

2

wrote letters - read -

8K arrive - wrote more - out for
shopping - laundry - food - electric
bowl wash - WROTE LDC III
Kirk out book store get dinner - 8K

return - wash clothes - get
up 3 hours later - 3L an - set
table - 15g room - see the news &
8K books - return

1925-2025

UN AN AVEC HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT
#90 | 2 AVRIL 1925

Aujourd'hui a été une journée d'écriture, entrecoupée de lectures. Kirk est arrivé vers 15 heures et, un peu plus tard, je suis sorti faire quelques courses — lessive — nouvelle ampoule pour ma lampe de bureau — nourriture — et je suis revenu peu après. Et je suis toujours là (*and here I am still*). Kirk est à l'étage, en train de travailler dans sa chambre, plus tard nous attendons un appel de Loveman. Je suis toujours à écluser le paquet de livres prêtés — et Morton qui hier m'en a déposé d'autres ! un volume des *Mille et une nuits* avec un conte que je n'ai jamais lu. Voilà qui nous amène à l'instant présent ! Merci d'avance pour les journaux à venir et pour la lettre promise. Écrivez quand cela vous conviendra, et acceptez mes excuses pour vous avoir incitée à recevoir un invité qui ne s'est pas présenté !

Avec tous les vœux qui conviennent à la saison,

Croyez-moi toujours

Votre tendre neveu et serviteur attentionné,

HPL

P.S. Kirk vient de partir revendre quelques-uns des livres qu'il vient d'acheter.
Howard Phillips Lovecraft, lettre à Lilian Clark, 2 avril 1925, la lettre se termine
avec la description même de sa journée !



The biggest and the smallest

The biggest lamp made by the General Electric Company is 30,000 watts, equivalent to 100,000 candles. The smallest is called the "grain of wheat" lamp. It is used in surgical operations on the stomach.



While the cost of almost everything else has advanced, the cost of MAZDA Lamps—and the cost of lighting them—has been materially reduced. Use the right lamps and use them freely; no other home comfort costs so little.

Both are MAZDA Lamps, like the lamps in your home—MAZDA being the mark of the continuous research service centered in the General Electric laboratories in Schenectady.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

May, 1935
The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL

For Quiet Evenings, Too

The luxury of abundant, mellow light works its magic into quiet evenings at home, as surely as when the same lamp glows in the quiet evenings of living light. Such lighting is one of the most pleasurable refinements of good living—and is a potent maker of moods as well.

For the way to luxury is not made by objects, but by feelings. The relaxing glow of warmth, the fragrance of candlelight, the soft, glowing glow of living light—it is with such materials as those that the home-maker creates the essential atmosphere of her home.

The Recipe for Living Room Light

In parlors, and all lamps or fixtures with open shades, use National White Mazda Lamps; the 75-watt is generally more appropriate than the 60-watt. In bedrooms, in hallways, in all rooms which should always be shaded, use round, alabaster National Mazda Lamps.

NATIONAL MAZDA LAMPS

This is a Patent WHITE
MAZDA LAMP. It is the only lamp
over the light by daylight.

A GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCT

57

Studying made easy! I. E. S. Better Sight Lamp, equipped with 150 or 100-watt G. E. bulbs, certainly makes the difference in the quality of school work. Every student should own one.

Work goes faster in a well lighted kitchen. And the new pin-type lamps that make a 75 or 100-watt bulb fit into a standard lamp socket, give style and precise good light at work centers.

Reading made easy! The generous diffused light of one of the new Mazda Three-Lite lamp bulbs.

Light Conditioning

NEW, EASY WAY TO GET BETTER LIGHT—BETTER SIGHT

Light Conditioning offers a new easy way to give your family better light for better seeing. Because light conditioning provides the right kind and amount of light for seeing, right kind and amount of light are used in the home.

One of the best light conditioning your eye immediately is with the attractive, new I. E. S. Better Sight Lamps. Because these lamps are so much brighter than ordinary lamps, they give you the first time and the first times as much useful light as ordinary lamps, and they will help beautify your home.

To get all the light these lamps are designed to give, use only good lamp bulbs... such as Mazda lamps made by General Electric. These bright, new bulbs give more light than ever before... at the lowest prices in history. Get a supply of these bright, new bulbs, 100-watt, 150-watt, and 200-watt sizes, and the Mazda Three-Lite Better Sight Lamps. General Electric Co., Dept. 166, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fill in the coupon below for the new, free booklet, "Light Conditioning," packed with ideas on how to light your home.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SIGHT-SAVING SIZES

100-200-300 WATTS	150-watt	65c
60-100-150 WATTS	75-watt	50c
150 WATTS	100-watt	25c
200 WATTS	150-watt	20c

SMALLER SIZES

15-25-40-60 WATTS	15c
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General Electric Co., Dept. 166, Nela Park, Cleveland. Please send me free copy of your new, free booklet, "Light Conditioning or Low Cost." Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____

Lovecraft bricoleur ? aujourd'hui une ampoule à changer !

[1925, jeudi 2 avril]

Wrote letters — read — GK arrive — wrote more — out for shopping — laundry — food — elec. lt. — back & write — WROTE LDC////Kirk out to sell books Get dinner — GK return — wash dishes — sit around & read — SL arr — sit in GK room — SL lv. read & retire.

Écrit des lettres. Lu. Arrivée de Kirk. J'écris de nouveau. Dehors pour des courses. Laverie. Épicerie. Ampoule. Je reviens et j'écris. Lettre à tante Lilian. Kirk s'en va livrer des livres, reviendra avec de quoi dîner. Retour de Kirk. Je fais la vaisselle. On s'assoit et on lit. Loveman arrive. On monte chez Kirk. Loveman repart. Lecture et couché.

Il est revenu ! On a retrouvé Kirk à la maison ! Le linge à laver (pas souvent), les courses à faire, une ampoule défaillante, et puis le soir faire la vaisselle : voici ce que nous accomplissons avec Lovecraft à quatre-vingt-dix ans de distance. Curiosité amusée à retrouver dans le *New York Times* mademoiselle Mendelssohn et sa voiture — on ne se moque pas impunément de qui est chargé de faire respecter la loi commune, et encore plus lorsque cela fait rire dans les journaux.

New York Times, 2 avril 1925. Helen Mendelssohn, l'étudiante de dix-neuf ans dont le permis de conduire avait été retiré récemment après sa troisième infraction au code de la route, prétend qu'on l'a privée « de sa vie, sa liberté et son bonheur ». Il a fallu plus d'une semaine à trois inspecteurs de la Commission d'État des permis de conduire pour retrouver la dame et sa voiture. Dans cette semaine, l'inspecteur Edward Luria a fouillé 49 garages dans le quartier de la jeune mademoiselle, domiciliée au 267 de la 153ème rue Ouest, et avoir plusieurs fois frappé à sa porte. Hier, la demoiselle, qui avait préféré passer un jour en prison plutôt que payer une amende de 5 dollars, et assignée à un mois de travaux d'intérêts généraux si elle conduisait à nouveau une voiture dans l'année à venir, a téléphoné à Eugene Fowler, secrétaire-adjoint du Bureau des permis. Elle a demandé pourquoi les inspecteurs étaient à sa recherche. On lui répondit que c'était pour la convoquer au Bureau des permis. « Je n'ai pas le temps de venir à vos bureaux, prétendit-elle. Mais si l'inspecteur Luria se présente à l'entrée de l'université Columbia ce soir, je lui parlerai. » À 18h30, Luria et Fowler, accompagnés de l'inspecteur Neary, étaient à l'entrée de la faculté de droit et d'économie, au coin de la 116ème rue et Broadway. Après quelques minutes, la demoiselle vint à eux, accompagnée d'un ami. De suite elle devina quelle était la mission de l'inspecteur. « Vous me promettez que vous n'allez pas me prendre ma plaque d'immatriculation ? », demanda-t-elle aux inspecteurs. Ils répondirent qu'ils devaient relever le numéro de série du véhicule. Elle leur dit que sa voiture était à Tuckahoe, loin de New York, mais les inspecteurs acceptèrent de l'emmener lorsqu'elle leur avoua que sa voiture était dans un garage de la 145ème rue, près de Lenox Avenue. Une fois arrivés au garage, les inspecteurs exhibèrent l'ordre de confiscation des plaques d'immatriculation, et elle adopta

immédiatement une résolution héroïque, se plaquant contre l'arrière de sa voiture : « Moi vivante, personne n'emportera cette plaque d'immatriculation. » Les inspecteurs prouverent qu'elle se trompait. Ils prirent la plaque et montèrent dans la voiture. « Vous pouvez me ramener ? » leur demanda-t-elle. « Nous l'aurions fait volontiers si vous vous étiez mieux conduite », telle fut leur réponse, et ils disparurent 145ème rue, laisser la demoiselle rentrer chez elle à pied.

Girl Student Speeder Now Loses Auto Plates; License to Drive Already Had Been Revoked

Helen Mendelssohn, the nineteen-year-old student who after her automobile license was revoked recently on her third conviction for violating traffic regulations said that she was being deprived of her "life, liberty and happiness," was deprived of the license plates of her automobile yesterday afternoon.

It took three inspectors from the State License Commissioner's office more than a week to find the girl and her automobile. In that time Inspector Edward Luria searched fifty-nine garages in the vicinity of the girl's home at 267, West 158th Street and visited her home several times.

Yesterday the girl, who served one day in jail in preference to paying a fine of \$5 and over whose head hangs a workhouse sentence of thirty days if she drives an automobile within a year, telephoned to the office of Assistant Deputy License Commissioner Eugene Fowler. She asked why the inspectors were looking for her. She was told she was wanted at the Commissioner's office.

"I have no time to come to your office," she told the Deputy Commissioner. "However, if Inspector Luria comes to the entrance of the Columbia College Business School this evening I will see him."

"North meets South, East meets West,"
and you meet the resort of your dreams
at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur. —Advt.

At 6:30 Luria and Fowler, together with Inspector Neary, were at the entrance to the school at 116th Street and Broadway. After a few minutes they saw the girl, who was accompanied by a friend. She at once suspected the nature of the Inspector's mission.

"Are you sure you do not intend to take my license plates," she asked the Inspectors.

They told her they wanted to inspect the number of the motor. Then she said the machine was at Tuckahoe, N. Y., and after the Inspectors agreed to drive her there she admitted that the car was hidden in a garage at 145th Street, and Lenox Avenue. At the garage the Inspectors showed her the order confiscating her license plates, whereupon she struck a heroic attitude, stood with her back against the plate on the rear of the machine and exclaimed:

"No one alive can touch my license plates."

The Inspectors demonstrated that she was mistaken. They took the plates and entered their car.

"Aren't you going to drive me back?" the girl asked.

"We would have if you had acted like a lady," was the reply of the Inspectors as they turned into 145th Street, leaving Helen to walk home.

W. C. FIELDS & Ray Dooley positively return to the cast of the New Ziegfeld Follies of 1925 tonight—New Amsterdam Thea.—Advt.

KISSES WIFE GOOD-BYE AND LEAPS TO DEATH

*Prosperous Interior Decorator,
Apparently Off to Business,
Goes to Apartment Roof.*

Five days after his return from a European business trip, which was understood by his family and associates to have been highly successful, Saul Levy, 42 years old, a prosperous interior decorator, jumped to his death early yesterday morning from the roof of the apartment house at West Eighty-first Street and Broadway where he lived on the fourth floor. His body was found by James Black, superintendent of the building, and Arthur Gaskon, a hall attendant, when they investigated a sound of something fallen in the rear courtyard. Patrolman Leo Hayes of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was called and he summoned an ambulance from Kriegerhoek Hospital. The ambulance physician, Dr. Auster, said Levy had apparently died instantly. Levy had left his apartment for his place of business across the street at his customary time, about 45 o'clock, after kissing his wife and two children, Rhoda, 10 years old, and Charles, 3. At that time he appeared to be in good spirits and it was not until the discoverers of his body broke the news to his wife that she had any intimation he had not gone to business. Mrs. Levy collapsed. The body was identified by the daughter.

Levy's overcoat and hat were found neatly piled on the roof of the building. He had climbed up the three flights of stairs to the roof without being noticed by any of the other occupants or the elevator operator, who made several trips to the top floor.

His family could make no explanation of his act, except that he may have been affected by some experience abroad, which he concealed from them.

MONOXIDE GAS FATAL TO HARVARD OFFICIAL

*W. H. Geer, Physical Education
Head, Dies 117 Hours After
Being Found in Garage.*

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 1.—William H. Geer, Director of the Department of Physical Training at Harvard College, died this morning from the effects of carbon monoxide poison after being unconscious for 117 hours.

Mr. Geer was discovered at 9 o'clock Friday morning unconscious in his garage at Belmont. His son, Richard, aged 11, going to the garage, which was in the basement of their home, found his father close by the door, which he had sought to open when he discovered the deadly fumes had taken hold of him.

He was rushed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where every possible means known to science was used by his colleague, Dr. Roger I. Lee, to save Mr. Geer. While Monday the chances for recovery appeared likely, the stricken man took a turn for the worse yesterday and died this morning.

Mr. Geer, who was in his forty-first year, gave up the position of Supervisor of Physical Education of the State of New York in 1919 to establish a Department of Physical Education at Harvard. During the war he was Assistant Inspector of Physical Training for the Military Training Commission of the Empire State. He is survived by his widow, Ruth Edna (Wilson) Geer and the son, Richard.

Funeral services will be held Friday in Appleton Chapel, Harvard Yard. The college will suspend classes during the services.

BURIAL OF BABY ALIVE CAUSES SECOND MURDER

*Ute Medicine Man, Who Instigated
Father's Deed, Slays Taunt-
er in Jail.*

CORTEZ, Colo., April 1.—Another death was charged late today to Indian vengeance when-Mormon Joe, medicine man of the Ute tribe, killed a cell mate who had chided him for the slaying of an Indian infant, alleged to have been buried alive last week in accordance with sacred tribal rites.

Angered, the Indian tore the leg from a table and beat his prisoner to death before jailers could intervene.

Only a few hours before a coroner's inquest returned a verdict that the 18-day-old daughter of Flat Nay, Mormon Joe's son-in-law, "was buried alive by Flat May under the coercion of Mormon Joe."

The jury also decided that the infant's dead mother, with whom the living child was buried, came to her death from natural causes.

Both Flat Nay and Mormon Joe are in jail awaiting the arrival of Federal officers from Denver.

Evidence at the inquest showed that Mormon Joe instructed Flat Nay to wrap the baby in the same blanket with his dead mother and bury them together. The bodies were found at the reservation near here last week.

Flat Nay's own story of the deed led to the arrests. He went to Montezuma Creek, nearby, where he told another of the crime. Later, it was related to the Indian agent, who conducted the investigation and caused the arrests.



The cost of
Coffee
is only a small part
of the cost of the meal

We all know that there has been an advance in the price of Coffee. Like everything else, it costs more now than it used to. But even at that, it costs you comparatively less than most of the other good things on your table.

The price of Coffee today naturally seems high by comparison with the price you used to pay. But compared with the present prices of other staples, *Coffee is still cheap*. What else can you buy for the same money that will last as long and bring you as much genuine enjoyment and pleasure? Yet Coffee *makes the meal*!

As a matter of fact, Coffee for home use costs you just about 1 1/2 cents per cup. And this cost is only 1/20 or 1/40 or even 1/50 of the total cost of the average meal. That isn't very much, is it?

JOINT COFFEE TRADE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
64 Water Street, New York

Police Department.

Commissioner Blight sent out two orders yesterday—one indicates the findings of the Commissioner on charges preferred against members of the force and is as follows:

FINES IMPOSED.

LIEUTENANTS.

James Keenan, 4th Precinct, Dec. 19, 1923; used vile and uncivil language to a patrolman; used uncivil language to a lieutenant and patrolman; uncivil in his language to lieutenants—three days.

Joseph H. X. Day, 17th Precinct, Jan. 31, 1924; failed to entertain or record arrest of man charged with violation of Volstead Law; failed to see to it that a summons directed patrolman—see summons on woman not properly identified; failed to enter in blotter service of summonses; failed to make entry in blotter—five days.

PATROLMEN.

Joseph Canavan, Squad No. 655, 11th Division, March 27, 1924; absent from post; cringing; no entry—one day.

William J. Sheld No. 8428, Motorcycle Squad No. 1, April 14, 1924; absent from post, in conversation: no entry—one day.

Charles E. Krumm, Motorcycle Squad No. 1, April 9, 1924, absent from post—1 day.

Andrew J. Dillon, Traffic Precinct A, March 31, 1924, absent from traffic assignment—1 day.

Oscar A. Hoegberg, Traffic Precinct A, April 1, 1924, failed to promptly leave trial room—4 days.

Samuel M. Cohen, Traffic Precinct C, March 31, 1924, absent from traffic post, 1 hour—2 days.

Patrick J. Flanagan, Traffic Precinct C, March 25, 1924, absent from outgoing roll-call.

Michael J. Kelly, 1st Precinct, April 15, 1924, absent from post, in conversation, no entry—1 day.

William E. Harrington, 1st Precinct, April 23, 1924, absent from post, no entry—2 days.

Andrew L. Dwyer, 2d Precinct, March 27, 1924, failed to prevent or discover burglary—2 days.

Edward O. Junginger, 2d Precinct, April 17, 1924, absent from school crossing, in conversation—2 days.

William E. Harrington, 3d Precinct, Jan. 4, 1924, absent from post, no entry—1 day.

John L. Hubbard, 3d Precinct, Jan. 12, 1924, absent from post, no entry—2 days.

John L. Hubbard, 3d Precinct, March 31, 1924, left post and entered garage, no entry—2 days.

PATROLMEN.

Federick A. Braumann, 11th Division, March 27, 1924, absent from traffic post 30 minutes; no entry—2 days.

Rufus J. Menard, 11th Division, Jan. 31, 1924, absent from post 13 minutes, was seated in chair in rear of theatre; no entry—2 days.

Albert Kennedy, 11th Division, Jan. 18, 1924, failed to return to meal time relieving point; improper patrol 1 hour and 5 minutes—2 days.

William H. Fitzgerald, 12th Division, Jan. 7, 1924, failed on bed—4 day.

John J. Kennedy, Traffic Precinct A, Dec. 29, 1923, absent from post seen coming from station; no entry—2 days.

John P. Kennedy, Traffic Precinct A, Dec. 15, 1923, absent from traffic post 20 minutes; no entry—2 days.

Patrick J. Burke, Traffic Precinct B, May 20, 1924, in conversation with another patrolman, 10 minutes—2 days.

Felix Gorman, Traffic Precinct D, Feb. 21, 1924, absent from outgoing roll-call and patrol duty 1 hour and 30 minutes—2 days.

James F. Hanlon, 9th Precinct, Nov. 22, 1924, absent from patrol duty 40 minutes—2 days.

William J. Breitenbach, 2d Precinct, Nov. 18, 1924, improper patrol 25 minutes—2 days.

James F. Hanlon, 9th Precinct, Nov. 22, 1924, reported for parade duty 30 minutes late—2 days.

William B. Donnell, 2d Precinct, Dec. 22, 1923, failed to prevent or discover a burglary—2 days.

Herman G. Ahr, 3d Precinct, Oct. 18, 1924, assaulted an unknown man, attempted to assault superior officer, spoke to sergeant

did not properly patrol posts and could not be found on roll-call—2 days.

William F. Wallace, 7th Precinct, Dec. 22, 1923, improper patrol 10 minutes, failed to signal 20 minutes absent from post, seen entering station house; no entry—2 days.

John Wood, 5th Precinct, Dec. 1, 1923, absent from post, standing in shanty, no entry—2 days.

George J. Albert Jr., 7th Precinct, June 17, 1924, absent from post; reported a burglary in a jewelry store—1 day.

Patrick Brennan, 7th Precinct, Dec. 1, 1924, absent from outgoing roll-call; reported sick—2 days.

Henry Blash, 7th Precinct, Feb. 25, 1924, improper patrol 10 minutes; post 10 minutes—1 day; April 14, 1924, improper patrol 25 minutes—2 days.

F. Bowen, 7th Precinct, May 1, 1924, quit post and entered premises; no entry—2 days.

Alfred P. Albrecht, 7th Precinct, Oct. 16, 1923, loitering and in conversation with an unknown man 20 minutes—1 day.

John Carey, 7th Precinct, Dec. 24, 1923, improper patrol 10 minutes—1 day.

Patay, 7th Precinct, Dec. 13, 1923, improper patrol 10 minutes—1 day.

Thomas J. Julia, 7th Precinct, Dec. 24, 1923, improper patrol 10 minutes and in conversation with a female 12 minutes—1 day.

Harry Firecheck, 7th Precinct, Dec. 20, 1923, reported 1 hour and 5 minutes late for patrol duty—2 days.

James S. Kent, 7th Precinct, Feb. 19, 1924, reported 1 hour and 55 minutes late for extra patrol duty—2 days.

Frederick Baborsky, 7th Precinct, April 11, 1924, improper patrol 20 minutes—2 days.

John C. Crotty, 7th Precinct, Nov. 5, 1923, absent from assignment, failed to report to station house—2 days.

Charles J. Flanagan, 8th Precinct, Feb. 18, 1924, absent from post, was seen coming from hallway of premises; no entry—2 days.

James J. Bolger, 8-A Precinct, March 3, 1924, absent without leave 23 hours and 25 minutes—3 days.

Frank Scettino, 8th Precinct, Feb. 18, 1924, absent from post; no entry—2 days.

John P. Wind, 8th Precinct, Feb. 11, 1924, did not properly patrol post and could not be found on roll-call—1 day.

Ernest F. Walsh, 8th Precinct, Feb. 1, 1924, absent from post, was seen coming from premises; no entry—2 days.

James J. Kehoe, 8th Precinct, Nov. 22, 1923, absent from post, coming from cigar store; no entry—2 days.

Ernest J. Ahearn, 8th Precinct, Nov. 19, 1923, absent from post, coming from barbershop store; no entry—2 days.

Eugene J. Burns, 9th Precinct, June 30, 1924, improper patrol 15 minutes—1 day.

John P. Wind, 8th Precinct, Feb. 15, 1924, improper patrol 5 minutes; seen coming from rear entrance; no entry—2 days.

James J. Kehoe, 8th Precinct, Jan. 15, 1924, was playing cards on bed in dormitory of station house—1 day.

Frank Scettino, 8th Precinct, Feb. 18, 1924, absent from post; no entry—2 days.

John P. Wind, 8th Precinct, Feb. 11, 1924, did not properly patrol post and could not be found on roll-call—1 day.

Albert J. Bolger, 8-A Precinct, May 1, 1924, absent from post; no entry—2 days.

John P. Wind, 8th Precinct, May 9, 1924, absent from outgoing roll-call and patrol duty 1 hour and 15 minutes; reported sick—2 days.

Joseph Burke, 4th Precinct, May 2, 1924, absent from outgoing roll-call and patrol duty 1 hour and 15 minutes; reported sick—2 days.

John P. Wind, 8th Precinct, May 29, 1924, absent from post; no entry—1 day.

John O'Hare, 4th Precinct, Jan. 26, 1924, absent from post; was standing in a garage; no entry—3 days.

William F. Aspin, 4th Precinct, May 9, 1924, absent from post, in cigar store 20 minutes; no entry—2 days.

Joseph Burke, 4th Precinct, May 2, 1924, absent from outgoing roll-call and patrol duty 1 hour and 15 minutes; reported sick—2 days.

John P. Wind, 8th Precinct, May 29, 1924, absent from post; no entry—1 day.

John P. Wind, 8th Precinct, May 29, 1924, absent from post; no entry—1 day.

Louis J. Banach, 4th Precinct, Aug. 6, 1924, had soiled and dirty pillow slip on bed—1 day.

Albert Bidwell, 4th Precinct, May 19, 1924, failed to remain within view of post relieving point—1 day.

James Bruno, 5th Precinct, Oct. 17, 1924, absent from post, was in conversation with another patrolman 10 minutes; no entry—1 day.

James Bruno, 5th Precinct, Oct. 17, 1924, absent from post, was in conversation with another patrolman 10 minutes; no entry—1 day.

Edward A. L. Schoen, 6th Precinct, Dec. 23, 1923, absent from post in theatre; no entry—2 days.

absent from and not within view of post relieving point—1 day.

John Bartels, 2d Precinct, April 1, 1924, failed to prevent precaution and allowed department motorcycle to collide with a stone wall—1 day; Nov. 1, 1924, absent from residence, 10 minutes—2 days.

George Weigold, 27th Precinct, Feb. 5, 1924, was seated on a chair inside of booth—1 day.

Peter J. McMahon, 27th Precinct, Jan. 2, 1924, absent from booth post 30 minutes; made false statement—2 days.

John J. O'Hare, 26th Precinct, May 29, 1924, failed to report dangerous holes in pavement—1 day.

Vincent E. McIvor, 32-A Precinct, March 10, 1924, absent from and not within view of post relieving point—2 days; March 11, 1924, absent from post; no entry—3 days.

Joseph H. Boyle, 34th Precinct, Feb. 20, 1924, improper outgoing roll-call and patrol duty 1 hour; reported sick—1 day.

Daniel Mandell, 37th Precinct, Oct. 28, 1923, improper patrol 7 minutes—1 day.

John J. White, 41st Precinct, Feb. 12, 1924, absent from post; no entry—1 day.

John J. White, 41st Precinct, Feb. 17, 1924, absent from post; no entry—1 day.

John J. White, 41st Precinct, Feb. 21, 1924, absent from post; no entry—1 day.

Charles W. Brophy, 42d Precinct, June 9, 1924, loitering and in conversation with two unknown men 20 minutes—2 days.

John J. White, 41st Precinct, June 14, 1924, improper patrol and in conversation with another patrolman 15 minutes—1 day.

John J. O'Hare, 4th Precinct, Jan. 26, 1924, absent from post; was standing in a garage; no entry—3 days.

William F. Aspin, 4th Precinct, May 9, 1924, absent from post, in cigar store 20 minutes; no entry—2 days.

Joseph Burke, 4th Precinct, May 2, 1924, absent from outgoing roll-call and patrol duty 1 hour and 15 minutes; reported sick—2 days.

John P. Wind, 8th Precinct, May 29, 1924, absent from post; no entry—1 day.

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Alfred Stieglitz, « *The hand of man* », 1902.