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KODAK Gray Scale



Kodak
LICENSED PRODUCT

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED AT MAIN OFFICE
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
COR. MARKET & BATTERY STS
SAN FRANCISCO
TELEPHONE: KEARNY 1000

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

55 JUN 4 '21

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram)

16-54469

R27CBBR 315A JUNE 4 41NL

RC NEWYORK JUNE3 19 21

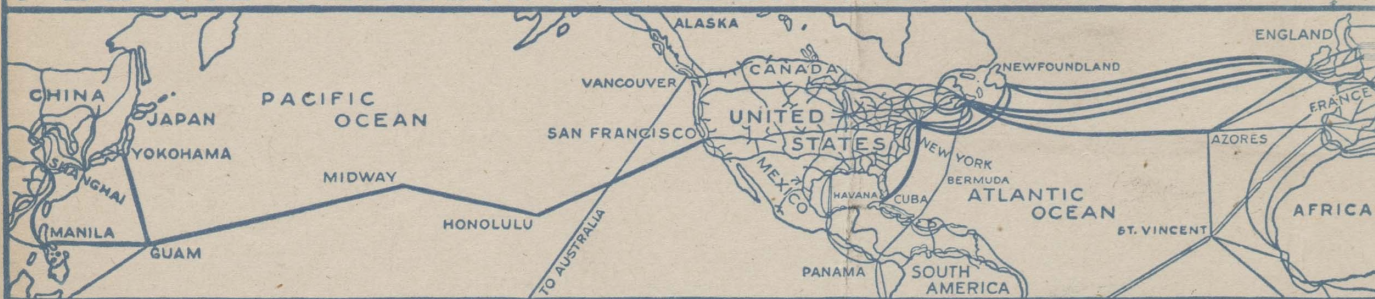
ARCHIBALD M JOHNSON

ATTY AT ALAW MILLS BLG SANFRANCISCO

WILL BE HERE THROUGH WEDNESDAY NEXT WHEN I ARGUE BEFORE APPELLATE
DIVISION TWO SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS IN TRACTION LITIGATION AM TRYING
TO PRESENT WHOLE MATTER AND OTHER SIDE TRYING TO PREVENT EXPERIENCE
TEACHES ME THEY WILL PROBABLY SUCCEED MOTHER JOINS IN LOVE

HIRMA W JOHNSON

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT ETC.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED: that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram 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 telegram, 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 telegram, 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 TELEGRAMS.
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 telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram 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 telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.
5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Messages sent to the Company's office by private wire or telephone are sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout.
6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.
7. It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of tolls therefor, subject however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.
8. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.
9. 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.
10. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FAST DAY TELEGRAMS. A full rate expedited service.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS. Accepted to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the next ensuing business day, at reduced rates but in no case for less than twenty cents tolls for a single message.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT MESSAGES. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

NIGHT LETTERGRAMS. Accepted up to 2 A. M., for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day at rates lower than standard night message rates. The charge is upon a basis of 50 words, or less, with an additional charge for each additional 10 words, or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERGRAMS. In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Lettergram" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

(a) Night Lettergrams 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 Lettergrams at destination, postage prepaid.

(b) Night Lettergrams shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

(c) The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED AT MAIN OFFICE
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
COR. MARKET & BATTERY STS.
SAN FRANCISCO
TELEPHONE: KEARNY 1000

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

16 JUN 9 '21

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This is a fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram). || 16-54469

RB67CHHN 430A9 42 NL

RC NEWYORK NY JUNE 8 1921

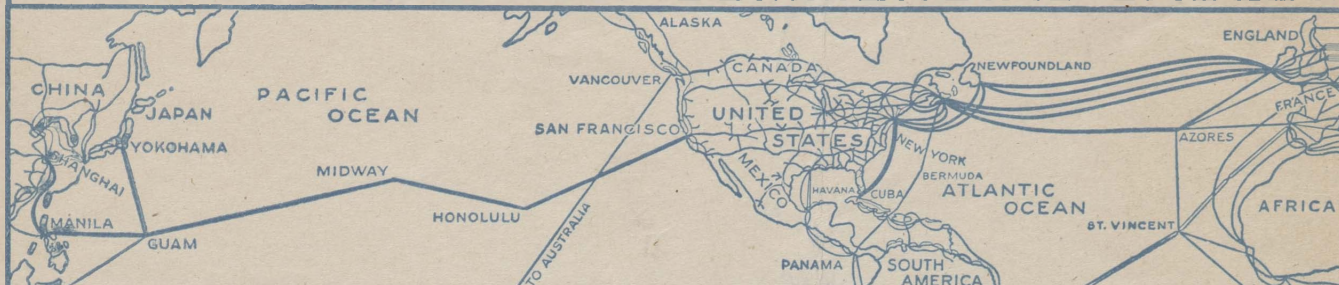
HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

ATTY AT LAW, MILLS BLG SANFRAN

DRIVING HOME THURSDAY EXPECTING REACH THERE THAT NIGHT CASES ARGUED
TODAY APPELLATE DIVISION EXPECT DECISION ON TANGENT HAD BETTER OF
PRESENTATION VERY HAPPY OVER FRERES CONDITION DESALVO SENT BRAID
AGREE WITH YOU ABOUT BED GLAD YOU ARE NICELY SETTLED IN
COUNTRY LOVE

MOTHER AND DAD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT Etc.

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3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.
5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Messages sent to the Company's office by private wire or telephone are sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout.
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7. It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of tolls therefor, subject however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.
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THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

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
SUTTER 4321 LOCAL 47

C89DA 57 2 EXTRA GOVT

1921 JUN 10 AM 10 37

ST WASHINGTON DC 1245P 10

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

013

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

PRESIDENT HAS JUST ADVISED ME THAT HE IS READY TO APPOINT JOHN
EXNICIOS AS REGIONAL DIRECTOR PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT IF I CONSENT
I HAVE ASKED HIM TO WAIT TWENTY FOUR HOURS UNTIL I COULD CONSULT WITH
CALIFORNIANS SHORTRIDGE ODDIE AND STANFIELD JOIN IN RECOMMENDATION
PLEASE WIRE ME BY TONIGHT SO I MAY HAVE RESPONSES IN MORNING

HIRAM W JOHNSON US S.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L
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Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
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RECEIVED AT
401 MILLS BUILDING
SUITE 4321 LOCAL 47

1921 JUN 10 AM 10 55

B87DA 17 2 EXTRA GOVT

ST WASHINGTON DC 112 P 2

HIRAM JOHNSON JR

014

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

ASCERTAIN PARTICULARLY IF GUY BARHAM AND EXAMINER PEOPLE AND THEIR
CHIEF ARE INTERESTED IN EXNICIOS

HIRAM W JOHNSON US S.

*Jim Johnston -
Neylan -
Cullinan -
Barham -
Stanton -*

1921 JUN 10 AM 11 06

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

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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

411 HILLS BUILDING
SUITE 401 LEVEL 47

1921 JUN 10 PM 12.01

C133DA 23 GOVT

CS WASHINGTON DC 228P 10

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

027

ATTY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

SINCE WIRING YOU HAVE FOUND TELEGRAM FROM BARHAM WHICH CAME
DURING MY ABSENCE STRONGLY RECOMMENDING PARTY STOP PLEASE TELL
THIS TO JIM JOHNSTON

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

Left word for your brother to call up here before calling up
Wm. Johnston! S/H

GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN, ORE., CHAIRMAN.
GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, NEBR. FRANCIS E. WARREN, WY.
DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, FLA. JOHN W. WEEKS, MASS.
HENRY L. MYERS, MONT. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., N. Y.
CHARLES S. THOMAS, COLO. HOWARD SUTHERLAND, W. VA.
MORRIS SHEPPARD, TEX. HARRY S. NEW, IND.
J. O. W. BECKHAM, KY. JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN, N. J.
WILLIAM F. KIRBY, ARK. HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CAL.
JAMES A. REED, MO.
KENNETH D. MCKELLAR, TENN.
CARALYN B. SHELTON, CLERK.
SHELDON S. JONES, ASSISTANT CLERK.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sunday, June 12, 1921.

My dear Boys:

I am again at it on the old machine at home, and hope thus to avoid some of the fatigue of a long hand written letter. I know you'll not mind blunders of every sort in the typeing; but what worries me most at this sort of writing, is that with my attention focussed on the mechanical part, I do'n't think I'm quite so agile witted, or to put it more accurately ~~quite so~~ I'm more leth-argic mentally, than when I write in long hand.

We returned Thursday night from New York. I had been there for a week, and on Wednesday argued two motions before the Appellate Division. In New York, the general term Supreme Court corresponds with our Superior Court. The Governor for terms of five years designates an Appellate Division from the Supreme Court. This Appellate Division has jurisdiction like our Court of Appeals. The New York Court of Appeals is there the Court of last resort like our Supreme Court. Except upon certain questions, one has not the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals, and the Appellate Division, in its discretion, may upon the request of the defeated party before it, certify questions for answer to the Court of Appeals, and the decision of the latter Court may be merely categorical answers to the questions certified. An appeal also may be granted generally. Application was made by the Transit Commission under Section fourteen of the new Act, for an order directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York

GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN, ORE., CHAIRMAN.
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(this is the body with jurisdiction over the fiscal affairs of the city) to make appropriations, two in number, aggregating about a million and a half dollars. In the argument, I insisted we were entitled to raise every possible objection, including our constitutional ones, and the other side asserted that the peculiar special proceeding permitted nothing but the granting of the order. The case was the last ~~one~~ contested matter before vacation, and the Court, weary as it is and anxious to be away, will seek in every possible fashion, for an excuse to dodge the real issue. However, we put up to the distinguished jurists the whole proposition, and demanded a decision. I am anxious to get on the way to the Supreme Court of the United States as soon as possible. I wrote a small brief to be appended to the one we presented to the General Term, and tomorrow I will send you copy. I really labor under a very great disadvantage in this litigation. It is so important, now has so many angles (in addition to our original case, which I am keeping alive and in which I filed a supplemental complaint last week, we have a mandamus over pay rolls, and the two big proceedings just argued) that one ought to have an office of his own, with those under him, who could be directed in appropriate channels. I have to depend of course, upon the corporation counsels office, which of course, does everything possible, but which is overwhelmed with city litigation. It's very different from having your own office, your own library, your own stenographers etc. And yet I can't complain, because the real answer is,

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

that the city had no business to employ an outsider, instead of a local practitioner, accustomed to the local courts, and with all the working accessories of an active lawyer.

I wanted you to know because I had told you my difficulties in the matter of the fee, that I finally received six thousand dollars on account. This was, as stated to me, the balance remaining in the corporation counsel's fund, and finally the Controller passed it. I was most glad to have it, because the months I have spent in New York had been very costly. On receiving the fee, I at once blew it in for two pairs of shoes and a suit of clothes. When the next installment is paid, I shall get another suit, and hope to have enough left over, to buy a hat and some neckties.

One of President Wilson's most frequent expressions, in commenting upon his own mental activities, was that he had a single track mind. I used to think this was intended merely as a rather smart saying; but I am beginning to understand it. When I am in Washington, I am intensely engrossed with what is transpiring here, even though I say nothing and do little. When I am in New York on the transit litigation, I become so interested in it, that Washington occurrences fail to arouse me in the same degree as in Washington. I can easily follow either life - readily become accustomed to my environment; but my dear boys, I do n't think I can follow both, with justice to either. The attempt to do this the past few months has left me fagged, and sometimes bewildered; and I have the disagreeable feeling that I have failed to measure up

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

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because I have divided my effort. Perhaps the whole difficulty i
lies in the intensity of my my disposition. Perhaps old age
is partly responsible; and perhaps, and this is most probable,
lack of real ability, power of concentration in more than one
direction, precludes me from undertaking legal employment, while
in official position. All these comments arise from the fact
that I am not satisfied with what I am doing here, and I am not
satisfied with the presentations I have made in New York. The
only consolation I derive from both situations is a c ontemplation
of the other side. Last year, when I was a candidate for the P
Presidency, I used to be startled occasionally at my presumption.
I'd dream of the past of the ~~h~~ation, of the great grown greater w
in the mist of history, and I'd feel a real humility that I dared
to try for the place they had occupied; and then suddenly I'd
reall the other candidates, and a decent self respect enbled me to
recover my equanimity. Today, I see a situation here,
in which at least I have preserved my independence and myself re-
spect; while the leaders and the near great have become mere
trembling listening posts for the White House, devoid of courage of
manliness of vision and of patri~~ot~~otism. In New York, Judge Scott
in arguing our cases, although he is an ex-member of the Court of
Appeals, has been pitifu lly weak and inefficient. And so
we may take it, in endeavoring to preserve our egotism and vanity
that every~~thing~~ activity in life is comparative after all.

The United States Senate during the past couple

of years rose to a plane of high statesmanship, and recovered much of the prestige it had lost during the previous two decades by its subservience to crooked big business. After the war, in a period the most difficult in our history for plain speaking or free expression, the Senate displayed rare courage, and by braving the wrath of a country mad in its international relations, saved possibly what was most dear in the Republic. The long long debate on the League of Nations gave the people time to think and understand; the result was the November election. The people began to regard the Senate as ~~the~~ real bulwark of the nation, and had the Senate preserved its role of independence, of devotion to the country, had it continued to place above mere ~~party~~ party regularity, patriotism, it could have maintained in the hearts of the people, the first place, held in greater esteem and affection than President or Cabinet or any other part of Government. Since the fourth of March however, the Senate only a few months before, so full of its dignity and so proud as the keeper of the freedom of the country, has degenerated into the most contemptible legislative body of modern times. Even the men, like Brandegee and Knox, whose past records as the advocates of government exploitation we all forgot in our enthusiasm for the good fight of which they were a valiant part, are now supine, subservient, miserable, contemptible lackeys of power. The Foreign Relations Committee once so powerful, that stood immovable for the preservation of our independence against a popular opinion at its flood tide after the war now meekly takes its orders and while whining to itself, accepts

a Harvey and a Schurman. But worse than all this, is the present prostitution of the press. The members of it are wine and dined at regular intervals. They write what they are told, and they dare not carry what the administration does not wish. A very few like Jimmie Williams of Boston still are themselves; but there are even fewer independent correspondents now than Senators.

We have a minimum of five. I cannot count five honestly independent reporters. When I again write you, I am going somewhat into detail concerning Senators and policies, so that you may be the depth of our degradation. Enough of this for today.

Yesterday as you know, was Mother's birthday, made dearer by the thoughtfulness of you two boys. We did nothing, and yet I think we both enjoyed the day. I was finally permitted to add a small gift to yours; and while of course, I did not have sense enough or taste enough to pick it out, yet I was more than delighted to present finally what mother herself selected. Today we're doing nothing again. I really work hard in New York and get very tired. Two days like yesterday and today are most enjoyable to me.

By the way, we drove home from New York. The actual distance by road, according to the maps, is about two hundred and twenty miles. Our speedometer showed 243. The excess was caused doubtless by wandering through New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and in certain detours. We left the Ritz at eight A.M. (daylight saving time) and arrived home exactly at eight P.M. - in reality seven P.M. here. The ride was too long for one day, and yet Mother insists she enjoyed

it, and I did too, although we were both ~~xx~~ very tired. The old car did wonderfully well- no trouble at all.

My colleague is proving all that I knew him to be. Knowing him as I did, it's useless to complain. He simply cant be honest or straight. There is of course more or less difficulty over patronage, but I'll do the best I can with it. The appointments of Lasker and Lissner to the Shipping Board have given pause to the oft repeated stories of Harding's antipathy and his denial of patronage to me. Of course, they mean nothing particularly, but have been taken as significant here.

Goodbye . Lots of Love.

Affectionately,

Dan

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.

June 16, 1921.

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

My dear Arch:

I suppose that you have seen that the Minister to Spain has been appointed. While I have recently realized there was little hope for Tobin, still I was sorely disappointed. Your mother and I conceived a great regard for Tobin, and I would have gone to any lengths in his behalf. As I wrote you in the beginning, however, alone I was unable to obtain an appointment of this sort. The few diplomatic appointments, including that of Minister to Spain, are the choice plums of the administration. It requires a great deal of pull in order to obtain one. In this instance I was alone. The very family of Tobin was unable to obtain even the poor tribute of a recommendation of DeYoung, and without this I could not get my colleague. So in Tobin's case he had one Senator's most earnest and enthusiastic appeal, and the other Senator's silence, which, of course, under these circumstances, is taken for opposition, and little else. W. J. Burns, who was to do wonders in the matter, found himself in his own fight, and did nothing. Mr. Moore, from whose words I assumed most tremendous aid would be forthcoming, enlisted Mrs. J. Borden Harriman,

Major Archibald M. Johnson - 2

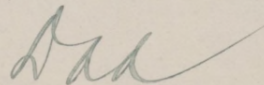
who in turn, doubtless, enlisted some other excellent Democratic lady, none of whom were ever able to do more than endorse the appointment to one another.

I received a delightful wire from Tobin this morning, just such a wire as a man of his charming disposition would send. Your mother is more disappointed than I am. She has never missed an opportunity to sing Tobin's praises to those with influence and those without, and she has carried on a campaign in his behalf since the matter was first mentioned really better than any she has ever undertaken. It seems it was not in the cards, Arch, because I could not get any help.

There is one possibility of a diplomatic appointment going to California, and that is to Chapin for Belgium. He gets this, not because of local endorsement, but because Dawes of Chicago is his intimate friend, and he was able to get the active assistance of Dr. Sawyer and Harry Daugherty. Even with this array, and he has influence outside of California second to none, it is not wholly certain he will succeed. In Dick Tobin's case we had alone the peculiar temperamental stormy petrel of politics, who is the senior Senator from California, and were unable to get even the junior Senator from that state.

With all my love,

Affectionately,



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.

[Incomplete]

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

June 18, 1921.

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

My dear Boys:

We have had before the Senate this week the so-called packer bill. It was the exemplification of how results may be accomplished without actually opposing a proposed plan.

When I started in in California in 1911, the favorite mode of opposition to any contemplated reform, was for its opponents to say that they were quite in sympathy with the contemplated endeavor, but that the mode by which it was sought to accomplish the desired result was one, unfortunately, to

which they could not subscribe; and then by opposing every mode, and objections could always be found, ^{of one sort or} ~~forcefully~~ and

^{another} philosophically prevented any action at all. For many years there has been an agitation for the control of the packers.

The monopoly in foodstuffs has become so great, and in some instances, so iniquitous, that the demand outside those financially interested, has become well-nigh unanimous for gov-

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, NEBR. ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
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When I started in in California in 1911, the favorite mode of opposition to any contemplated reform, was for its opponents to say that they were quite in sympathy with the contemplated endeavor, but that the mode by which it was sought to accomplish the desired result was one, unfortunately, to which they could not subscribe; and then by opposing every mode, and objections could always be found, of one sort or another, to prevent any action at all. For many years there has been an agitation for the control of the packers.

The monopoly in foodstuffs has become so great, and in some instances, so iniquitous, that the demand outside those financially interested, has become well-nigh unanimous for gov-

ernmental regulation. At the last session the Senate passed a real packers' bill. It was juggled in the House so that it never became a law. Representatives of the packers have learned by experience, and so when/a real measure was presented to the Senate, they began to manipulate the House, and then before the Senate bill could be heard, they passed a bill in the House much kindlier in its terms than that proposed in the Senate, and generally acceptable to the packing interests. The fight came in the Senate upon the substitution of the Senate bill for the House bill. Every representative of the packers, and there are many, told how sympathetic he was with government regulation, and then pointed out the various objections to the Senate bill, and the superiority of the House bill. The Senate bill was beaten on final vote of 34 to 37, and with a flourish of trumpets, the House bill passed. Just before it passed, we got one or two amendments which put teeth in it, so that I don't think the bill is wholly useless, although it is not at all what it should be. It was very interesting, however, to watch the leadership upon the Republican side, and to observe it endeavoring to defeat the legislation in every possible way. It was interesting to see men like McCormick pretend what he wasn't, and

make a record with which he could hereafter fool the people. It was a good fight, and is, in my opinion, very very valuable in its future possibilities. It made the cleavage on the Republican side quite plain, and it is upon this cleavage - mark my prophecy - that we'll see some future fights, perhaps far in the future, made within the Republican Party. It was the old, old question, that we learned thoroughly in California, government control of big business, or big business control of government. In my opinion, fundamentally, our party will divide upon these lines. I hope it will be in the next presidential election, but if not then, it will certainly be at some later period. I do not need to say to you, of course, on which side I was, or on which side my colleague was.

The peace resolution is in conference now. The contest upon this represents the broken faith of the Republican Party. The first thing that Mr. Harding said in his campaign was that just as soon as the peace resolution could be passed he would sign it. The first thing that he did as president was to hold up the passage of the peace resolution. The Senate with celerity acted; immediately upon transmission to the House, the administration held up action. It delayed just as long as it

could, and then had a resolution of a little different character passed, so that there might be more delay in conference between the two Houses. I have been sorely disappointed in my friend, Knox in this matter. He believed that history was going to write him great because of the Knox Peace Resolution. It was the crowning incident, in his view, of a long career of brilliant statesmanship. He thought more of his authorship of this resolution than of anything else he has done in all his life. When Harding held it up in the House he was extremely bitter. I heard more harsh things said by him of the administration than I have ever dared utter. Yet, this man, right at the end of his life, having enjoyed all the political honors that could possibly have come to him, when the administration held up his resolution, did not have the courage to make the feeblest of protests, was so cowardly, so permeated with the courtier-like subserviency to power, that he permitted the fondest creation of all his life to be destroyed without the semblance of a fight for it. He has crawled, and crawled, and crawled, and feels that he has been sufficiently rewarded for the destruction of his fondest hope in being permitted to en-

tertain the President week end at his country home.

I have had a bully laugh during the past week. . I was guilty, as you know, ^{of} these majestic in opposing the confirmation of Blair. It was downright treason not to accept without demur a presidential appointment, and worse then treason, to continue to fight to bitter defeat. The Lodges, the Knoxes, and the Penroses, and all of the stevedores and longshoremen who were elected last year, sat apart from me in the executive session, as if my very presence were contagion. I made the fight as best I could, expressing my contempt for my fellows, and for the appointee I was opposing, and for the entire situation. They did not dare let me have an open session, and they closed every avenue of publicity. Well, the other day as I went through the smoke room, Lodge stopped me. The air about him was blue, and with fine indignation he told me how Hoover had named a man from Massachusetts whom he did not know. Of course, I said to him very solicitously that it could not be possible that a man from Massachusetts was named without consultation with the leader of the Republican Party in the Senate, and when unsuspectingly he said that that was the fact, I responded, that of course, his self-respect and his dignity, and what he owed

to the great party he represented, could not permit him to pass unnoticed such an insult, and he vigorously responded that he had held up the nomination, and that he would oppose it. He was as brave as a lion for an hour. Next morning he crawled on his belly to the Department of Commerce, and then announced that he did not intend to oppose the nomination. In the press, however, before this announcement, it had been published broadcast that he had held up the nomination and was going to oppose it. I wonder if this got out to California. You can imagine my contempt for men like Lodge and Knox, who, because of abject fear, dare not do as they think they should. Both are men practically seventy years of age. Each has commanding position, and each could well afford, not only to do right, but to do the brave, and the honest, and the frank thing. Neither dare.

The other incident at which I had a good laugh was that which concerned Willis of Ohio. He was suddenly confronted with a nomination from Ohio of a man who hates him, and whom he hates. He immediately denounced in unmeasured terms the nominee, and said he would oppose it. This has gone into the press. Willis told me, however, last night that he was going to continue his opposition,

and would take advantage of the tradition of the Senate, by which if a Senator says a nomination is personally offensive to him, the confirmation is refused. I specifically declined to do this in the Blair case, because as I said to the Senate in executive session, I would not permit my independence and my manhood to be submitted to the possibility of rebuff by men who lacked the firmness and the courage to oppose a presidential nomination. So you see, there have been other nominations opposed here, and others who have felt even more keenly than I did in the Blair matter, under like stances. circum/. Some sort of article I hope to get over on this in California so that our people will understand I was not alone in opposing somebody the President nominated. My conduct differed from that of my fellows in that I fought to the end and they fell by the wayside.

Lissner arrived Thursday. Thursday night he and Lasker dined with us. It is a very interest^{ing}/quirk that has given to me more friends upon the Shipping Board than any other individual here. Cal O'Laughlin will be in charge of publicity, and is general factotum to Lasker. These appointments singularly enough raised my stock amazingly. The situation illustrates, however, how little incidents will make wondrous changes. From this time on in the matter of pat-

ronage I think I will be able better to protect myself. At best this patronage is a fright. And if a man is as lax in looking out for it as I have been, he is certain to be jobbed.

Your mother and I agreed last night as we drove home after dining with the Hards , that we had grown too old for constant entertainments. Beginning with Sunday and up to last night, we had either dined with somebody or had someone to dine with us, and for good measure I had had parties at luncheon, each day during the whole week. It has palled on both of us, and not only that, but has wearied us very much. We are not fitted, we agreed, for a social life. We are not fitted for formal dinners every night. Indeed, I think that I would quickly run to seed mentally, and I know that I would die physically, if I did what so many others do in this respect. It is a real pleasure for me to have friends at our home. It is more than an effort for me to dine out. And, particularly is it an effort when these dinners are formal and composed of more than a few. I seldom find anybody who enjoys a dinner consisting of a dozen to forty. I find very often those who delight in a party of four to six. At any rate, it is the kind of life I can't enjoy, and in which I don't wish to participate.

Our summer is here now at last. The enervating eastern weather with which you are familiar is upon us. It makes me long for San Francisco. I am troubled, though, with the possibility that I may not be able to get out this year. Just as soon as the summer months are over, we'll be hard at it again in New York in our litigation, and even if I am given a couple of months after adjournment of Congress, I suppose they will have to be spent in New York. It's a rotten prospect is it not? And by the way, in speaking of New York, I have had a good smile about the situation there. Of course, the political pot is boiling. The fight is Hylan and anti-Hylan. Hylan's fight is almost wholly upon a five cent fare and opposition to the traction law. Every candidate thus far has adopted this platform. Even the Republican Party, which put over the infamous traction law in New York City, in this campaign repudiates it, and declares for a five cent fare. It is the old story again. Rogues may perpetrate a job in any legislature, politicians may steal there the people's rights for public service corporations, but when it comes to the people, neither the rogues nor the politicians dare stand for that which they and their kept press so vociferously advocated when the people had no means of withstanding them.

-10-

Good-bye temporarily. Lots of love to you both, and lots of love to the kiddies.

Affectionately,

Pa

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.

June 20, 1921.

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

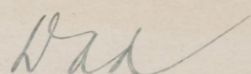
My dear Jack:

First, I want you to know I recommended Judge Van Fleet to Attorney General Daugherty for appointment on the committee of federal judges, etc., about which you wired me; secondly, long ago I attended to the Camarillo matter, and, as you are doubtless aware, he is now deputy in the office of the District Attorney of the southern district. When a new District Attorney is appointed I expect to arrange to retain Camarillo. You may be absolute in your statement to the party who interested you, in saying that that interest did the job.

I wanted you to know these two things which I have neglected to write you heretofore.

I enclose you copy of the telephone bill that you wrote me about. Before the receipt of your letter it had passed both Houses, and I presume has long since been signed by the President. Of course, until the receipt of your letter, the bill appeared to be entirely harmless. You will find the report of the committee at page 1984 of the Congressional Record of June 2. It met with apparently universal approval and had no opposition in its passage.

Affectionately,



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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R. A. BURR, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

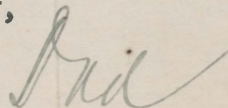
June 24, 1921.

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

My dear Arch:

In relation to the appointment desired by Mr. Chase, I don't know what to do. I can't alone appoint him. Indeed, as you know, the concurrence of both Senators is required for any federal appointment. I could obtain for him some subordinate position in some federal office by distinct application to an appointee, but, as I understood your letter, he would not wish to accept any such subordinate position. My colleague is absolutely owned by Mike DeYoung. I don't know whether DeYoung is a part of the Burlingame colony, or not, but if Mr. Chase has sufficient influence with DeYoung to get him to go to the bat with Shortridge (and I mean really go to the bat, not pretend to do so) something might be done on a presidential appointment. It will be impossible to get a presidential appointment otherwise. Of course, as you know, Shortridge will obey anything John D. and Adolph Spreckels tell him to do. I would not mention either DeYoung or the Spreckels to you but for the fact that I assume it is possible Mr. Chase may be intimate with them.

Affectionately,



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

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

June 25, 1921.

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

My dear Sons:

I have just received a telegram from John N. Exciniot, in
which he says:

"Would be glad to have your suggestion as to
people whom you might like to have appointed
in my department".

If you have any friends or acquaintances whom you deem competent, don't hesitate to apply to Exciniot and suggest their employment, saying that you do so from me. We might just as well get some benefit out of this, as to have all of the benefit appropriated by Messrs. Benjamin and McCabe. Of course, I would not want any bums recommended, and equally, of course, you would not wish it either. If you know of nobody, take the matter up with Bill Mikulich. He may have somebody in mind that would welcome a small job in that department. I am writing Exciniot today that I shall take advantage of his offer, and that any suggestion that comes through you will be from me. I want to say to you about the Exciniot appointment that you need not be at all backward in suggestions to him. Shortridge thought he had put the onus on me when he stuck Exciniot's name in while I was in

-2-

New York. The President observed it himself, and personally called me on the 'phone, saying to me that he did not give a rap about what had been presented in respect to this individual, that it was my appointment, and he would do with it anything that I suggested. It was then that I wired California, as you'll remember, and it was only when personally I took the matter up again with the President and told him that I would make the appointment, that he permitted it to go through. Excinnos owes his appointment neither to Benjamin, nor Shortridge nor McCabe, nor any other person but myself. I have related exactly what transpired, and what was said to me, not through any subordinate, but over the 'phone personally by the President.

The past week has been distinctive from one standpoint only, the coming of the real eastern summer. While the thermometer has been for three days past only 94, nevertheless the weather has been of that sort with which you became familiar while in the east, and which perhaps is the most oppressive and exhausting weather we could possibly have. We are clad as thinly as we dare go, and when we can get our breath unite in damning the fate that condemns us to this sort of thing. And yet, when I suggested to your mother the other night that we could safely take the month of July in vacation and go to California, she flatly refused to go. Indeed, I can't get her to come to San Francisco with me, and of course, I don't want to go alone. This peculiar

-3-

determination I am hoping is merely one of those ephemeral upheavals that will pass within a very brief time. While it is not certain that I could go to the Coast, I think with a little effort it might be arranged. The only thing really which will prevent it, would be the necessity for remaining in readiness here to argue the traction case before the Court of Appeals during July. The Senate is frittering away its time, but I do not think anything of real importance will be accomplished during July. Indeed, the general thought has been we would arrange for recesses of three days at a time, so that members might have a brief vacation. There are two important subjects which must be legislated upon - taxes and tariff. Neither will be determined in a moment. ~~Upon a plan~~ Respecting both there is wide diversity of opinion, and wide diversity of opinion means considerable lapse of time before ultimate agreement. Another subject of grave moment has been added in the request made by the administration yesterday to give absolute authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to deal with the obligations due to us from foreign countries. The bill presented in general language conferring upon Mr. Mellon authority to renew or convert the obligations we hold, does not by any means disclose the intent of the administration. If the design were to accept only promissory notes in lieu of others, or a bond for some other kind of written obligation, there would be perhaps no very great objection, to according the power asked. But, as usual with this adminis-

-4-

tration, and indeed, as usual with the last administration, whose vagaries and policies we always strictly follow, while we deny the fact, the design and purpose of the bill are not disclosed on its face and have not been frankly stated either to the congress or the people. What the administration really wants to do in our opinion is one of three things: either to forgive the debts due to us, or for our own government to stand behind the obligations of Europe, or accept in lieu of what is due from England, France, and Italy, German reparation bonds. If we are at all correct in our suspicion, we hope to develop the fact within the next week. And if the fact develops as we surmise, the storm will probably break. While it is strenuously denied, the suggested refunding of the foreign debt is, some of our people believe, but the prelude to the return of the Versailles Treaty to us. It is asserted that this Treaty will be returned minus the League of Nations, with certain amendments and reservations, and that then in the name of stabilizing Europe, we'll be asked to ratify it. Upon the scheme of the Treasury Department and the administration for the refunding of the debt, our Republican brethren will find various excuses for doing as they are told; but if the Treaty comes back to us, there are certain individuals who have talked so much, men like Knox, Brandegee, and Moses, and others, that their mental agility, admittedly superb, will scarcely enable them to turn the intellectual somersault demanded. It is just among the possibilities that the next

-5-

two or three weeks will see very interesting developments here. Of course, you will not be able to learn much about it from the press, but perhaps the news agencies will have to recognize the revolt. At any rate, if we get back into the League of Nations and Treaty fight, a few of us have determined upon our course. The instant that the thing begins, I shall open in New York City, and Borah probably in the middle West, and we'll go to the bat, just exactly as we did in the old league struggle. I confess to you I hope there will be no occasion for this sort of activity. I really want to have things peaceful, and would like to go along without difficulty. If occasion arises, however, I shall not hesitate, and four or five of us will not hesitate to go to the bat again.

I can imagine you this Saturday down the peninsula, one of you possibly playing polo, and the other in his delightful new surroundings. I am sitting in this office, with a very large electric fan going full capacity, in my thinnest suit, without vest, and trying to forget the thermometer. How I wish we could be with you in that most delightful of climates with those charming surroundings.

I wasted three days this week on a resolution appointing a committee to investigate conditions in West Virginia. I became so aroused in reading of the situation there that I undertook to get the resolution through. The sort of thing ^{is} transpiring there that does more harm to government than anything else can do. And

-6-

by the way, in conjunction with that strike, the courts solemnly declared for the sanctity of contracts. When an individual goes to work in one of those coal mines, he is required to sign a contract that he will not join a union. Union officials, of course, endeavor to get them to join. The various courts, state and federal, enjoined the members of the union, from persuading or asking the miners to become members of the union, and they have been punishing for contempt those who sought to persuade miners to join. This was done upon the theory of the existence of the contract, its great sanctity, etc. How different is the situation in New York, where the legislature deliberately authorizes the re-writing of the contracts of the City of New York, where all of the press, and all the courts, are anxious because the profits of public service corporations are involved to uphold that infamous law! The difference between a human being and the human being's welfare and a corporation and the corporation's profits are well illustrated by the two instances. Nobody cares except a few like myself, who doubtless are cranks.

The big dog still continues the wonder of our family. He is very gentle and very affectionate. When he gets angry, though, ^{no more} one can/control him than the whirlwind. A few days ago I got into a rather serious trouble. A strange dog came in the yard, just a friendly stroller, and Victor grabbed him, threw him around, dumped him down the little declivity at the extremity of the back yard, and I thought was going to kill him. I leaped down

-7-

and tried to get them apart, and really I have not indulged in such exercise for a long time. Finally I got the dog away from Victor, and Victor ran after him for half a mile, and then returned. He was literally a mad beast for the moment. On the other hand, the little Pekinese will put her feet in his mouth, and those terrible teeth of his would barely touch them, and he acts with the utmost gentleness. Sometimes in playing with her, however, he will grab her and pull her thirty or forty feet along the ground, but she does not seem to mind him. Thus far he has not hurt her, but I fear daily that unconsciously he will step on her and kill her.

John T. Williams has been here ^a couple of weeks, and Shortridge has been playing fast and loose with him. He has agreed to join in recommending him, but insists in putting Williams off from day to day. Each succeeding day demonstrates more clearly Shortridge's utter lack of frankness and truthfulness, and not only that, but I am beginning to have a suspicion that he carefully plans to try to injure me. I don't worry about him, and so far as patronage is concerned, I will do the best that I can. I have determined upon the appointment of John P. McLaughlin because I want the only position in San Francisco with patronage to be filled by a loyal supporter of mine. If McLaughlin gets appointed there will be a chance for decent fellows to get small jobs there. Shortridge does not want to appoint McLaughlin,

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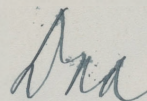
but John I. Nolan here has frightened him to death, and he probably will ultimately join with me. In the south, a very singular situation presents itself. The old progressive forces, as you know, deserted me in the Hoover fight. The ^{who} people/came with me were men like Leo Youngworth, Frank Doherty, Frank Flint, et al, These men really represent the old standpat element, and yet they are the only people who did make the fight with me outside of Lissner in Los Angeles. They have a slate of positions of men who formerly were practically all against me. On the other hand, I don't know where to turn to appoint any Progressives there. The singular situation, therefore is that I probably will be a party to the appointment of men who in both my fights for Governor were on the other side, but who very loyally fought for me last year. Of course, the appointment of Lissner mitigates the dose. He was the only remaining outstanding Progressive, and he has received the biggest appointment that could come from our State. He has been here now for a week and a half, and is very hard at it. I really think he likes the job. Perhaps I might put it another way, that men like Lasker and Lissner long for political posts and the power that comes with them. There is an appeal to them, perhaps because of an unconscious attitude derived from many centuries of suppression and oppression, in any position of prominence or any place possessing authority.

9

I'll leave to mother to write you of her experiences at the White House the other day. I was very glad indeed that all her fears were proved groundless.

With all our love, I am

Affectionately,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Ada' or 'Ada', written in a cursive style.

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.

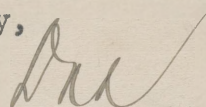
June 27, 1921.

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

My dear Jack:

I wanted you to know that I had recommended Heywood for employment with the Shipping Board. Because of what you have said concerning him, I have had him in mind constantly. I presented his name to the Attorney General, as you know, but things are slow of formation there, so yesterday I gave his name to Lissner with a very high recommendation, and possibly something will develop in that line.

Affectionately,



Mr. Hiram W. Johnson - 2

P:S: I wrote you about the Exciniós appointment the other day. While I was away from here, Shortridge tried to put over both the Exciniós and the Mitchell appointments. Confidentially, he succeeded in the latter. He succeeded in the latter because the appointment was made by David H. Blair, the Internal Revenue Commissioner. He did not succeed in the former, because the appointment was made by the President. He sent both names in undoubtedly in collusion with Benjamin and McCabe, while I was away, and got away with them, except as I have told you concerning Exciniós. I have nothing but the kindest feeling for little Mitchell, of course, but I had not made up my mind as to whether or not I would name him for this position. There were other candidates, who had claims upon us. When I took Shortridge to task for sending in Mitchell's name, he expressed the utmost surprise, and said, why, of course, he understood I was strongly for Mitchell, that Benjamin and McCabe were for him, etc., etc.

I am enclosing you herein a list of the candidates for federal places in San Francisco, in accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of June 21 received this morning. I would be delighted to have any suggestions you and others may have in respect to these names.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson - 3

I have written you that I am standing for Williams and McLaughlin. DeYoung's request for the appointment of his brother-in-law, Mr. Deane, of course, is embarrassing. It's the only request he had made of me.

The list of appointments that I send you herein is quite badly mixed up, and does not by any means contain all of the recommendations of the various parties. It will give you an idea, however, of the candidates. Don't pay much attention to the endorsements because in instances like Williams, probably not more than half of them are given. He has been endorsed to a much greater extent, and in the case of W. B. Hamilton, the Hamilton family, including Ed, Rosseter, and many others have asked the appointment. Conlisk, too, is a candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue. The one request made by DeYoung is for his brother-in-law, J.J. Deane, for appointment as Naval Officer, Surveyor of the Port, or U.S. Appraiser.

List of applicants for Federal appointments.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Marshall B. Woodworth *H/n*

Endorsed by:

Hon. Edward E. Cushman

J. S. Trabuco

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Mrs. H. A. Kluegel, The Fairmont, San Francisco *Hn*

Endorsed by: *yn*

Hon. William M. Morrow

William J. Coyle, Lt. Gov. of Washington

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Capt. B. C. Slocum, 1440 Clay St., San Francisco

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS. SAN FRANCISCO

Chas. W. Conlisk *Hn*

Endorsed by: *yn*

John A. Britton

Allen L. Chickering

W. E. Anderson

Frank C. Drew

M. C. Metson

Burt L. Davis

James K. Armsby

William B. Hamilton *Bn*

Endorsed by: *Hn*

Judge DeVries *yn*

Robert D. Higginbotham

Philip S. Teller *Bn*

Endorsed by: *Hn*

Theo. J. Roche

Mayor Rolph

APPRAISER OF CUSTOMS

Bert Kahn *Hn*

Endorsed by: *Bn*

Alex. McCabe

Fred S. Knight *Hn*

W. C. Holliway

never heard of in fight

Chas Wharfinger - good clean fellow Miss James

-2-

ASSISTANT U. S. APPRAISER

James H. Cameron

Endorsed by:

George T. Cameron

*plain sup - for nobody
perfect neutral*

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

Lwarence J. Flaherty, 200 Guerrero St., S.F.

Endorsed by:

Sheriff Finn

Daniel C. Murphy

Frank Kennedy

Endorsed by:

William C. Mikulich

Andy Mahony

Hon. James Rolph, Jr.

Hon. Bernard J. Flood

Hon. T. A. Norton

F. C. Sykes

T. I. Fitzpatrick

C. R. Bricca

Charles A. Stephens, 908 Phelan Bldg., S.F.

Endorsed by:

Judge Marion DeVries

Andy Mahony

China Mail SS Co.

Northern Calif. Hotel Association

Leon F. Douglass

H. T. Scott

Waterfront Employees Union

The Charles Nelson Co.

Thomas J. Coleman

John A. McGregory

James Wood

Western Pacific R. R. Co.

John A. Britton

H. T. Scott

Leon F. Douglass

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Andy Mahony

M. A. Hamburger

APPRAISER OF CUSTOMS

John C. Currier

Endorsed by:

G. M. Francis

Frank L. Coombs

F. J. Behneman

Col. Alberger and Dr. P. H. Flood

S. W. Ehrman

E. L. Hawk

Handwritten initials and signature

-3-

APPRAISER OF CUSTOMS

Jacob Shaen

Endorsed by:

Burt L. Davis
W. H. Davis
James J. Ryan
M. A. Gunst

*old time, old line - trimmer. -
train with Gunst.*

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF CUSTOMS

W. C. Holliway

Endorsed by:

J. B. Davis & Son
E. L. Bosqui
R. E. Miller
Burt L. Davis

- never heard of

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY

John T. Williams

Endorsed by:

Frank McGowan
Thomas F. Finn
Eustace Cullinan
Bert Kahn
M. J. McGuire
John A. O'Connell
Petition signed by members of Republican
State Central Committee
Foster & Kleser Co.
Hon. Albert F. Ross

*My
W
gm*

Charles M. Fickert

No endorsements, several protests.

R. H. McCormick

Endorsed by:

Fremont Older
Raymond Benjamin
C. S. Ford
Burt L. Davis
P. H. McCarthy

John G. Heywood

Endorsed by:

John F. Neylan
Valentine Gideon, Salt Lake City, Utah
Tillman D. Johnson " " " "
T. I. Fitzpatrick
David D. Stanbury, Chicago
Kiesel, Fred W., Sacramento
Franklin A. Griffin
Bernard J. Flood

U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Cont. -4-

John G. Heywood. Con.

Endorsements:

Frank H. Kerrigan
James P. Langhorne
Hon. John F. Ellison
Hon. T. D. Johnson
Hon. Valentine Gideon
David D. Stansbury
B. J. Flood
Hon. T. I. Fitzpatrick
Hon. Franklin A. Griffin

C. A. A. McGee

Endorsed by:

Bruce Dennis, LaGrande, Oregon

DEPUTY U. S. ATTORNEY

William H. Kiler, 723 Hearst Bldg., S.F. *never heard of*

U. S. MINISTER TO BELGIUM

W. F. Chapin, Oakland, Calif. *Wm*

Endorsed by:

Charles Dawes *Bm*

C. H. Brockhagen, Oakland, Calif. *never heard of*

MINISTER TO CUBA

Long, Boaz (Hon) *Never heard of*

Endorsed by:

Robert C. Mason

MINISTER TO ROUMANIA

Major Ross Ambler Curran *Hm*

Endorsed by General Hunter Liggett *gm*

MINISTER TO SIAM

Dr. Paul T. Carrington *never heard of -*

Endorsed by:

Mrs. James B. Hume
William H. Waste
Dr. Henry C. Petray

MINISTER TO SWEDEN

O. H. Lindstrom *never heard of*

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

John P. Campbell *never*

W. M. Wooldridge *never*

-5-

U. S. EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Mrs. Helen Power

Endorsed by:

Harold T. Power, Berkeley

FEDERAL LAND BANK AT BERKELEY

C. M. Wooster desires to be appointed President of
Federal Land Bank at Berkeley

Harry will report

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN FRANCISCO

Walter McGovern

Fred E. Stewart

Good actual labor man

Strong for him

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT ANGEL ISLAND

Charles S. Peery

Endorsed by:

Theo. J. Roche

William H. Langdon

Sylvester J. McAtee

Hon. James Rolph, Jr.

*No - !!! positively - leave
democrat in.*

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT ANGEL ISLAND

P. A. Robbins

Not known

IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR

Louis A. Meyer

Endorsed by:

John Hermann

W. N. Swasey

John J. Galish

*Frank Lawlor, inspector
there is his
knows inside*

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION

John Nagle

Endorsed by:

James J. Ryan, Ins. Fed. of California, S. F.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

C. W. Conlisk

Endorsed by A. E. Anderson

George E. Springer

John P. McLaughlin

Endorsed by:

Republican County Central Committee

California transfer & storagemen's Ass'n.

-6-

John P. McLaughlin, cont.

Several telegrams of opposition
Calif. White & Sugar Pine Mnfrs. Ass'n
Calif. Metal Trades Ass'n
Calif. Mnfrs. Ass'n
Buckingham and Hecht, S. F.
Calif. Manufactures Ass'n
Madera Sugar Pine Co.
Weed Lumber Co.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE AT SAN FRANCISCO

William A. Bliss for Chief Deputy Collector

Endorsed by:

Hon. Clarence F. Lea

Leo F. Snavely for Chief Clerk

Endorsed by:

C. F. Curry

Lester C. Guernsey for promotion to Revenue Agent in charge
of S. F. Division

Endorsed by:

John C. Ing

William A. Bliss

Endorsed by Porter L. Bliss

E. W. Netherton for Chief of Sales of Tax Division, Int. Rev.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Max Thelen

Endorsed by:

Calif. Wholesale Potato Dealers Ass'n.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

Tyrrell, Edw. J. (Senator)

Endorsed by:

James B. Osborne, Oakland, Calif.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John E. Ritter for Special Agent

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Louise Swasey Secombe

Endorsed by:

Fred B. Lloyd

Miss Ethel Cumbers

Endorsed by:

Mrs. F. C. Havens

Mrs. Abbie E. Wilkins

-7-

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE, S.F., Cont.

Miss Ethel Cumbers, cont.

U.S. Webb
W. P. Frick
E. M. Whitney
Frank McGowan
W. H. Methon
C. J. Wood

Esther Rujaro

Endorsed by:

A. McCabe
James Johnson

good worker deserves recognition

Mrs. J. B. Hume

stands out in front

Mrs. H. J. Anderson

Endorsed by J. A. Elston
Frank Barnett
George E. Gross

RECEIVER OF LAND OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. Helen Power

Endorsed by:

Harold T. Power
Kathryn Philips Edson.

7

Mrs. Minerva Swain

Endorsed by:

P. H. McCarthy

?

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS, San Francisco

Leo J. Foley

Not known

A. N. Soliss, 3046 Wheeler St., Berkeley, Calif.

HEAD OF FIELD DIVISION U.S. LAND DEPARTMENT, SAN FRANCISCO

Thomas P. Thornton

Endorsed by:

Hon. E. S. Rigdon
Upton W. Smith

Not known

U. S. MARSHAL

Thomas A. Brown

Endorsed by:

Al McCabe

gm

George H. Burnhan

Endorsed by: Judge W.W. Morrow & Hon. E. M. Ross

-8-

U. S. Marshal, cont.

Paul J. Arnerich

Endorsed by:

Henry A. Ayer
Republican County Central Com. Santa Cruz
Hon. C. C. Spaulding
M. E. Arnerich
Chas. P. Cooley
D. J. Flannery
Sheriff George W. Lyle
David Low
C. C. Coolidge
Aubrey M. Lumley
William H. Waste
George S. Walker
T. L. Murphy
Milton T. Farmer
James Slaven

I. B. Washburn

Endorsed by:

W. H. Briggs
Judge J. A. Plummer
Hon. Edward Van Vranken
Republican Central Committee of Monterey Co.

W. P. McFaul

Herbert Spencer desires marshalship for any dist.

Fred W. Kievesahl

Endorsed by:

Hon. Bernard J. Flood

Patrick Higgins

Endorsed by:

Sylvester J. McAtee

William M. Veale

Endorsed by numerous people in California.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL

George H. Thomas, 529 Liberty St., S. F.
Martin R. Cloman, State Belt R. R., S.F.
Wilber B. Doyle, 526 Paris St., S.F.

not known

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS

Horace B. Chase

Endorsed by:

H. T. Scott
Spencer C. Buckbee
Louis Sloss

H. T. Scott

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS. Con.

Horace B. Chase, cont.

Endorsed by:

Willis Polk
Robert Oxnard
Frank P. Deering
E. W. Hopkins
Dixwell Hewitt
C. Frederick Kohl
Elliott McAllister
W. E. Dean
Louis Sloss
Spencer C. Buckbee
Osgood Hooker

George A. Marshall

Endorsed by:

Frank W. Marston
M. W. Seallar
C. S. White
J. P. Snyder
William S. Scott
D. A. Eberly
W. H. Reeves
Virgil M. Airola
George Filmer
Dred L. Hilmer
Clarence Crowell
James L. Deering
Frederick Funston Camp No. 61
Henry W. Lawton
W. E. Deab
George Filmer
E. W. Hopkins
Willism Polk
E. B. Martinelli
C. L. Johnson
John R. Graham
Joseph Barcroft
M. W. Sellar

Eddie Wolfe

Endorsed by:

John Francis Neylan
Richard J. Welch
Alden Anderson

Mrs. John M. Eshelman

Endorsed by:

J. O. Davis

-10-

U. S. SHIPPING COMMISSIONER

Paul Scharrenberg *Hy*

John Nagle

Endorsed by G. T. Irvine
Jas. R. Murphy

David B. Castle

Endorsed by J. W. Jackson

J. W. Jackson

J. J. Dwyer *By*

Endorsed by Al McCabe

Hon. Ivan H. Parker

W. S. King wants position with Emergency Fleet Corp.
in S. F.

U. S. STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR

Turner, Frank *Not known*

Endorsed by:
A. E. Anderson

The following is a list of applicants for Federal appointments who have not specified what they want.

Lyman B. Hall, 140 Ellis St., S. F. Ass't Supt. or
Station Supt. in S. F. Postoffice

Matt E. Johnson, 4064 18th St., S.F. applicant for
appointment as pilot.

Alfred Hunt, 2919 Scott St., S. F.

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