



1925-2025

UN AN AVEC HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT

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*Aller-retour Coney Island avec Belknap Long aujourd'hui (et le chapeau de paille tout neuf) — comment ne pas penser au formidable « Delirious New York » de Rem Koolhaas (1978) avec son analyse de l'urbanisation de Manhattan dérivée tout droit des parcs de loisir de Coney Island ?*



[1925, samedi 23 mai]

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Stay up — write — breakfast — read — Sonny came — off for Coney Island write AEPG/////tip — back to 169 — Tailor & c. — RK arr. down to 4th Ave. — Sonny arr. MK — SL arr. discuss — disperse — Sonny Grandpa walk W. Sq. Bus up. Wrote all Saturday night — SH & AEPG/////mail letters, eat, & retire.

*Nuit blanche. Écrit. Petit-déjeuner. Lu. Arrivée de Frank Belknap Long, on part pour Coney Island. Écrit à tante Annie. Retour au 169. Laverie et autres. Arrivée de Kleiner, puis Sonny, Kamin, Loveman. Discussion, dispersion. Grand'Pa et Sonny marchent jusqu'à la station de bus de Washington Square, puis retour. Écrit toute cette nuit du samedi. Lettres à Sonia et Annie. Posté les lettres, mangé, couché.*

S'il prend un petit-déjeuner (s'il y a l'obligation de descendre de chez soi pour la suite des gobelets de café, depuis le départ de Sonia fini le fruit ou le thé au réveil), c'est pour une expédition à Coney Island avec Belknap, maintenant un bon trois quarts d'heure depuis Brooklyn, dont on peut supposer que les zones urbaines cessent plus tôt que maintenant. Dans la période de vie commune avec Sonia c'est une de leurs excursions régulières du dimanche, comme tant de new yorkais. On sait depuis Rem Koolhaas le rôle qu'ont joué les micro-mondes sous enceintes séparées des parcs d'attraction contigus de Coney Island dans l'urbanisme par blocs de Manhattan. L'âge d'or de ces parcs, desservis directement par bateau depuis New York, est déjà forclos. Mais il y a la longue promenade en planches au bord de la plage, et la permanente fête foraine, le terminus même du train, sous ses verrières début de siècle, est déjà comme un changement d'univers. Grand'Pa, à trente-cinq ans, fier de ses capacités de marche urbaine ? Laissons-lui ce plaisir. S'il mentionne la IV<sup>e</sup> Avenue, c'est que probablement lui-même, « Sonny » Belknap Long et Reinhardt Kleiner sont venus visiter les travaux d'aménagement de la librairie de Martin Kamin, et Kirk est sans doute sur place. Et question qui demeure : première fois depuis son retour à Saratoga qu'il mentionne une lettre à Sonia — parce que c'est la première fois qu'il lui écrit, ou bien parce que rituel quotidien d'un petit mot écrit, et donc pas besoin de le mentionner chaque fois ? Quant au rythme physiologique, de nouveau deux nuits de suite sans dormir, mais après la nuit blanche complète de la veille, rattrapage sommeil au petit matin. Dans le journal, les recherches concernant les possibles traitements du cancer, notamment avec l'apport des rayons X.

*New York Times*, 23 mai 1925. D'Atlantic City, New Jersey, le 22 mai. Deux méthodes de traitement du cancer ont été décrites hier lors de deux conventions médicales. Le Dr Sidney Yankhauer, de New York, parlant à l'hôtel Ambassador devant la Société américaine de bronchoscopie, a présenté un traitement par « chaîne de radium » dont il dit qu'elle élimine la nécessité d'une opération et a prouvé être aussi efficace que les autres méthodes. Cette chaîne, dit-il, est faite de trois maillons, avec une capsule contenant des émanations de radium à chacun des maillons. Emballées dans du caoutchouc et lestées d'une bille d'or, elles sont avalées par le patient et restent dans ses intestins plusieurs heures chaque jour. Le seconde méthode, décrite par le Dr J L Dickinson, de Tampa, Floride, au Haddon Hall à la rencontre semestrielle de la Société radiologique d'Amérique du Nord, développe le traitement par rayons X qui, rapporta-t-il, améliore le taux de guérisons de 10 à 25 % dans la suite des cures, même si la maladie défie encore les efforts d'obtenir un remède sûr et certain. Le Dr Dickinson dit que la grande difficulté lors du traitement par rayons X est dû à l'impossibilité actuelle de déterminer à quelle partie exacte de l'organisme on doit appliquer les rayons. Chaque patient, dit-il, réagit différemment au traitement mais les physiciens savent désormais beaucoup mieux mesurer les changements. Moins enthousiasmant du point de vue scientifique, des médecins anglais affirment que les bas nylon, moins protecteurs vis-à-vis du froid, épaississent les chevilles des dames. Les expérimentateurs de ballon à haute altitude disent qu'à partir de 4 000 mètres on perd l'appétit. Avec 200 divorces par mois, voilà Philadelphie nommé « le nouveau Paris ».

## **'RADIUM CHAIN' FED TO CANCER PATIENTS**

**Novel Method of Treating Disease  
Described to Medical Conven-  
tion at Atlantic City.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22.—Two methods of treating cancer were described here today at two conventions of doctors.

Dr. Sidney Yankhauer of New York, speaking before the American Bronchoscopic Society at the Hotel Ambassador, told of a treatment by a "radium chain" which he said eliminated the necessity for operation and had proved as satisfactory as other methods. The chain, he said, was made of three links, preferably platinum, with a capsule containing radium emanation in each link. These in a rubber casing weighted with a gold ball are swallowed by the patient and kept in the intestines several hours a day.

The second method, described by Dr. J. L. Dickinson of Tampa, Fla., at the midannual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America at Haddon Hall, told of the development of the treatment by X-ray, which, it was stated, has resulted in the number of cures being increased from ten to twenty-five per cent., although the malady still defied efforts to obtain a standard and certain remedy.

Dr. Dickinson said the great difficulty in the X-ray treatment of cancer involves an inability yet to determine the body cell changes which take place when the ray is applied. Each case, he continued, reacted differently, but scientists are trying to devise a measuring apparatus which will show the changes.

## Silk Stockings Give Women Thick Ankles, British Medical Men Say, Blaming the Cold

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 22.—Are the thin silk stockings now generally worn by girls and women conducive to thick ankles? The question is gravely asked in the British Medical Journal.

Dr. Parkes Weber suggests an answer in the affirmative. His phraseology, as befits the organ in which he writes, is strictly professional. He begins by saying:

"A kind of chronic indurative erythema of the legs in girls and young women seems now to be becoming by no means very uncommon."

Erythema is described as a uniform redness, with puffiness of the skin.

"The thickening may be marked," continues Dr. Weber, "extending from a little below the external malleolus upward. The interior and exterior aspects of the legs are chiefly involved. The limbs feel cold and the patients may complain of pain and tenderness. The paraesthesia, or sensation of heaviness in them is a condition that affects females whose ages are mostly between 14 and 20 years."

Dr. Weber cites another doctor as hav-

ing "suggested that the scanty covering of the legs, as now customary, by thin silk stockings only, from the upper edge of the boots or shoes to the lower border of the dress, is responsible for erythema. Some others support this view, but the condition did not attract medical attention before short dresses and thin silk stockings became generally popular."

Commenting on this, the writer says that if it be admitted that, in certain persons, a constitutional defect in the capillary circulation may constitute the soil or basis favorable to the development of the true, tuberculous erythema induratum of Bazin, one may suppose that in girls and young women with a similar constitutional capillary defect, the local action of the cold on the poorly clothed parts of the legs may give rise to a more or less permanent atony of the superficial blood capillaries, leading, in some cases, to red, or cyanotic, thickening of the affected skin and the subcutaneous tissue. In other words, thick ankles.

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## Grinding Out Two Hundred Divorces a Month, Philadelphia Gets Name of a Second Paris

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—"The American Paris"—for would-be divorcees—may become Philadelphia's appellation, with the five Common Pleas Courts of this city grinding out divorce cases by the hundreds, rivaling Reno's record. Men and women come to the city from all parts of the Eastern States to take advantage of the elastic divorce laws of Pennsylvania. New Yorkers make up a large number of the litigants.

There has grown up in the legal practice here a group of lawyers who specialize in divorce cases. Once a week they advertise their ability to obtain divorces at rates which usually range around \$100 a case. Speedy results are promised. A few such advertisements are signed, but the majority are anonymous.

George S. Garman, certificate clerk in the office of the Prothonotary, estimated today that approximately 200 divorces were being granted here every month. It is figured that the number of divorces granted in the city in the last year will total more than 2,000.

The laws pertaining to the subject in this State are far more lax than those

of any other State in this section of the country. It is only in the requirement of one year's bona fide residence that Pennsylvania is more exacting than Nevada.

Although it is within the power of the court to order a jury trial in divorce cases, this has not been done in years. It is the practice of the court to appoint a master to take the testimony and to investigate the charges. Experience has shown that it is extremely difficult for a master to check up on allegations in a case where there is collusion. Although the law states that the necessary residence of one year shall be "bona fide," there are many cases where the complaining party, residing in some other State, has merely rented a room here for the necessary period.

J. Willis Martin, President Judge of the Common Pleas Court, has declared that the divorce law here is "so easy that in a few instances the defendant party does not know he or she has been divorced until months and sometimes years after the divorce has been ground out by the legal mill here." This is because divorce papers need not be served personally upon the defendant.



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## LOST DESIRE FOR FOOD WHEN 12,000 FEET UP

### Balloonist Tells of Throwing Provisions Overboard Instead of Ballast.

Members of the American teams which will compete in the international balloon race at Brussels, Belgium, on June 7 were guests at a luncheon at the Café Boulevard yesterday given by the Aeronautic Executives' Association.

C. K. Wollan, assistant pilot of the balloon Goodyear III., winner of the recent elimination contest held at St. Joseph, Mo., on May 1, gave an account of the trip which resulted in his victory. He said that messages were received while in the air from his wife and also from Mrs. W. T. Van Orman, wife of the pilot, telling them not to land until they had won the race.

"We were in the air for thirty-eight hours, fifteen of them being spent while at a height of more than 12,000 feet," he said. "We were obliged to use oxygen from our reserve tanks and it had the effect of causing us to lose all desire for food. We only ate two sandwiches during the entire trip and, instead of throwing ballast overboard, we threw out our food supply, as we had absolutely no use for it."

He said that the charges that free balloon flights were of little practical benefit were unfounded and that observations made from free balloons provided meteorological data which were invaluable.

