

up at 10 am. - read prog., read, &
write - out shopping in MON.
16
- Evening - read *Sunday Journal* -
write more - retire early.

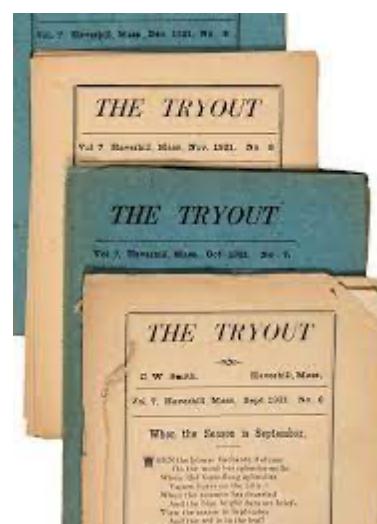
1925-2025

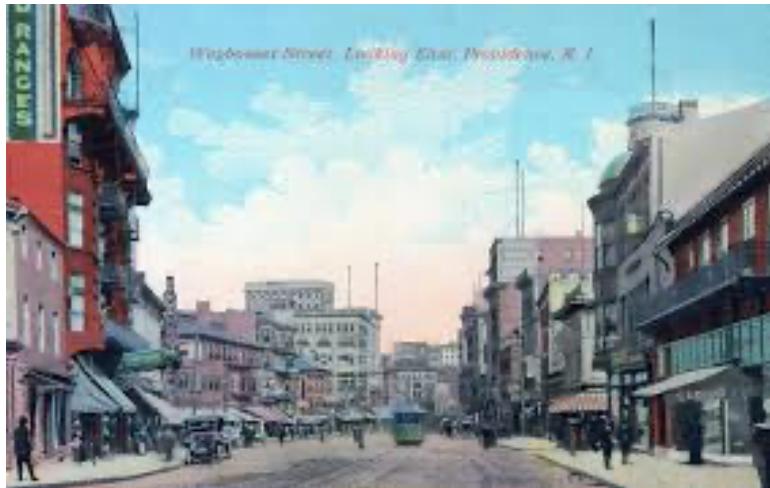
UN AN AVEC HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT

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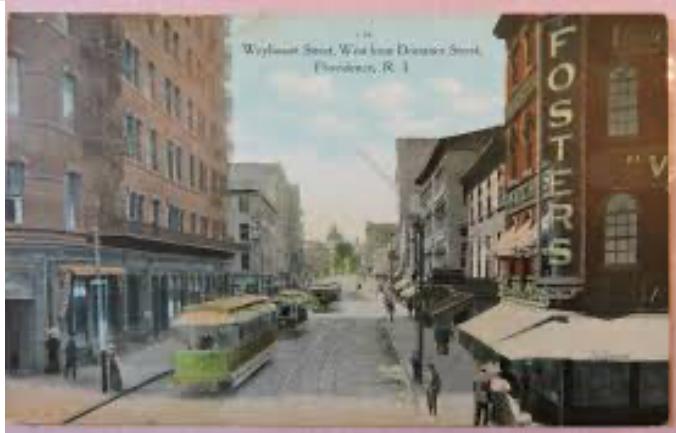
« Ce matin, lundi, je me suis levé vers 11 heures, j'ai écrit et relu (mon horrible récit *In the Vault* dans le prochain *Tryout* du bon vieux Smithy) et l'heure présente je suis toujours à ma table. Bien sûr, j'ai parcouru le *Sunday Journal*, comme tout bon habitant de Rhode Island se doit de le faire. La lettre d'A.E.P.G est arrivée à bon port avec le chèque et la facture, et j'ai été charmé par la carte postale de Weybosset St. qu'elle a jointe, montrant ce vieil immeuble au coin de Mathewson avec la bijouterie Reed & Barton. Quant aux heures à venir, je serai probablement occupé toute la journée, sauf pour faire quelques courses. »



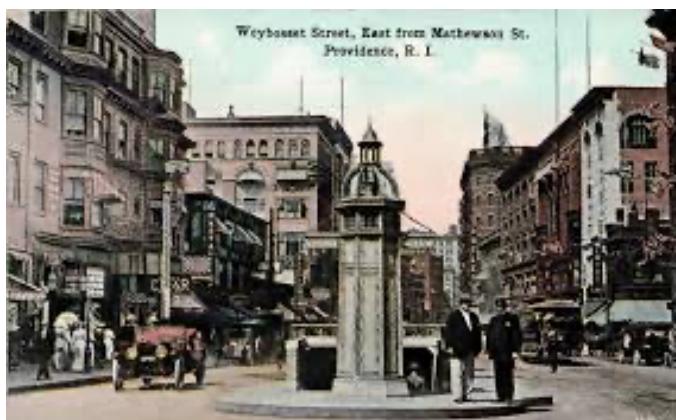




WAYBOSSET STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Weybosset Street, West from Division Street,
Providence, R. I.



Weybosset Street, East from Mathewson St.,
Providence, R. I.

*Quelle carte postale de Waybosset Street à Providence la tante Annie
Gamwell a-t-elle envoyée à son neveu ?*

[1925, lundi 16 novembre]

Up at 11 a.m. — read proof, read, & write — out shopping in evening —
read Sunday Journal — write more — retire early.

*Levé 11 heures. Lu les épreuves, lu, écrit. Sorti pour des courses vers le soir.
Lu le Sunday Journal. Écrit encore. Couché de bonne heure.*

Oui oui, on le sait déjà : si la tante Lillian lui envoie chaque semaine une liasse roulée d'articles de presse pris au *Providence Journal* et autres publications locales, lui-même paye de ses sous un abonnement au *Sunday Journal*, un résumé de l'actualité Nouvelle-Angleterre pour ses exilés. Sans la lettre, on ne saurait pas que ce « proof », les épreuves (il doit aussi corriger demain un nouveau poème du vieux monsieur Hoag, dont avait fêté au printemps les 94 ans), concerne la prochaine publication de sa farce, *Le caveau*, dont Fainsworth Wright n'avait pas voulu pour *Weird Tales* parce que trop macabre, mais que le modeste *Tryout* de Charles W Smith va publier (il a été le premier, dès 1920, à publier une fiction de Lovecraft, *The cats of Ulthar*).

New York Times, 16 novembre. Hier soir, au crépuscule, les lumières de la V^e Avenue entre la 42^e rue et la 60^e rue ne se sont pas allumées comme d'habitude. En quelques minutes, des difficultés sont apparues aux coins des rues. Les piétons avaient peur de s'aventurer dans l'obscurité avec des voitures venant de toutes les directions et les automobilistes avaient du mal à circuler dans le trafic intense du dimanche soir sur la V^e Avenue, les lampadaires étant éteints. Des piétons effrayés sont entrés dans la station de la 51^e rue Est pour signaler que l'avenue était plongée dans le noir. Le capitaine Brophy a envoyé une équipe d'hommes demander à la New York Edison Company quelle était la cause du problème, et une autre équipe patrouiller l'avenue pour s'assurer que des cambrioleurs ne profitait pas de l'obscurité pour s'attaquer aux vitrines des magasins, dans lesquelles des marchandises d'une valeur de plusieurs centaines de milliers de dollars étaient accessibles. La New York Edison Company, après avoir été informée par la police, envoya une équipe d'hommes qui rétablit l'éclairage de toute la V^e Avenue à 18 heures.

L'explication donnée par la compagnie était qu'une nouvelle équipe avait été envoyée plus tôt dans la soirée et qu'elle avait oublié que la V^e Avenue, entre la 42^e rue et Central Park, avait droit à l'éclairage.

5th Av. Dark for 18 Blocks; Police Called; New Edison Crew Forgot to Turn On Lights

At dusk last evening the lights on Fifth Avenue between Forty-second Street and Sixtieth Street failed to go on as usual. In a few minutes there were difficulties at the street corners. Pedestrians were afraid to launch themselves into the darkness with automobiles coming from various directions, and automobile drivers found it difficult to move in the brisk Sunday evening traffic on Fifth Avenue with street lights dark.

Scared pedestrians came into the East Fifty-first Street station with the news that the avenue was dark. Captain Brophy sent out a squad of men to ask

the New York Edison Company what the trouble was, and another squad to patrol the avenue to make sure that burglars did not take advantage of the darkness to open a campaign against the shop windows in which goods worth hundreds of thousands of dollars were accessible.

The New York Edison Company, on hearing from the police, sent out a crew of men, who had all the Fifth Avenue lights on by 6 o'clock. The explanation of the company was that a new crew had been sent out earlier in the evening and they forgot Fifth Avenue between Forty-second Street and Central Park was entitled to lights.

Review--THE WEEK IN SPORTS--Outlook

FOOTBALL

Princeton has returned to the top of the Big Three. After Yale dominated the football crest for two seasons the Tigers, counted out early in the season, came back with a vengeance and with a sensational upset that startled the football world and baffled its opponents. Yale was a decided favorite to win the title for the third straight time, but an inspired Princeton team, flashing a lightning fast game, won the game 21-13. Princeton's defense, with an efficient running attack, did the unexpected. Princeton apparently did not receive the credit it deserved when various observers said we were beaten. Tiger fans were jubilant over their students' resilience. Instead, Princeton unleashed as baffling an attack as has been seen in the Yale Bowl. Princeton's offense was a combination of speed and power, doing it well. It pierced the celebrated Yale defense in the first game, and though with great difficulty drove it home, though with great difficulty, when Yale seemed bewildered. Princeton had a great year, and though it did not have a great Yale team, and this year, when the Big Three title returns to Princeton after an absence since 1922, it is well earned.

After years of effort, Columbia finally broke through to victory. The "Amarillo" victory was the triumph of Columbia over Army rates as one of the most surprising and unexpected Army wins. The Princeton victory was also a surprise, but it is doubtful if it compares with the unexpected regularity of Columbia's wins. Columbia's men were quoted in some places at 1 to 1 over the Army, and the Army's men were quoted in some places at 1 to 1 over the Corps. Columbia's men were expected to hold down their record score. But the dash and power, the alertness and intelligence displayed by the Army team took every one by surprise. The Army team as much as the Columbians were surprised at the Army's victory. And arrived and a few more decisive victories of this nature will definitely establish Columbia as the national champion. California, the Crowley system seems to be beginning to show results. Despite the loss of the first two games, the Juries to start, the team finally found itself. The result against Army speaks for itself. The Army team was a foot-ball team at Morningside Heights.

YACHTING

The American Yacht Union, recently formed for the purpose of promoting competition among sailing yachts in North American waters, aims also to draw up uniform rules to govern such races, should a beneficial organization for the sport in this country be formed here and there was undoubtedly need for such an organization, which will not only govern the sport as a whole, but help each local association of the different racing associations forming the new union. The union will really be international in scope, as it will bring in the racing associations of Canada and Cuba as well as those

are active in the sport of yacht racing and will undoubtedly continue their interest in the sport. Clifford D. Maloney elected the union's first President, and the club has been instrumental in the formation of Long Island Sound and a racing committee consisting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, one of the most active clubs last season, raced the B class slope boat barn, a new boat.

the helm of the new Mewes designed boat, the "Larchmont," the Larchmont organization in such competent hands that sport is sure to progress.

There was a wide growth in yacht racing last season, and there promises to be another fine year for the sport with many new yachts to be built. Growth has been increasing steadily with the junior skippers not only of Long Island Sound, but many from the New York Harbor area, leading the lead of the American Yacht Club in building a class of small racing boats. The Larchmont Yacht Club will race in next season's boat a fleet of 12 foot 6 inches long on the water line which will be used by the youngest members of the club.

of the club in learning the elements of seamanship. These boats will be built by Herreshoff and will be about little sloops, patterned largely on the Seawanhaka Fish Class, but somewhat smaller.

a fine thing in fostering interest in the sport among the children of members, at this will do more than anything else to ensure the future of the pastime. The building of new yachts will not be limited, however, to boats for the younger skippers, as many new schooners and sloops of good size will come out, the most notable new class in many years being the Sound Interclub Class, which will be made up of sloops about 19 feet long on the water.

TURF

With the opening of the racing season meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, Park this year, horse racing in the East enters upon its last lap. Before the close of the session at Bowie the Winter season will be in full swing. Jefferson Park and Thoroughbred opening on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, and diagonal racing begins in late December. Indications point to the most successful Winter season in American racing history. More and larger stakes will operate in the South than ever before.

It was regrettable that the Custer horses did not meet more success in the Walden to settle the most important question of superiority. They will have one more opportunity at Bowle at 1:15 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Griffith's horses will be present at that meeting. Mr. Pompey's colt still has a chance to Mr. Griffith's money-winning record. His half-brother, Single Foot, failed to win at Tryon, but he has been running clean since the weight-for-age races; but the two colts have made a wonderful record and gained undying fame for their day, Virginia L.

BOXING

Greedy boxers have none but themselves to blame for the return of the lean days indicated in the quite definite announcement that the day of huge purses in general is over. Promoter Tex Rickard, seeking to protect the heavy investment he has undertaken, led the charge against the too highly paid

glove wielders, and as goes Rickard so goes the sport.

Patrons of the sport will welcome the disappearance of the fabulous priced paid boxers from the ring. The sport has suffered physical ravages. To be had again come if boxing was to be preserved had to come the aversion of the public to the idea of the promoters, who regarded it as absolutely necessary to make the payments demanded by the fighters. The fighters, after maybe weeks of inactivity, coupled with determination on the part of the promoters to adhere to their plan of raising the money, were left hanging around. If not, they themselves would have to pay the losses. The public can stand the full story.

That the State Athletic Commission

is in accord with the promoter's view of the situation as indicated in the report and his conference of the application for suspension of the rule providing that 50 percent of the benefit must be returned to the charitable organization that may be returned to the charity name that ever have been adopted by the promoters of the rule, even though that application for suspension was advanced in behalf of the most charitable organization. Commissioners command respect and consideration in this matter.

The principal beneficiary in the run. It is no secret that the charities for which bouts were conducted last Summer did not profit as handsomely as was expected. The commission intends, however, to do its best to correct this situation.

CHESS

Moscow, thirty years ago the scene of the great Steinleit's downfall before the German youth Emanuel Lasker, again is being supplied the opportunity to demonstrate his talents in one of the chess world's greatest tournaments.

Not only is this distinction gained solely by the fact that Moscow is staging one of the greatest international tournaments of all time, a competition among twenty-one of the world's foremost masters, including, incidentally, the famous Emanuel Lasker, but it is also enabled by the gray-haired doctor of mathematics and friend of the present-day experts.

The Russian "Tat" says: "This was the chess story to take New York. Then the day following the opening of the tournament, the chess world was again aroused enough in reports of world series or college football games, or six-day bicycle races." Dr. Lasker, who once stated, in answer to the "hyper-moderns," that "there is something that must confound them," is something that has never been seen before. And while the distinguished chess master may feel the urge to have the game made more complicated, he may also feel that the hyper-moderns may continue the dead end researches of the past.

On the other hand, the fact that "thousands were turned away at Moscow" probably will have a number of a lasting effect upon the chess world.

The best advertised and conducted

tourney ever held in New York was staged at the Hotel Astor in 1928. But it was throughout, a long room, accommodating not more than 500 or so spectators. The grand hall was used on the occasion. But Moscow, with a hall equipped to accommodate a thousand, found itself in dire straits to gain access.

This tremendous show of enthusiasm for chess has been manifested which hitherto has drawn the interest of only chess devotees is certain to have a wide influence on the chess world over, and particularly in the eight nations outside of Russia which have sent their teams to compete. The sum of \$100,000 has been set aside by the Soviet Government for the tourney, and the amount of money many of the masters are receiving as substantial "gratification" sums, such as \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, \$25,000, \$30,000, \$35,000, \$40,000, \$45,000, \$50,000, \$55,000, \$60,000, \$65,000, \$70,000, \$75,000, \$80,000, \$85,000, \$90,000, \$95,000, \$100,000, \$105,000, \$110,000, \$115,000, \$120,000, \$125,000, \$130,000, \$135,000, \$140,000, \$145,000, \$150,000, \$155,000, \$160,000, \$165,000, \$170,000, \$175,000, \$180,000, \$185,000, \$190,000, \$195,000, \$200,000, \$205,000, \$210,000, \$215,000, \$220,000, \$225,000, \$230,000, \$235,000, \$240,000, \$245,000, \$250,000, \$255,000, \$260,000, \$265,000, \$270,000, \$275,000, \$280,000, \$285,000, \$290,000, \$295,000, \$300,000, \$305,000, \$310,000, \$315,000, \$320,000, \$325,000, \$330,000, \$335,000, \$340,000, \$345,000, \$350,000, \$355,000, \$360,000, \$365,000, \$370,000, \$375,000, \$380,000, \$385,000, \$390,000, \$395,000, \$400,000, \$405,000, \$410,000, \$415,000, \$420,000, \$425,000, \$430,000, \$435,000, \$440,000, \$445,000, \$450,000, \$455,000, \$460,000, \$465,000, \$470,000, \$475,000, \$480,000, \$485,000, \$490,000, \$495,000, \$500,000, \$505,000, \$510,000, \$515,000, \$520,000, \$525,000, \$530,000, \$535,000, \$540,000, \$545,000, \$550,000, \$555,000, \$560,000, \$565,000, \$570,000, \$575,000, \$580,000, \$585,000, \$590,000, \$595,000, \$600,000, \$605,000, \$610,000, \$615,000, \$620,000, \$625,000, \$630,000, \$635,000, \$640,000, \$645,000, \$650,000, \$655,000, \$660,000, \$665,000, \$670,000, \$675,000, \$680,000, \$685,000, \$690,000, \$695,000, \$700,000, \$705,000, \$710,000, \$715,000, \$720,000, \$725,000, \$730,000, \$735,000, \$740,000, \$745,000, \$750,000, \$755,000, \$760,000, \$765,000, \$770,000, \$775,000, \$780,000, \$785,000, \$790,000, \$795,000, \$800,000, \$805,000, \$810,000, \$815,000, \$820,000, \$825,000, \$830,000, \$835,000, \$840,000, \$845,000, \$850,000, \$855,000, \$860,000, \$865,000, \$870,000, \$875,000, \$880,000, \$885,000, \$890,000, \$895,000, \$900,000, \$905,000, \$910,000, \$915,000, \$920,000, \$925,000, \$930,000, \$935,000, \$940,000, \$945,000, \$950,000, \$955,000, \$960,000, \$965,000, \$970,000, \$975,000, \$980,000, \$985,000, \$990,000, \$995,000, \$1,000,000.

CROSS-COUNTRY

The Amateur Athletic Union institutes a welcome and progressive innovation with the cross-country season now on the wane. Departing from the customs of the past in conducting its championship races, district and national, at ~~Montgomery~~ - McMinnville, the A. A. U. off-

Saturday afternoons, the A. A. U. officials this Fall conducted the local junior national title race on Sunday day and yesterday they held the national junior championship race. The local senior championship was held Saturday morning and the new national senior championship is to be held next Saturday. But, now that the initial move has been made, it is the alleged purpose to that these three championships will find place hereafter on the Sunday or holiday amateur sports programs. If this comes about as is expected, the majority of the A. A. U. athletes who specialize

cross-country and distance running were favored.

There has been a source of complaint with the club athletes that they are pre-empted from participation in the track and field events, even though circumstances over which they have no control, are responsible for their absence. This is arbitrary stand by the A.A.U. in my opinion.

The most part the hard work, time and cash of the club members is spent in cash with which they can sit idly back and devote their time to athletics. Reluctant to be compelled to work, the athletes are amenable to the discipline with which he is identified. "This discipline seldom ever permits a man to day dream." There is a major valid reason than athletes compete. Confronted with the alternatives

native of residing, the amateur's right to pay, possibly his position, the athlete's natural desire to earn money, and the professional's view which might be his.

This condition has had a discouraging effect upon the development of American distance runners as surely needlessly as it has upon the U. S. officials. The former, it is true, have been successful in both the district and the national junior cross-country championships, but the change to holiday and Sunday running has brought the interest in the sport to a standstill, as reflected in the greater number of entries in the 1933 race being greater than in the past. The idea is practicable; its execution is impractical.