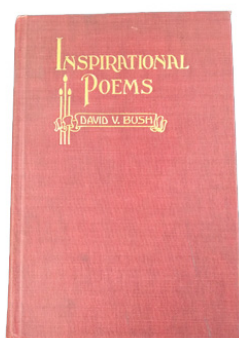


1925-2025

un an avec Howard Phillips Lovecraft

#163 | 14 juin 1925



« Bush, David Van (1882-1959). Conférencier itinérant, poète en herbe et psychologue populaire ; client de HPL pour des révisions. Il rejoint l'UAPA en 1916 ; il entre en contact avec

HPL pour la première fois au début de l'année 1917 par l'intermédiaire du Symphony Literary Service (un service de révision géré par HPL, Anne Tillery Renshaw et d'autres).

Bush était à l'époque l'auteur de plusieurs recueils de poésie (non révisés par HPL), dont *Peace Poems and Sausages* (1915) et *Soul Poems and Love Lyrics* (1916). HPL a révisé de nombreux

recueils de poésie et manuels de psychologie entre 1920 et 1925, notamment *Grit and Gumption* (1921), *Inspirational Poems* (1921), *Applied Psychology and Scientific Living* (1922 ;

HPL admet avoir écrit deux ou trois chapitres ; les autres chapitres ont été écrits par l'équipe de Bush), *Poems of Mastery and Love Verse* (1922), *Practical Psychology and Sex Life* (1922), etc. HPL rencontra

Bush à Boston à l'été 1922 ; il écrivit l'essai *East and West Harvard Conservatism* (un compte rendu de la conférence de Bush à Cambridge) pour le magazine *Mind*

*Power Plus* de Bush (vers 1922 — aucun numéro n'a été retrouvé, seule une coupure de presse de l'essai de HPL subsiste dans JHL. Bush a fourni à HPL un revenu régulier jusqu'au milieu des années 1920, HPL facturant 1 dollar pour 8

lignes de poésie révisées. »

*S.T. Joshi, A Lovecraft Encyclopedia, article consacré David Van Bush, conférencier itinérant (comme Nyarlathotep, tiens!), et disposant d'une équipe de rédacteurs pour rédiger les volumes de psychologie pratique qu'il vend lors de ses déplacements. Principal employeur de Lovecraft de 1920 à 1925, sa tante Annie Gamwell s'inquiète qu'il néglige ce travail et ces revenus !*

[1925, dimanche 14 juin]

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Up late — SH out shopping — breakfast read Times & Journal book —  
out with SH to dinner at John's & walk in Ft. Greene Pk. — shower —  
cheap suits in window — return & read — retire.

*Levé tard. Sonia sortie pour des courses. Lu le Times et les Annales de  
Providence en prenant le petit-déjeuner. Déjeuner avec Sonia chez  
John's puis marche dans Green Parc. Douche. Costume en solde.  
Retour & lu. Couché.*

Depuis combien de jours Lovecraft ne s'est-il pas assis au John's, y a-t-il une table favorite, prend-il toujours le même plat de spaghettis sauce tomate avec boulettes de viande ? En tout cas, c'est dimanche, il est avec Sonia, c'est le soir on en pousse la porte et après la crème glacée vanille au dessert ce sera un tour Fort Greene Park et miracle : une douche ! dans la salle de bain commune aux locataires de l'étage ? En tout cas c'est la première occurrence du mot dans ce journal scruté au quotidien depuis début janvier. Et, dans la balade (on apprendra que c'est un revendeur Monroe, souvent des publicités dans le journal), un costume en vitrine qui serait à prix abordable — on n'en dit pas plus pour l'instant, mais comme il en parle, on le souligne ! Si Lovecraft ce matin lit le même numéro du *Times* que nous feuilleterons ensemble à l'instant même, il aura été probablement curieux que la nouveauté technologique inaugurée il y a quelques mois lors de l'investiture du président Coolidge — transmission simultanée d'images aux journaux — est déjà reprise en main par les banques, avec l'invention certes d'un mot sans avenir, le *téléphotographe*, mais un intérêt qui va sans aucun doute faire progresser à bien plus grands pas une révolution technique qui nous concerne directement : à preuve que je feuillette en même temps que Lovecraft, ce dimanche 14 juin, le numéro du jour du *New York Times*, dont le supplément littéraire évoque avec grand intérêt la traduction américaine du *Anatole France en pantoufles* (et l'ignore lui, Lovecraft, qui révolutionne la potentialité même de la littérature). Notons qu'il prend une douche : je suppose, dans un établissement de bains publics.

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*New York Times*, 14 juin 1925. Plusieurs grandes banques new yorkaises coopèrent avec l'American Telephone & Telegraph Company (ATT) pour une expérimentation de transmission des chèques à distance. Des chèques ont été télégraphiés de New York à Chicago pour la Banque de Manhattan, avec un résultat très satisfaisant. La banque Irving essaye aussi cette nouveauté bancaire, et les responsables de la Réserve fédérale de

New York, qui traite un énorme nombre de chèques venus de tout le pays l'observe avec intérêt. Le téléphotographe, qui a été mis en service commercialement il y a seulement quelques mois, est l'instrument avec lequel les chèques sont transmis dans le réseau filaire. Un chèque présenté dans une ville distante est placé dans le téléphotographe, et envoyé à New York par les fils et câbles d'ATT. La transmission demande actuellement sept minutes, mais la reproduction photographique qui suit demande une heure et demie. Ce

qui ne rend pas l'usage du procédé pertinent entre deux villes voisines, mais offre un énorme avantage entre des villes distantes, quand le transfert par voie postale exige quatre ou cinq jours. Le nouveau procédé, s'il réussit commercialement, sera un grand avantage dans les transactions bancaires. Un homme de San Francisco qui présente un chèque à une banque de New York, par exemple, pourra se faire remettre une somme liquide en quelques heures au lieu d'attendre plusieurs jours comme actuellement. On pense aussi possible l'usage du procédé pour la transmission de signatures dans les transactions boursières.

## SHAM AIR BATTLE ABOVE TIMES SQUARE THRILLS THOUSANDS

Four Planes Attacking the City  
Theoretically Downed in Flames  
by Four Defenders.

OTHER FLIERS HOVER NEAR

Conflict Photographed With  
Six-Mile Lenses and Its Pro-  
gress Told by Radio.

SMOKE FIGURES IN THE SKY

Loops and Spins Leave a Trail of  
White in Blue, While Mimic  
Gun Barks Below.

Circling, swooping, darting and then climbing to pin-point dimness, four National Guard airplanes beat off an aerial attack on New York City 4,000 feet above Times Square yesterday evening, and then chased the four "enemy" planes at dazzling speed back over Long Island.

About 5,000 persons in the square—and almost that number on hotel and office building rooftops—watched the fight in the triangular patch of blue sky which served as battlefield. It was the first sham battle in the air over the heart of the city, and the aviators went through all the manoeuvres which they are to do next Saturday at the big National Guard air meet at Miller Field, New Dorp, S. I.

In the streets, with sidewalks jammed and traffic slow to obey the "go" signals, the spectators of the distant combat were surrounded with the noises that some of them first heard "over there." A strident airplane in the middle of the square, its propeller spinning, whirled with a drumming roar, drowning all but brief snatches of the engine-song from the fighting craft. The motor of a mobile repair shop, drawn up near the airplane, duplicated the sharp bark of anti-aircraft guns.

The illusion of battle smoke was supplied by skywriting planes. Two of them dipped, rose and swung in wide circles, leaving a broad wake of snowy smoke that held its contours in the air's ideal calm for flying. An effort to have the smoke write the story of the fight in Morse code against the sky was only partial successful—it was all "dots" and no "dashes." Or so it seemed in Times Square.

Four other planes were in the sky following the combatants. They held civilian onlookers from Mitchell Field, Mineola, L. I., and from the headquarters of the Twenty-seventh Division Air Force at Miller Field. Two of the non-participants were planes equipped with aerial cameras, fitted with six-mile lenses. They were so high up throughout the battle that the sidewalk gazers failed to catch a glimpse of them. Another of the planes was piloted by "Casey" Jones, commercial pilot from the Curtiss Airplane Works at Mineola, and the other outsider was the giant Sikorsky plane, with the umpires and the Aviation Committee of the New York Newspaper Club aboard.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Twenty-one.

## Banks Experiment in Telegraphing Checks; Hope to Speed Business With Distant Cities

Several large New York banks are co-operating with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in experiments to telegraph checks. Checks have been telegraphed from New York to Chicago for the Bank of the Manhattan Company with satisfactory results. The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company also is trying this banking novelty, and officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which handles an enormous number of out-of-town checks daily, are watching it with interest.

The telephotograph, which has been in commercial use here only a few months, is the instrument through which the checks are transmitted by wire. A check presented in a distant city for reproduction in New York is photographed there and placed on the telephotograph. It is sent to New York over the A. T. and T. wires. Actual transmission requires only about seven minutes, but necessary processes in the photographic work make the operation occupy about an hour and a half. This makes the system not very valuable for use between near-by cities, but provides an important saving of time between distant points, where the transfer of checks by mail may take as much as four or five days.

The new system, if it proves commercially successful, is expected to result in great facilitation of banking business. A man in San Francisco, presenting a check on a New York bank, for instance, would be able to receive cash in a few hours instead of being subjected to a delay of many days as at present. The bank receiving the check could transmit it by wire to New York, together with an inquiry as to the authenticity of the signature and the standing of the account. On the receipt of a reply by telegraph the San Francisco bank could complete the transaction with the depositor at once. This, it is pointed out by bankers, would result many times in speeding up business deals, and do away with delays and occasional embarrassment that result in "stops" being placed against checks so deposited until the funds have been forwarded from New York.

In the checks so far transmitted by telegraph for experimental purposes the signatures have come out very distinctly, as well as the figures, and every other mark on the paper. Future use of the system by clearing houses and also in the transmission of signatures in stock transactions is also regarded as possible.

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THE triumphant result of the concentrated efforts of the Russeks buying organization in presenting this infinitely varied assemblage of women's and misses' dresses, for sports wear, afternoon and evening—the loveliest styles the summer has seen, at two prices—positively unparalleled in value—

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# That First Dip!

**SUN TO SPANGLE** the wave-crests. Slim, seal-like bodies cutting through the air to dive deep, deep into fresh green coolness—quick breathes of ecstasy—splashes—laughter that ends in bubbles—

Oh, that first dip is the beginning of an exhilarating season of dips, and splashes and laughter at the sheer joy of being alive, and near the sea!

And for that dip that foretells the season's fun, one chooses from the Bamberger assortments of bathing togs—certain, always, of their smartness and good taste, but liking best their mood of gayety, as light-hearted as one's own.

*She who takes a headlong dive from the topmost wave wears a two piece suit, so like a man's, she is accused, straightway, of having borrowed Brother's. Navy flannel trousers, with shirt of plain white, or in stripes of black with orange, or navy with scarlet. Women's sizes, 6.95.*

*She who rides on the second wave-crest knows the charm of a plaid design, woven in a worsted suit of trimmest line. Various colors, in women's sizes, 8.95.*

*She of the back dive is clad in a printed silk suit—irresistibly smart. With jersey tights, in women's sizes, 29.50.*

*She who is poised for a spring is particularly appealing—and knows it—in her suit of tulle. Purple with lavender, or green with pale green, women's sizes, 18.75.*

*She who is almost caught in the sweep of a delight in the colorful smartness of beach pajamas of silk. Rajah print pongee, 24.75. From a group of individual models, priced 12.75 to 29.50.*

*She who sits on the sands hides from wind and sun beneath a cape of flannel, in orange and white blazer stripes, 25.00.*

*The tot at the left has a two piece suit like dad's—navy trousers with cozen-and-white, navy-and-white or scarlet-and-white top; sizes 2 to 8 years, 2.50.*

*The tot at the right proves the charm of a one piece suit of cozen or navy worsted, with bouncing white wool pompons. Sizes 2 to 8 years, 2.50.*



## L. Bamberger & Co.

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## Motion Made to Quash Scopes Indictment; Emergency Hospital Prepared for Trial

DAYTON, Tenn., June 13 (AP).—Judge L. Godsey, counsel for the defense, today entered a motion in Circuit Court here to quash the indictment against Professor John T. Scopes for violation of the State Anti-Evolution law. This action is in line with the rule that all motions of this kind must be filed twenty days after indictment is returned. The motion says, in part:

"That the indictment is so vague as not to inform the defendant of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; that the statute which the indictment is based upon is subject to the same infirmity, because it is so indefinite as not to enable the defendant to know what is forbidden, and, therefore, amounts to a delegation by the Legislature of power to courts and juries to determine what acts should be held criminal and punishable."

"That it violates the Fifth and Sixth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States; in that it violates Article 14 of the Constitution of the United States or Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the

First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"That it violates the whole spirit of the State Constitution and the Constitution of the United States, and is against the policy of the law."

Preparations to care for the crowd expected to attend the trial include using the high school building where Scopes teaches as an emergency hospital, where a corps of physicians and nurses will be stationed. Ten Chattanooga policemen will assist in maintaining order and directing traffic. A Chattanooga Fire Department unit is to be brought here.

Superintendent Walter White of the Rhea County Schools, prosecutor in the Scopes case, today sent a letter to Representative J. W. Taylor asking him to introduce in Congress a bill refusing aid to schools teaching evolution. The letter said:

"I wish to urge you to introduce a bill in the next Congress that will withhold financial aid from any college or university that teaches any theory of evolution that denies the biblical origin of man. You will be serving your country well by taking this step."

## Catch 260-Pound Sturgeon In the Connecticut River

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 13.—The largest sturgeon to be captured in the Connecticut River in years was caught last night in the net of Joseph Welshock and Joseph Zlobron in the reefs above the East Haddam Bridge.

Weighing more than 260 pounds, the giant fish is valued at nearly \$200. It will be marketed in New York. The fish damaged the nets of William Clark the night before last, but its career was ended in the net of Welshock and Zlobron.

In the boat with the two fishermen were Edward Connery, who has charge of the hatcheries at Feesville, and William Bauer of the Bureau of Fisheries. Smaller sturgeon have been caught this week by others.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1925.

## Radio Shows Far Away Objects in Motion; Washington Officials See Test of Invention

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A demonstration of an apparatus by which moving objects were transmitted by radio over a distance of about five miles and thrown upon a small screen was given today by C. Francis Jenkins, Washington inventor, who has for months been experimenting with radio photography. Among those who went to his studio in Connecticut Avenue were the demonstration was given were Secretary Wilbur and Admiral Taylor of the navy, Dr. George K. Burgess, head of the Bureau of Standards, and W. D. Terrell, Chief Radio Expert of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Jenkins in describing the accomplishment said the moving objects shown were as clear as any of the moving pictures of twenty years ago.

The sending apparatus was set up in the old station WOP, which formerly was used for broadcasting Marine Band concerts. It is near Anacostia, Va. The receiving screen, about ten by eight inches, was placed in the studio of Mr. Jenkins, which is from four and one-half to five miles away. The objects shown in motion on this screen were a small Dutch windmill and a motion picture film.

In a general way the process used was similar to that with which Mr. Jenkins has been experimenting in the transmission of still life pictures. He

described it as a refinement of the processes which various individuals and corporations have been testing. He added that where the still life picture was projected in perhaps ten minutes, in the radio motion picture projection was accomplished in a fraction of a second.

The inventor asserted that today's experiments proved that the transmission of pictures or moving objects by radio was possible. He predicted that the process would be perfected until baseball games and prize fights could be sent long distances and reproduced on a screen by radio.

"We have an apparatus at the sending end," said Mr. Jenkins, "focused on the object which we want to send. This picture is transmitted by light rays and is reproduced on a small motion picture screen where you see the object in motion. In today's experiments the lens was perhaps eight feet from the object which was transmitted. The distance over which the pictures were sent today was not great, but that was because of the fact that a sending apparatus of limited power was used. It would be just as easy to reproduce the picture 100 miles away if we had the apparatus necessary."

"As far as I know this has never been accomplished before, although several persons have experimented successfully on the transmission of still life pictures which have been received on photographic plates."

## RACE TINY YACHTS IN CENTRAL PARK

Scores of Children Guide Models  
in Regatta on Conservatory  
Lake.

### TWO GIRLS TAKE PRIZES

Hot Contest Between 72-Inch "Leviathans"—Fathers Among the Builders.

New York's first regatta of model yachts and motorboats, held under the auspices of the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks, brought so many entries to Conservatory Lake, near Seventy-second Street, in the east side of Central Park, yesterday that it was necessary to have two heats in every race save for the 12-inch sailboats and the power boats.

Scores of boys and girls from every part of the city, none of them more than 14 years old, were among the contestants, while hundreds of others and adults, many of them parents of contestants and the actual builders of the boats, lined the shores of the lake. Six prizes and a dozen medals were

awarded to the victors in six classes, two place winners being girls.

The weather was ideal, with a clear sky and a slight breeze and hardly a ripple on the surface of the lake.

In each race the skippers poled behind their vessels to start them either with their hands or with bamboo poles, but often the tiny craft, caught by a capricious puff of wind, were blown at a tangent from the goal and young sailors on shore could not conceal their anxiety until the tack righted them again and the yachts were again afloat.

There were cries of disappointment as two vessels collided and interlocked and were eliminated.

The best race of the day was between the "Leviathans," the seventy-two inch yachts. There was a half dozen entries, but the competition was between three which raced bowsprit to bowsprit throughout the length of the course until the end, when one crept ahead and won by several lengths.

The winner of this race was Edward Olson, 14, of 326 East Sixty-fifth Street. His yacht was designed and built by his father, John, a painter, formerly a sailor. Second place went to Edward Webb, 14 years old, a negro, of 1,092 Second Avenue, whose boat was designed and built by his father, Charles, a janitor, who was also once a sailor. Third place was won by Henry Hattava, 14, of 409 East Seventieth Street, whose boat was

All first places went to boys, but two girls got places and medals. They were Florence Poth, 14, of 233 East Kingsbridge Road, 1, Bronx, whose yacht, the Shamrock, finished third in the twenty-five-inch class, and Harriet Lucille Schwartz, 8 years old, who defeated her sister, Beatrice, in the fifty-inch class for second place.

The cups were presented by Dr. Wolbart, Victor Eldred & Boucher, Inc., while the medals were given by The Graphic.

The winners in the other classes were as follows:  
Fifty-inch—Tom Owens Jr., 14 years old, 246 West End Avenue; first Harriet Schwartz

second, and H. Werner, 231 East Fifty-sixth Street, third.

Thirty-five-inch—Hollad Adams, 12, 10 East 130th Street, first; Robert Werner, 140 West Seventy-first Street, second; Hennie Calver, 29 East 101st Street, third.

Twenty-five-inch—Frank White Nesbit, 1,059 Park Avenue, first; Richard Fredericks, 620 West 141st Street, second; Florence Poth, third.

Fifteen-inch—John Francis Vogel, 8, 423 East Seventy-ninth Street, first; Edward Tassar, 339 East Seventy-third Street, second; Edward Krulsh, 403 East Seventy-third Street, third.

Motor-boats—(open only to wound and electrically operated vessels)—Hugo Florio, 10, 304 West Fifty-sixth Street, first; Spencer Bestwick, 3,750 Broadway, second, and his brother, Dudley, third.

### Italian Senate Approves Treaties.

ROME, June 13 (AP).—The Senate today ratified the decrees approving the treaties of Versailles, Trianon and Neuilly, as passed by the Chamber of Deputies last week. Although the treaties had been ratified by royal decree, they had never actually been given formal parliamentary sanction. The Senate also approved bills reorganizing the command, and then adjourned sine die.

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## HOW BICYCLE TRADE IS BEING EXTENDED

Teaching Safety to Those Who Ride the Machines as Well as Safe Promotion.

Probably no more unique trade promotion campaign is in operation anywhere than that of the Cycle Trades of America, Inc., which has not only the building of business as one of its prime objects, but also the lessening of injuries and loss of life through preaching the gospel of safety first. That it is succeeding in both directions is indicated by the statistics on file in the headquarters of the organization in this city. An outline of the work was given yesterday by Executive Secretary H. J. McCarthy. "Not long ago," said Mr. McCarthy, "a boy who resided in a small town in Massachusetts was riding along the road near his home on a bicycle, with another boy on the handlebars. Near by was a steep hill, and as the boys reached the crest they saw a heavy team coming up. The boy in control of the machine became panicky, and in his endeavors to avoid striking the horses ran directly into them. The lad on the handlebars was killed outright, and the rider was so seriously injured that he died soon afterward.

"It was with a view to preventing accidents of this kind, as well as others resulting from the improper use of bicycles, that the 'safety first' work of this organization was begun. It has now been going on for some time, and recent statistics show that, although the number of bicycle riders has been increasing steadily during recent years, fatalities resulting from accidents involving bicycles are the fewest resulting from any means of transportation.

"The manner in which the work is carried on is simple enough. Field representatives are sent to cover schools on certain prescribed routes to instruct children in the proper ways of riding a bicycle, not only in traffic, but in order to get the most out of riding in the way of enjoyment and health. This has resulted in municipal authorities, school boards, Police Departments and local civic organizations in many parts of the country heartily approving our efforts.

"The field representatives are expert bicycle demonstrators, who are sent to various cities and who spend a full week in each teaching the lesson of safety to the children. They call at the schools and give collective classes in such things as the proper way to ride bicycles, the proper observations of the rules of the signals and the need of carrying lights at night. They also endeavor to educate the age such practices as carrying another person on the handlebars, to educate the need of regular inspection of the safety valves and generally to educate the pupils in the desirability of not taking risks of any kind.

"The talks and demonstrations given by the field men are followed by a 'safety first' parade, in which every man, woman and child who owns a bicycle is invited to participate. Suitable prizes are awarded for various features, and hundreds of riders line up in every parade. Frequently more than a thousand riders have been in line. Since the opening of school last September children in seventy-five cities have been instructed in 'safety first' methods.

"Very many of the demonstrations and lectures have been given by Fred St. Onge, who also has put on most of the parades, and it rarely happens that the work done by him and the other field men is not followed by a noticeable increase in bicycles used in the city or town in which the promotion work has been done. This is attested to by letters which come to us from all parts of the country. One such letter reached this office on June 8. It was from a concern in Pueblo, Col., and, in part, it reads as follows:

L. Haldeman-Julius, Desk 63, Girard, Kansas

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77	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
78	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
79	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
80	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
81	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
82	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
83	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
84	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
85	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
86	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
87	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
88	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
89	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
90	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
91	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
92	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
93	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
94	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
95	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
96	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
97	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
98	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
99	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1
100	THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW	1

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*ANNEXE*  
*David van Bush*  
*«Du silence et comment s'en servir»*

Une approche du silence : le silence qu'est-ce que c'est, et comment s'en servir ?

Les pensées négatives créent un déséquilibre dans notre corps, qui à son tour engendre la maladie. Notre corps retrouve parfois instantanément son équilibre dans le silence. Dans le silence, notre esprit devient passif, ouvert, libre et aimant, et c'est à ce moment-là que le Maître infini de l'harmonie touche les cordes mentales de notre être et que nous nous sentons bien.

Tout comme le piano peut être accordé, l'esprit peut l'être aussi. Le corps humain est composé de douze octaves, tout comme en musique. Toute matière est musique. Toute matière est composée de douze octaves. Les pensées négatives créent un déséquilibre dans certaines octaves de notre corps. Les pensées positives harmonisent ces organes et les ramènent à leur état normal.

Les garçons ont leurs petits aimants en acier avec lesquels ils ramassent des petits morceaux d'acier, des épingles, etc. Lorsqu'ils sont trop sollicités, ces aimants n'attirent plus rien. Les garçons prennent alors leurs aimants, les frottent contre des aimants puissants ou les remagnétisent à l'aide d'un courant électrique, et leur pouvoir est rapidement restauré. Il en va de même pour notre corps. L'esprit est celui qui réélectrifie et réharmonise les octaves pour les ramener à l'harmonie.

Une pensée juste est donc la chose la plus importante dans la vie. Tel qu'un homme pense dans son cœur, tel il est. Tout comme un diapason placé près d'un piano réagit par une vibration lorsqu'une touche de la même note est frappée sur le piano, de même le corps humain réagit à des stimuli appropriés et s'harmonise. Par une pensée juste, l'homme peut se réharmoniser, atteindre la santé, le succès et la prospérité.

Pour entrer dans le Silence, il faut d'abord établir une relaxation parfaite du corps et de l'esprit. Ensuite, lorsque la conscience est amenée d'une partie du corps à une autre, l'accordage se produit.

Si le guide dans le Silence entonne un son, de nombreux participants ressentiront des vibrations et seront souvent instantanément guéris. Ils ont

été instantanément réharmonisés. Parfois, plusieurs intonations dans le Silence sont nécessaires pour obtenir une guérison complète. Si vous ressentez une vibration violente, n'ayez pas peur, mais remerciez Dieu pour votre guérison, car plus la vibration est violente, plus votre état était grave et plus la réharmonisation a commencé de manière certaine. Certaines personnes ressentent cette vibration pendant des heures, voire des jours, pendant lesquels la guérison se poursuit.

D'autres peuvent ne ressentir aucune vibration, mais s'il y a eu une disharmonie dans les organes du corps, ceux-ci sont inconscients de la réharmonisation consciente de l'intonation. Beaucoup de personnes qui ont été guéries de diverses maladies graves n'ont à aucun moment été conscientes d'une quelconque vibration. Ne vous découragez jamais si vous ne ressentez aucune sensation. Si vous ressentez une vibration, sachez que vous êtes réceptif et sur la voie d'une guérison manifeste.

Celui qui chante peut ressentir ou non des vibrations. La religion est la vie de Dieu dans l'âme de l'homme. Le silence est le moyen par lequel la vie de Dieu et l'âme de l'homme sont amenées à l'unité.

Le silence est un moyen par lequel l'homme entre en contact plus étroit avec l'Infini ; un moyen par lequel l'homme prend conscience de sa proximité avec l'Infini. Le silence est le lieu de rencontre où l'esprit de l'homme se relie à l'esprit de Dieu ; où l'esprit rencontre l'esprit et où la merveille de Sa grâce ne cesse jamais.

Le silence est une autre façon de prier, qui est une autre façon de se concentrer. C'est une autre façon de visualiser.

« Tel qu'un homme pense dans son cœur, tel il est. » Dans le silence, un homme peut, par ses pensées, changer sa vie, ses conditions, son environnement, tout ce qu'il est. En pensant correctement, l'homme devient harmonieux. Un homme harmonieux, en accord avec l'Infini, est sur la voie royale qui mène à la santé, au succès, à l'abondance, à la prospérité, au bonheur, à l'amour et à la paix.

Par une mauvaise pensée, notre esprit est désharmonisé avec le grand esprit infini de Dieu. « Tel qu'un homme pense dans son cœur, tel il est. » Lorsque la mauvaise pensée devient bonne pensée, la relation juste de l'homme avec Dieu est rétablie. Il devient un canal ouvert à l'afflux de l'esprit, de sorte qu'il peut obtenir tout ce qu'il désire.

Dans le silence, un homme peut changer sa pensée comme il ne peut le faire d'aucune autre manière, et donc changer son cœur, changer tout son être, changer son environnement, changer toutes les conditions auxquelles il était soumis.

Le corps humain peut être comparé à une harpe. Lorsque l'homme pense correctement, son corps est en harmonie ; mais les pensées erronées créent une disharmonie dans le corps et produisent la maladie. Les mauvaises pensées produisent une disharmonie dans l'esprit, qui, bien sûr, coupe l'homme de sa juste relation avec le Divin. L'homme doit donc penser correctement. Cependant, en raison de siècles de conception erronée de Dieu et du monde, l'homme a été un être négatif plutôt que positif, et son manque de sagesse a eu des répercussions sur la génération actuelle.

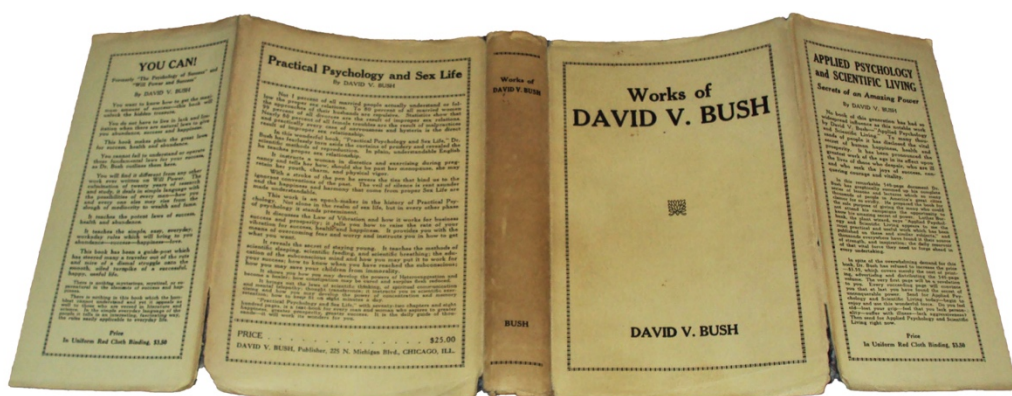
Nous sommes des stations émettrices et réceptrices mentales. Ce que nous recevons dépend de la façon dont nous pensons maintenant. Pour réussir, être en bonne santé et heureux, nous devons changer notre façon de penser dans le silence de notre âme si nous avons des pensées négatives ou disharmonieuses. Le silence offre à l'homme la plus grande opportunité de changer sa façon de penser. Les mauvaises pensées créent une disharmonie dans le corps qui, à son tour, engendre la maladie. Si nous adoptons une bonne façon de penser, nous avons la santé, le succès et le bonheur. C'est pourquoi le silence, lorsqu'il est utilisé à bon escient, réharmonise notre corps et notre esprit par le simple biais d'une pensée juste.

« Il existe plusieurs étapes pour approcher le silence. Le calme est une chose, le silence en est une autre. On peut se calmer physiquement sans être calme, et on peut être calme sans entrer dans le silence. Lorsque l'on est physiquement et mentalement au repos, on est susceptible de devenir réceptif aux influences psychiques ; et lorsque celles-ci ne sont pas souhaitées, il est conseillé de se protéger tant que l'on est dans un état mental négatif. On peut affirmer son unité avec Dieu, le fait d'être entouré et protégé par la bonté divine, et symboliser cela en s'enveloppant dans ses pensées d'une lumière blanche d'amour ou des teintes douces du soleil.

« Avec les sens apaisés et insensibles aux vibrations lentes, mais sensibles aux vibrations plus rapides, une paix et un calme envahissent l'esprit, qui devient consciemment réceptif aux vibrations supérieures de l'énergie vitale. À l'abri des harmonies inférieures, on s'ouvre aux harmonies supérieures,

qui cherchent toujours des voies d'expression. Avec l'afflux plus important de la Vie Unique, un sentiment de puissance s'empare de soi et l'on prend conscience d'une vigueur et d'une vitalité accrues.

En abandonnant les pensées spécifiques, on s'ouvre intérieurement plutôt qu'extérieurement et on devient réceptif aux impressions subconscientes qui sont dirigées par l'affirmation consciente de la Vérité fondamentale. Le subconscient répond en renvoyant au conscient les séquences logiques des Vérités qui lui ont été consciemment imprimées. Le subconscient suit la direction qui lui est donnée par les affirmations conscientes de la Vérité et ramène à la conscience ces Vérités dans leurs diverses ramifications. »



*Psychologie appliquée et vie sexuelle, un des opuscule de Van Bush auquel a collaboré Lovecraft, connaisseur expert.*

## TRAINED NURSES WILL ASK EIGHT-HOUR DAY, BETTER PAY

Now Work Twelve Hours on Private Cases, Bound  
by Medieval Tradition, and Soon Wear Out—  
Group Nursing Suggested.

TRAINED NURSES want an eight-hour day. Some of them, moreover, want the compensation for nursing increased to \$5 an hour. Their disposition to move toward these goals came to light a few days ago, at a meeting of the Atlantic Association of the Tenthousand District of the New York State Nurses' Association. Leading spirits in the profession regret the unspectacular publicity given to the project for realizing the nurse's position in community life. Yet they do not deny that the nurse has a grievance, and they say that their case is a strong one.

In a day when eight hours is thought to be a sufficiently long time for a man to labor in the steel mills, or for a bricklayer to lay bricks, or for a woman in a factory to operate a power machine, the nurse, still hovering for twelve hours a day over the sick-bed—has done it for seven days a week. The nurse referred to is the graduate registered nurse on private duty in the hospital or at home. It is her problem, not the problem of the institutional, the public welfare or the student nurse, that is now up for discussion.

"The situation is an economic one," says Miss Marie Anderson, college director of the Experimental Nursing School at Teachers College, "when living service as a nurse and as an educator and teacher of nurses comes her to be their spokesman."

Much Suggested of Nurses.

"The nursing profession is unique. It is an outgrowth of the religious orders of the Middle Ages. The women who joined the holy orders dedicated themselves to poverty and to service. The greater their sacrifice and the heavier the strain under which they labored, the nearer they believed their approach to heaven."

"The present-day school is a survival of the old-time sisterhood. It traces its origin to the medieval convent, where the sick could not be cared for, and the domestic work in many instances still expected of the highly skilled women, are left over from the middle ages. From the white cap of the nurse is the outgrowth of the sister's veil."

"Girls who enter our schools today are prompted by the same motives of altruism as were the sisters, and they are proud of their historic background, which is one of sacrifice. The public and the hospitals have accepted as a matter of course the service of women who dedicate their lives to the care of the sick without considering the strain and the cost to their own well-being. Florence Nightingale, in the last century, brought the world to the realization that nursing was not a religious exercise that it was an art and a work based on scientific knowledge."

There are 30,000 nurses in America, most of them women. Of this number 50 per cent. are trained registered nurses. About 11,000 of these are in public health nursing, the same number are in the hospitals, leaving more than 12,000 registered nurses for private duty.

A Twelve-Hour Day.

"The abnormal demands upon the nurse make it difficult for her to live a normal life," said Miss Nettling, as she reviewed the day of a private nurse on private work in a hospital. "Her day is twelve hours long, beginning at 7 in the morning. As a rule she must be up at 6, for she may have far to travel to reach her destination."

"She is at her task all day, with barely time for luncheon, and when 7 o'clock in the evening comes she turns her face homeward. Assuming it takes her another two hours at the end of the day to reach her room, to have her dinner and to change her clothing, it is 9 o'clock. She has barely eight hours in which to sleep. This time for sleep she must take if she would be fresh to re-

sume her responsibility of caring for the sick on the morrow.

"How long can she keep herself up to the task required of her at such a rate?" asked Miss Nettling. "She has no time for recreation. She is as much worn down from the world as if she were immersed in the clothes of a convict."

The strain of such concentrated work does not last forever, the outsider may comment. It must be taken into consideration that the woman in the case is self-supporting, that she must be employed if she would live. Her salary at the present time is set at \$4 a day for twelve-hour duty and \$7 for twenty-four-hour duty. There are exceptions, some registration offices refusing to place nurses for less than \$5 a day, and even adding \$10, but this is not the rule. If a case comes to her she must accept it to safeguard against the period when there will be no demand. When she takes time to rest, her income stops.

Work is Not Steady.

Nursing is one of the most seasonal of all occupations. Demand. It is shown by statistics, is slack in the summer, when people are out of town, and slack in the autumn, when they return late and hazy after an outing. At such times the trained nurse waits long for a call from her register.

"Then comes the 'dour season,' when infirmity there are epidemic, when there are not enough hands to go around."

"There is a shortage of nurses," in the winter. If the reserve force was sufficiently large in number to cover the lack of employment, there would be little distress in the profession when the tide of demand was at its ebb.

For those irregularities there is the opportunity to remedy. The nurse has no related occupation to which she may turn her attention when she is without a job. The lady person may get vacation work at a hospital or fill in on an institutional staff, but such opportunities are not common.

As a rule the nurse must maintain a home to which she can go between calls, an address at which to receive mail. Her domestic bill which she must pay to maintain the orderliness expected of a nurse makes considerable demands on her never large bank account.

Again, a woman going into any other profession looks forward to an increase in wages as time progresses. Not so the nurse. She leaves off where she began. A woman in business has a vacation with full pay. The nurse must seek for her vacation out of her own earnings.

The strain under which she works limits her professional life to about twenty years. She must have moved enough to care for herself or rim at the age of 50 or 60 she must seek a new occupation.

The Supply of Nurses.

The great army of skilled women is recruited from the training schools, of which there are about 2,000 in the country, having some 6,000 pupils in attendance. Fifteen thousand are graduated every year. The nursing school is always run in connection with a hospital, in which the student gets her practical experience. About 50 per cent. of the nursing done in hospitals is done by student nurses.

In the 140 accredited schools of nursing in New York State the hours for active service each week range from forty-eight to seventy, the average being fifty-six. The student nurse, like the private nurse, is on duty seven days a week. In addition to her practical schooling, she has also to devote a certain amount of time to class work and the necessary preparation of her studies.

The function of the training school is to educate the novice and to supply nursing service to the hospital. At the head of the school is the director, herself a graduate nurse. All nursing on the part of the student body is under

## LETTER KANE MURDER CLUE

Detectives Think Girl Might Have  
Been the Victim of Revenge.

Working on the theory that Miss Florence Kane, who was murdered in a vacant lot near her Brooklyn home, might have been slain in revenge for the part played by her detective brother in bringing about the conviction of a criminal, detectives last night were attempting to reach the author of a letter written to the Kane family some time before the murder. In the letter the Kane family was threatened because of the activity of the detective.

With most of the clues obtained in the early investigation exhausted the detectives have turned to the letter in the hope of opening up a new line. They have several other clues but are putting most hope in this. The nature of the case which caused the sending of the letter was not learned.

A new plan of police patrol for better protection of the district in which the girl was killed has been arranged by Acting Deputy Chief Inspector Edwin West, in charge of the uniformed force of Brooklyn. There were many complaints at the time of the murder of insufficient policemen in the neighborhood.

Mounted men from the Canarsie precinct and bicycle patrolmen from the Brownsville station have been ordered to extend their patrols to keep a closer watch on the district, particularly at night.

## Fire Razes Embroidery Plant.

Fire early yesterday destroyed the plant of the American Art Embroidery Company a one-story brick structure at Madison and Willow Avenues, North Bergen, N. J. The damage was estimated at nearly \$50,000. The origin of the fire was not determined. The police are investigating a series of minor explosions which occurred during the fire.

## AMUNDSEN RELIEF SHIP REACHES ADVENT BAY

Norwegian Fliers Prepare for  
First Flight to Kings  
Bay.

ADVENT BAY, Spitzbergen, June 13 (AP).—The steamer Ingertre arrived here today with the Norwegian Government's relief expedition which will search for the missing Amundsen polar expedition. Amundsen's ship, the Fram, is here.

Nearing the end of her 1,750-mile voyage from Horten, Norway, the Ingertre entered Icefjord at 7:10 o'clock this morning. The rugged headlands and mountain slopes still were covered with snow to the water's edge, but the fjord was practically free of ice.

S. S. INGERTRE, BOUND FOR SPITZBERGEN, June 13 (AP).—Except for a squall which struck the vessel Thursday, good weather has been experienced throughout the voyage from Horten. For this Lieutenant Litzow Holm and his fellow-fliers are thankful, as their planes, although securely lashed to the deck, might easily have been strained by the strong winds so often encountered in this region.

On arrival at Advent Bay the airmen will disembark and prepare for their flight to Kings Bay, while the Ingertre will proceed to Coes Bay to load coal for Alexandrovsk. The Fram is expected to return to Kings Bay to report weather conditions there before the airman start.

Illustration by H. H. H.

The New York Times

Sunday, June 14, 1923



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