

© The Tiffen Company, 2000

# KODAK Gray Scale



**Kodak**  
LICENSED PRODUCT

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



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

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

# WESTERN UNION



# TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

MILLS BUILDING  
CITY 4321 LOCAL 47

1921 SEP 2 AM '8 54

C186DA 34 GOVT COUNT PNS

ST WASHINGTON DC 1055A 2

MAJOR ARCHIBALD M JOHNSON ATTORNEY AT LAW

MILLS BLDG SAN FRANCISCO CALIF

SPANIARDS REFERRED TO IN YOUR LETTER TWENTY FIFTH HAVE BEEN  
TEMPORARILY ADMITTED UNTIL NOVEMBER FIRST (STOP) IMMIGRATION  
DEPARTMENT STATES THAT TEMPORARY ADMISSIONS OF THIS CHARACTER  
ARE USUALLY MADE PERMANENT HAVE WIRED HUSBAND ALSO  
HIRAM W JOHNSON.

# 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.

1212 SEP 2'21

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 Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"Blue" (Day Letter) "N.L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram) || 18-58768

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE.

77CBHS 1231AM 9 NITE

R ATLANTIC CITY NJ SEP 2 21

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

ATTY AT LAW

MILLS BLG

SAN FRANCISCO

YOU AIDED IN A GREAT BIRTHDAY MANY MANY THANKS

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.

## 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 OBSOLETE 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 error; 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.

**DAY LETTERS.** A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard day 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 rate 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 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 permitted.

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

**NIGHT TELEGRAMS.** Accepted up to 2 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 day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

**SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT TELEGRAMS.** 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

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

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

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO.

214 SEP 2 '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 Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"Blue" (Day Letter) "N.L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram) || 18-58768

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE.

78CBHS 1231AM 00 NITE

R ATLANTIC CITY NJ SEP 2 21

ARCHIBALD M JOHNSON

ATTY AT LAW

MILLS BLG

SAN FRANCISCO

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR FINE REMEMBRANCE WE HAD A BULLY DAY

DAD

# POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLE

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS,  
TIME SENT, Etc.



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

## 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 un-repeated 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 ORSCURE 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 his 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.

**DAY LETTERS.** A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard day 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 rate 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 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 permitted.

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

**NIGHT TELEGRAMS.** Accepted up to 2 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 day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

**SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT TELEGRAMS.** 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 addressee, 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

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Atlantic City, Sept. 3, 1921.  
My dear Arch:

I had a delightful birthday, and not the least delightful part of it was the greeting from my boys. It was mighty good of you to send the machine and I shall employ and enjoy it. Indeed I wish I had it here so that I could write with the fluency I desire, rather than by hard pen work.

We had a corking dinner last night Mother gave me, at which we had the Maars, four in number. My "played up" well and the evening was really bully. But my great enjoyment on such occasions comes from the certainty of the love of my sons, and from their thoughtful remembering. Thank you very very much dear boy.  
Affectionately Dad

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

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

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT

1921 SEP 8 AM 8 53

B2GS 20 GOVT

ST WASHINGTON DC 1053A 8

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

007

ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF  
SPOKE TO WILLIAMS OF HEYWOOD IF HEYWOOD FAVORABLY INCLINED WOULD  
SUGGEST ACCEPTANCE IN HOPE THAT FUTURE MAY BRING SOMETHING BETTER

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

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

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

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT

6245 DA 17

ST WASHINGTON DC 1219P 8

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR ATTORNEY AT LAW

010

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

WIRE ME DATE BOWLES LEFT CALIFORNIA AND WHETHER THEY GO NEWYORK  
AND DATE THEY EXPECT TO SAIL

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

*Left Tues. Sept 6th*  
*Chgo. Sept 9*  
*NY out morn. 10<sup>00</sup> AM*  
*NY City Carlton*  
*Tues. Sept 13 "Aguatania"*

21 SEP 8 AM 9 51

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

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

September 17, 1921.

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

My dear Boys:

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

-2-

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

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

-3-

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

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

-4-

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

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

-5-

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

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

-6-

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

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

With all my love,

Affectionately,

Dad.

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

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

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

September 22, 1921.

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

My dear Jack:

I am enclosing you a letter that has come to me from the District Supervisor Twelfth District, Louis T. Grant, concerning W. H. Dennison. Grant, I think, is a friend, and I take it, wrote in friendly fashion. We have had a great deal of correspondence with Dennison about a back pension claim, and we obtained the back pension for him; then he wanted a position in the Senate Document Room. He never in any communication mentioned any obligation due to him. He called upon me in your office on a couple of occasions when I was in San Francisco and wanted a job. On those occasions he mentioned nothing of anything being due him. I send you the letter that you may have it before you, and do whatever you deem necessary.

Affectionately,





## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Sept. 17, 1921.

OFFICE OF  
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR TWELFTH DISTRICT  
(CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, NEVADA)  
ROOM 237, FLOOD BUILDING

PERSONAL

Honorable Hiram Johnson,  
U.S. Senator for California,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator:

An old Spanish War veteran by the name of W. H. Dennison, who resides at 353 Kearny St., at the Bronx Hotel of this City, came into my office yesterday with a very peculiar story, (I might mention that I had assisted this man in the past once or twice when he was ill, by getting him located at the Soldiers' Home) and he brought to me a complaint type-written, which involved yourself and your son.

After talking with him, I came to the conclusion that someone was behind this matter politically, in order to break into one of the newspapers here with a story. As a matter of fact, he advised me that he had been requested to have the story written out and that it would be published and I advised him to "forget it" and that I would write you personally, as I realize that stories of this kind are not desirable whether they are based on facts or not.

Briefly put, the story is this: That during the months of March, April, May and June, and part of July, 1920, he worked at your headquarters here in the City and received no remuneration except for the last five weeks of the campaign, when he was paid \$25.00 per week. He took the matter up, so he informed me and so the statement showed, with your son to obtain remuneration for the balance of the time previous to when payments had been made, and stated that he had been put off from day to day, and finally was unable to obtain even an interview, and I suppose, brought this matter to the attention of some of your political enemies, who saw a good chance to make a little capital out of this man's story.

Honorable Hiram Johnson

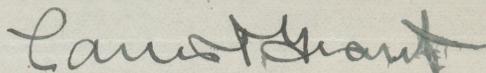
Page #2

Sept. 17, 1921.

I, of course, do not know anything about the merits of it, but blocked its receiving any publicity, and am writing you so that if you consider it worth following up, that you may instruct your son here to take the matter up on its merits or such other disposition as you may see fit to make of the case.

With sincerest best personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,



Louis T. Grant,  
District Manager,  
U.S. Veterans' Bureau.

LTG\_C

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

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

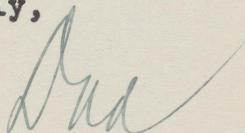
September 27, 1921.

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

My dear Jack:

I am enclosing you copy of letter I wrote Neylan today. Of course, I don't know anything about the matter, but if somebody who was bitterly opposed to me, and was a Democrat, were put into a position of this sort, I would be pretty sore. However, I think the best thing, if there is any truth in the statement at all, is to say nothing.

Affectionately,



September 27, 1921.

Mr. John Francis Neylan,  
First National Bank Bldg.,  
San Francisco.

My dear Jack:

Shortridge has transmitted to me an anonymous letter from Oakland bitterly assailing James Raleigh Kelly, who has been appointed an Assistant United States District Attorney. In this communication, it is asserted that Kelly is a Democrat, registered as such in the last Presidential election, was a supporter of Cox, opposed Shortridge, and spoke at Phelan meetings. Shortridge asked me if I knew anything about the facts. I told him that I did not, and that I would not give any consideration to an anonymous communication anyway. I wanted to let you know, however, that this sort of stuff was received by my colleague, and that he was sufficiently interested to ask me about it.

Sincerely,

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

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

October 1, 1921.

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

My dear Boys:

We are very hard at it back here now, long sessions, threatened night sessions, and important measures with vast detail. My letters in the near future, therefore, may be rather skimpy, but at any rate, on Saturday I will write you something, if only a word of greeting.

Two contests are proceeding here. The Tax Bill, a tribute to big business, is before the Senate, and contemporaneously with it, the German Treaty. The position I have taken upon the German Treaty you will have observed from the press, doubtless, from a very brief statement I gave out which was published last Saturday. The passing of the days confirms me in this attitude. It is still a matter of regret that I am in opposition to Borah and to Reed, but I could not see the matter as they did. Of course, I am subjected to some criticism from extremists in the old League of Nations fight, and the very bitter abuse of the Los Angeles Times again, because I am advocating an Administration measure. The Times has very roundly abused me since the 4th of March because I have not advocated Administration measures, and

-2-

now because I do, they abuse me even more fiercely. Of course, they take the position that I have been whipped into line, and am crawling at the feet of the old standpatters begging to be admitted to their ranks, etc. The attitude of the Times reminds me of what I said in the early days of my Governorship - these old standpatters will beg of you a favor, and if you do it, they will use it to your undoing. According to the Times, I was a scoundrel for opposing Administration measures. And now, I am a worse scoundrel for advocating an Administration policy. They cannot conceive that the fact that it is an Administration policy is a matter of utter indifference to me. I take my stand upon a policy when I believe it to be right, and against it when I believe it to be wrong. And I don't care a tinker's most profane word whether the policy comes from one source or another or whether it is favored by the Administration or opposed by the Administration.

While Borah says nothing, he looks like a sullen child grieving over a supposed wrong. I have such a perfect intuition of men of this sort that I do not doubt where ultimately this honest difference of opinion will lead us. Our minds, however, upon governmental matters run ordinarily along the same lines, and this fact will ultimately bring us together on most policies. There is not the interest in the German Treaty that some people here believed there would be. Indeed, I don't think our people pay much attention to it, and I think they care little about it. The American people forget quickly. A subject cannot engross them long.

-3-

It may be the Arbuckle case today that excites them to hysteria, but tomorrow a world series will relegate the Arbuckle case to the background, from which it can never wholly emerge. In speaking of the Arbuckle case, I had a wire from Theodore the other day suggesting my employment in San Francisco on a case which had engrossed San Francisco and the United States during the past few weeks, and naively saying that he had been unable to accept the employment. I wired him it was impossible for me to consider it. Arbuckle is paying the penalty, first, for having a beast, but secondly, and in reality, for being found out. Clarence Darrow called on me the other day and told me he had written a book on "Criminology". I asked him along what lines. He explained his endeavor to demonstrate what crime really was, the psychology of it, and the utter futility of modern means of dealing with it. I asked him if he had devoted a chapter to the greatest of all crimes, and in a puzzled fashion, he made an extended explanation that crime by definition did not interest him, etc., and then I told him that the greatest of crimes was being found out. He laughed and said he thought he would add an extra chapter to the work. I wish it were possible to punish intellectual crookedness. I think in many instances it is much more reprehensible than picking a pocket of a watch, or stealing somebody's money. If there could be such a thing as punishment of intellectual dishonesty, our representative bodies would be depleted, and there would be mighty few men in public life. And perhaps I ought not to con-

-4-

fine the prevalence of this crime to public life. I can't conceive of anything worse than in the business world where the offenses committed are not only intellectual, but actual and material. In the taxing system now in vogue, we create a body of men who grow rich upon teaching our people how to avoid paying their just due to their country. Really, we have put a premium upon dishonesty. The Bill ought to be designated "An Act for the Relief of the Jews" for generally speaking, the Jews cheat at it, and the very few honest men there are have to pay to make up the deficit. But frankly, the subject is so comprehensive, and taxation is so difficult, that I can not see my way clear, and apparently, nobody else can, to remedy existing evils. My mind is turning toward the Sales Tax of late, and yet from the old story of economics, this is the most indefensible plan which could be suggested. One thing I am certain, that the Tax Bill before us has been written with a single purpose of mitigating the woes of the very rich, and of making up from the middle class what is lost from letting the very rich escape taxation. The substitute plans, however, are written by men who have the same design in mind. I am therefore very much in a quandary over the situation.

My prediction of two weeks ago that the Italian butler would last forty-eight hours was wrong. He lasted less than twenty-four. Since then we have had Cora, the colored maid, back with us, merely as a temporary expedient. Mother has been searching for another

-5-

butler. She had a Frenchman, but he evidently utilized her offer to increase his wages in his present place. The chances are, in my opinion, that we'll get no butler until after the celebrated Disarmament Conference adjourns. Washington, the City of Flunkies, and the Home of the World Profiteer, is preparing again to fleece all comers. Rents have gone skyward, domestic service likewise, and everybody, who is a permanent resident in this City, is, with a fine enthusiasm getting ready to despoil the stranger, who in great numbers is expected at the November conference.

The Transit Commission in New York City yesterday with a great flourish of trumpets published its plan for the solution of the transportation problem. It is a very long, full, involved, and comprehensive scheme. I have had numerous telephone calls from the Corporation Counsel, and I have been writing him trying to comment in general terms upon it. It requires, however, an intensive study, and the very study of it, will take up an immense part of my time. Of course, it is thrown into the local campaign in New York at the psychological moment in order to take from Hylan his issue, and in the hope that it will elect Curran. Since the nomination of Curran, the Coalition candidate, the Republicans and Coalitionists, apparently, have renewed confidence, and some of them have told me that they thought Curran would be elected. It's a tremendous fight, and it is a very unfortunate thing that in the midst of it comes this important report for the purpose of influencing the result.

-6-

I really feel little inclined to hard work. I have had brought home to me, perhaps, for the first time ( although I may have talked of it much in the past ) a thorough realization of my physical condition, and I am endeavoring to do what little I can to benefit it. I am quite regular in the slight exercise I take now, and have never been so rigorous in a diet. I am hoping that if I continue the present care I will renew my youth and get rid of the infernal lassitude which afflicts me. I like to solace myself with the idea that it is merely approaching old age. And I hesitate even to say what I have, for fear of the rejoinder which is so obvious. Your Mother feels none too well either, and it is this that makes me seriously contemplate again retirement and peacefully residing in California. I think probably your Mother would favor this, too, if we should strike oil; but the latest advices are that wells in the immediate vicinity of the land your Mother has in southern California are worthless, although one, three miles south, has developed into a big paying venture.

Victor after two or three days' sickness recovered. The doctor diagnosed his illness as distemper, but he recovered so quickly that we doubt this. Old Spartan has developed with the passing few months. He has, apparently, the influence over Victor that an older brother has with a younger. Your Mother insists that he takes Victor visiting with him. On several occasions Victor has been gone with Spartan for several hours at a time. This morning they both left about eight o'clock, and when I left at nine, they had not returned. I hate to chain Victor up, but I think it will be nec-

-7-

essary if he continues wandering.

Autumn is with us, perhaps the most beautiful part of the year here. It is very pleasant during the day, with just a bit of coolness at night. The old home is still delightful, although its pleasures are minimized by the fact that a house without a butler is really not in running order. In the odd moments we have, your Mother and I play pinochle. Don't you think this is strange? We both enjoy it very much.

With all my love,

Affectionately,

Dad

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

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

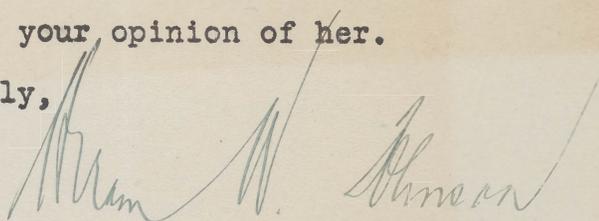
October 3, 1921

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

My dear Jack:

Jack Neylan, Frank Devlin, and others, are recommending for a deputyship in Williams' Office, Miss Alma M. Myers, who resides in Berkeley, is a graduate of the University of California, and Hastings Law College, and has practised law in San Francisco, where she is in the office of Edward Myers, her father. I don't recall the lady. I would be very glad if you would write me your opinion of her.

Affectionately,



P:S: I enclose letter from Miss Myers, which kindly return to me after you have read it.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF., CHAIRMAN.  
GEORGE V. 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.

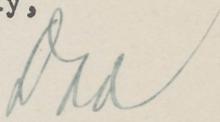
October 4, 1921

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

My dear Boys:

I sent you Adolph Spreckels' telegram this morning. So that you may be fully advised, I am sending you copy of my response to him, which I phrased carefully and indefinitely.

Affectionately,



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

C

3 DA 42 NL

Hiram W. Johnson Papers  
Bancroft Library

1921 OCT 12 AM 2 12

ST WASHINGTON DC 11

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

# 2572

ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

CRAMER WILL HAVE POSITION FOR ATTORNEY IN VETERANS BUREAU AT  
SANFRANCISCO PAYING ABOUT THREE THOUSAND A YEAR STOP I WOULD  
BE GLAD IF SOME DESERVING YOUNG MAN OF OUR SORT COULD BE SELECTED  
STOP WILL YOU TAKE IT UP AND ADVISE ME

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

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

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

October 19, 1921.

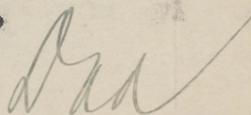
Major Archibald M. Johnson,  
Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,  
Attorneys at law,  
Mills Building,  
San Francisco.

My dear Boys:

This note is merely to explain to you why I have missed my usual letter to you, and to tell you that this week I will resume my usual chronicle.

Knox's death occupied us last week. Friday I attended the services here, and Saturday went with the Committee to Valley Forge. I left very early in the morning and did not return until late at night. The death was peculiarly shocking to your Mother and myself. While Knox and I disagreed on everything politically, there was, perhaps, a greater personal intimacy between us than between any two members upon the floor. I will write this week of my last conversation with him.

Affectionately,



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

1921 OCT 22 AM 10 47

C220DA 17 GOVT

ST WASHINGTON DC 110P 22

MAJOR ARCHIBOLD M JOHNSON

26  
ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

PLEASE KEEP HOLMAN MATTER ENTIRELY CONFIDENTIAL AM ADVISED THIS MORNING

NO FURTHER DANGER BECAUSE OF MY PROTEST

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

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

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

October 22, 1921.

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

My dear Boys:

Herein is copy of letter received from the President in answer to my protest against Holman. Because of the receipt of this, I wired you as I did today. I presume it removes the possibility of this scrub Holman being selected to represent California.

Affectionately,



COPY

The White House  
Washington

October 20, 1921

My dear Senator Johnson:

Thank you so much for your letter of October nineteenth.

After you spoke as you did concerning Alfred Holman, I never gave him another thought in connection with the Advisory delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armaments. I think you know I would not appoint any man who is personally objectionable to you. Before the selections are made for the West I shall probably get in touch with you personally for some more intimate advice than that which is contained in your letter. I am glad to have you make manifest your friendly interest.

Very sincerely,

(signed) Warren G. Harding

Hon. Hiram W. Johnson  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

**Treaty of Peace With Germany.**

**REMARKS**

OF

**SENATOR HIRAM W. JOHNSON,**

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

*October 18, 1921.*

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, yesterday I voted for the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] because it expressed in words what the leader upon the Republican side has iterated and reiterated was the fact, and because I could see no reason why the fact that we assumed no obligations under the Versailles treaty, so emphatically and authoritatively declared by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], should not in the present treaty be stated in language plain and explicit, rather than in the equivocal terms employed.

Because of the views I have entertained, which I have never hesitated to express, concerning the League of Nations and the Versailles treaty I favor the ratification of the pending treaty with Germany. The debate in and out of the Senate upon the treaty with Germany has been peculiar, presenting many paradoxical situations. It has served, in the main, to illustrate the infinite variety of the human mind. The treaty is opposed on the one hand as a betrayal of our allies, and on the other hand as a betrayal of our own people. The League of Nations press declaims against ratification because thus we will desert those with whom we fought and will pursue the policy of aloofness and isolation which they have never ceased to denounce. Some of the opponents of the League of Nations with equal emphasis insist that ratification of the treaty means the very partnership and embroilment which they have consistently opposed and which the pro-league press has so ardently desired.

In my humble way I have done whatever lay in my power to prevent entanglements with Europe or departure from the policy which this country has ever followed. No less earnestly in the future than in the past will I pursue this course. If I believed the ratification of the German treaty would take us into the maelstrom of European controversies and wars I would not, of course, vote for it. I do not believe ratification is subject either to the objection made by those who favor the League of Nations or by some of those who opposed the League of Nations. By the ratification of this treaty we do not desert our allies; we abandon certain international bankers, and whatever odium might attach to this I am perfectly willing to accept. The charge that there is a base betrayal by our country in this treaty is a fulmination as unfounded and futile as the economic formula of a respectable intellectual.

On the other hand, it is claimed that by the ratification of this treaty we do, as a matter of fact, become a part of Europe's difficulties and a factor in every future European controversy. As I understand the arguments, this conclusion is

reached because it is claimed that the treaty is a recognition of the Versailles treaty, which, under no circumstances, should be recognized by the United States, and is the initial step to membership in the Reparation Commission, which by that treaty is created the receiver or supergovernment of the Central European powers. It is conceded that the terms of this treaty do not take us into the Reparation Commission, but that the Secretary of State has asserted his desire to have the United States a part of the Reparation Commission, and that ratification will afford him ample excuse for carrying out his purpose.

The Colombian treaty and the soldiers' bonus leave no illusions as to what might be done here if the administration insists upon a particular course. I recognize, I think, the possibilities and the dangers of the future to the policy that is so near and so dear to the men who, in this body, formed the thin ranks of the "irreconcilables." In my judgment, the reparations provisions of the Versailles treaty are revolting to every advocate of future peace and every lover of liberty. I concede the sincerity of view that may be otherwise held, and I would not, of course, question the good intent of the Secretary of State. From what has been said, it is apparent he desires to take us into this Reparation Commission; but I remember very vividly that Mr. Hughes desired to take us into the League of Nations, and the restraining hand of the President withheld him. I recall that Mr. Hughes desired to send back to us the Versailles treaty, which now is so roundly denounced upon this floor, and again it was the power of the President which prevented it. I speak thus plainly of the situation, not only because of the arguments here made but because the importance of the occasion demands it. I do not speak in criticism of the Secretary of State. In the brief period that he has held office he has risen to great heights, and he ranks now with the Secretaries of State of whom we have been most proud. But I recognize, too, that he has been one of those who, mistakenly, would have taken us into the maelstrom of Europe. His views constitute the danger of the future. The hope is with the President. If the endeavor is made hereafter to take us into the Reparation Commission and make us a part of all that which so narrowly we have escaped; if again it is sought to make us a partner in boundary line disputes and in controversies and wars with which we have no concern; indeed, if under one guise or another the destruction of the settled policy of this Nation, settled not only by all those who have gone before but by 8,000,000 majority of the present generation at the last election, is attempted, I shall be no less active or irreconcilable than in the contest which was finally won before the American people themselves.

Mr. President, I am unable to see that we are guilty of any wrong in claiming whatever may be our rights under the Versailles treaty. It is vigorously asserted that under no circumstances should we mention, and thus, even inferentially, give our sanction to that treaty. We do not sanction it by accepting what is our own. Were this so, long since our sanction has been given, and the wrong has been done, for our sole right to the island of Yap, which has become so important strategically, is based upon the Versailles treaty. The position which we assume, and I think the position has been acquiesced in by everybody, concerning Yap and all the islands embraced within the mandate provisions, has been that our rights are granted by the Versailles treaty and our title is founded upon it. More-

over, historically recall the successive steps leading to the present German treaty. The Foreign Relations Committee, with absolute unanimity on the Republican side, reported the first Knox resolution. The Senate adopted this resolution. After the passage of the first resolution President Wilson vetoed it, but there was substantial unanimity on the Republican side for the first of the peace resolutions. We passed the second Knox resolution, again with absolute unanimity on the Republican side of the Foreign Relations Committee and with substantial unanimity upon the Republican side in this Chamber. This second resolution passed by us President Harding subscribed to. In both resolutions not only did we refer to the Versailles treaty but we specifically provided that our rights under it should be reserved in any treaty with Germany. We stated in our peace resolution—

That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, and advantages \* \* \* which, under the treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its or their benefit.

Thus twice Congress, and more particularly the Senate, and more particularly still the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, have directed that in the making of a peace our rights under the treaty of Versailles should be reserved. This is exactly what the treaty does. If we had not desired the President to mention in any fashion the treaty of Versailles in our treaty with Germany, if we felt we ought not to accept what is our due under this iniquitous instrument, the time for us to have said so was when we adopted the peace resolutions. But when twice in these peace resolutions we solemnly commanded that our rights under the Versailles treaty should be reserved to us in any peace made, we can not complain now when our express command has been explicitly followed. If the doctrine of estoppel could ever be applied to matters of this sort, here it would be peculiarly apt.

That we must enter the Reparation Commission to obtain our due by no means follows from the ratification of this treaty. It is asserted that the Reparation Commission is the receiver of Germany; that it constitutes the controlling power in Germany's future economic life and, indeed, in Germany's future existence. From this premise, with which I agree, it is argued that we can only obtain our rights under the Versailles treaty by action of the Reparation Commission. The fallacy of this, I think, has been demonstrated. But the argument proves too much. If it be sound concerning the claims that are embraced within this treaty, it must be so with all claims. Any treaty or no treaty, therefore, would be subject to exactly the same objection. If no admitted claim against Germany can be liquidated without the intervention of the Reparation Commission, the fact that we reserve by this treaty our rights under the Versailles treaty puts us in no different situation than we would be in with our claims under any kind of treaty or without any treaty at all. We have endeavored to protect our country against entry into the Reparation Commission or any other commission by providing in the resolution of ratification that we shall not be represented in any way upon the bodies created by the Versailles treaty until Congress shall decree it. This in the light of our disillusionment may be but a slender barrier, but it is the only one we can interpose. If Congress is no longer responsive to the people, we may despair of democracy. Remember, too, the

recent emphatic expression of our people still reechoes throughout the land.

We have here, therefore, a treaty made in accordance with the expressed will of the Senate and of Congress. Admittedly it does none of the things which are feared by its opponents. According to them it only makes possible the wrongs they fear. With them I am trying to visualize the future. The menace which has been so valiantly and ably fought by the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Idaho lies not in this treaty but may be near at hand. May we have the same strength, the same unity of purpose, the same courage for the preservation of America's heritage in the days to come that in the immediate past preserved it.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. REED. The Senator from California, whom I hold in the highest esteem and respect, has stated that the Secretary of State desired to resubmit to the Senate the Versailles treaty and that he was kept from so doing by the President. I think the Senator stated that the Secretary of State is also desirous of submitting our claims for reparation to the Reparation Commission, but he did not state whether the President would stop that or would not stop it. The casual listener might have been led to think that perhaps the Senator meant that the President would stop it.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, was the Senator about to ask me a question?

Mr. REED. I am proceeding to ask a question now.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will be delighted to have the Senator ask me a question.

Mr. REED. I shall make my question short, but I have to make a brief statement in order that my question may be plain. The casual listener might have thought that the Senator intended to say that the President would keep the Secretary of State from putting us into the Reparation Commission. I simply wanted to ask the Senator if he meant to say that the President would do that?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, what I said was that the danger lies with the views of the Secretary of State; the hope rests with the President. More than that I can not say; I am not speaking either for the Secretary of State or the President; I have no authority to speak for either of them; but what I have said concerning the activities of the Secretary of State has been said from what has been stated upon the floor of this body during the debate in the days gone by.

Mr. REED. Then I should like to ask the Senator one further question. Is it not the Senator's understanding that the President has already indicated that he believes that the United States ought to enter the Reparation Commission?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I have no such understanding.

Mr. REED. It has been so stated on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON. I wish to say to the Senator from Missouri, however, that unfortunately on the one occasion when matters of this sort were discussed and the Secretary of State expressed his views, and possibly the President may have expressed his, I was not present at the meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee; I was absent from the city.

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.  
RAYMOND A. BURR, CLERK.

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

October 27, 1921.

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

My dear Arch:

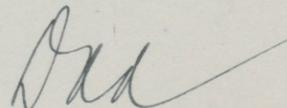
I have this morning your letter of October 21 regarding McKinnon. I am so sorry for him and wish we could be of some service to him.

I received the other day your bully letter about the Benjamin and Mitchell Poodle Dog incident. Mother and I have had a very hearty laugh over it.

I thought Mother had written you about the dog, because she has been expecting it here for a long time. I will have her write you tonight.

Some things have arisen here of late that make me "leery" of Cramer. I don't want to say anything harsh against him, but I want to give you a little warning to be careful in connection with him. I want you to tell the same thing to Jack, too, although I will try to write both of you in my next letter.

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.  
RAYMOND A. BURR, CLERK.

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

October 29, 1921.

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

My dear Boys:

We've had an interminable week of long sessions upon the Tax Bill. Nobody knows the subject thoroughly, and, apparently, there is no individual in the Senate, or out, who can provide an adequate scheme. We have run at haphazard, therefore, and will continue during this day fussing over amendments, which, after all, are of little consequence. The whole scheme presented is so rotten, so unjust, and discriminatory that I am looking with some sympathy upon any substitute.

During the week, and since a week ago yesterday, I've been almost hors de combat with an attack of lumbago. It has lamed my body, crippled my mind, and destroyed my usual placid disposition. I have regularly gone to my exercise room, however, have sat in the electric box with my head stuck out like a man in the stocks, and then I have had the masseur do his damndest. Today, I feel, for the first time, as if I were about to recover, and am looking forward next week to resuming my exercise. You both would be surprised to know how strictly I am following the instructions of the physician in diet, and with what regularity I endeavor to do the very little I can do to recover a physique and vitality long ago negligently dissipated.

-2-

Last Monday, the successor of Knox was sworn in. His name is Crow. He is one of Pennsylvania's political vultures. Whatever Knox's faults were, there was a peculiar pride and dignity about him that held him aloof from the Penrose kind of politics. I resent one of the crooked crew in his place. But what impressed your Mother and myself was that a delegation of Pennsylvanians came here with their Crow, filling the galleries, and vociferously applauding when he was sworn in. It was truly the survival of "le roi est mort, vive le roi!" I don't think there is anybody here now who ever thinks of Knox, except your Mother and myself. Perhaps this is the necessary consequence of an ever changing body like ours, and yet, the memory of one of his prominence ought to last a couple of weeks. Somebody asked me the other day if I remembered the message sent to me by Penrose during the last campaign, and I recalled it very vividly. On one occasion, Penrose sent for McSween and told him that he wished a message conveyed to me. He said "Tell Johnson, Knox and Johnson would be a very good ticket, and Knox is not a well man." Our tribe is so peculiarly constituted that I don't think there would be very much charm in being made President by death.

The President has just made a spectacular trip through the South. His speech upon the negro question has aroused considerable interest, although there has been publicly no great amount of frank comment. He did, I think, a rather bold thing, in discussing the subject in Alabama. From the political standpoint,

-3-

I think it was an exceedingly clever thing. There is no hope for the Republican Party in the South, and will not be for some generations. The negro question is becoming more and more important in the North. Chicago, doubtless, will send a negro Congressman from one of its districts next year. New York City's negro population has vastly increased. Indiana and Ohio, as a result of the influx during the war, have had their negroes greatly augmented. The negro vote in New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, and possibly Illinois and New York is sufficient to turn an election. They, of course, loudly endorsed what the President said. Southerners, generally, denounce it. Northerners, like myself, who have had their first intimate knowledge of the problem by residence in Washington and vicinity, have not a great deal of sympathy with it, although recognizing theoretically its logic.

Harding loves the limelight as few men have loved it. He has actually made those who come in contact with him believe that he is modest and unassuming. He certainly is unostentatious, but he is more greedy for applause, more avid for crowds than any man I have ever known. This arises, possibly, from the fact that during all of his political life he never aroused one particle of enthusiasm. He was never able to draw well, and never able to impress his hearers. He now finds himself by virtue of the office the great drawing card everywhere, whose every word is cheered to the echo, and he is finally surfeting himself in what all the rest of his life he had been denied. To most of us, the spectacle of his pilgrimage

-4-

to Atlantic City merely to be wheeled for a mile or more along the board-walk that a hundred thousand Jews might applaud him, was not only incomprehensible, but not without its humor. The fact is, he is always away on jaunts, or he is indulging in speeches or partiss here. It's the Marion small town cheap show~~ing~~ that is uppermost in his daily life now, and yet, he is personally very presentable, and treats most of us with a consideration and courtesy, which we'd be less than human, if we did not appreciate. A case of this sort was the Holman incident. Holman is the boon companion of George Harvey, Nicholas Murray Butler, and the predatory crew of skunks who run the Republican Party and the Government. Of course, he was most highly regarded by the President. I have no doubt Harding's mind was made up to select him, and yet my outburst against him was sufficient to preclude his selection, and I believe upon the ground that Harding wrote, because he did not wish from our territory to take a man objectionable to me. This is in direct contradiction, of course, to the selection of an individual like Hoover, but the Hoover selection, undoubtedly, was a forced put with him, and at the time it was made, I really think he did not enjoy it very much more than I did. I believe now he is rather proud of having a part of him, and particularly under him men like Hoover, whom some think the greatest on earth.

I have been receiving some inside information of late concerning the projects of foreign countries in the Disarmament

-5-

Conference. Suffice it to say for the moment that they are looking forward to something in the nature of an alliance with this country, or to an association not unlike the League of Nations we have defeated. Representations have been made to them, it is asserted to me, begging them to move slowly, that Wilson endeavored to take us precipitately into a League and was repudiated by our people, but that Hughes will ease us into it, and in reality accomplish the same result as Wilson. Of course, I am suspicious of what will occur next month, but what makes my heart sink is the fact that we probably will not be able to prevent anything, however infamous. We roused the people once on the League of Nations. I doubt if we could ever rouse them again, particularly at this time when the press is so subservient and the sources of news so poisoned, I fear anything could be put over upon us. I am looking forward, my dear boys, to some difficult days, wherein I shall be just as I have been in the past couple of years, and when I shall not hesitate to express myself as I did under the Wilson Administration. I tried to make this plain in the little talk that I made on the German Treaty. However, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof".

The little Dodge toy we bought has been a source of great pleasure to me. I drive in in the car, when it is possible, and drive out at night. The last two Sunday mornings, Mother very bravely entrusted herself to me, and we have ridden for a couple of hours in it. I'm far from a good driver, because I don't get

-6-

practice enough in the traffic, but last Sunday I drove all over Washington, around the Mall and the Lincoln Memorial with your Mother. I no longer fear my ability to do what is essential, although I may do it awkwardly and slowly. The big car, they have been telling us, has done its work. I don't believe this is so, but the Cadillac shop here insists that without a very large expenditure upon it, it can not be made fit. We're using it constantly, however, and we think we can go through the Winter with it all right.

There has been a strange metamorphosis in our dogs. Spartan has a new lease of life. He has developed into a very active old man. He seems to boss Victor now, and singularly enough he seems to be quite as active as Victor. There was a time when Victor nearly killed him in two or three fights. Spartan, however, growls and wants to fight frequently, and Victor yields to him, although I suspect that some day the wolf in Victor will come uppermost and there will be little of Spartan left. The strangest thing about them is that Spartan is like a big bad brother. He takes Victor away with him now on regular excursions. Victor never goes by himself, and if we keep Victor in, Spartan will wait until he comes out, and finally start him off on one of his trips. Generally, Victor will return before Spartan, although sometimes they come ambling back together. It is very interesting to watch them.

I have written you on several occasions that my expectation was to be home Christmas. In Jack's last letter to Mother, he

-7-

inquired when we intended to come out. I can't speak with absolute certainty, but I do expect to leave here at least early in December, and to spend Christmas in San Francisco.

With all our love,

Affectionately,

Dad

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

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

# WESTERN UNION



# TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT

401 MILLS BUILDING  
SUTTER 4321 LOCAL 47

B58DA 24

1921 NOV 12 AM 11 54

ST WASHINGTON DC 150P 12

MAJ ARCHIBALD M JOHNSON  19

ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

YOURS SEVENTH THAT DOG SHIPPED JUST RECEIVED NO TRACE HERE OF HIM

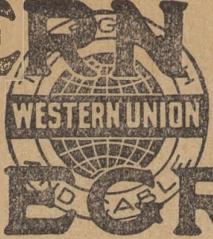
YET YOU GAVE NO DETAIL OF SHIPMENT CAN YOU WIRE ANY DETAIL

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

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

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

# WESTERN UNION



# TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT

401 MILLS BUILDING  
SUTTER 4321 LOCAL 47

1921 NOV 14 PM 12 5

B28DA 30 BLUE

ST WASHINGTON DC 110P 14

MAJOR ACHIBALD M JOHNSON

24

ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

WIRE ME WHAT TRAIN DOG SHIPPED ON WHEN EXPECTED REACH CHICAGO SO  
THAT I MAY HAVE HIM ATTENDED TO AT CHICAGO IF POSSIBLE AND BE ON  
WATCH FOR HIM HERE

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

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

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

November 14, 1921

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

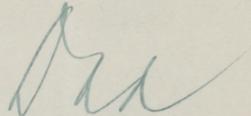
My dear Arch:

I have asked the State Department to outline the procedure to be followed by the two Russians referred to you by Mr. Tobin, in order to bring their relatives to the United States. I have been informed that there will be no difficulty as far as our State Department is concerned unless the American Consul to whom the immigrants apply for vise of passports considers the individuals undesirable because of their activities or connections in Russia. The immigrants must first obtain a Russian passport and apply to the nearest American consul for a vise. A showing should be made before the Consul that positions await the immigrants in this country and that they are coming to friends who are amply able to support and care for them. The Consul will refer the application to the State Department here for final decision. To date the State Department has not received a request for a vise from any of the parties named in your letter. If Messrs. Sergei Mihailof and Bladiemir H. Kalliga will instruct their relatives to secure Russian passports and apply to the nearest American Consul for vise I will take the matter up when the

Major Archibald M. Johnson - 2

papers are received in Washington and endeavor to have the  
request approved.

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.  
RAYMOND A. BURR, CLERK.

## United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

November 19, 1931.

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

My dear Boys:

First, let me tell you my plans for coming to California. I think Congress will adjourn next Wednesday. While this is not certain, and those in charge of the Newberry case say it shall not be done, I have had sufficient experience here to believe that with the advent of Thanksgiving, there will be a very brief adjournment. We'll meet again on the fifth of December in regular session. If I could direct our movements, I would leave here the day after Thanksgiving. Your Mother says it is utterly impossible to get ready in time to do so. She is very loath to leave at all, and will do so only out of consideration for me. During the week following Thanksgiving will be the very earliest at which she will go with me, and I expect, some time during that week, probably about the middle of it, to prevail upon her to start for California. I hope to do this, whether we adjourn next week, or whether we do not. At any rate, I will keep you advised. My trouble in the matter arises wholly from Mother's indisposition to undertake the fatigue of the journey, and then maintain a house in San Francisco without appropriate assistance.

-2-

In my last letter I forget to talk to you about the election in New York City. It was really a remarkable result. Every paper in the City, with the exception of the two Hearst papers, and possibly the "Illustrated News", which took no active part, was for Curran, the Coalition candidate. Each day, they denounced, abused, and villified Hylan. They attacked him from every angle, and they made the most, of course, of Tammany, its disreputable past, and what they asserted, was its infamous present. Hylan had Governor Miller's action during the last Legislature, home rule, and a five-cent fare, upon which he kept harping. He finally made his opponent take substantially the position he took, but the election was like my fight with Bell in 1910. Bell took my position of opposition to the Southern Pacific finally, and tried to outdo me in the presentation of the evils of Southern Pacific control. The people simply did not believe him. And so it was in New York City, the people did not believe Mr. Curran backed by Mr. Taft, Mr. Hilles, the big bankers, and the traction magnates. They gave Hylan 417,000 majority. Nothing like it ever before has occurred. The result was refreshing. It revived all of our optimism in the people. It demonstrated what I used to say so often in New York City, that a job could be perpetrated before the Legislature, but it was a very different thing when the people came to pass upon it. Whether Hylan will keep his head in

-3-

his great success, I don't know. He has always been modest and unassuming. I have seen modest and unassuming men, however, elected by overwhelming majorities, who forgot their modesty, and whose attitude with success was one of strutting arrogance.

The Conference, of course, continues to hold interest here. It has reached now the stage of old diplomacy secrecy. How strange rulers never learn. Last Saturday's tremendous success for Hughes, and the great approval voiced him all over the world, were because he talked in the open, and frankly presented his proposal. Even Balfour, downy old bird that he is, deemed it necessary, thereafter, to speak in the open. Hughes with all of the advantage, with the world sentiment crystallized behind him, is now permitting secrecy to jeopardize the possibilities of success. I confess I am not enough of a naval expert to judge the proposal that he has made. I praise the manner of the proposal. It appealed to the dramatic in me, and it justified my insistent demand for publicity. I have given out a little statement today about the Conference, which, possibly, you'll read tomorrow morning. I have to depend upon the International News and the Universal Service, and sometimes, I can't even depend upon them. The Associated Press will carry little or nothing of mine, and it is with this Administration the same sycophantic, subservient, privilege-serving hypocrit that it was during the Wilson regime. It justifies its attitude of always going with the power upon the theory that only thus can it get news. In this connection, there

-4-

is an interesting little story. Mother and I lunched with Brisbane day before yesterday. It was quite an elaborate luncheon with possibly twenty present. He told us that he had spent part of the day before at the White House, and that Harding was the most puzzled, disgruntled, sore individual he had ever seen. The President had thought the reflex of last Saturday's proceedings would be devoted exclusively to him, and that the credit for undertaking disarmament in such a direct fashion, would all be his. Instead, he woke up Sunday morning to find that the world was praising Hughes, and that he really occupied a secondary position. He has become a pure Prima Donna, without any knowledge or conception of policies, but simply more eager for flattery than almost any individual I have ever known. Something of this trait of his, I think I wrote you once before. He had been grieving for several days, bitterly disappointed and angry. On the day that Brisbane called on him, he showed this, and thereupon, undertook to divert the sentiment which had naturally gravitated towards Hughes, and which had left him in a subordinate position. The Associated Press was called in and a story concocted about the "great idea", of how it was discovered by the President himself, and written in pencil upon the Mayflower. This pure figment the Associated Press carried all over the world. It's a mighty good indication of what sort of news agency it is, and the incident is interesting as illustrating the danger of favorites of

-5-

the king receiving too much applause.

The same sickening aspect of the case is observed now as during the progress of the Paris Conference. The sacred cows of journalism are all here. They are writing just like~~d~~ they wrote in France a couple of years ago. They have neither individuality, originality, nor independence. Just one man stands out among the journalists, and that is Brisbane. It required great intellectual courage for a man to write as he did in his first article published last Wednesday upon the proceedings. His was the only natural note in all the sycophantic slush. We may not agree with what he says, but he wrote freely and expressed himself with independence. I hope you have read all of his articles. They are well worth reading, because of their intrinsic literary merit, and they are more worth reading because written with the freedom that ought ever to characterize a journalist.

We had an interesting night this week at our home with the French correspondents, the proprietor of the Metropolitan Magazine, and Mr. and Mrs. Hard. The Frenchmen were really delightful. They believe the Conference is an immense triumph for Balfour and England. They are most suspicious of Great Britain. Their desire that we wish them well and regard them with affection is almost pathetic. They think that there has been some propaganda in this country which has made our people believe that they are militaristic and imperialistic, and they have tried so carefully to

-6-

remove such an impression. They could hardly succeed with me because of their army of over 800,000. But I could sympathize with their insistence that they needed to be strong, because of what had happened to them in the past and what they feared in the future. They were rather cynical about the outcome of the Conference. They were so nationalistic, so filled with patriotism for their own country, so anxious to aid it, that they struck a responsive chord with me. Finally, I said to them that I admired their affectionate allegiance to their own land, and their evident purpose to advance France's interest, but that they must accord to men like myself, the same privilege with the same affection for our country. They quite understood. On the other hand, Waiggin, the proprietor of the Metropolitan, an unnaturalized Englishman, constantly makes the pretense of doing the world good, but always with Great Britain dominant.

The good people who imagine that taxation will at once be appreciably reduced by disarmament will have a rather rude awakening. Our last Naval Bill carried an appropriation of \$410,000,000.00 with a like appropriation for the next five or six years, and with this appropriation, the 1916 program of the Navy can be fully carried out. Under the reduction proposed by Hughes, there are various estimates of how much we might save, running from one hundred and fifty million to two hundred and fifty million a year. At best, apparently, if Hughes' suggestion is adopted, we can not save more than two hundred million annually. We are required

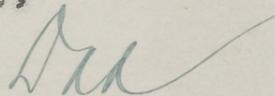
-7-

to raise something like four billions. The percentage of reduction, therefore, would be about five. Indeed, the reduction in taxation, if the Hughes proposition be adopted, will be negligible. The answer to this is that it is the only place where there can be a saving, and that perhaps as time passes, the saving will become greater and greater. Perhaps this is so. At any rate, with my insufficient knowledge of the Navy and the technical questions involved, I am exceedingly careful to refrain from approving any particular plan. Each day that passes now lessens the possibility of accomplishment by the Conference. Each day that secrecy obtains will make more difficult results. In conversation with Lodge yesterday he was very certain that there would be good results, but at the same time, he said that the Japanese were acting very peculiarly, and knowing these inscrutable people as I think I do, I should not be at all surprised if they broke up the whole game upon some little question divorced from the big issue. On the other hand, our proposition has been so generous, and we sacrifice so much more than England or Japan, that I am unable to see why it is not instantly accepted.

I will write you again next week, and wire you of the possibility of departure.

With all my love,

Affectionately,



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

1921 DEC 13 AM 8 28

A132D.19

ST WASHINGTON DC 1035A.3

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

02

ATTY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

LEAVING TONIGHT SIX FIFTY PENNSYLVANIA WILL DINE BLACKSTONE OR  
 DRAKE TOMORROW EVENING LEAVING CHICAGO OVERLAND LIMITED EIGHT TEN  
 LOVE

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

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

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

# WESTERN UNION



# TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT

1920 DEC 3 PM 8 55

A613SX 15 NITE

OMAHA NEBR 3

A J JOHNSON

1727

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

EVER YTHING ALL RIGHT MOTHER FEELING FINE AGAIN LEAVE CHICAGO FIVE

THIRTY TOMORROW LOVE TO ALL

DAD.

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.

This is a fast Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"Blue" (Day Letter) "N.L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram) 16-62277

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE.

R35CHSB 18 NL 611P

BA CHICAGO ILL DEC 4 1921

HIRM W JOHNSON JR

1223 DEC 4 21

Hiram W. Johnson Papers  
Bancroft Library

MILLS BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO CALIF

WE ARE COUNTING THE HOURS AND PRAYING WE MAY SOON BE WITH YOU

LEAVING HERE EIGHT TEN LOVE

MOTHER AND DAD

# 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.

*This is a fast Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"Blue" (Day Letter) "N.L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram)* || 16-62277

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE.

R37CHSB 24 NL 61TP

1224 DEC 4 '21

BA CHICAGO ILL DEC 4 1921

ARCHIBALD M JOHNSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW MILLS BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO CALIF

YOUR WIRE RECEIVED HERE WE ARE LONGING FOR HOME AND

PRAYING WE MAY REACH THERE IN SAFETY AND HEALTH LEAVING

HERE EIGHT TEN LOVE

DAD AND MOTHER

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 4021 1800 97

A21 OSX 8

UD OGDEN UTAH 215P 6

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

**39**

ATTY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

ALL WELL LITTLE LATE HERE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING HOME

MOTHER AND DAD.

1921 DEC 6 PM 1 41

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 4327 LOCAL 47

1921 DEC 6 PM 1 42

A211SX 6 UD OGDEN UTAH 215P 6

ARCHIBALD M JOHNSON

38

ATTY AT LAW MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

COUNTING HOURS TILL TOMORROW EVERYTHING FINE

MOTHER AND DAD.