



1925-2025

UN AN AVEC HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT
#85 | 28 MARS 1925

Pittoresquement nichés, les vieilles maisons dans leurs vieilles rues,
Combien d'années écoulées depuis que les briques défraîchies ont brillé,
Ou que la pierre brune croulante offrait son majestueux spectacle,
Conçues pour les brillances de la mode ou la retraite des riches,
Aujourd'hui, le grand appartement réclame en vain sa vieille splendeur,
Et cache les étoiles suspendues la nuit,
Le taxi tourbillonne trop vite pour qu'on puisse les voir,
Là où la roue de la diligence ne fait plus concurrence.
Seules la rivière et la baie sont à jamais
Inchangés et immuables à travers la dérive des années,
Tandis que les couchers de soleil gardent leur éclat d'antan.
Et comme nos coeurs qui ont connu autrefois le frisson des amours,
Des espoirs et des craintes mêlés,
Ces maisons meurent de chagrin tandis que les années s'en vont !

Reinhart Kleiner, « Brooklyn Heights »,
dédié à George Kirk, octobre 1925.

[1925, samedi 28 mars]

Up 2:30 — RK call to pay GK — dress — SL arr. — out to bookstalls — Rollin & c — BPC Kleiner — win prize — depart 12:00 — call on GK — discuss — SL leave HPL WRITE LDC — read — write letters///retired.

Levé 14h40. Kleiner vient pour payer Kirk. Je m'habille. Loveman arrive. On repart chez les bouquinistes. Histoire ancienne de Rollin. Réunion au Blue Pencil Club, Kleiner gagne le prix. On part à minuit, j'appelle Kirk, on re-discute. Loveman repart. J'écris à Lilian. Lecture. Autres lettres. Couché.

Dans la bibliothèque de Lovecraft à sa mort: Charles Rollin (1661-1741) : *The ancient history of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians, and Grecians*, vous avez plus simple, comme titre ? Traduction Long, 1828, 4 volumes ! De l'art d'aller chercher l'histoire des Égyptiens, Carthaginois et Assyriens dans un livre écrit et publié en France entre 1730 et 1738 par le fils d'un coutelier devenu recteur d'académie, et traduit en 1828 : que cherche donc Lovecraft, l'histoire, où les rêves de langue qu'elle engendre ? Poésie de circonstance au Blue Pencil Club, qui ne brille pas par l'avant-gardisme : c'est Kleiner qui gagne le prix (à rapprocher de la « note pour Kleiner » de la semaine passée ?) Dans le journal : les comptes de la Ford Motor Company, plus sains que le budget mensuel de Lovecraft. Premier compte rendu de l'exhumation à Chicago. Une étude faite à Princeton prouverait que « la radio fatigue l'oreille », et à l'université Columbia une étude menée sur 53 binômes de nourrissons tendrait à prouver que les garçons sont plus prêteurs que les filles, ainsi progresse la science.

New York Times, 28 mars 1925. De Boston, Massachusetts, 27 mars. La Ford Motor Company a rendu public hier ses comptes au 31 décembre, et les a déposés auprès de la Commission des comptes du Massachusetts, affichant une disponibilité financière de 300 275 845 dollars (incluant les en cours, les dépôts de garantie, les droits sur les marques et brevets) contre 271 618 668 dollars l'année précédente. Les profits et bénéfices nets s'établissent à 542 476 497 dollars contre 442 041 081 dollars l'an passé. La valorisation des bénéfices atteint 100 435 416 dollars et les bénéfices sur les 172 645 parts du capital boursier s'élèvent à 582 dollars par action, contre 476 l'an passé, soit un gain de 6 dollars chacune. L'augmentation des biens est évaluée à 6 522 828 dollars. Ces gains se répartissent entre en propriété immobilière, parc de machines-outils, en cours sur factures et liquidités. Le débit courant a été ramené de 71 214 937 dollars l'an passé à 56 440 618 cette année.

EXHUME TWO BODIES IN MCCLINTOCK CASE

Authorities Find the Boy's Mother and Dr. Olson, His Friend, Had Heart Disease.

TESTS FOR POISONS LATER

It May Take Two Weeks to Determine Definitely the Cause of Their Deaths.

FAIMAN'S AID SEEKS PAPERS

Woman, Suing in Chicago, Alleges That They Have Bearing on Shepherd Charges.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, March 27.—Conditions indicating heart disease as the cause of death were discovered upon post-mortem examination of the bodies of Mrs. Emma Nelson McClintock and Dr. Oscar Olson, exhumed today because of the events that led to the indictment of William D. Shepherd on the charge of murdering William McClintock for \$1,000,000.

Dr. William McNally, Coroner's physician, made this announcement tonight after he had performed an autopsy on both bodies. He said the conditions present in the bodies indicated that both persons had heart disease, but that as yet there is no proof that death resulted from that cause.

Mrs. McClintock's heart was in such condition as to indicate myocarditis. Dr. McNally said, and Dr. Olson's heart indicated pericarditis.

The bodies were exhumed by order of Coroner Oscar Wolff at the request of State's Attorney Robert F. Crowe, acting in his official capacity, and of Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal Court, acting as a citizen and in belief that these two deaths were brought about in a conspiracy to obtain the McClintock fortune.

Dr. McNally said that the preliminary examination led to the belief that the original diagnoses made by attending physicians were correct. In both deaths the certificates specified heart disease as the cause.

Both bodies will nevertheless be thoroughly tested for poisons. Dr. McNally said, and Coroner Wolff and State's Attorney Crowe were in accord that this must be done. It will be perhaps two weeks before the final elimination tests have been completed, it was said.

Justice Olson admitted that he did not expect the autopsy to disclose evidence of any poison such as aconite or prussic acid.

"Subtle, elusive poisons such as those would be hard to detect at this late date," he said. "Expert witnesses at the inquest into Billy McClintock's death testified that a few days would serve to eliminate traces of cyanogen. But Dr. Olson was said to have died of angina pectoris. It is possible, as the Coroner's physicians tell me, to determine whether now whether or not that diagnosis was correct. It is possible to prove whether or not the organs of the body were in a normal condition. And it is still possible to trace such poisons as prussic acid."

Judge Olson would not say for

Ford Surplus Gained \$100,435,416 in 1924; Total Assets of Company Now \$644,624,468

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—The Ford Motor Company's statement of its financial condition as of Dec. 31, filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations, shows cash on hand of \$300,275,845 (including notes receivable, accounts receivable, securities, patent rights and trade marks) as against \$271,618,668 for the preceding year.

The profit and loss surplus is given as \$42,476,497, as against \$42,041,081 last year.

The operating profits are thus indicated as \$100,435,416 and earnings on the 172,645 shares of capital stock as \$582 per share, as against \$476 per share the preceding year, a gain of \$106 each.

The increase in the total assets for the year is \$4,400,268. Gain is shown in real estate, machinery and equipment, merchandise, accounts re-

ceivable, cash, &c. The accounts payable were reduced from \$71,214,937 to \$56,440,618.

The statements for the two years compare as follows:

ASSETS.

	1924.	1923.
Real estate.....	\$112,080,755	\$93,100,049
Machinery and equipment.....	115,080,668	87,850,441
Inventory.....	95,254,096	94,325,306
Debtors.....	30,301,295	27,114,668
Good-will.....	20,517,085	20,317,985
Deferred charges.....	1,455,082	847,187
Total.....	\$444,624,468	\$368,101,639

LIABILITIES.

	1924.	1923.
Capital stock.....	117,264,500	\$17,264,500
Mortgages.....	145,010	148,000
Accounts payable.....	35,440,618	71,214,937
Reserves for Federal and local tax.....	23,307,383	—
Reserves for profit and loss surplus.....	37,436,120	—
Total.....	\$42,476,497	\$422,041,081
EQUITY.....	\$444,624,468	\$368,101,639

LINCOLN MOTOR CARS.
Fuller-Luce, 217 W. 67. Open evenings.—AGWL

SCHOONER EXPLODES, BURNS, SINKS AT SEA

Crew of 27 of the Emerald Are Rescued as They Attempt to Reach Provincetown in Dories.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 27.—The entire crew of twenty-seven of the fishing schooner *Emerald*, which was burned and sunk after an explosion off Georges Banks last night, has been brought home, including the captain, Lawrence J. Norris of Boston.

Two dories, containing the last eight men rescued, arrived here tonight in tow of the Schooner Majorde Packard of Boston, which picked up the boats seven miles north of Race Point. The other nineteen men had been brought by coast guardmen from Cape Cod stations, where they came ashore in five other dories.

Three dories, each containing four men, were sighted late today by the crew of the Highland Light Coast Guard station and a boat was sent out to the rescue. It was evident that the little boats were attempting to reach Provincetown under sail. Two of them were reached by the Coast Guard crew and towed to the station.

Captain Lawrence Norris and Engineer W. H. Mayo of the *Emerald*, who were among those rescued, reported that at 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was an explosion and the vessel immediately was in flames. The men hurriedly got to the boats and rowed their long row to the coast. Georges Banks is approximately 100 miles from Boston.

The four occupants of one of the dories were picked up by the Coast Guardmen from the Peaked Hill station. A Coast Guard motorboat from the Wood End station reported picking up a fourth dory, containing three men, and was still cruising tonight in search of the other boats.

BOSTON, March 27.—The schooner *Emerald*, reported burned and sunk off Georges Banks, was built at the yard of D. B. Morris, wholesale fish dealers of this city. She was built in Essex last year at a cost of \$45,000, two-thirds of which is covered by insurance. The *Emerald* carried an oil-burning engine.

LITERARY DIGEST GETS THE CURRENT OPINION

The Monthly Magazine to Discontinue After May Issue—Merges to Be Completed Soon.

Current Opinion, a monthly magazine of literature, news and comment, which was established in 1888, is to be discontinued and will be absorbed by The Literary Digest, according to statements made last night by representatives of both publications.

W. J. Funk, Vice President of Funk & Wagnalls, publishers of The Literary Digest, said last night that the merger of the two publications would be completed "very shortly" and that the May issue of Current Opinion probably would be its last. Representatives of the Funk & Wagnalls Company are now engaged in checking the current figures of Current Opinion, which are quoted in Ayers' Newspaper Directory as \$7,872.

Falling off of advertising and the desire of William E. Wise, the publisher of Current Opinion, to devote his time to book subscription business were given as the reasons for the decision to discontinue publication of Current Opinion. Mr. Funk said that in all probability the name of Current Opinion would be incorporated with The Literary Digest in the same manner that Public Opinion is now carried.

The Literary Digest which, according to the latest published figures, has a circulation of 1,000,000, will continue publication of informative type. It is an non-partisan organ and was founded in 1842. It has attained considerable renown through its polls on subjects of national importance, such as the prohibition issue and Presidential candidates.

WANTS OUR MUSIC FREE OF EUROPE'S

Sir Hugh Allen, British Authority, Foresees Great Progress in America.

ARRIVES ON MAURETANIA

Is on His Way to Canada to Study the Development There in His Field.

America would make tremendous progress in music if Americans would no longer yield to the influence of Europeans, according to Sir Hugh Allen, Director of Music at the University of Oxford and Director of the Royal College of Music of England, who arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Mauretania from Southampton.

Sir Hugh is on his way to Canada to study the musical development of the Dominion. He is one of the foremost authorities on music in the British Empire.

"If America will give its own people a chance and not yield so much to the influence of Europe in music," said Sir Hugh, "her progress would be tremendous. It would take us a long time to realize this in England, but we at last have learned our lesson and today there is a definite school of music in England finding its strength and inspiration in the folksongs which combine to be very fine."

Sir Hugh had planned to go to Rochester, N. Y., while in America to observe the work done at the Eastman Conservatory, which also has established a school for conductors which is intended to supersede the influence of American music and American genius. That is a fine step forward."

Sir Hugh was unwilling to commit himself to a definite forecast of the possible effect of the phonograph and radio on music, saying it was too early to draw conclusions.

According to Sir Hugh, the cost of maintaining orchestras is growing so fast that it is possible the orchestral music of the future will be scored down for fewer instruments. As to jazz he said:

"It is not yet a definite thing. It lacks originality, because, as Mr. Krelle once aptly said, they have stolen their themes and material from the real composers."

"Jazz is incredible because it is incredible to listen to three or four airs simultaneously, and I don't know if I understand it, there is a criss-cross of theme and rhythm. To an ear attuned to music, it is dull and meaningless. It is the rhythm that fascinates people, then they can get the same effect by pounding on tom-toms."

Stokowski of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra was placed in the position of conductor in America at the present time by Sir Hugh, who further classified Mengelberg of the New York Philharmonic as the most interesting interpreter of Beethoven, and Weingartner as the chief interpreter of Beethoven. He said that Henry Wood and Thomas Beecham were England's foremost orchestra conductors.

SAYS TESTS SHOW BOYS ARE BORN GENTLEMEN

Miss Cunningham of Columbia Tells of Experiments With 53 Pairs of Babies.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Miss Bess V. Cunningham, Executive Secretary of the Institute of Child Research, Teachers College, Columbia University, in announcing before the convention of Pennsylvania schoolmen today the results of a series of experiments of boy and girl babies, said that men are born

gentlemen "and can't get away from it, whether they like it or not."

Fifty-three pairs of infants of opposite sexes, Miss Cunningham said, were placed in enclosures together before one boy baby could be found who would be so ungentlemanly as to take a toy away from a female companion.

She did not say how many instances the girl babies confiscated the toys of the boys, nor were any deductions made thereon.

Dry Agent Indicted as Bootlegger.

Federal Prohibition Agent Clyde Cheeseman, attached to Divisional Chief Merrick's staff, was indicted yesterday in Hudson County, N. J., on two counts charging conspiracy to evade the Hobart act and illegal transportation of liquor.

Radio Fatigues Ear, Princeton Tests Show; Upsets Belief That Organ Does Not Tire

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—A definite ear fatigue from listening to radio has been noted in the experimental psychology laboratory of Princeton University in the new Eno Hall.

Investigations by graduate students under the supervision of Professor Herbert Sidney Langfeld, director of the laboratory, although not completed, have advanced far enough to show a definite reaction, according to Professor Langfeld, contrary to the general opinion that the ear does not become physically tired.

Radio is linked to the observations because radio oscillating tubes are used as the medium of inducing fatigue and though the studies are general Professor Langfeld admitted that the results apply to the effects obtained from listening on a radio receiving set.

"We were formerly forced to use such mediums as a tuning-fork for sound sources," said Professor Langfeld. "They were not entirely satisfactory as we could not tell exactly what we were getting. By the use of the radio oscillating tube however, we get a source of sound which can be governed with satisfactory exactness.

"In these ear fatigue experiments our method is to bring the sound from the oscillating tubes to both ears of the subject. To allow for differences and individual hearing, we adjust the intensity of sound until the subject declares he hears an equal volume in both ears. Having reached this equality, we then allow the sound to be heard in one ear only for the period of a minute.

We then apply the equalized sound

again to both ears immediately. Results show that subjects notice a diminution of intensity in the ear with which they have just listened alone. We ascribe this to fatigue from the previous use.

"This generalization is safe. Fatigue is produced and endures for a period of about three seconds after the one minute use of the ear. Lengthening of this period has produced longer fatigue reaction. What would be the amount of fatigue produced by listening to radio reception for an hour, for instance, we cannot say as yet. It is also to be observed that the extent to which we have so far carried the tests gives a fatigue reaction so small that it would not be noticed by the average person."

Professor Langfeld incidentally explained advertisements he has seen within the last few days appeared in The Daily Princetonian asking persons with defective or pierced ear drums to report to the psychological laboratory.

"According to the Helmholtz theory," he said, "various parts of the ear are affected by various sounds. We have subjects to test this theory by securing subjects who have defective ear drums. If we observe fatigue from various pitches of sound in subjects whose ear drums do not vibrate, it is obvious that the hearing was not done by the ear drums. We have not proceeded far enough with these experiments to reach results."

Some of these tests have been conducted in the sound-proof room of Eno Hall which is one of its features.

Let Davey Tree Surgeons examine your trees without cost. PHONE MURRAY HILL 1617.—ADV.

ANNEXE
Kleiner, présenté par S.T. Joshi

En 1924, Rheinhart Kleiner, âgé de trente-deux ans, vit seul au 116 Harman Street, dans le quartier de Bushwick à Brooklyn - où il est né et a grandi - et travaille comme commis aux expéditions à la Fairbanks Scales Company, dans le sud de Manhattan. Jusqu'à son vingt et unième anniversaire, Kleiner avait pris le nom de son beau-père, Kaufmann.

Kleiner et Lovecraft, tous deux actifs dans le journalisme amateur, correspondent pour la première fois en 1915. Trois ans plus tard, alors président de la United Amateur Press Association, Kleiner rencontre Lovecraft, débutant ainsi une longue et importante amitié. En 1919, Kleiner écrit le premier article critique sur Lovecraft, qui paraît dans le United Amateur. Deux ans plus tard, lors d'une conférence de presse amateur à Boston, Kleiner a le douteux honneur de présenter Sonia Greene à Lovecraft, présentation qui aboutira à leur mariage près de trois ans plus tard, aussi éphémère et malheureux soit-il.

À New York, avant 1924, Kleiner rejoignait parfois James Morton lors de ses visites hebdomadaires à Everett McNeil. Ces hommes formaient le noyau du Kalem Club.

Parmi les Kalems, à l'exception peut-être de George Kirk, Kleiner est celui qui se prend le moins au sérieux. Versificateur facile et combatif, fin calligraphe, il semble se contenter d'écrire des poèmes humoristiques et charmants et n'éprouve pas le besoin d'être reconnu à grande échelle. Même s'il n'avait pas d'ambition, Kleiner mettait de l'enthousiasme dans tout ce qu'il faisait. C'était un bibliophile avide, désireux d'en apprendre davantage ; il marchait souvent toute la nuit avec Kirk et Lovecraft, et participait fidèlement aux randonnées dominicales de Paterson, organisées par James Morton. Lors d'une de ces randonnées, en 1925. Kleiner est renversé par une voiture et souffre de blessures douloureuses mais temporaires. En 1929, il devient rédacteur en chef du *Rambler*, l'organe officiel du Paterson Ramblers' Club.

Les Kalems aimaient bien Kleiner, appréciaient son humour et son esprit léger, et le trouvaient aimable. Kleiner apparaît comme un homme généreux, cosmopolite, gracieux et quelque peu courtisan. On ne peut s'empêcher de l'apprécier. Lorsqu'il a perdu son emploi à Fairbanks Scales, Kirk l'a employé brièvement et l'a aidé à trouver un autre emploi.

Grand, mince, avec des cheveux noirs et bouclés et un large sourire, Kleiner s'habillait, selon les mots de Lovecraft, « franchement impossible ». Peut-être n'avait-il pas les moyens de s'offrir mieux. Moins contraint, plus sensuel et expérimental dans ses habitudes personnelles que d'autres, Kleiner utilisait

généreusement le tabac à priser. Il aimait les femmes, le vin (en particulier le muscat), la musique et les gâteaux.

Il aimait aussi Brooklyn et en faisait l'éloge en vers. Il appréciait particulièrement les mois pendant lesquels Lovecraft, Kirk et Loveman vivaient également à Brooklyn et se voyaient presque tous les jours.

presque tous les jours. Kleiner commémore cette période à la fois dans son poème *The Four of Us* et dans son essai *Bards and Bibliophiles*. Dans son essai intitulé *After a Decade and the Kalem Club*, il parle avec émotion de leurs rituels. De toute évidence, les années Kalem ont été pour lui une période heureuse et épanouissante.

Qu'est-il advenu de Rheinhart Kleiner ? À cinquante-quatre ans, en 1946, il a épousé Ruth Petchman, une autre journaliste amateur. Rheinhart et Ruth s'installèrent à Chester, dans le New Jersey, où ils appelèrent leur propriété Kleiner's Hollow, et y construisirent un garage destiné à abriter l'imprimerie de Kleiner. Il semble qu'il soit devenu plus tard juge de paix, probablement à Chester. En 1949, Kleiner meurt prématurément, comme Lovecraft et Kirk, des suites d'une attaque cérébrale, à l'âge de cinquante-sept ans.



Reinhardt Kleiner (date indéterminée).



*Kleiner & Lovecraft, 1919.
Kleiner, Sonia & Lovecraft, 1921.*