength exceeds that of iron and nickel.

An onion or potato is given away with every purchase by a New York drug store.

Inexpensive American sewing machines should find a ready market in Brazil.

Canadian exports to Great Britain increased by \$395,483,000 and those to the United States by \$61,126,000.

Great Britain now has 276 electricity companies, with a capital of \$395,000,000.

Vienna reported a saving of \$142,000 worth of gas under last year's new time schedule.