

1925-2025

UN AN AVEC HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT

#68 | 9 MARS 1925



[1925, lundi 9 mars]

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Up noon — wrote bus. let. — SH return — out to Tiffany & P.O. —  
home & read — retired.

*Levé midi. Courrier administratif. Sonia revient. On sort au Tiffany puis  
à la Poste. Retour maison, lecture. Couché.*

Courrier administratif pour Sonia ? Reprise de la lettre suite à la petite annonce d'hier et dépôt officiel à la Poste ? En accompagnant ces notes répétitives, on va à tâtons. S'il s'agissait de produire une anthologie en 365 extraits de la vie américaine en 1925, ce serait un objet mort. Pourtant, chaque fois le journal *répond* : elles sont où, aujourd'hui, les « Filles de la Révolution », et que voient de notre présent les quatre fondatrices de 1890 ? Juste une ligne et demie pour nous aujourd'hui, moral bas au 189 Clinton Street ? Peut-être que cela tient au brouillard, dont on a témoignage par ces deux bateaux en détresse, dont un près de Nantucket. De l'autorisation de fumer ou pas dans les prisons pour femmes, et une petite lucarne qui s'ouvre sur celle d'Albany. Consolation, les mots croisés c'est bon pour la santé. Est-ce que vous vous souvenez des annuaires téléphoniques, avec ceux de tous les départements (et les Pages Jaunes) sur tringle basculable dans les bureaux de Poste ? Retour sur l'annuaire New York : 300 entrées en 1878, 1 400 000 en 1925 ! *The North and the Negro* : de l'aspect positif de la venue des Noirs dans les villes du nord. 667 000 mariages à moins de seize ans : réaction sociale enclenchée. Monsieur lit, madame coud : de la publicité pour les ampoules électriques à la maison.

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*New York Times*, 9 mars 1925. De Washington, le 8 mars. Une campagne d'information sur les lieux historiques de chaque État vient d'être lancé par les Filles de la Révolution Américaine (*Daughters of the American Revolution*), qui y voient la meilleure méthode d'apprendre l'histoire. Les chambres de commerce et les associations d'automobilistes de chaque État sont invitées à attirer l'attention des touristes et voyageurs sur ces sites, de les indiquer sur les cartes routières pour que les automobilistes puissent les rejoindre le plus facilement possible. « Soigneusement indiqués et préservés », a insisté Mme L B Gillentine, la présidente du Comité pour la Préservation des Sites Historiques, en annonçant cette campagne. De nombreux États en ont déjà compris l'intérêt. L'Oregon est fier de son histoire et a rendu ses sites accessibles à tous. La Californie a reconnu depuis longtemps l'intérêt des anciennes missions espagnoles. Le Tennessee a fait depuis des années ses sites historiques des sujets de cours, et le Colorado a récemment pris conscience de son patrimoine naturel. Mme Gillentine a déclaré que les Filles de la Révolution avaient depuis plusieurs années commencé à répertorier les sites historiques rendus sacrés par la guerre d'Indépendance, et que l'association souhaite maintenant développer ce programme à tous les sites d'intérêt historiques de l'Amérique. « Ils sont nombreux, ceux qui pendant l'été visitent la Nouvelle-Angleterre,

dit Mme Gillentine. Visiter les champs de bataille et des épisodes de la Révolution doit encourager les citoyens à se rendre dans le Sud, en Caroline et en Géorgie. C'est le souhait de l'Association des Filles de la Révolution Américaine que les routes les indiquent, en particulier la route suivie par Washington lors des guerres indienne et française, traversant les sites historiques de l'Ohio et de l'Indiana, à la rencontre de la route de Lewis et de Clark, la piste de Santa Fe et ses chariots couverts, pour rendre perceptibles les grandes lignes de notre histoire et les migrations du peuple d'Amérique. »

## THE NORTH AND THE NEGRO.

Remarks on the Hopeful Aspects of the Coming of Negroes to the Northern States.

By JULIUS ROSENWALD.

The so-called negro problem was confined largely to the South before the great war. Now it is a national problem. Prior to 1914 the negro usually was an agricultural worker. Today he is a big factor in America's industrial life.

The World War virtually put a stop to foreign immigration to the United States. Hundreds of thousands of Europeans living in this country were called to the colors. Under the stimulus of war conditions industries in the North expanded greatly.

These three factors caused a labor shortage that forced the Northern industrialists to scour the country for available workers. The greatest supply of such labor was found among the negroes of the South and this was drawn upon to a great extent.

The result was the beginning of the largest migration of negroes in the history of America—a migration that is still in progress.

The migration has been marked by two phases, that of 1914-1920 and that commencing anew in 1922. The first really began in 1915, reached its maximum in 1917 and continued at a slower pace up to 1920, when the economic depression brought it to a halt.

The revival of business prosperity in 1922 brought on a new exodus from the South. Thousands of negroes who had remained North during the period of depression wrote to their friends and relatives urging them to come North and in many cases sending them money for the journey.

The 1920 census reported the negro population of the nation to be about ten and one-half million, or 10 per cent. of the total population. The negro population in the North was shown to be more than one and one-half millions.

The essentially industrial implications of the northward movement in the last eight years is revealed by the fact that more than one million of the Northern negroes, or 73 per cent., live in ten industrial centres, as follows, using round figures:

Indianapolis District.....	47,800
Detroit-Toledo District.....	55,900
Cleveland-Youngstown District.....	68,800
Kansas City District.....	65,400
Pittsburgh District.....	86,800
Columbus-Cincinnati District.....	89,600
St. Louis District.....	102,600
Chicago District.....	131,600
Philadelphia District.....	248,300
New York District.....	251,300

The concentration in these ten Northern centres not only has projected the so-called negro problem into the North, but has presented it, in new aspect. Eighty per cent. of the negroes in the South live in rural communities. The present status and future of the negro, therefore, are primarily linked with industry in the North and with agriculture in the South.

The present selective immigration law was passed by a Republican Administration and will probably remain in force for another four years. Even should the law be repealed, thousands of negroes have acquired skill in mechanical occupations that puts them beyond the likelihood of replacement by foreign labor. In short, Northern industrialists have

come to look to the negro for the labor supply in their factories and workshops. For some of these tasks men and women who have had training at Hampton and Tuskegee are well fitted.

These industrialists are now carefully selecting their negro workers. Some have made special efforts to employ only married men, and then to provide such housing and working conditions as will keep them satisfied. One large iron foundry which pursued this policy reported that the turnover among its negro workers was only 10 per cent.

Apparently, the settling of the negro in the North is permanent. Many of the factors that brought him North operate to keep him there.

There is good ground for believing that the migration of the negro will have a beneficial effect on the nation. It will be a good thing for the South because the colored population will be more evenly distributed over the entire country and will lessen the Southern fear, real or alleged, of race domination, and will thus remove an outstanding factor that has hampered that section's development.

In this connection it might be well to quote the authority of a Southern white man. President Jacobs of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga., who has declared:

"The very finest effect of this exodus of negro laborers is its political effect. As long as there is a negro problem in America, the South is in political slavery, unable to vote her mind about matters of national and international importance. When the time comes that the negro problem is no longer a sectional problem, but in so far as it is a problem at all a national problem, then, indeed, will the Southern country be free."

"And it should be added that, from the political standpoint of the negro also, the change will be most highly advantageous. It is difficult for a white man to realize how it feels to be a 'problem,' and the negro will never be satisfied nor will the tension between the races be over until he ceases to be one."

The negro's rise in the scale of occupations has given him a greater purchasing power and a higher standard of living. To his credit it should be said that, for the most part, he tries sincerely to live up to his opportunities in the North. He is usually a law-abiding citizen, buys his own home when possible and gives his children the best schooling his income will permit.

One of the most hopeful signs for the future of the negro in the North is that the opportunities there are attracting young colored men and women trained in such schools as Hampton and Tuskegee. These two schools, and others of the type, not only give a thorough training in mechanical occupations, but their whole system of education tends to turn out young men and women who will be community teachers and leaders.

Those trained in what has become known as the "Hampton-Tuskegee" method strive to bring about cooperation between the white and colored races and to reduce interracial friction. Leaders of this type are bound to have a salutary influence on the negro communities everywhere.

## FIGHT TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGES

Bride of 11 Cited in Favor of the "Stop, Look, Listen" Bill.

667,000 WEDDED UNDER 16

Child Welfare Commission and Russell Sage Foundation Issue Statements.

A case of the marriage of a girl of 11 years old was cited yesterday in a statement by the Child Welfare Commission in favor of the "stop, look, listen" bill, which interposes a delay of five days between the application for a marriage license and the granting of it.

The Russell Sage Foundation made public yesterday a preliminary report of its survey of the "child bride" problem, stating that it was found that more than 667,000 women living in the United States today were married before the age of 16 years.

"This century has often been misnamed the century of the child," says the report. "In sober truth, with a quarter of the full term behind us, it must be acknowledged that the twentieth century is no such thing; certainly not when conditions in a country as intelligent as the United States still make possible the marriage of children. Such conditions constitute only a small part of the body of evidence against exaggerated claims of advance in the matter of child welfare that they are a fact which has not yet been developed in any detail."

As an illustration of public apathy or the subject, the report says that it is fourteen States it is possible for a girl to marry at an age when she is forbidden because of her youth to become a wage earner.

This situation is largely due, according to the report, to two causes: First, that many States require no better evidence of age than the affidavit of one of the candidates for a marriage license, and that the legal minimum marriageable age is only 12 years for girls and 14 years for boys in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Colorado, Idaho, Maine and Mississippi.

In support of the bill interposing delay and the bill making 16 years the minimum age of marriage in New York State the Child Welfare Commission made public the following cases:

"A girl of 11 years and 11 months was married by a justice of the Peace to a man of about 25. The parents not only gave their consent but stated her age falsely. The marriage was fairly satisfactory, but at the age of 20 she was left a widow with five dependent children."

"A child of 12 was married with the consent of her parents to a man of 40. Owing to her neglect of her child she came under the care of the Children's Bureau. It was discovered that her husband had been married before and that his first wife was still living. She was diagnosed as feeble-minded and has since been committed to a State institution. Her child is dependent on the county for support."

"A fourteen-year-old girl, beaten and treated as a drudge by her stepmother and finally married against her will to a boy of 19, gave herself up at a police station one day. The stepmother had arranged the marriage because she had been warned by the school authorities that the girl must attend school rather than work and contribute to an already well-supported household."

## Two Crippled Ships Send S O S Messages; One in Collision, Another in Fog Off Coast

Radio broadcasting stations all along the North Atlantic coast and as far inland as Chicago were shut down last night at 9:15 o'clock while navy, Coast Guard and other Government stations were endeavoring to get into communication with two ships which reported they were crippled. The vessels were the Holland steamship Aalsum off Nantucket, and the four-masted wooden schooner DeWitt Brown off Scotland lightship. The Aalsum reported that she had been in collision with the steamer Dannedalke of the United States Shipping Board in a fog twenty-five miles south of Nantucket.

"We are leaking badly, please come on board with your boats," read a message from the master of the Aalsum to the Dannedalke.

The Aalsum was still in communication at 11:30 P. M. with the radio station at Chatham, Mass., of the Radio Corporation of America, which first picked up the distress signals. She reported that the Dannedalke was standing by and that they were proceeding slowly to New York City. The Aalsum was leaking badly, according to the latest messages, which did not disclose what part of her hull was stove in or whether any one was injured.

Reporting that she was standing by, the Dannedalke's message, which was picked up by the Naval Communications Office, said an effort was being made at that time to stop water flowing into the Aalsum's hold. It added that the Coast Guard cutter Acushnet is "125

miles from scene of collision," and that the Dannedalke "is O. K."

The distress call from the DeWitt Brown gave her position as four miles south of Scotland Lightship, and said that she had lost all her sails and was taking water badly. Further than that it was not known what happened to the four-master. Apparently she had been struck by a squall.

Weather Bureau reports showed that the fog was very thick around Nantucket, but fortunately for the stricken Aalsum the wind was blowing only 12 miles off Nantucket and 10 miles at Block Island.

The Aalsum sailed from Hull on Feb. 18, under command of Captain Huff. She is a vessel of 3,205 tons, 420.5 feet long, 56.2 feet wide and draws 26.4 feet. She is equipped with two steam turbines. The Aalsum was built by A. Vulliamy & Sons. Her home port is Amsterdam.

The DeWitt Brown is of 1,325 tons and is 207 feet long, 41.6 feet beam and 21.5 depth. She was built in 1918 by the Baxter Shipyards, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., and is owned by the Traders Transportation Company, Inc. Her home port is Chicago.

The DeWitt Brown, commanded by Captain Churchill, sailed from Cienfuegos on Dec. 12 for Port St. Joe, where she arrived on Dec. 25. In January she was in port loading.

The following vessels were held off Sandy Hook at midnight by the dense fog: Robin Hood, San Francisco; Walter D. Munson, Havana; Manhattan (Br.), Antwerp; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston; Montana, Boston.

## Won't Forbid Workhouse Women Smoking While It Is Practiced by Vassar Girls

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Smoking is extensively indulged in by inmates of the Women's Workhouse on Welfare Island, New York City, an inspection report issued here tonight by the State Commission of Prisons discloses, but no recommendation that it be stopped is made, on the ground that "if a recent canvass of Vassar College showed nearly 50 per cent. of the girls to the manor born smoking, this is not surprising in the Women's Workhouse."

"This commission has taken no stand as yet on the question of women in prison smoking," the report continues, "only to warn matrons that no young girl who has never used tobacco should get into the habit while under their control."

"It would be well to let this subject of smoking lay over for the time being until it receives further careful study."

According to Warden Henry O. Schlegel, the report adds, 99.9 per cent. of the Workhouse inmates used tobacco before being sentenced to the institution. The

report quotes a "former city official having much to do with delinquent boys and girls" as saying: "It is more important that youngsters should be taught not to lie and steal than that they should not be allowed to smoke."

"The outstanding and most gratifying feature of this and other institutions or women's prisons this year," the report adds, "is the pronounced decrease in the number of women serving time in our correctional and penal institutions. On this date (Dec. 27, 1924) there was not a single girl under 21 years of age in this institution."

"Many of the women in the workhouse smoke," said Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction, last night, in commenting on the Albany report, "and they are allowed to do so on the recommendation of physicians. A large number of them are recovering from addiction to drugs and intoxication, and the doctors have felt that smoking soothes their nerves while they are convalescing. But no one who has never used tobacco before admittance is permitted to incur the habit there."

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## CHINATOWN GUARDED AS LEADER LIES DEAD

**Chin Nom, Who Brought Peace  
Between Tongs, to Have Big  
Funeral Today.**

While uniformed policemen were on guard every twenty feet along Mott Street and scores of detectives mingled with the Chinese crowds, the body of Chin Nom, a Chinese leader, lay in state at the Chinese Masonic Temple, 20 Mott Street, yesterday. He died Friday of pneumonia, after touring the country as mediator between the warring On Leongs and Hip Sing tong.

The funeral will be held at 1 P. M. today from the Masonic Temple, Chinatown expects it to be the largest Chinese funeral ever held in this country. There will be more than 100 automobiles filled with flowers ordered by telegraph from every city in the United States that boasts a Chinese section. Two American brass bands and a Chinese band will march in the cortege. At Evergreen cemetery both Masonic and Chinese burial services will be held.

Detectives are apprehensive lest the passing of Chin Nom end the truce between the tong. They admit that it was largely due to Nom's efforts that the On Leongs and Hip Sings agreed to forget their differences, temporarily at least. Captain Connelly of the Oak Street police station has two uniformed men on duty in the temple. Two others are posted outside the temple and there will be a large detail at the funeral.

Chin Nom was 66 years old and had lived in New York more than half a century. He came from Canton and after starting an importing business sent for his future wife, Lee See. He is survived by his wife, two sons, 15 and 11 years old, and a married daughter.

He was head of the Chin family or clan, said to be the largest Chinese family in the world. He never joined any tong, but was recognized as the leading member of his race in this city. He was Master of the Chinese Masons of the Eastern District of the United States.

"The Devil Within" Here March 16.

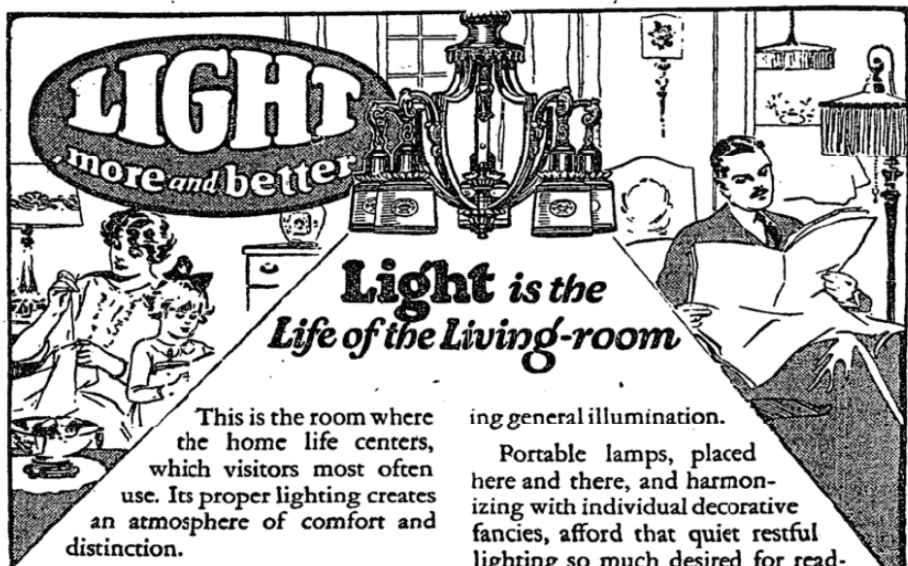
"The Devil Within," a mystery melodrama by Charles Horan, will be produced at the Hudson Theatre on Monday night, March 16, by Rock & Horan, Inc. The cast includes William Ingersoll, Helen Holmes, Elwood Bostwick, Mary Hall and Coates Gwynne.

## "Crossworditis" Aids Health, Says Chicago City Bulletin

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Chicago Department of Health's weekly health bulletin, issued today, emphasized the benefit of crossword puzzles to general health and happiness. It was discussed under the title of "Crossworditis."

The causes and effects of "the savage little crossword puzzle microbe," the bulletin said, "may be largely explained by the fact that part of our lives and much energy must be put into amusement, to satisfy the play instinct within us. Therefore any play or game that has a mental 'kick' in it is quickly accepted and eagerly pursued."

United family circles and happiness to convalescents and chronic invalids were listed in the report as among the good purposes served by the crossword puzzles.



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