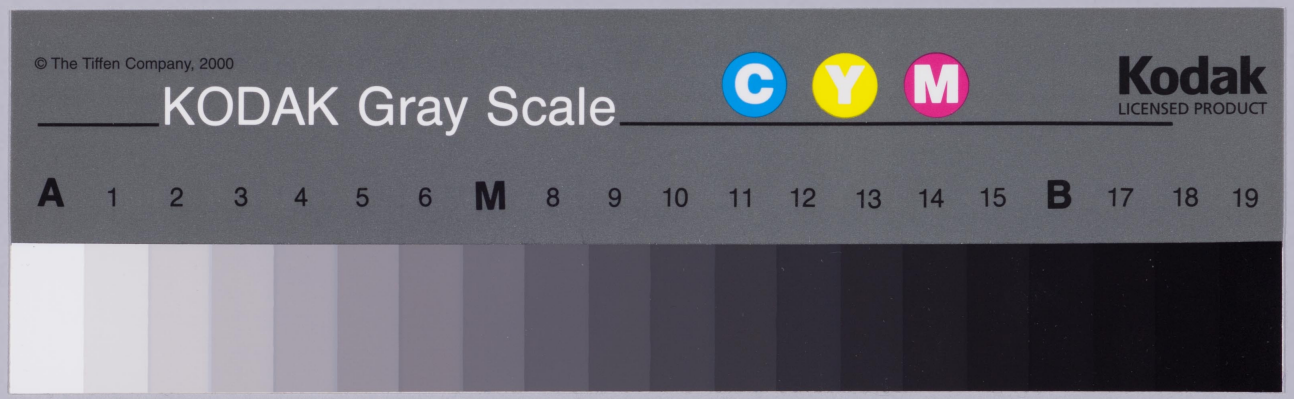
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KODAK Gray Scale
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United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

October 20, 1919.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco.

My dear Boys:

The usual thing occurred with me on my return. I went to pieces. The excitement of a bruising itinerary, such as I followed in the West, enabled me to keep up with little sleep, notwithstanding fatigue; but as soon as it was over, I went rapidly down the hill. It was this prevented me from going to New York Saturday night, and it was just as well I did not go, although, the meeting, I think, was a success. In a few days, I will be myself again, and then I will write you at length of the political situation, and other matters.

Our western trip was a success. The nastiness in this contest comes from California. The League to Enforce Peace, apparently, has devoted its gigantic energies wholly to me in the last month. This may mean that I accomplished my purpose in going out to the people, but none the less, it is not particularly pleasant. I think it is more or less psychological too, and something of the same thing I witnessed in 1912. However, if we are to be killed in our home state on any issue, I would rather be killed on an issue where I think that I am fighting for my country than upon any other.

With all love,

Affectionately,

Dad

Form 1206

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
CASH OR CHARGE
TIME FILED

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

October 22, 1919.

·jor Archibald H. and Hiram W. Johnson,
ills Building,
an Francisco, California.

Dad has just finished great speech. I think one of best he ever made. Love.

MOTHER.

STRAIGHT FAST MESSAGE

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 free 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 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.

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.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
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 day message. 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
Day Message	
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 day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT PINE & MONTGOMERY STS., SAN FRANCISCO. ALWAYS OPEN.

A418DA 67 NL

1919 OCT 27 PM 7 45

WA WASHINGTON DC 27

MAJOR ARCHIBALD M JOHNSON AND MR HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

2446

HAVE HAD NO TIME TO WRITE SO SEND THIS WIRE WE WERE BEATEN AS EXPECTED TODAY BUT I AM GOING TO PUT THE REPUBLICANS WHO HAVE OPPOSED US UP AGAINST THE GUN WITH ANOTHER AMENDMENT AND STRONG RESERVATION LAST WEEK JAPAN WON A GREAT VICTORY TODAY GREATBRITIAN WINS ONE WE ARE WELL BUT I HAVE NOT WHOLLY RECOVERED FROM THE TRIP YET MOTHER JOINS ME IN LOVE

DAD.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

November 1, 1919.

Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Mills Building,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Arch:

Senator Watson of Indiana telephoned me the other day and wanted me to recommend an attorney in San Francisco. I recommended you. He had a case to send out there, he said, which I understood involved a trust company, or the foreclosure of some kind of trust deed. I wanted to advise you of the fact so that you might pay special attention to the matter, if necessary.

While I was in Chicago, Harold Ickes met me and seemed delighted at the fact that you had communicated with him concerning some case there. Ickes is not only a competent man, but a very fine man, and I am glad that you took up the matter with him.

I am trying to write you and Jack a letter in common today. I am sorry I have not done so before, but it has been quite impossible.

I do hope you are feeling all right. Don't let yourself get behind physically again, and don't hestitate to advise me of your situation in any respect. It was wholly unnecessary for you to send me your note. I was more than delighted to be of service to you, and will be more than delighted to be

of aid to you in the future. Just remember that I am always at your call, and that it gives me the greatest pleasure to respond. I want you to feel, as I think you ever have, that I am the one first to approach in any matter.

With all our love,

Affectionately,

Dee

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

November 1, 1919.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Mills Building,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Boys:

Upon my return here I sent you a short note, and then, at the beginning of this week, when it was obvious to me that I could not write you, as I desired, I wired you to bridge the interregnum. It is now Saturday, the first day the Senate has not been meeting, and so, I am sending you some word from us. I am beginning to reach the conclusion that the tremendous reserve power I have always possessed is leaving me with age. On my return here I was quite broken physically, and numb mentally. I thought a day or two would bring me back, but I have not got really back yet. I have been trying, notwithstanding, to continue a part of the game, and to keep in touch with all the proceedings. I endeavored to make a little talk on Shantung, but found my voice gone, and myself physically, utterly unable to stand a real strain. As soon as I finished, I had to retire from the Senate Chamber. It was this convinced me of the futility of going to New York for the Madison Square Garden meeting, and I canceled the engagement, so far as I was concerned. Nevertheless, they used my name to draw the crowd, and had really a great meeting there, but a meeting under auspices I would not have wholly appreciated.

The situation on the league of nations is exactly as I foretold you long ago. The Treaty will be ratified, and the league adopted, and there will be some very strong and drastic reservations. When the result thus comes, the Republicans will claim a great victory, Wilson and the Democrats will shout of their triumph in getting a league, and the international bankers will walk off with the spoil of the world. It was these latter gentry who in reality prevented the passage of my amendment. I am just as certain as I can be of anything without absolute knowledge that Kellogg, Edge, Hale, Keyes, and Colt were obeying the orders of Morgan and Company, and Kuhn, Loeb and Company, in voting against me. There were also certain cross-currents, petty jealousies, fear of what the amendment might do for me next year, that entered into the votes of some of the Republicans.

But the great controlling force was the sinister influence of the international bankers, who, for the moment, are in control of the destiny of the Republic. The Treaty is a wicked thing. And gradually this is becoming known to thinking people. It violates every promise we've made, and is at variance with every principle we've enunciated. It has within it the germs of future wars, and its adoption means the triumph of imperialism. With its Shantung provision, and its shameful subordination ofus in voting power, I do not see how I can vote for it.

It is possible the reservations may be a measure ofprotection to our country, but I suspect they will never be heard from after their adoption, or if ever heard from, they will be utterly disregarded. The ease with which our people and the Congress may be cajoled and bullied into a specific policy is demonstrated by our action on the treaty and the league. It is difficult to get anybody to pay any attention to the treaty or its provisions. The league, by the mere assertion that it is to prevent war, is choked down our Congress and our citizens. Hereafter, if questions respecting reservations or the rights of our country, arise, the very same arguments about our participation in world affairs, stabilizing restless peoples, performing our duty by humanity and civilization, will be used to bludgeon us into doing exactly what in secrecy shall be determined at Geneva. However, you are both familiar with all this now, and there is little use in its repetition. A few of us here will fight to the end, and probably there will be but fifteen votes against the treaty, even with reservations.

The political situation is a matter of gravest concern to me. I seem utterly unable to capitalize what sentiment exists in my behalf. I can not put my finger upon the right man to do political work for me, and I need one, two or three men at the present time, who would go into the various communities, organize the individuals who are not now at all together and generally centralize what strength I have. I simply am unable

to find the right sort of individual and gradually what strength I have will be dissipated for lack of getting it together.

With all our love,

Affectionately,

Dad

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Home, Riverdale, Md. Nov. 2, 1919.

My dear Boys:

I've been writing all day on the machine here at home to try to do something on the political situation. I have n't accomplishedmuch. I've written Al. quite a long rambling letter, and I wish at your convenience you'd read it. I'm so weary that I do n't want to attempt its repetition.

With love from Mother and myself,

Affectionately,

Dad

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

November 8, 1919.

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

My dear Boys:

We're almost to the end of the game here. Before another week, in my opinion, we will be through. The test vote yesterday on reservations, as you have seen, was 48 - 40, and many of the reservations will go through with substantially this vote. The real ones, however, -Reed's, for instance, that is No. 14, Knox's, that makes us practically a consulting member only of the league, and mine, concerning representation, will all be beaten. They will be beaten because they are effective. The whole sham battle will have been fought out soon, and it is my hope that we can then come home.

Winter is upon us now. All the foliage that made our place so beautiful is gone. Everything is bleak and drear. We have had no snow, as yet, and probably won't have for another month, but we have reached the stage of super-heated rooms.

I was very glad that Rolph won easily, and I am glad that Fickert was beaten. I was very thankful for Jack's wires telling me the result. The elections in the east have been more or less peculiar, but I think the Republicans have greater consolation than the Democrats. The election in Massachusetts, which involved the policemen's strike up there was such an overwhelming

victory for Coolidge that he has suddenly become a presidential possibility. It is amazing the circulation that has been given to the malicious letters and telegrams sent me from California, on the league of nations. I received, for instance, from South Dakota, a letter today from a little town of which you doubtless never have heard, whose local paper published communications from San Francisco and Los Angeles taking me to task for my stand, signed by those who formerly were my political friends. Some of my pseudo-friends have very cheerfully entered into the malice of the thing. Men like Stimson and Dickson have willingly become a part of it. Men like Rowell, unwillingly and unwittingly, have been flattered into it. I enclose clipping from the Baltimore Sun, written presumably by its correspondent in Los Angeles, quoting Dickson, and showing how I have lost my grip in California. This sort of thing has been going around as well in the east.I've developed sufficiently to make a regular campaign against me of this character apparently necessary. My newspaper support in the East is so very scant that I think this kind of campaign has done a great deal of harm. However, there was no way to prevent it. In a telegram from Kate to mother the other day she said Arch was "now better", and we have been wondering whether he has been ill again. Please tell us.

I am so completely played out that it is my present intention (which of course eventually I may alter) to spend December

and the holidays in California, leaving just after New Year's for the work here. I am not entirely clear yet that this may be done but it is my hope to try to get myself in good shape by a month's rest for whatever may transpire next year.

With all our love,

Affectionately,

Dad

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

November 14, 1919.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Boys:

What a wonderful day this is to us! The Senate is not in session and I am really trying to do some office work. The Democratic leader, Senator Martin, of Virginia, died the day before yesterday, and the members of the Senate, pretty generally, are attending his funeral today. For that reason, we adjourned last night at seven o'clock until ten o'clock tomorrow morning. I had thought that an uninterrupted few hours here would enable me to do something with the accummulated work, but, thus far, I have accomplished little, and I presume the end of the day will find me worse than the beginning, because of the added realization of what is before me and what I can not do. Your mother and I, have, too, a distinctly mournful feeling. When we left the house this morning, the dog was gone. After we reached the office, we were telephoned that he had been run over some distance from the house, and probably is dying. We have been constantly in telephonic communication since with the house and the veterinary. The poor pup, apparently, is paralyzed, yet still lives, and the veterinary has brought him to his dog hospital in town. He was developing wonderfully and had really crept into the hearts of both of us.

When recently he was hurt and we took him to the veterinary here, he pronounced him one of the finest dogs he had ever seen. He has been growing so rapidly, physically and mentally, that the place has been all too small for him. He has, in the last few days, discovered new worlds peopled by strange beasts that in his short life he had never seen, and like a dauntless explorer, he has been going forth finding new wonders. Some scrub evidently ran over him in the early morning, and then left him to die. The collar on him showed his identity and a passerby drove to the house and said he was lying in the road at a considerable distance away. Joe, with a wheel-barrow brought him home.

The league of nations fight is practically over. Last night, the reservation to Article X was adopted. This is the reservation which President Wilson said would "cut the heart out of the treaty", and which, while the Democrats have asserted, would be accepted by them as a rejection of the treaty. The disingenuousness of the discussion will be evidenced by their acceptance of this reservation and the ratification of the treaty just the same as if it were not adopted. The leaders on our side affect to believe that the treaty will now be rejected by the Democrats. They affect that belief for two reasons: First, as a sop to their vanity for they know the reservations are principally conscience salving hypocrisies, and secondly, because of their suspicions of a few of us whom they know are opposed to the treaty, and whom they hope to keep in line by pretending that the treaty will be rejected. Generally speaking, the adoption with reservations will be construed a great Republican

victory. I am sorry I can not be sufficiently dishonest intellectually to make this pretense. It is somewhat of a victory, it is true, because of the idiotic attitude of the President and the Democratic leaders; but the reservations do not constitute the absolute protection which our country ought to have. La-Follette made another good speech yesterday on the treaty. Nobody listens to him, and none pay him attention, and his voice carries not at all. It is a pity this is so; but the awful lacing he got during the war has destroyed entirely his influence.

I wrote you concerning the political situation recently. Each day it is being borne in upon me that without organization, and the employment of men such as the other candidates have, I can hope for little, unless there is a real ground swell and practical revolution. I knew this, however, in the beginning and so I must accept what transpires with equanimity and philosophy.

It is my present intention, as I wrote you recently, to be home for the holidays. For some reason or other I feel more than I have ever felt before (this sounds familiar as I remember my father) that perhaps there are few more Christmases when we can be together, and I am determined, if it be possible, to have my Christmas this year with my family. I am a little sick of the constant striving and the spur of ambition, whose urge is ever present. I am not satisfied with myself, either, in the debate which has occurred in the Senate. I do not think, so far as the Senate is

concerned, that I rose to the occasion, and I have been trying to dissect myself to ascertain just what is the trouble. I think I have failed in the Senate debate because of my activities outside of the Senate. I have not had any stomach for repetition here after being so much on the road, and it was more than difficult to get on my feet to talk at all. I do not think I failed outside of the Senate but in the debate which will be preserved for posterity here in the Congressional Record I think I have not shown myself either equal to the occasion or competent. However, perhaps, for immediate consequences, it was better to succeed outside of the Senate than to succeed within.

We have had royalty in Washington of late. This is indeed a city in livery. The eagerness with which Americans were anxious to catch a sight of the King of Belgium, and then of the Prince of Wales, leads to a bit of cynicism from real democrats. Women, particularly, went perfectly mad in the rush to get tickets for the Prince of Wales' reception, and men vied with one another in paying court to both scions of royalty. I have no objection to any tribute to Albert the man, but to Albert, the Belgian and king, I would not pay any tribute; and as for the Prince of Wales, it seems fantastic to me in this day that some youngster shall have seventeen names and be addressed as "Your Royal Highness" and order human beings about in the fashion that he can. Our democracy is only skin deep after all. Even when Americans play, they play at king and queen. They cannot have a festival, or a fair, or a pageant, without doing homage

to a tinsel crown or some lump dressed in royal robes. And here in the capital of this great free nation, rich and poor, high and low, officials and those who want to be officials vie with one another in crawling to a place of vantage in the sunlight of the presence of the future King of England.

With all our love,

Affectionately,

Dad

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

November 18, 1919.

Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Mills Building,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Boys:

I am sending you herein copy of night letter I have just sent McCabe. Because of Al's intimacy with the people in the various states through which I went in my itinerary from here west, he is the only one, in my opinion, who can do the job in those states from our standpoint. He was brought in contact with the people who run things, and with those who are friendly to me. Any new man could not possibly get in touch, as he was in touch, and no new man could be taught by me from here what to do, as Al. will know what to do. The trip would not be long, and I would not expect him to stay here, or anything of that sort. I would want him to go to St. Louis, Kansas City; Lincoln and to Omaha; to Des Moines, and possibly Sioux City; to Minneapolis and possibly to Detroit; and then on his way home, to follow the lines we followed in our western itinerary. After very mature deliberation I think this is the only thing to do, and he is the only man who can do it. While I was on these trips, everything of a political character was turned over to Al. Every man who was kindly disposed to me was immediately brought to him. I care-

fully refrained from talking politics on the trip, and everything of that character was left with him. A new man would have to get from me what I could give, would have to see Al., and get from him the real data, and then, as a stranger, go into the various communities. I am writing you this situation, so you may convey it to others who are interested. I have reached the conclusion that there is no other way to do it with our situation in its present condition.

I received a wire from South Dakota yesterday that was by no means discouraging. Because of our lack of organization, of field workers, etc., I thought the whole thing was done there. My message indicated it was not entirely hopeless.

We have reached the point here in politics where the fellows on the other side are decrying us now. The articles in the newspapers run like this: The suggestions of a few months ago, which were so numerous, that both conservatives and the liberals of the Republican Party might unite on Johnson are no longer heard. The prominent candidates are Wood and Lowden.

The great incident with us the last few days has been our dog. We brought him home from the hospital yesterday. He is able to move a little now, but he is a terribly sick dog. The doctor thinks there is an even chance for his recovery. As I look at him, unable to move his neck, and lying there evidently most grievously injured, I feel uncertain of his future, and also sorry for him. He seems human. His great eyes follow you,

apparently, so thankful when you aid him a little. He has to be fed and cared for, exactly like a paralyzed infant. We are doing everything in our power to pull him through.

I am not writing you anything of the league and the treaty fight. I presume you are following it in the papers. Notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, I repeat to you what I have iterated and re-iterated during the last six months. The treaty will be ratified, the league adopted with strong reservations, and in the form in which they are ratified and adopted, they will be accepted by the President and the Democrats.

With all our love,

Affectionately,

Dad

Form 1206

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
CASH OR CHARGE
TIME FILED

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

November 18, 1919.

Alexander McCabe,
Insurance Commissioner,
Royal Insurance Building,
San Francisco, California.

Schmoll and Babler called yesterday soliciting aid for selection Saint Louis for national convention. Their argument is it would be unjust to other candidates to have convention in Chicago the home of one. If you agree I would like if we could quietly to aid the Missouri people. I explained I had no influence with our committeeman. I thought perhaps quietly without our interest being known you might do something with him or with others. I have reached conclusion that to get results it will be necessary for you who have met all of people in control to make hasty trip Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, and western states. Nobody else apparently can with your knowledge do the job. Fondest regards.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON.

NIGHT LETTER

CHARGE PERSONAL.

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 free 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 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.

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.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

November 21, 1919.

Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Boys:

We came to a sudden ending night before last on the treaty fight. It was a very strange and remarkable ending too. Until the very last moment it was thought that the treaty would be ratified with reservations substantially as they had been written, the difference being in phraseology, to enable both sides to assert a compromise had been effected, Those of us who have been called " the irreconcilables" are not only delighted with the result, but we are laughing uproariously at the plight of the so-called mild reservationists. They and the Democrats were most anxious to ratify the treaty and adopt the league; neither from principle at all. The so-called mild reservationists, constituting the Lenroot, Hale, Kellog, Edge, Colt, Sterling, Nelson, and Spencer group, commenced their activities wholly for the league, without amendments of any sort. They were gradually induced to agree upon some sort of reservations, and finally, to accept those presented by the Foreign Relations Committee. They did this only because they imagined the Democrats would accept their program. They made it exceedingly difficult for us on the amendments by voting with the Democrats and prevented any amendments. There is

not a one of them, in my opinion, that has an ounce of principle or patriotism. The League to Enforce Peace, with its propaganda and organization, had driven them all into advocacy of a league, which they liked no better than we liked it.. The day before the vote, they and the Democrats practically reached an agreement. The President's letter kicked the agreement to pieces, and yet, notwithstanding the President's letter, the Democrats were ready to compromise on the last day. They, however, and the Hale, Kellogg, Lenroot crowd, were like little children who were at variance, and with whom a very slight and trivial matter leads to serious disagreement, and finally blows. Each side thought the other would yield, and each side, up to the last moment, maintained its position, therefore, in full certainty of the other's surrender. Finally they were so deep in the mire they could not extricate themselves. The sorest and sourest men yesterday were these mild reservationists and the leaders on the Democratic side. Everything was in their grasp, with votes enough to control the situation, and a petty pride of opinion on immaterial matters led them to do what we could not accomplish. The victory, however, I think is a temporary one. Thebtreaty probably will be handed to us again in December, and I look for an agreement between the two pussyfotting factions. There was a time when twenty-eight men on the Republican side agreed to vote against the Treaty. Upon roll call, thirteen of them kept faith, and one other, Fall, would have, but

was absent. This is a pretty fair exemplification of the courage of the Senate. Indeed, more than fair, for 50 per cent remained true to their opinions. I have heard Harding, for instance, one hundred times say he would vote against the whole treaty, but contemplating his political future, and weighing the advantage and disadvantage to himself from his vote, he finally voted in such fashion that he could claim it anyway which the exigencies of the future might require. The last day was exciting but not particularly interesting. Its one event was Borah's oration. He excelled himself, and made the one great speech, in my opinion, of the whole fight. It was not so much the matter, but his manner of delivery and his carefully prepared sentences were very effective. I should like to have attempted to do the same thing, but I would not have succeeded. As I have told you before, my work in this matter was done outside the Chamber, rather than in it. I am by no means proud pf what I have done in the Senate, although I have been a pretty intimate part of the whole thing.

It was my hope to get to California, but when I contemplated the session beginning a week from Monday, the treaty coming to us, and then the pendency of the motion to declare a state of peace, and the important railroad bill, and above all, the necessities of a political situation with which I cannot cope, but which I must meet as best I can in these few days, I realized it was im-

possible to do as I desired, and come home. I am very glad I did not attempt it, because I have McCabe's wire this morning saying he is coming on here. I will wait and see him and have him visit the various states concerning which I have written you.

I may have written you quite hopelessly about South Dakota. My recent advices are that it is not at all hopeless. The Convention which meets in December we may not carry, and probably will not, but whether we do or not, we'll make the fight in the subsequent primaries, and the all news that has come to me lately would indicate we have a fair chance of success there. The North Dakota situation is taking shape, and may necessitate a personal trip by me within a few days. In Nebraska clubs are being formed and I send you herein a couple of pieces of printed matter which are being sent out by friends there. I am very shy in New England and New York. However, this was expected, and if we can get anything like solidarity of action in the west, we will have done all that we hope for.

I think I wrote you about the McGrath article. It came out of a clear sky here. The rest of the Hearst service was simply paralyzed at it, and particularly so because McGrath used as a basis a fake poll of Congress. McGrath has been very intimately in touch with Phelan of late, and this may account for his attitude.

Our pupis gradually recovering, although he is a very very sick dog yet. His recovery will be a miracle. If the first week of the new session demonstrates that the important matters are

going to drag, you can look for me home. Indeed, back in my head, is the design to come out for Christmas, and if it is possible, I will be with you then.

I was sorry to learn from Jack's letter that he was not feeling particularly well. The whooping cough always alarms without reason your mother and myself. It has to run its course, however, and I do hope little Hiram will have no more than the usual inconvenience of it. We were very glad to observe that Kate's ambiguous expression concerning Arch did not indicate illness on his part, and that he is all right. Take care of yourselves, please, boys.

With all our love,

Affectionately,

Dad

HIRAM W. JOHNSON

HIS LABOR RECORD

AS

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

The best proof of the attitude of a public official upon labor issues and upon labor's problems is his performance in the past. Read what Hiram W. Johnson *DID* in behalf of labor as Governor of California. That is the best answer to the question whether labor should support him for President.

For many years before Hiram W. Johnson was elected Governor of California, California and its government had been the mere chattel of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Legislation was directed almost solely for the benefit of that great corporation. Every attempt to better human conditions and to give labor the square deal to which it was entitled, was frustrated, and labor knocked in vain at the doors of legislation for its just due until Johnson became Governor.

The first act in behalf of labor when Johnson assumed power in 1911, was to transmute the State Labor Bureau into a real agency in behalf of men who toiled. The politician who occupied this office was at once removed, and John P. McLaughlin, a prominent member of union labor in San Francisco was appointed State Labor Commissioner. This was the first time in the history of the State union labor had been thus recognized. Under McLaughlin's administration, the labor bureau rose to a position of the greatest importance. To it was entrusted the administration of many of the humanitarian laws passed by the Johnson administration, the enforcement of the child labor laws, the eight-hour law for women, and the like. And the bureau, under a union labor man, demonstrated that such laws could be drastically enforced without injury to business and

to the highest advantage of human beings.

In pursuance of the definite plan for social and economic justice in California, not only was the labor bureau re-established under a union labor man, but the following laws were passed,—and not only passed, but rigidly enforced.

Child labor laws, the aim of which was to obtain at least a grammar school education for every child; the eight-hour law for women, by which it was forbidden to compel women to work in industry a longer period; the eight-hour law for miners, smelters, and underground workers; the labor law for drug clerks; the employers' liability act; the workmen's compensation insurance and safety act; the law requiring immediate payment of wages of employes discharged, that stopping the pay-check graft; the full train crew act, which prohibited railroads from operating with short or untrained crews; the act to protect workmen engaged in temporary construction; the act requiring signals for operation and control in the construction of buildings, and safety rails and scaffolding; the act prohibiting blacklisting of employes; the act regulating employment agencies, and placing them under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Labor; acts requiring factories and shops to keep free, for the use of employes, first aid chests; the act requiring payment of seasonal labor in the presence of the Labor Commissioner or his examiners; the act prohibiting manufacturers and merchants from misrepresenting the kind or character of labor

employed; the act repealing the law which made it a misdemeanor for a seaman to quit his vessel.

These are but some of the legislative enactments designed to protect human beings and let a little of sunlight into the lives of men, women and children. Under Johnson's governorship, California government, while conserving and protecting legitimate business and property rights, recognized its obligation to its citizenship and to humanity.

At the end of the first session of the legislature under the Johnson regime, Hon. John I. Nolan, labor's legislative representative, reported to the California labor movement as follows:

> "The labor representatives of the thirty-ninth session of the California legislature were successful for many reasons.
>
> "In the first place, Governor Johnson was ready and willing at all times to listen to your representatives. We were accorded every courtesy both by the governor and his office that it was possible to receive, and labor, both organized and unorganized, is fortunate in having in the governor's chair of this state a man who is in sympathy with our wants and our needs.
>
> "Governor Johnson's sympathy for the worknig people of the state of California was made known in many ways to the representatives of the people in both houses, and was, in no slight degree, responsible at times for the passage of many acts in the interests of the working people.
>
> "I want to say, in passing, that it is the unanimous opinion

of all the representatives of labor at Sacramento, that we have in Governor Johnson a man from whom labor, both organized and unorganized, can, at all times, expect a square deal.

"The present governor of this state is entitled to and should receive *the unanimous support without any exception of the entire labor movement of the state of California*, and it is to be hoped that labor, when the time comes, will show that they appreciate the square deal accorded to them at the hands of Governor Johnson."

Some of the humanitarian legislation undertaken by Governor Johnson was met with the bitterest opposition and denunciation. This was so in the instances of the workmen's compensation law; the eight-hour law for women, and other similar enactments. But, after these laws were put in operation and justly administered, employers and employes alike, organized capital and organized labor, in equal degree, recognized, not only their justice but their beneficence. And before the end of Johnson's first term, all classes conceded that the humanitarian legislation which had been enacted under his leadership had been not only materially advantageous to every class, but had added to the efficiency and the happiness of all.

When the program was initiated it was deemed most radical; when it was consummated and in operation it was recognized as just and efficacious, adding to efficiency, and increasing the contentment and happiness of citizens of every walk of life. And it

was just this recognition which gave Johnson in subsequent years, after the administration of his social and industrial program, the ever increasing enormous majorities in elections of California.

JOHNSON–FOR–PRESIDENT
National Labor League

Room 409 A. F. of L. Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENT

Lincoln, Neb., November 19, 1919.

Dear Sir:

As candidate for President of the United States we believe that Hiram W. Johnson is the first choice of Nebraska. If this is the case, expression should be made by the immediate organization of State and County Johnson clubs.

This preliminary committee has been formed in order that Johnson men and women throughout the state may be communicated with at once. It is desirable that permanent committees be selected as soon as possible, and that this should be done without the interference or dictation of outside men or interests.

Please let us know if you are in sympathy with this movement, and if you will take an active part in the organization of a Johnson club, or in the enrolling of Johnson voters in your locality.

Yours,

J. Frank Taylor,
Logan A. Rogers,
J. E. Orcutt,
J. A. Gardner,
C. H. Aldrich,
Jerome Shamp,
E. A. Church,
E. H. Piper,
W. E. Hoag,
Preliminary Committee

(Fill Blanks below, tear off at this line and mail to Committee.)

JOHNSON CLUB COMMITTEE, Lincoln, Neb.

....., Neb., ..., 1919

I am in full sympathy with the movement to nominate Hiram W. Johnson for President, and wish to be enrolled as a charter member of the Nebraska Johnson Club. I will do what I can in the organization of clubs in this county.

.....

.....

.....

Place Stamp
Here
U. S., Canada
and Mexico
One Cent

The Beacon
J. A. GARDNER PUBLISHER
EAGLE, NEBRASKA

HIRAM JOHNSON, of California
"A Real American."

November 18, 1919.

DEAR SIR: The Nebraska primaries are to be held early next Spring. Already plans are being laid to capture the delegation to the Republican National Convention. Have you observed the sentiment of the people of your community toward candidates for President?

My observation is that the mass of the people are for Hiram Johnson. A poll of my readers, those voting, gave Johnson 263, Wood 93, Lowden 43; against the original League of Nations the vote was practically unaimous. It occurs to me that the voice of the people should be heard. Lowden, the multi-millionaire Pullman director, can spend thousands for organization; Wood has wealthy admirers who have placed paid organzers at strategic points; Johnson has no publicity fund but the grateful hearts of loyal Americans. I organized the first Johnson Club in Nebraska here in a few hours; I am sure you can do as well. Will you not make the effort at once? Please let me hear from you. Yours for "A Real American," J. A. GARDNER.

☞ Don't forget the women voters, and many disappointed democrats

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

November 26, 1919.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Major Archibald M. Johnson,
Mills Building,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Boys:

Day before yesterday I was astonished to see a brief item in week ago Tuesday's Bulletin concerning an injury to Arch. Immediately I began wiring. Fortunately, Jack's reply got through to me in three and a half hours from the sending of my inquiry. Mother and I were immensely relieved. You can imagine how, if you picked up a newspaper a week old and saw that ~~Arch~~ one of us had been severely injured, the shock would be with you until you could learn the facts. Thus it was with us. We are very, very thankful that the injury to Arch was not serious. Mother has begged me most earnestly to request him not to play polo any more. I am not going to do this, because I think Arch is the best judge of what he should do. I can only unite with mother in praying for care.

I have been trying hard to do something politically since Congress adjourned. The "something", however, seems to be merely answering letters here, and I guess this is all that I could do anyway. The present situation has brought home to me very clearly that I can not conduct a national campaign in any such fashion. I will probably have to let it go haphazard. I received this morning two clippings from the Los Angeles Express.

The first is of the Wood club in Los Angeles and the great progress it is making; and the second contains a poll the Express is putting out to its subscribers in Los Angeles, with names of candidates for President, including Hoover, Wood, Lowden and myself. I think this scheme of Dickson has a diabolical cunning to it. Strangely ~~that~~ long ago I sensed the idea that it was California which would break me in this contest. What Dickson is going to do is to see that the poll does not go wrong, have Hoover or Wood lead, and put the stuff all over the country, just as he did the former poll that he took; and then, every paper in the country, and particularly the big ones like the New York Times and the New York World, will show how I am broken in California, and my prestige is gone. In the stuff the Express prints of Wood, stress is laid upon the Congressional poll, a purely fake poll, which McGrath recently was fooled into putting over in the Hearst service. Arthur Elston is home now and could make clear that there was no such poll at all. This, however, would do little good, because the thing has gone all over the country. If you think now for a moment of a poll from the most populous county in California, Los Angeles, showing Hoover and Wood as a preference over myself published in every state in the Union, you'll realize what Dickson and Kellogg are doing, and their possibilities for harm. However, this is part of the game, and

perhaps we need not worry much over that which the last few weeks have demonstrated, I can not touch, because of lack of agents, organization, etc.

Our pup is improving. He is up and walks about. His neck is stiff, however, and he is not the same dog that he was. We are hoping that with his youth and strength he will fully recover. I am not clear about this, although I can mark the daily improvement in him. He certainly had a very narrow escape. The doctor told us subsequently that he did not think there was any hope for him when he carried him from our house to his hospital, and that he only took him in out of consideration for us. Something has been injured or broken just back of his ear, so that his neck is perfectly stiff, his head held in one position, and his locomotion made doubtful and shaky, just like a drunken man's. The doctor now thinks he is going to get well, though.

I am sending you the Associated Press dispatch concerning South Dakota which appeared in this morning eastern papers. I assume it was published in California. It illustrates this campaign from my standpoint. I had a real chance in South Dakota but we could not capitalize it. I am going on the ticket anyway, even as an Independent. Royal C. Johnson, the Congressman from South Dakota, and perhaps the strongest man in politics there, has gone up this week and has promised me that on Monday night he will make a speech on my behalf and try to kick

the whole thing over. However, his own political future may be involved, and I can not and do not expect any man to risk his own position for me.

We seem to have the making of a good contest on in North Dakota. How it will develop I cannot say. McCabe will be here Friday or Saturday and I will see if he can swing around these states for me. It is impossible for me to do it personally, and if I attempted it, unquestionably it would react. The one thing I can do is to get into different territory and make general speeches. This I will attempt, in some degree.

I would like you to call Neylan's attention to Dickson's scheme. The copies of the Express that have been sent to me are those of November 20th. On the front page of the second section is the story of Wood's organization and contest in Los Angeles, and on another page is the ballot. How singularly history repeats itself. In 1912, as I have written you before, it was California which proved most disappointing to me, and in which, apparently, there was most opposition; and now there is no bitterer opposition to me any place than in California, and it is not unlikely I may be wholly destroyed from my own home state.

You don't know how sorry I am not to be with you on Thanksgiving. I am determined, if I can, to be with you on Christmas, but my activities, of course, will be decided by the first week of the session.

With all our love,

Affectionately, Dad

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

December 1, 1919.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Jack:

I wanted you to know that I wrote a little note of congratulation to Barney Flood on the way he was making good as a Judge. I did this because of your complimentary references to him, and because I have a sincere friendship for him. I am delighted at his success. He has a real ability, and when you, in your critical judgment, wrote me how well he was doing, I felt, as a very old friend of his, it would not be amiss to congratulate him, and so did so.

We are meeting today in the new session. I am not sure what will transpire during the week. I think three days ought to enable me to determine, and by the end of this week, I ought to be able to tell you of my future plans. McCabe was here Friday and Saturday. I think after I had gone through the situation with him, he began to understand for the first time the magnitude of the task we have undertaken. It is indeed a task almost beyond us. Our possibilities lay, as I kept writing you some months ago, in the west; but I saw after talking with him, that although our initial movement was wonderful in June, we immediately let it drop, and did not take advantage

of the great impetus. I found in chatting with Al. that absolutely nothing had been done concerning the western states. He told me, however, that probably Neylan and Cole would go north in a few days. He will undertake to go through the states of the middle west which I covered in my recent itinerary. He is in New York now and will see certain people there. He'll go to Boston on Saturday and interview some whose names I gave him. I fear the task is beyond us. I say this to you merely as a statement of fact, not in complaining mood or in discouragement. I understood it fully before I entered into it, and I want you to know that I am wholly philosophical about the situation. I am much more concered about California than about any other place. Apparently, because of my stand upon the league of nations, we dare not attempt anything in the south; and apparently organizations are there in behalf of other candidates and are moving with rapidly growing strength. The fire in the rear is what is likely to destroy me, and yet I see no way to prevent it, except an intensive campaign in California, and this is abhorrent to me.

I hope I will get out during the month, and then we can talk this thing over.

With all our love,

Affectionately,

Dad

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
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 day message. 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
Day Message	
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 day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

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MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

Sen-

THINK CARNAHAN ALL RIGHT FOR CALIFORNIA AND WEST HE OUGHT NOT TO BE SENT THROUGH EAST DURING HARD WINTER AND I DOUBT IF HE COULD GET RESULTS ANYWAY RECENT EVENTS DEMONSTRATE WE MUST CONCENTRATE IN WEST OUR COMING HOME UNCERTAIN LOVE

HIRAM W JOHNSON.