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KODAK Gray Scale



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LICENSED PRODUCT

A 1 2 3 4 5 6 **M** 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 **B** 17 18 19



CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT

401 MILLS BUILDING
867A 100 GOVT 18270 LOCAL 47

1921 SEP 2 AM 9-01

CS WASHINGTON DC 1123A 2

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

007

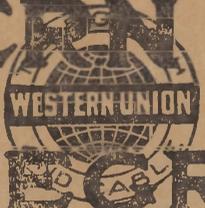
ATTY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

BY SENATORS DIRECTION I SEND YOU FOLLOWING WIRE RECEIVED FROM
HERBERT FLEISHHACKER SEPTEMBER FIRST QUOTE I HAVE TODAY WIRED MY
FRIEND JAMES E POWER AS FOLLOWS DOUBLE QUOTE AS EXPLAINED TO YOU
BEFORE ENDORSING MIKULICH I HAD RECEIVED DEFINITE AND POSITIVE
ASSURANCES THAT SENATOR SHORTRIDGE WOULD NEVER CONSENT TO YOUR
APPOINTMENT NATURALLY UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES I ENDORSED
MIKULICH BUT ONLY AFTER FULLY BELIEVING YOU WERE DEFINITE ELIMINATED
THIS PUTS ME

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RECEIVED AT

1921 SEP 2 AM 9 01

B67A SHEET 2/30

IN AN EMBARRASSING POSITION IF YOU ARE SURE MIKULICH HAS NO CHANGE
FOR THE APPOINTMENT WITH SENATOR JOHNSON AND SENATOR SHORTRIDGE I
WOULD BE GLAD TO HEARTILY ENDORSE YOU UNQUOTE

M CONNOR.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Atlantic City, Sept 3, 1921.

My dear Jack:

Your letter was fine and your poem — well, I won't attempt to describe it. Mother and I read it on the beach and then we were both very quiet looking out upon the ocean, but seeing nothing because of the mist in our eyes. Last night Mother

gave me a dinner at which we had the Moore family of four. Mrs. Moore's daughter had a little poem she had written and she read aloud yours.

We were all affected. I shall preserve this effort of yours and aside from the sentiment so dear to me, it is well worth preserving.

We had a bully evening. I had a bully birthday. You helped to make it so good. Thank you, dear lad. The only thing I did yesterday was to write the Kiddies so they might have acknowledgments at the earliest possible moment for their dear notes.

The postmaster matter is getting worse
and worse. I had the office send you
copy of Mushacker's telegram. Yesterday
I had the strangest wire from Mylan
strange when taken in conjunction with
his letter and it quite paralyzed me. He
put Bill's appointment in general grounds, "if
I thought he had ever been of service - if I
wanted to do something in repayment" etc.
etc. Bill's fight apparently has narrowed
into a drive on me by me & two of my
friends. We make a great mistake in
ever permitting Bill to get into this thing.
He'll never forgive either of us and he'll
convince himself it is all our fault. He has
been utterly unable to help himself and obtained
only endorsements by putting us forward on the
contrary is showering us with endorsements
like that of Mushacker, Whitaker of the Bollman Co.,
and innumerable people who testify how he has
stood with me loyally. And of course it is just this
that makes me feel watched & which will not permit
me to be otherwise than just. The Mylan wire
made me feel like the devil because it shows poor
Bill's extremity & how he is going to believe always
that I should have foresworn all friends and
assassinated the President to make him postmaster.
Goodbye. Thank you again for my birthday delights. Affectionately, Ed.

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TELEGRAM

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GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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1921 SEP 9 AM 4 26

B11DA 69 NL

ST WASHINGTON DC 8

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR.

2485

ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

I NOTIFIED POWER NOT TO REMAIN IN WASHINGTON COMMA THAT I WOULD
 ADVISE HIM WHEN I REACHED CONCLUSION AND THAT HE COULD
 ACCOMPLISH NOTHING BY STAYING HERE HE CALLED TODAY AND AGAIN PLEADED
 HIS CAUSE I REPEATED WHAT I HAD ADVISED HIM IN WRITING ABOUT REMAINING
 I DID THIS BECAUSE OF TELEGRAM FROM BILL YESTERDAY I WILL
 DELAY MATTER FOR ANOTHER WEEK HUMPHREY HERE WITH POWER LOVE TO ALL
 DAD. /

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Hiram W. Johnson Papers
Bancroft Library

1921 SEP 10 AM 3 25

G54DA 31 GOVT NL 1/67

HB WASHINGTON DC 9

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

2438

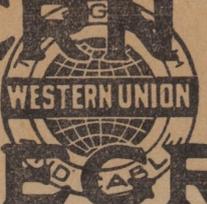
ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

THURSDAY NEXT I AM GOING TO MEET WITH SHORTRIDGE TO CLEAN UP
SANFRANCISCO FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS CONCERNING WHICH WE HAVE NOT YET
CONFERRED HAVE WIRED MCCABE AND JIM JOHNSTON I WISH YOU WOULD
GET IN TOUCH WITH JOHNSTON SO THAT HE WILL CONSULT WITH MCCABE
AND THAT THROUGH HIM I MAY HAVE CHECK HERE UPON WHAT TRANSPIRES
STOP ANY PARTICULAR INDIVIDUALS YOU THINK SHOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF

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RECEIVED AT

1921 SEP 10 AM 3 25

C54DA SHEET 2/14

OR THOSE WHO OUGHT NOT TO BE APPOINTED WHO ARE SUGGESTED

PLEASE WIRE ME

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, NEBR. ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, CONN. AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY, KY.
RICHARD P. ERNST, KY. EDWIN S. BROUSSARD, LA
R. A. BURR, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

September 10, 1921.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Attorneys at law,
Mills Building,
San Francisco.

My dear Boys:

We returned on Tuesday night from Atlantic City. The vacation was an enjoyable one, and particularly so, I think, for your Mother. It was marred by an incident at the close of it, but these things, at the time, are always magnified, and the lapse of a few days minimizes them. Until the very last, we pursued our regular plan of going into the surf before breakfast, and this was the real, enjoyable part of the vacation, and the day to me. My first description of Atlantic City as a seaside resort was perhaps not wholly accurate. Before I left, I reached the conclusion that climatically, and in all of the natural accompaniments, the locality is very remarkable for the purposes for which it is utilized. The weather is never as hot there as in the surrounding territory, and the ocean gives relief from the heat. I do not wish you to think from this that the climate is at all like you find in Santa Cruz or Monterey. It's a sort of reflex of what there is in New York and Washington, softened by the ocean. But the remarkable charm is the ocean itself. Here the temperature registers from 68 to 72, and

-2-

you can imagine what this is from the bathing standpoint. Many morning we went in when the atmosphere, doubtless, was cooler than the sea itself. And after getting into the water you have an intense desire to remain indefinitely. Again, I never before had been upon a beach where bathing dresses could be donned in the morning and worn throughout the day. It is quite the custom for many people to go into the ocean between ten and twelve, come out and lie about the sand until late in the afternoon, going into the surf at intervals during that period. This makes the beach a constant kaleidoscope of color, and I presume from the standpoint of those who have not grown to my ripe old age, a matter of constantly recurring acute interest. Two new hotels have been erected at the far end of the boardwalk, the Ambassador and the Ritz Carlton. In the Ritz, which is the counterpart of the Ritz you know in New York, you prepare for the ocean in your room, wrap a bath robe around you, and go down to the basement, where there are small rooms allotted to you. There you leave your bath robe and slippers, and go out of the building under the boardwalk into the sea. On your return, you dry yourself in your rooms downstairs, leave your bathing suit, wrap your bath robe around you, and go up to your room. It is really surf bathing de luxe.

I have told you now of the enjoyable part of Atlantic City. The other part of it is vastly different. For perhaps two miles from the Ambassador and the Ritz there are stores adjoining the boardwalk, some pretentious and some carrying remarkable stocks,

-3-

with hotels of varying degrees at intervals, interspersed with the usual cheap amusements, games, etc., that you find in country fairs and Coney Islands. This portion of the boardwalk is much more populous and popular, and the beach in front is crowded in a fashion that I never before had seen. On Labor Day it was estimated there were 350,000 people in Atlantic City. If this estimate was correct, I am perfectly certain 249,000 of them were of the chosen people. Everywhere, and in everything, the Israelite predominated. Of course, in places like the Ritz and the Ambassador, they were the sort that we know, the rich, assertive, self-sufficient. Farther down, they were the short, swarthy men, the squat, dumpy women, and the innumerable daughters, at an early age bursting into overblown maturity. But, oh, how many of them! Where they came from nobody apparently knew. Many of them even talked in foreign tongues, and really, there were places where one felt a stranger almost in a strange land. I have never had so thorough a demonstration of the conquest of this country by God's chosen people as I had at Atlantic City. I can't understand why there should be a Zionist movement, or one for peopling Jerusalem. Time, just as certain as it passes, will make this country theirs. In talking of this subject with different people I find that practically the same situation exists in every Eastern resort. There is food for reflection in it.

Just before I went to Atlantic City I dined at the White House, and spent the evening playing cards with the President, Senator Curtis, Congressman Longworth, General Pershing, General

-4-

Dawes, and Speaker Gillette. Night before last your Mother and I dined there with the President, Mrs. Harding, and one or two others. The President certainly, under the circumstances, is endeavoring to treat me well socially. Confidentially, I would prefer not to accept this hospitality, but early in the Administration, I twice declined, and this fact was repeated to me on several occasions later as indicating a studied attempt on my part to rebuff him. Here in Washington a request from the White House is taken as a command. While I will not for one instant admit this, nevertheless, I can not decline to do the ordinary conventional things. There are chance remarks that indicate a man's mind or thought, and sometimes his character, and on several occasions, remarks of this sort from Harding, together with my knowledge of him, have enabled me with a fair clarity to understand his mental viewpoint. On one occasion, he said to me "Do you know, Johnson, I really think Hoover is going to make good ." I wont analyze this statement, because we believing as we do that he did not wish to appoint Hoover, but was forced to by Morgan and Company, can smile at an all-powerful President justifying a bad choice on the theory that he might make good. The other night he devoted some minutes to telling me how surprised he was at Hughes, that while they were out on a recent trip, they played golf together, and Hughes actually bet with him upon the outcome of the various games. Harding exclaimed "He really is different from what I thought him and

-5-

will bet apparently with eagerness just like the rest of us." He was justifying Hughes to me as being a good fellow. I don't think Harding has any more appreciation of the big questions before him than the "Man in the Moon". He loves the position. He loves the limelight, and acts with an engaging and charming humility and frankness in all his social relations. When ginged up to it by the interests or the Cabinet, ^{he} delivers himself of a speech or a pronunciamento.

I have been trying to get a toe hold in the Shipping Board in San Francisco in the hope that I could place Joe Dwyer, and with all of its ramifications I thought we might be able to do something there for Mr. Chase. I can do even less with an organization such as this in charge of my friends than with those who are supposed to be my political enemies here. Lasker takes the very high and mighty ground that his "key men" will select their own subordinates, and the "key man" of the West is Frey, whom I do not know at all. I have not a "look in" with the Shipping Board. I might be wholly sympathetic with this lofty attitude if Elmer Schlessinger, who is attorney for the Shipping Board, had not told me that in his litigation in New York he had employed Charles Taft for no other reason than that he was the brother of the Chief Justice. Lasker's plan, unquestionably, is to reorganize the Board here, eliminating all of the Commissioners and having himself the whole thing. Lissner, I think, has done well as Commissioner, but all of the Commissioners are mere ciphers. The remarkable

-6-

thing is that they have stood it so well this far.

We are going to have an interesting session, Not only the tax and the tariff bills will engross us, but the funding of the foreign debt, and the funding of the railroad debt present measures of almost equal importance. The Railroad Bill will go through, in my opinion, without very much difficulty, although, speaking without an intimate knowledge of it, and only tentatively, I think it is an infamous thing. I may change my mind on this proposition after a full study of it, but I have a suspicion that it is a mere scheme for enriching the railroads at the expense of the people, while prating of economy and our inability to expend money in other directions. The funding of the foreign debt will have a much more difficult road to passage. My guess is, however, that some inconsequential amendments will be presented which will enable men on our side to say that the flaws they first saw in the Bill have now been removed, and they can whole-heartedly support it. This funding bill represents the Hoover international banking group, and, of course, it ought not to pass.

If unemployment continues as it is at present, and if business does not improve, it will not be many months before the Administration will be handled with the same frankness as its predecessor. At present, there is abject servility of the Congress and the press. Harding very cleverly has dealt with the press. He lunches and he dines the members here. If any proprietor comes

-7-

to the City, he immediately has him at the White House. The influence of these social amenities few can resist, and in justice to Harding, I want you to know that he presides at his table without formality, and in a fashion, however much we might disagree with it, that puts everybody quite at ease. I am going to ask your Mother to describe to you the White House and the White House dinners. I had a good laugh at her criticism of the way the royal establishment of America was run. And this reminds me that we are in a dickens of a fix at home again. As you know, Mori is gone, and it is next to impossible to get anybody else. This means probably the next couple of months will be anything but pleasant in the management of the home. However, it is my expectation to leave here in the latter part of November and be in California over the holidays. I can't now think of anything that will interfere with this plan.

Again I thank you both for making my birthday a most delightful birthday for me. With all my love,

Affectionately,

Dad

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, NEBR. ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, CONN. AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY, KY.
RICHARD P. ERNST, KY. EDWIN S. BROUSSARD, LA
R. A. BURR, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

September 10, 1921.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Attorney at law,
Mills Building,
San Francisco.

My dear Jack:

You accompanied me when I went to the American National Bank and leased a safe deposit box. In this box I have \$15,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. The coupons have not been cut from these for practically a year. I have an indistinct recollection that there is a time limitation upon the collection of the interest on them. I am sending you herein authorization to open my box, and I am sending you also the key. Would you do me the kindness, at your convenience, to go to the box, clip the coupons, collect them, and pay the money to Odgers to pay San Francisco debts? ⁴ I will not say that the cost of a vacation at Atlantic City mitigated the enjoyment. I will say to you, however, that we are getting into bad and extravagant habits of living, which as I looked at my Bank book yesterday, quite appalled me. The idea of beginning life over in the law is again occurring to me.

Affectionately,



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Night Message	Nite
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HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

038

ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

I SEE NO WAY OUT OF RECOMMENDATION OF HAMILTON STOP FAMILY RELATIONS
 MAKE THIS I THINK IMPERATIVE STOP I SHALL INSIST UPON
 RECOMMENDATION AT SAME TIME OF FLAHERTY STOP I BELIEVE I AM
 OBLIGATED TO TAKE CARE OF DEANE BECAUSE OF FIGHT MADE BY DEYOUNG
 LAST YEAR I WILL LET OTHERS REMAIN IN ABEYANCE FOR FEW DAYS
 HIRAM W JOHNSON.

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SAN FRANCISCO

1921 SEP 15 AM 10 10

Hiram W. Johnson Papers
Cancroft Library

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HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

016

ATTY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

MIKULICH WIRED HE COULD OBTAIN COLLEAGUES RECOMMENDATION AFTER

DEPARTURE OF POWER (STOP) POWER HAS BEEN GONE A WEEK (STOP)

PLEASE WIRE ME IF BILL HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO ANYTHING (STOP) MATTER

STILL IN ABEYANCE AND IF ANY PROSPECT OF ACCOMPLISHMENT WILL

CONTINUE TO HOLD SAME SO

HIRAM W JOHNSON US S.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Friday, Sept. 16, 1921.

My dear Jack:

It's difficult without having you mis-
understand me to write you as I am doing;
nevertheless, caution and prudence, as well as
a decent regard for Mother demand it.

I'm not been well this week again -
nothing of consequence; but my warnings
from outraged nature are becoming more
frequent and each is a little more pro-
tracted.

I sent you the key to my safe
deposit box. please keep it. In ^{the box} ~~it~~ there
is what I have. I want you, in
case the occasion should arise, to consider
everything there as belonging to Mother
and as beloved to her. Of course, this
cannot be so with a deposit I have
in the Sacramento Bank, but I shall
endeavor to dispose of this with the
Bank so that it might be hers. What
I am seeking to avoid, and for which
I depend upon you, is to prevent

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Administration except upon what might be absolutely necessary. I know I can rely upon you to do this.

I'm not writing you in any silly or morbid mood. Please dismiss any such thought. But a man who is 55 and who has outrageously jiggled with his vitality is an ass if he doesn't have some thought of possibilities.

I had intended before I left last year, to leave in the safe deposit box a will and a list of what little I might be interested in. I rather think I did so. But even if I didn't, in a spare moment here I'll do it, and subsequently mail you.

I'm of two minds now about mailing this note, because I'm really fearing your raillery. I'll do so, though, with the request that you say nothing of it, so that Mother will not know.

Affectionately,

Dad.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, NEBR. ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, CONN. AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY, KY.
RICHARD P. ERNST, KY. EDWIN S. BROUSSARD, LA
R. A. BURR, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

September 17, 1921

Major Archibald M. Johnson
Attorney at Law
Mills Building
San Francisco, California

My dear Arch:

W. W. Chapin has been a candidate for Ambassador to Belgium for many months. Shortridge and I united in endorsing him and what little I could do in his behalf I have done. Evidently he has just learned of the possibility of Tobin being appointed to some place. I enclose you copy of letter that reached me today. I cannot write Chapin just what has transpired because it is wholly confidential and is embraced really in the President's words to your Mother, "I want to do something for you, Boss". I have written Chapin it is true I have endorsed another but that this does not militate against my support of him at all, that in recommending him I did not, of course, preclude myself from recommending another for another diplomatic post. I would feel this situation more acutely were it not that very nearly the same attitude was taken by Mrs. Curran when she learned that while her husband's application was pending I had also recommended Chapin for Belgium. The interesting part of the whole thing is, how these confidential telegrams of ours came to be known by Chapin.

Affectionately,

Dad

COPY

OAKLAND ENQUIRER
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Office of the
President and Publisher.

September 12, 1921.

My dear Hiram:

I received word today that you are strongly urging a diplomatic appointment for California. You mentioned to me in the Ritz Carlton Hotel when leaving, "Don't worry, for you can depend that at the first opportunity I will urge President Harding to appoint you ambassador to Belgium or Constantinople.

Now, my dear Hiram, you have known me for thirty years, and I think you can depend on my loyalty. When the opportunity came after taking over the Call, I immediately turned over that great metropolitan daily in favor of your candidacy, although you well know the attitude of Mr. Spreckels and his management towards you and your policy.

During your first candidacy for governor while I was publisher of the Post-Intelligencer in Seattle, I gave you every support possible from that northern state.

Here is a population of over four hundred thousand. The Enquirer you will acknowledge has a large following. I think you realize that immediately after acquiring this publication I again showed my friendship to you.

I mention these facts for I cannot believe that you are not urging my appointment in preference to anyone else, for your letters showed me you would do everything in your power. President Harding asked me the direct question, "Are your two Senators for you?" I stated they were, one hundred per cent in my favor, not alone Senators Johnson and Shortridge, but Senator Poindexter of Washington, Senator Tasker Oddie of Nevada and many other prominent men on this coast and the East, who were urging my appointment.

2- Senator Hiram Johnson

9/12/21

I think you can well appreciate that no one succeeds without friends and some one or two directing the fight. I am frank to state that this is the first request of a political nature that I have ever made, and I think after twenty years on four large metropolitan Republican newspapers, I am entitled to this appointment.

Quoting your own words, I well remember your saying in your office "There is no one who has fought harder during these stress times than yourself, and the President should seriously consider your appointment."

I will appreciate very much an early reply, and I know you will be frank in giving me the facts as they may come to you.

I hope this finds you in the very best of health. My kindest remembrance to Mrs. Johnson and your good self.

Sincerely,

(signed) W. W. Chapin

Honorable Hiram Johnson,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

WWC/D

COPY

September 17, 1921

Mr. W. W. Chapin
The Oakland Enquirer
Oakland, California

My dear Mr. Chapin:

I have just received your letter of September 12. I have heretofore endorsed you in the application you have made for a diplomatic post. What little I could do in your behalf has been done. What little I can do in the future will be done. This does not mean that I would not endorse another Californian for another diplomatic post. The tone of your letter would indicate that because I have been whole-heartedly for you in your ambition, that I never could be for anybody else in his ambition. I am sure you don't mean this, and of course, it is a position that would be wholly untenable. The fact of the matter is that I had endorsed a Californian for a diplomatic post before you got into your contest, but this did not militate in the slightest degree from giving to you the very warmest and heartiest endorsement that I could.

Sincerely,

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, NEBR. ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, CONN. AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY, KY.
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United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

September 17, 1921.

Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Attorneys at law,
Mills Building,
San Francisco.

My dear Boys:

If bows and genuflections a perfect butler ~~would~~ make, we would have a wonder. Yesterday in a moment of temporary aberration, Mother employed as a successor of J. T. Mori, Esq., a distinguished Italian gentleman, who had served fourteen years with the nobility of Europe. He arrived last night and commenced his duties with breakfast this morning. Aside from the fact that he does not understand our language, that he knows nothing of our ways, that he has butted no place in America, or for any Anglo-Saxons, that he does not understand entirely what breakfast is, and that there is difficulty in making him realize what he ought to do at other times and under other circumstances - aside from these things I say, he is undoubtedly a great acquisition to Calvert Manor. He shrugs delightfully. He bows most gracefully. He is the apotheosis of Chesterfieldian courtesy, but I doubt if there is anything else to him. When he departs within the next forty-eight hours (this is not a decision but a mere prophecy of mine) we'll begin the search again. Mori, doubtless, had many faults,

but it will be a long time, in my opinion, before we will fill his place. In the interim, I don't need to describe to you the house, nor the daily difficulties which must be met.

On Sunday we went to New York, and the greater part of Monday and Tuesday we were with Mr. and Mrs. Bowles until their departure on the Aquitania Tuesday afternoon. I think they were glad to see us, although when we're together, conversation sometimes lags, and apparently, occasionally, we bore one another. Unfortunately, I was sick Monday and Tuesday, and perhaps, therefore, the situation was more trying than otherwise it would have been. As I looked at Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, however, I felt quite sympathetic. They seemed to me to be very much older, and they both looked seedy. I don't know why this was, but the same thing struck both your Mother and myself. Feeling rotten myself, as I did, and realizing my years, gave me, doubtless, a little better understanding and a little more sympathy. When we left them Tuesday afternoon, the old man's eyes were filled with tears. Mrs. Bowles is not demonstrative and does not show feeling, but ~~after~~ we departed (they drive you off the boat about half an hour before departure) Mrs. Bowles wrote Mother quite a feeling letter. How little we know one another, after all! Now and then, I get a terrific shock in ascertaining how somebody more or less intimate with me regards me. I find occasionally such an estimate so wholly at variance with what I believe concerning myself, that I am nonplussed and horrified. I am beginning to look at

other individuals in the same sort of way and wonder if my mental estimate may not be wholly at variance with the truth. Your Mother did not like the Aquitania, but inquiry develops it is one of the best boats sailing. It was my first experience on a great ocean liner, and I was quite interested in going all over it. If I return here next year, and if nothing unforeseen occurs I think I will make the trip across the water.

Victor has been in town all week with what the doctor diagnosis as distemper. He was pretty sick the early part of the week, but I think he is all right again and on the road to recovery. Mother promised a dog to Alex. Moore, and during the week, wired Arch asking him to send the dog to Moore, but then changed, and suggested that he send him here. While Moore said he wanted the dog, we know the family sufficiently well, to know that it is at home but little, and the dog would mean nothing to them. I persuaded Mother finally, therefore, to change the gift. The Hards really fell in love with Victor. Mrs. Hard went perfectly mad over him. They would really appreciate a dog, and because of this fact, if the dog was to be sent east at all, we think it would be better to send him here, and then we could deliver him to the Hards. Victor's sickness has made us hesitate. It would be most unfortunate, in my opinion, to have the dog arrive here, and then have him immediately afflicted with distemper. I don't think Victor is developing beyond a good-

natured, affectionate pup. On the other hand, old Spartan seems to improve of late. Perhaps, what Mother terms her "accident" with Victor has prejudiced me against him, although I do not think so, but I have a horror of dogs that bite human beings.

We have got to go to New York Monday for consultation Tuesday with Corporation Counsel O'Brien. The primaries have just been held in the City of New York. The so-called "coalition candidate" Curran won the Republican nomination for Mayor. There were four candidates in the Republican primary. All of them, as I told you, declared themselves against the traction and bill, for a five cent fare. Curran, who was the candidate of the "bosses" and the organizations, declared just as the other candidates did, but the people behind him make it perfectly plain that his declaration cannot be taken with the same degree of certainty of consummation that others might. The big fight will now come between Curran, the Republican nominee, backed by all the coalition forces, including independent Democrats, non-partisans, etc., and the Democratic candidate, Hylan, backed by Tammany alone. It's going to be a real fight. On the one hand will be arrayed the crooked Republican organizations, crooked big business, the traction thieves, the Governor of the State, and the State machine, who, after all, are the mere representatives of railroad interests, and ultra-respectability, with practically the entire press. On the other hand will be the rotten

Tammany organization, the Hearst papers, and the real sentiment of just common people against the robbery of the City by the railway companies, and a real indignation against the Governor and the State machine for being the tools of the railway corporations, and for violating every principle of home rule. So far as the newspapers are concerned, the Times, the World, the Tribune, the Herald, the Sun, the Globe, the Mail, and the Post will be for Curran. The American and the Journal will be for Hylan. Curran is a graduate of Yale, is at present the Manhattan Borough President, and respectability is behind him. Hylan is the graduate of a street car, has worked with his hands, has no intellectuality, but the man on the street believes absolutely in his honesty. It is a beautiful fight, and I shall watch it with the utmost interest. Curran's overwhelming victory at the primary has put new life into his supporters.

The eastern papers have been full of the Fatty Arbuckle case. Indeed, there has been so much of it that I think we have all grown sick of it, and practically quit reading it. The case emphasizes the abnormal conditions which have grown up with the motion picture. Beasts of both sexes unfit for association with decent people, the men among them who ought to be digging ditches, and the women doing scrub work, have been glorified and made so much of by our people that when their bestiality is made public, it comes with a rude shock. I am unable to find anybody upon the screen or even upon the stage who hasn't been divorced several

times, and who does not lead a rotten lecherous life. I wonder if there can ever come a readjustment. The rewards in our existence are so horribly disproportionate to the deserts that we wonder how an All-wise Providence can tolerate them. I just used a trite phrase, All-wise Providence: How wistfully human beings long to know what this is! We imagine it something in our own image, which reminds me of a quoted remark of Brisbane the other night that if camels had a god they would imagine him to have four legs and a hump. A cursory reading of the Arbuckle case would indicate the women were as lewd as the men, and that society in general would be improved by the confinement of everybody connected with the debauch for the remainder of their natural lives. The humor of the situation is the drastic investigation by E. Forrest Mitchell and Robert H. McCormack of whence came the booze.

Next week we'll get to work again. Sometimes I look forward with zest to the session and, and other times, I am utterly indifferent. The varying viewpoints perhaps may be liver or stomachic.

With all my love,

Affectionately,

Paul

Ask Mother about the new card game she has learned and how much time she wants to spend at it.

CLASS OF SERVICE	S	L
Telegram		
Day Letter		
Night Message	N	
Night Letter	N	

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1921 SEP 19 AM 9 46

C191DA 105 BLUE 2 EXTRA COUNT PNS 1770

ST WASHINGTON DC 1040A 19

MAJOR ARCHIBALD M JOHNSON ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF 011

WROTE YOU SATURDAY CONCERNING LETTER RECEIVED FROM CHAPIN
PROTESTING THAT I WAS IN FAVOR OF SOMEBODY ELSE FOR DIPLOMATIC POST
AND THEREFORE MY RECOMMENDATION OF CHAPIN WOULD BE USELESS AND HE WOULD
BE UNABLE TO OBTAIN APPOINTMENT (STOP) PLEASE KEEP TOBIN MATTER
AS CONFIDENTIAL AS POSSIBLE (STOP) UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE HAS
JUST TAKEN MATTER UP WITH ME TENTATIVELY (STOP) HE SUGGESTED
BELGRADE BUT I INSISTED I

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
<small>If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.</small>	

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
<small>If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.</small>	

RECEIVED AT

C191DA SHEET 2

1921 SEP 19 AM 9 46

HAD WIRED ABOUT GREECE (STOP) HE IS TO CALL ON PRESIDENT CONCERNING
 GREECE (STOP) WIRE IF DICK HAS PREFERENCE (STOP) WE ARE LEAVING
 THIS MORNING NEWYORK RETURN TOMORROW NIGHT LOVE

HIRAM W JOHNSON US S.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

464DA 82 NL 1/70 CNT PNS

1921 SEP 21 PM 8 27

ST WASHINGTON DC 21

MAJOR ARCHIBALD M JOHNSON

1699

ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SAN FRANCISCO CALIF

CHAPIN MAY HAVE REFERRED TO CURRAN ALTHOUGH I DO NOT THINK SO
(STOP) I ENDORSED CURRAN FOR DIPLOMATIC POST LONG AGO (STOP)
I ANSWERED CHAPIN AS I WROTE YOU BUT DID NOT MENTION DICK (STOP)
THE NECESSITY FOR SECRECY IS TO AVOID POSSIBILITY OF COLLEAGUE OR
CERTAIN CALIFORNIANS BLOCKING US (STOP) BETTER SEE JACK AND
SHOW HIM CHAPIN LETTER (STOP) MOTHER WROTE HIM ABOUT DICK

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

C464DA SHEET 2/12

LAST SATURDAY AND I WIRED HIM TODAY TO KEEP MATTER CONFIDENTIAL

LOVE

HIRAM W JOHNSON

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

401 MILLS BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO 4321 LOCAL 47

1921 SEP 21 AM 11 51

C240DA 25 GOVT

ST WASHINGTON DC 234P 21

29

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

ATTY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

PLEASE KEEP ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY OF TOBIN
 APPOINTMENT ABOUT WHICH MOTHER WROTE (STOP) THIS MAY BE
 NECESSARY TO SUCCESS BECAUSE OF PECULIAR SITUATION LOVE

HIRAM W JOHNSON

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, NEBR. ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, CONN. AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY, KY.
RICHARD P. ERNST, KY. EDWIN S. BROUSSARD, LA.
R. A. BURR, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

September 22, 1921.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Attorney at law,
Mills Building,
San Francisco.

My dear Jack:

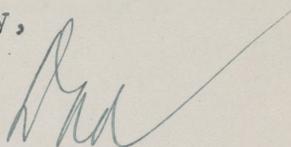
I am eternally grateful for your letter which arrived yesterday with detailed statement of the Liberty Bonds I hold, and your collection of the interest coupons. I am glad you paid yourself the \$100.00 that Odgers took from you. I am sorry there was not enough to pay you the other sums that I owe you, for I know that I owe you much. The maintenance of the house in California, if I remain here, will be, I think, beyond me, and next year, I must make other arrangements if I continue in office. There is the constantly recurring "if" with me, and singularly enough, this has just been coming over me of late. I am experiencing an indifference to the session which met yesterday that I don't quite understand. I am wondering if I am experiencing a whole change of life, too.

Will endeavor to write you my usual letter Saturday. I am going into the Foreign Relations Committee to consider the German Treaty. I have not studied it, but my present impressions are, we ought to ratify it. These are but impressions, subject

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr. - 2

to change as I go through the Treaty section by section. Borah claims to have studied the matter thoroughly and says he is going to oppose ratification. I do not wish to be in the position of opposing for the mere sake of opposing. I want to oppose only when absolutely essential, and when I think the best interests of the Nation demand it.

Affectionately,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "H. W. Johnson, Jr.", written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, NEBR. ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, CONN. AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY, KY.
RICHARD P. ERNST, KY. EDWIN S. BROUSSARD, LA
R. A. BURR, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

September 23, 1921.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Attorneys at law,
San Francisco.

My dear Boys:

You may have thought my wires, asking that what we had written concerning the possibility of Dick Tobin's appointment to a diplomatic post be kept confidential, were peculiar. By this time you understand that they were induced by a letter received by me from W. W. Chapin. Arch has copy of this letter. I enclose you herein copy of my reply. You'll observe that neither in his letter, nor in my reply is Tobin's name mentioned, so, it is just among the possibilities that he may have referred to somebody else, although his communication, coming when it did, makes me practically certain that he had Tobin in mind. In order that you may understand the situation, I want you to know that long ago I recommended Tobin as Minister to Spain. He was unable, and his friends were unable to get any other support at all. They could not even get my colleague to unite in the recommendation. The matter stood, therefore, before the President with the recommendation from one Senator of the State of California, and nothing else. He selected the candidate from Pennsylvania, who had the recommendation of both Senators, and the full Congressional delegation of that state. Your Mother has never ceased

her efforts in behalf of Tobin. While dining with Daugherty on one occasion she took the matter up with him, and he very gallantly promised that he would see that Tobin had a good diplomatic post. Knowing Daugherty as I do, I assumed that his statement was the mere pleasantry of the moment, and gave it no further thought. On another occasion, Christian dined with us, and Mother went after him. He promised to look out for Tobin. At the time, Christian was quite exhilarated by the delicious viands he was consuming voraciously, and was exulting in his fairly successful efforts to gratify an unquenchable thirst, and I paid little heed to him. Later, we were dining at the White House, and in the course of the dinner, the President said that he wanted to do something for Mother, and that he understood she was interested in Tobin. He, himself, mentioned Vienna or Greece. He was so quite in earnest that I realized the thing might be accomplished. Subsequently, the under-Secretary of State, who really has such matters in charge, telephoned me. I told him all about Tobin. He mentioned Belgrade, but I insisted on Greece. He left the matter this way with the statement, he was about to see the President and would subsequently take it up. It is thus the Tobin matter rests. Mother is insistent on it, and I believe she is going to accomplish it, and if Tobin receives the Ambassadorship, it will be due to her efforts, and not at all to mine. If it is done, it is in reality a personal favor the President is doing for her, because he wanted to do something for her as contra-distinguished from

-3-

political favors for me or for California. Now, it happens that there have been other candidates from California for the diplomatic service. Mr. Curran really made quite a fight to get into some minor post. I endeavored to aid him, and very strongly recommended him to the State Department. I recall now being a bit indignant one day when his wife rather cunningly made the same sort of statement that Chapin made in his letter, that if my efforts were devoted exclusively to a single candidacy, it might succeed, but that I endangered that candidacy by being for somebody else. Not only has Curran been an active candidate, but Edgar Williams of the Civil Service Commission has written ten million letters, and I have endorsed him for Minister to Siam. It is among the possibilities that Chapin may have referred either to Williams or to Curran, but I do not doubt that he referred to Tobin. The telegraph offices leak, and particularly they leak to newspapers. I never will forget my experience in 1910 when the Postal Company permitted a leak of my private wires to Rowell, and the Call in San Francisco published one of the wires.. From that day to this, I have never used the Postal Company, except where I could not reach the other. It may have been no fault of the Postal people, but they took no interest in the leak at the time, and practically would not aid in its discovery. The Ritz, as you know, has only the Postal office, and perhaps some wires from there have gone out. This speculation is of little value, though. It is much more likely

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that some chance word put Chapin on his guard. Of course, I don't want to quarrel with Chapin, but if I ^{necessary} have to, in order to maintain a position of doing as I see fit in regard to candidacies other than his, I will have to let the quarrel come.

The Foreign Relations Committee has been meeting this week concerning the German Treaty. You have, doubtless, observed that Borah is against the Treaty and I voted to report it favorably. I don't understand Borah's position, and I think he is wrong. Ordinarily, it would be of little consequence if we disagreed upon the subject, but with the peculiar, tense, political situation that exists here, with a possibility ever present of a row between the Administration and those who are called progressive, a mere difference of opinion between Borah and myself assumes a fictitious and immense importance. As I wrote you last week, I don't want to oppose the Administration for the mere sake of opposing it. I have little confidence in its integrity, not that I question the personal desires of the President, but because I know him to be so indolent intellectually that in matters of mere policy, he becomes in his own Administration a negligible quantity. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover are practically in command of our international relations. They are not ^{acting in good faith, I fear.} understood by Harding. He has one central idea firmly in his mind, that the people of the United States last year gave him eight million majority

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because they did not want to go into a League of Nations or become entangled in Europe. The one thing he fears is this attitude of the people, with which he never had any sympathy, and concerning which he has not the slightest understanding. It is this, that in my opinion, makes him admonish Hughes constantly, and Hughes torn with conflicting emotions, I believe is trying to carry out a policy which will not involve Harding in a quarrel with what he fears, but is endeavoring to do it with a mental reservation. Every correspondent in Washington predicted for many weeks that the Versailles Treaty would be sent back to us. Nearly all of the newspapers echoed this. The pro-leaguers insisted it was essential, and that the Senate would have to ratify the Versailles Treaty. Well, we have not done anything of the sort. Hughes has negotiated a Treaty with Germany in which he refers to the Versailles Treaty much more than I would have preferred. He takes the advantages accruing to us under the Treaty, and assumes none of its obligations. In the agreement with Germany, the League of Nations is specifically and definitely repudiated. In the Foreign Relations Committee, the first day, we fought over the clause of the German Treaty giving to the United States the power to become a part of the Reparations Commission. I insisted vigorously that we should not be a part of that Commission. Men like Kellogg took the opposite view. We had quite a spirited and somewhat bitter exchange. The following day, Lodge brought a Resolution of

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Ratification, in which mildly it was stated that the United States should not enter the Reparations Commission until Congress had provided for the selection of an official representative. This I amended by making clear that the United States should not participate in or be represented in any body, or commission, under the Versailles Treaty until Congress decreed that representation or participation. I don't see that more could be done, or that more could be asked. After debate, my substitute was adopted with three dissenting votes. The situation now is that we have officially repudiated the League of Nations, the Versailles Treaty has not been ratified, and we are not really parties to it. In the Treaty with Germany, we accept the benefits of the Versailles Treaty, if we desire to, but none of the obligations. We have obtained the assurance of the Administration that the troops will be brought back as soon as the Treaties are formally executed. In the Resolution of Ratification we decreed that the United States shall not participate or be represented in any board, body, or commission under the Versailles Treaty until Congress authorizes it. Having done this much, the victory for the "irreconcilables" is almost complete, and I am unable to see why we should not ratify the German Treaty. Borah insists that because of the references to the Versailles Treaty in the German Treaty we become morally bound to carry out the Versailles Treaty; but I think this neither a good legal argument, nor a logical one, and while I think I am as tender as

most people of a moral obligation, I can't quite fathom why under the circumstances or with the language employed, any moral obligation can rest upon us in respect to the Versailles Treaty. The difference of opinion with Borah, the press boys told me last night is hailed with delight by the controlling political elements here. They feel that with the two of us separated they have little or nothing to fear. It really hurts me to disagree with him, although he is a most difficult person to keep in agreement with. He is a very strange and a very uncertain individual. I feel that I owe him much for his attitude last year, and it is this feeling of obligation on my part that has kept me endeavoring to maintain our intimacy. He is as responsive as cold marble, and it has been hard work constantly to be the one to make the advances. Borah, today, is the biggest figure in the Senate, by far, and I believe his words carry to a much greater extent than those of any other man in Washington, save the President. Correspondingly, as I have declined since the Convention of last year, he has grown in popularity and in prestige. He has now, what I never had, the ear of all the metropolitan dailies. Because he made the fight for the World on disarmament, the World makes him its hero; because he has repeatedly complimented the New York Times, and been a part of any movement in which it engaged, it treats him with the most distinguished consideration, and gives him fullest publicity; because he has generally been right and in favor of the policies advocated by Hearst, the Hearst papers

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play him up. Thus he has every element of publicity at his command, and he thinks of little else but publicity. He is not troubled with the detail duties that bother the rest of us. He attends the sessions only when he he is interested and ready to make a speech. He makes his speech and then departs. But the thing most interesting about him to me has been the inflexible rules of conduct he has marked out for himself, which, without deviation he always follows. He will not assail persons, and thus keeps himself outside of personal animosities, which very earnest men oftentimes engender. He'll never attack a newspaper, but in the very issue where the newspaper traduces him, he will compliment that sheet. He avoids thus the rancorous enmity of newspapers which disagree with him. When a newspaper abuses me, I want to abuse it in turn. At least, I want sufficient time to elapse to cool my anger and resentment before I have anything to do with that paper. Borah, on the contrary, has the fixed purpose never to quarrel with a newspaper, and never to mention one in denunciation, but take any amount of lying and abuse from a paper, and be a part of that paper's propaganda at the same time. From a public man's standpoint, probably he is entirely right, and certainly he is more comfortable in following this course. From the mere human standpoint, it is a contemptible policy. At any rate, because of the little ability there is in Congress, and lack of men who are able to express themselves, and the utter cowardice prevailing,

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Borah, a good speaker, even eloquent at times, with some independence, and in the expression of his stand upon public questions, with some courage, has risen high today, and is at the very zenith of his career. I am not clear whether he possesses the qualities to maintain the position that he now has. I am inclined to think that his suspicion and distrust, his selfishness, and peculiar secretiveness will militate against him, and that he will gradually descend from his present commanding position. He will be in the future, however, a figure to reckon with, unless he gets himself in the LaFollette class. I certainly don't want to play Gronna to Borah's LaFollette. I do want to go with him when I can, because generally he is right, and it's a matter of regret that a difference of opinion with him should be magnified here. And worse than that, Borah is just the man to add to the exultation of our enemies by himself magnifying a mere difference of view. I have tried to write you a fair estimate of Borah. I have not dwelt upon some of his peculiarities that make him anything but popular among his fellows. I have not spoken of these traits because a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, and I imagine some of those traits may be unjustly attributed to me. Your Mother has conceived a terrible prejudice against him, some of which he himself is responsible for. For instance, Mrs. Borah left for the west and Borah was alone here for some months. Your Mother and I did everything in our power to get him to come out occasionally to

-10-

see us. On a few occasions, he and Mrs. Borah had dined with us, and I felt closer to him than to any other man really in the Senate. There was always a pretext of some sort why he could not come, in the background being his expressed desire not to go out, or his reluctance to dine with others, etc. He assumes here, you know, something of the recluse attitude. Mother discovered, however, that during the times he was telling of what a recluse he was and making all sorts of personal excuses why he could not be with us, he was dining at McCormicks and at other places where he was invited. Finally I became embarrassed I had asked him so often and he so often refused and frankly told him that I was embarrassed, and possibly he was, and thereafter I would not again ask him. Mother discovered that at the very time he was advertising himself as a recluse, hater of society, and one who would not move in any of the social circles in Washington, he was accepting every invitation he could obtain and going wherever he was invited. This, and some of the things that Countess Gicyzka told Mother about him in last year's contest have prejudiced your Mother very greatly against him, and I think, so far as the political aspect is concerned, unjustly prejudiced her. I have written you so much about Borah because, while I hope that our present disagreement upon a public question will not alter our relations, I fear that there may be some consequences we cannot foresee, and I wanted you to have at hand the

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solution, if anything surprising between Borah and myself should arise in the future.

I am back at the exercise room with my chiropractor. A week's indisposition set me back again. It is very difficult for me to ^{whip}~~put~~ myself into the mildest kind of exercise, and in the afternoon, a weariness overcomes me that leaves me indifferent to everything. Mother and I have one solace now, and that is pinochle. It is the only game of cards she ever liked, and we have wasted our evenings with it of late. Of the luck games it is one of the most interesting.

With all our love,

Affectionately,

Dad

COPY

September 17, 1921

Mr. W. W. Chapin,
The Oakland Enquirer,
Oakland, California

My dear Mr. Chapin:

I have just received your letter of September 12. I have heretofore endorsed you in the application you have made for a diplomatic post. What little I could do in your behalf has been done. What little I can do in the future will be done. This does not mean that I would not endorse another Californian for another diplomatic post. The tone of your letter would indicate that because I have been wholeheartedly for you in your ambition, that I never could be for anybody else in his ambition. I am sure you don't mean this, and of course, it is a position that would be wholly untenable. The fact of the matter is that I had endorsed a Californian for a diplomatic post before you got into your contest, but this did not militate in the slightest degree from giving to you the very warmest and heartiest endorsement that I could.

Sincerely,

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, NEBR. ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, CONN. AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY, KY.
RICHARD P. ERNST, KY. EDWIN S. BROUSSARD, LA.
R. A. BURR, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

September 26, 1921.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Attorney at law,
Mills Building,
San Francisco.

My dear Jack:

The candidates most active for Immigration Commissioner are Nagle and Perry. Nagle was valuable to us last year, and he has a sort of pep, which, if it could be thoroughly depended upon, would be of importance in the future. I noted what you said concerning Peery. For many years, Peery has been very loyal, and while it may be that he has been unable to accomplish much, he has done everything in his power. I remember in previous campaigns he was sent out into the country, into Humboldt County, and went wherever he was told to go, and did all that he was able to do. I have a rather kindly feeling for him, therefore. I wanted to tell you of these two candidacies, so you could give me your reflex. Nearly all the politicians, of course, are for Nagle, and I recognize his future possibilities. Men like Theodore Roche are for Peery. Theodore is particularly strong for him. I must give Dean a place, and thus feel that my obligation to DeYoung is paid. There is, of course, no other reason, but this is reason enough. I would like to give Jo Dwyer one of these jobs, and I asked McCabe, because I thought he was the only one probably who could

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr. - 2

do it, to see if he could not work out the situation as between Dwyer and Deane for Naval Officer and Appraiser. This disposes practically of the patronage in San Francisco. I will comment on the results hereafter to you.

I received a very fine telegram from Bill this morning, and tomorrow I will unite in the recommendation of Power for post-master. I thought I had sufficient experience never to let myself get into a situation such as here developed. I hope this thing, which leaves a very deep regret with me, will teach me so thoroughly I can never again forget.

Affectionately,

Dad

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

B19DA 71 NL

ST WASHINGTON DC 25

1921 SEP 29 AM 4 49

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR. 2639

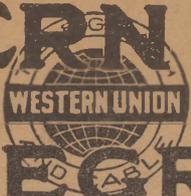
ATTY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

ANSWERING YOUR LETTER JUST RECEIVED HAVE NEVER COMMUNICATED WITH
MCCABE ABOUT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORSHIP NOR HAS ENDORSEMENT OF COUNTY
COMMITTEE EVER BEEN MENTIONED TO ME HAD WIRE FROM CULLIMAN ABOUT
SUPPORT OF CHRONICLE BUT COULD DO NOTHING THERE OF COURSE I FEEL
FRIENDLY TO CULLIMAN AND HICKEY AND DONT WANT CONTROVERSY WHICH
WOULD HURT THEM BUT HAVE NEVER SUGGESTED OR HAD SUGGESTED TO ME
ANYTHING ABOUT COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT MOTHER JOINS IN LOVE

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Telegram	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	
Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired: OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM	

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Receiver's No.
Check
Time Filed

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

September 30, 1921. Hiram W. Johnson Paper
Benefit Library

Major Archibald M Johnson
Attorney at law,
Mills Building,
San Francisco, California

Got impatient today and took up matter with secretary He assures me it is all done I insisted on Greece He said he would advise me later Tell Dick Do hope can send you good news soon Will wire you as soon as I get anything further Hope you and Dick have not lost patience as I have All love

MOTHER

DAY LETTER.

CHARGE PERSONAL TO SENATOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered from within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Day Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. Day Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

C. This Day Letter may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such delivery shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

D. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

B. Night Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.