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KODAK Gray Scale



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United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 1, 1918.

My dear Jack: We received your New Year greeting this morning and were so relieved and glad to have the good news that Amy was better and that you all felt encouraged. Mother and I have been greatly worried and have anxiously awaited definite tidings from you.

Mother is anything but well. She has one of the colds that occasionally she contracts and it is staying with her. She will not take care of herself at all, and I'm in constant terror at the possibility of its development. Today it seems worse than yesterday and our constant living and sleep in excessively hot rooms, makes me feel mighty uncomfortable for the outcome.

Night before last the thermometer went below zero here and for the last

four days it has been disagreeably cold.
I tried to work a few blocks but was
very glad to quit and seek shelter.

Lifting a window even an inch means
a blast that freezes, and so we live
indoors with thermometer registering
for the 'one most cold blooded.'

I hope the New Year has commenced
auspiciously for you, and that each day
will grow brighter. We cannot hear too
much of Amy or too often of you and the
Kiddies, but we understand fully how
you are situated.

During the week I'm going to write
something about peace talk to you. It's falling
every European country now. By the way,
have you heard from your Questionnaire?

Be sure you get the right classification.

Love to the Kiddies and Amy.

Affectionately,

Dad

HIRAM W. JOHNSON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 5, 1918.

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

My dear Mr. Johnson:

In one of your recent letters to the Senator you asked for information concerning our appointments to the U. S. Military Academy.

In June, 1918, the Senator will be called upon to nominate a candidate for admission in June 1919 to fill the one vacancy he will have. To select this candidate, the Senator will hold his competitive examination, probably some time in January, 1919.

To the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Senator will have two appointments for admission in June, this year. To select his candidates he will hold a competitive examination next month, probably on the 14th.

Under separate cover, I am sending you copies of pamphlets issued by the War and Navy Departments relating to the requirements of admission, scope of examination, etc. to these respective institutions.

Sincerely, *Mary Connor*
Assistant Secretary.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 11, 1918.

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

My dear Jack:

The night before last I received your letter of January 3rd. It wrung my heart to read what you said of Amy's condition and I have been able to think of little else. I do wish that her temperature could remain normal for a brief period so that she could recover some strength. I note that the doctors say nothing but what is encouraging and, of course, I feel as they do; but it is terrible to think of her continued illness and suffering.

Mother has been more or less ill for the last couple of weeks. For a day or two she took care of herself with a very bad cold, then relaxed her vigilance, and the last two days she has been ill. I am frightened to death of her little illnesses because of the way we are located, and because it is utterly impossible to convince her that she should at all look out for herself.

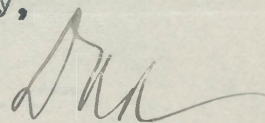
I wrote you the other day, somewhat hastily and briefly, my reflections on Lloyd George's speech on Saturday last, and then on the President's speech Tuesday. Meditation has confirmed my view but nobody agrees with me that any protest should be made. I reserve this until tomorrow - Saturday - when I hope to have time to dictate a long letter to Amy apropos of the war and the possibilities of peace,

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson - 2

and, of course, such a letter is intended, just as the last one I wrote
her, for both of you.

With all love to the kiddies and to Amy.

Affectionately,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'D. W. Johnson', written in dark ink.

ADDRESS
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

DELIVERED AT A JOINT SESSION OF
THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

JANUARY 8, 1918



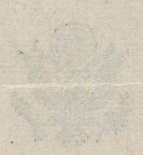
WASHINGTON
1918

ADDRESS
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

DELIVERED AT A PUBLIC SESSION OF
THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS



JAN 1918



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ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible bases of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between representatives of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace but also an equally definite programme of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific programme of practical terms was added. That programme proposed no concessions at all either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied,—every province, every city, every point of vantage,—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own peoples' thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the

Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the Resolutions of the German Reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But, whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her Allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of Society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a

frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit, and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond, with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The programme of the world's peace, therefore, is our programme; and that programme, the only possible programme, as we see it, is this:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the

nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the po-

litical and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this programme does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world,—the new world in which we now live,—instead of a place of mastery.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.



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United States Senate,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sunday May 13, 1918

My dear Jack:

Mother has just received here at the office such a painful letter from Amy dated January 8. Mother has been sobbing over it ever since its receipt, and as I read it, I was all choked up, too. On the spur of the moment, we wired Mrs. Bowles asking for news. I didn't want to trouble you, for God knows, your task is difficult enough. I write you only because by the time this has reached you, doubtless all will be well.

O my boy, how sorry we are, and how we feel for the poor girl. It's impossible to put on paper what we feel - indeed it can only be felt, not expressed. The hardest thing for mother and me is to be so far away, so impotent, so unable to help you and Amy. I wish you could set me some impossible task that in showing

and trying, I could feel I was doing something.

It's useless to write. I couldn't keep it, after reading the dear girl's letters, even though I can make nothing plain and do no good.

Our hearts are with you. May this note find everything better and brighter.

All our love,
Dear boy,
Dad.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



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

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

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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WA WASHINGTON DC JAN 15

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

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MILL BLDG SAN FRANCISCO CALIF

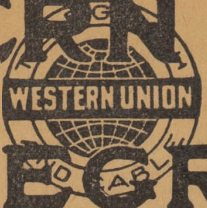
MOTHER HAS NOT BEEN WELL THE PAST WEEK AND UNABLE TO GO OUT
THEREFORE NOTHING HAS BEEN SENT FOR THE KIDDIES BIRTHDAY PLEASE
GET HIM SOMETHING FOR US AND GIVE HIM A BIG HUG FOR THE OLD PEOPLE
FAR AWAY LOTS OF LOVE TO AMY THE KIDDIES AND YOU

HIRAM W JOHNSON

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
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Hiram W. Johnson Papers

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HIRAM JOHNSON JR

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MILLS BLDE SAN FRANCISCO CALIF

IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR TELEGRAM OF TWENTY FOURTH HAVE SENT STRONG
WIRE TO REED FOR ORDERS PERIOD HOPE IT WILL BE OF SERVICE PERIOD
LOVE TO ALL

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 9, 1918.

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

My dear Jack:

Your bully long letter came last night. Mother and I, of course, enjoyed it immensely. I am dictating this note to you just before I go to committee, so that you will have an immediate response.

I think the thing to do with the stock of the River Gardens Farm Company is for me to return it in whatever tax returns I am compelled to make. I do not know how to make an income tax return. I never have done it. I'd be tickled to death if you would make out the return required for me, and put this as it should be. I think the only safe course to pursue, and the best course to pursue, is that this should be returned as of my ownership. There can then, no matter what investigations are made, be no misunderstanding in the future.

I will find my Donahoe, Kelly Banking Company bank book as soon as I can. I will send it to the Donahoe, Kelly Banking Company to be balanced, and have it then returned to you. The balance represents what is left of the purchase price of the stock you sold for me. I do not know whether this is to go into the income tax return. I have a small deposit in the Sacramento Bank. Ought that to be included in the income tax return? This

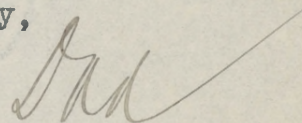
Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, jr. - 2

constitutes every conceivable thing I have, with the exception of my salary, which I haven't the day after I draw it, but upon which, as I understand it, an income tax must now be paid. If it is not too much trouble, could you make out the return for me, and send it here. There will be time enough by the first of March to put it in.

As soon as I finish my committee meeting today, I will write my regular letter to Amy, and, in it, I will respond to some of the things that were contained in your good letter.

Don't get lonely, son. Everything is moving along nicely now. I am sure it won't be long before you will resume your normal home life. Mother's heart and mine went out to you last night when we read your letter. We send you all our love.

Affectionately,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'Dad', written in dark ink.

ALL LINEN

ADDRESS
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

DELIVERED AT A JOINT SESSION OF
THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

FEBRUARY 11, 1918



WASHINGTON
1918

ADDRESS

PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES



ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: On the eighth of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the fifth of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the twenty-fourth and Count Czernin, for Austria, on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own Government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two Governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood. He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at

any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the Government of France the "conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman Empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance.

It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice,—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag Resolutions of the nineteenth of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state. The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the Congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems each and all affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connec-

tions, the racial aspirations, the security, and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag Resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. "Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it; because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany, against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must of course be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own Empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must of course be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states; and

Fourth, that all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation,—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers,—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without


peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America,—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.

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

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

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



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

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

1918 FEB 20 PM 10 34

C 409CH 54 GOVT NITE

WASHINGTON DC 20

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

2512

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

NO TIME RECENTLY TO WRITE SEND THIS WIRE INSTEAD OF GREETING AND LOVE
 TO YOU AND YOURS THINK I PUT IT OVER YESTERDAY THERE IS NO ANSWERING
 ECHO IN THE SENATE BUT AMPLE RECOMPENSE FROM OUTSIDE FINISH BILL
 TOMORROW AND WILL THEN WRITE

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY



NIGHT LETTERGRAM

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED) TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THIS NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BLANK. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

Received at Main Office
Market and Battery Sts., SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Kearny 1001

DELIVERY No.

INDEPENDENT COMPETITIVE PROGRESSIVE

4-3559S

B146 cb kr 40 NL 7 Am Feb 27

RC Newyork Feb 26

Hiram W Johnson Jr

Mills Bldg SanFrancisco

We are herewith Arch will probably remain during week
all well but depressed somewhat at contemplated departure will wire
when we expect to leave but do not know now
exact date mother joins in love to kiddies and amy

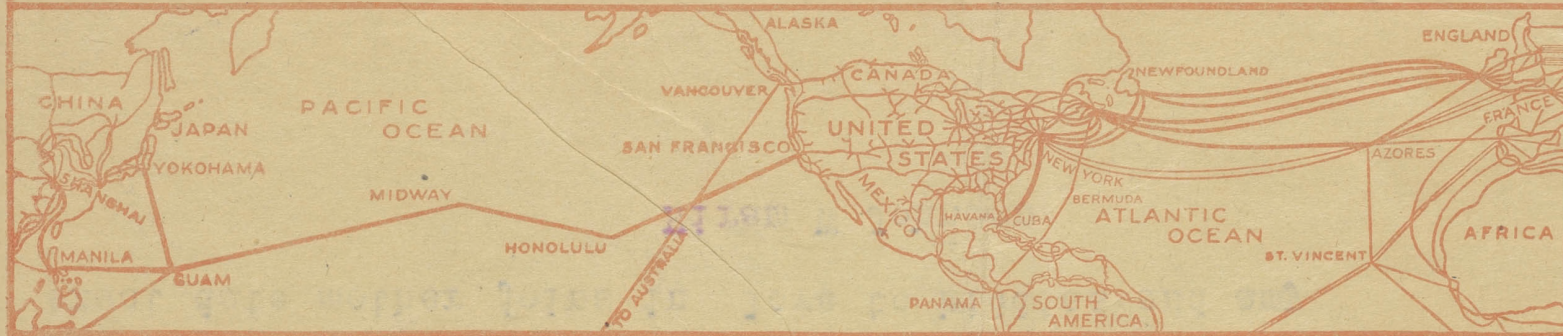
Hiram W Johnson

Hiram W. Johnson Papers
Bancroft Library

166 MAR 27 '18

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

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 NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The Company will receive, not later than midnight, **NIGHT LETTERGRAMS**, written in plain English, to be transmitted only for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than its standard night message rate, as follows:

The standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for the transmission of a **NIGHT LETTERGRAM**, containing fifty words or less, and one-fifth of the standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for each additional ten words or less in such **NIGHT LETTERGRAM**.

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

The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **UNREPEATED** message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **REPEATED** message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, **UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED**; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; **NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE MESSAGES**.

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

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

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.

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.

This 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.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "**NIGHT LETTERGRAM**" service, the following special terms 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.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this **NIGHT LETTERGRAM**.

8. **NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.**

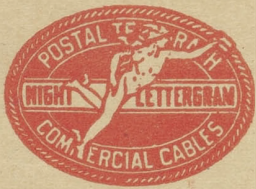
CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRES. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY



NIGHT LETTERGRAM

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Received at Main Office
Market and Battery Sts., SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Kearny 1001

DELIVERY No.

INDEPENDENT COMPETITIVE PROGRESSIVE

4-35598

d63cbh 35 NL 1p Mar 1

RCNewyork Feb 28, 18

Hiram W Johnson

Mills Bldg

Sanfrancisco

533 MAR 1 '18

Hiram W. Johnson Papers
Bancroft Library

We expect to bid goodbye to hotel early Sunday morning suggest you send nightletter Friday night to Arch Mother joins in love to kiddies and Amy upon return Washington will reply your recent letters.

Hiram W Johnson

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES



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

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

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CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

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

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

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

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

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RECEIVED AT S. E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS., SAN FRANCISCO

ALWAYS
OPEN

57W NU 33 NL

WA WASHINGTON DC MAR 3 1918

HIRAM JOHNSON JR

2913

MILLS BUILDING SANFRANCISCO CALIF

RETURNED HERE TONIGHT AFTER BIDDING GOODBYE EARLY THIS MORNING WE
WERE QUITE DEPRESSED AT PARTING ARCH IN GOOD HEALTH HAVE HAD NO TIME
TO WRITE AMY OR YOU LOVE FROM BOTH OF US

HIRAM W JOHNSON

935PM

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1918,

My dear Jack,

Last week I had no opportunity to write from New York, and even my regular weekly letter to Army was neglected. We went to New York on Saturday evening, met Arch on his arrival Sunday, and remained with him until last Sunday when we bade him goodbye.

It was a wretched and depressing week. We were impatient of Arch's departure, and over like a pall the thing hung all the time

Mother of course, was distressed beyond measure, and is still sorely depressed.

Sunday morning Arch went to his boat pursuant to his orders. We were and still are ignorant of the time of his departure, and know nothing save a message yesterday obtained for Mother from the Department (through Col. Houghton) that everything was O.K. and Arch all right. The Department says it has daily messages of ships and will let us know regularly.

It brings us nearer to the real

conflict to have one of our own go. It makes me feel mighty solemn, and I'll not try to elaborate either my own or Mother's feelings.

I'm sending you this note while the Senate is in session merely that you may have some word from us. We're a pretty lonesome and sad couple and we think we can understand your feelings. I wish we were all together. Perhaps propinquity might bring comfort.

Saturday I'll presume my gossip to you. Until then, good bye, my boy
All our love. Affectionately Dad



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Night Message	Nite
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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
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RECEIVED AT PINE & MONTGOMERY STS., SAN FRANCISCO. ALWAYS OPEN.

1918 MAR 14 AM 7 25

B67CH 43 6 EXTRA NL

HB WASHINGTON DC MAR 14

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

3059
MILS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

WE HAVE RECEIVED WORD OF SAFE ARRIVAL ARCH MOTHER AND I
BOTH REJOICE PLEASE NOTIFY FLAP NOTHING ELSE NEW HAVE WRITTEN YOU
TODAY ABOUT POLITICS AGAIN LOVE FROM BOTH OF US TO AMY THE KIDDIES AND
YOURSELF

HIRAM W JOHNSON 327 SENATE OFFICE BUILDING.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 16, 1918.

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

My dear Jack:

I have written to Amy today the most uninteresting, I think, of all the uninteresting letters I have sent her. The fact is, there are no new developments in Congress, and no great gossip, governmentally, and I expressed to her, therefore, simply some random views of mine.

When I was in New York I saw Roosevelt at the hospital. I really had a great pity for him. While he pretended to be in good shape and good spirits, it was quite obvious to me that his sickness had severely shaken him. I doubt if his activity in the future can be at all like it has been in the past. I learned, incidentally, too, that while he and Mrs. Roosevelt put a very brave face upon the matter, they really worry a great deal over their four sons. He sent me a speech that he is to deliver in Maine this month, - a speech I did not consider at all extraordinary, but in which he was endeavoring to commit the Republican Party to some policies after the war. I did not think he had as clear a grasp of matters as formerly, but this is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances. He was really very, very sick, and his secretary told me that for a few days he was in a very critical condition.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr. - 2

I have written him a letter today about politics and the Republican Party. I enclose you herein a copy of the letter. If you've preserved the letters that I have written from here, I'd like you to preserve this letter among them. It states my view of the unhappy position the Republican Party is in. I wrote Roosevelt because Mr. Hays, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, called upon me in New York, and again here. He is showing very considerable energy, but I am unable, as I said in my letter to Roosevelt, to see how any issue can be fashioned out of the present situation. Hays is going to swing around the circuit and come to California. If you wish, I will write him that you will call upon him. He is not much on looks, but he has energy, and claims he wants to treat the Progressives with an absolute fairness. Time alone will determine the genuineness of his claim.

Allen Chickering wants me to come out and speak for the next Liberty Loan, which will be in April. I am not clear but what it is my duty to do so. I am in such a situation, though, that I don't feel that I can expend the money, which, with the stops I'd be expected to make, would probably run \$1500. or \$2000.; and, although my expenses, doubtless, would be borne by Chickering and the California Committee, I can not bring myself to take money, even for expenses, in making patriotic speeches. I did not like to say this to Allen in a brief note I wrote him today, but if he talks to you about

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr. - 3

it, you can tell him that, that is the real stumbling block with me.

I've been wondering if you have made out my income tax report. I wrote you that my bank book was at the Donohoe, Kelly Banking Company, balanced, and ready for delivery to you. I am still of the opinion that I should include the Rivers Garden stock, but I yield to your judgment in that respect.

(March 16, 1918)

I am horribly depressed about the war. I did not want to write too much of that to Amy, but I fear it was apparent in what I did write. We are confronted with a situation which, it seems, beggars description, and I do not wonder at the perplexity and uncertainty of the President. He, fortunately, is the most inconsistent man on earth, and, therefore, will not be either embarrassed or humiliated by taking a new position within the next week. The questions that are recurring here are:

Shall we give eastern Russia to Japan?

Shall we continue to fight until western Russia is again under an organized government?

Are we to put the Czar back upon his throne, or organize, as we think best, some stable government for Russia?

Are we now to hold the western line, and by the immediate transportation of a vast army release any considerable number of our allies from active service?

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr. - 4

And, above and beyond all, in the mind of the administration, apparently, is whether we shall permit the dreams of empires of Japan, the territorial acquisition by Italy, and our other allies to be realized - and realize them by a continued expenditure of billions of our money, and millions of our boys. People here are at their wits' end in discussing our situation, and, apparently, the only thing we can do is to forget everything else, shut our eyes, and just fight on, without plan or thought, leaving the future to solve itself.

I have been very glad to observe from Amy's letters an apparent improvement. There have been times when her mental attitude has greatly worried me. It seems to me from her communications that this has improved with her physical condition.

With all our love to Amy and the kiddies.

Affectionately,

Dad.

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

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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RECEIVED AT S. E. COR. PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS., SAN FRANCISCO

ALWAYS
OPEN

68W DR 20

ST WASHINGTON DC 11040A MAR 21 1918

HIRAM W JOHNSON

253

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

ARCH CABLES HIS ADDRESS AS ARMY POSTOFFICE SEVEN ONE FOUR AMERICAN
EXPEDITIONARY FORCES FRANCE PERIOD NOTIFY FLAPAND HIS OFFICE


HIRAM W HOHNSON

927AM

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
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RECEIVED AT S. E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS., SAN FRANCISCO ALWAYS OPEN

29 W WG 43 NL

WA WASHINGTON DC APRIL 1 1918

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

2119

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO.

IF YOU FEEL YOU CAN MOTHER WOULD LIKE YOU INTERCEDE
WILLIAMS AND DELIGNE FOR MRS HAVENS WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND DIFFICULTY
BUT SHE WRITES GREAT DISTRESS ABOUT COMMISSIONERS DIRECTIONS YOUR
EASTER GREETING SWEET AND THOUGHTFUL MOTHER DEEPLY TOUCHED AND VERY
GRATEFUL BOTH SEND LOVE.

HIRAM W JOHNSON

10P

HIRAM W. JOHNSON
CALIFORNIA

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 2, 1918.

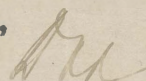
Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr.,
Mills Building,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Jack:

It was exceedingly thoughtful of you to remember Mother yesterday with your Easter greeting and the beautiful flowers you sent. You would have been amply recompensed if you could have seen how touched she was when she saw the card. We wired you last night, and wired you, as well, about Mrs. Havens. Mrs. Havens wrote your Mother, in some distress, that Williams, the Bank Commissioner, was pursuing various institutions which held Havens' obligations and securities, and, in this fashion, creditors were coming down on the Havens estate and destroying the assets. Confidentially, I do not believe she knows what she is talking about in this regard, but because she had so written Mother, and was so anxious about it, we sent the wire last night.

I wrote Amy on Saturday that I was going to Pittsburgh to open the Liberty Loan drive. Our intention is to leave Friday morning, speak there Saturday and Sunday, and return here Monday. Mother, I do not think, will accompany me.


We are anxiously awaiting definite news of the big battle and some word from Arch. As soon as we receive any word from Arch at all, I'll pass it along to you. Love to the kiddies, to Amy, and yourself. Affectionately,



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Night Letter	N L

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

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Hiram W. Johnson Papers
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39W D 30

ST WASHINGTON DC 1020A APL 11 1918

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

049

MILLS BLG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

DOW WIRES POUNSTONE COMING WASHINGTON THIS UNNECESSARY UNLESS THEY
DESIRE IT I AM READY TO GO INTO CASE IF YOU DECIDE NOTHING HERETOFORE
DONE PRECLUDES OR WILL REFLECT ON US

HIRAM W JOHNSON

742AM

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

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
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NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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1918 APR 10 AM 5 52

US WASHINGTON DC 9

3185

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

RETURNED LATE LAST NIGHT FROM PITTSBURGH RECIEVED YOUR
 WIRE THIS MORNING WILL AWAIT COURSE ADVICES FROM CALIFORNIA
 AS YOU SUGGEST LOVE TO ALL

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
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A426CH 11 DUPLICATE

WA WASHINGTON DC 956A 13

HIRMAN W JOHNSON JR 593

856 MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

CONFIDENTIAL EDITORS EMPLOYMENT OFF VERY DISAPPOINTED TRY MAKE YOURS

CERTAIN LOVE

Hotel Washington ^{MOTHER.}

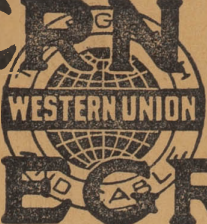
Do not understand your telegram please explain

DUPLICATE

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

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WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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R126CH 34 NL

ST WASHINGTON DC APR 13

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

2051

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

TELEGRAPH TWELFTH RECEIVED HAVE RESERVED ROOM POUNDSTONE
HOTEL WASHINGTON WRITE AT ONCE ANYTHING I OUGHT TO KNOW
IN TALKING TO POUNDSTONE MOTHER ALL RIGHT BUT HAS PROBABLY
NEUR IT IS IN HER ARM LOVE TO ALL

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

W. H. Paul

Telephone No.	_____
Telephoned to	_____
Time	_____
To be	_____

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

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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1918 APR 21 PM 5 24

A468CH 3 2 NL

WASHINGTON DC 21

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

2574

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

HAVE BEEN WITH POUNDSTONE GREATER PART OF DAY CONCLUDED ARRANGEMENTS
AS YOU SUGGESTED ANXIOUS NOW FOR FIGHT EVERLASTINGLY GRATEFUL TO
YOU MOTHER WELL AND JOINS IN LOVE TO AMY KIDDIES AND YOURSELF


HIRAM W JOHNSON.

Hiram W. Johnson Papers
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B 35CH 32, NL

ST WASHINGTON DC APRIL 24

2837

HIRAM W JOHNSON JR

MILLS BLDG SANFRANCISCO CALIF

WILL BE GLAD TO AID ROBINSON IN THE MATTER OF FINANCE CORPORATION
WILL MAKE OPPORTUNITY FOR RECOMMENDATION EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT HERE
POUNDSTONE LEAVES TOMORROW FOR HOTEL BELMONT NEWYORK MOTHER
UNITES IN LOVE

HIRAM W JOHNSON.

B 35CH

1918 APR 25 AM 5 17