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DIARIES

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DIARY

VOLUME 17.

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Gov Young and C.S.H. voted for Case
Feb. 27, 1930. 109

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May 9, 1930. 151

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April 26, 1930. 142

Annual Report, Federal Reserve Board, 1929

Board considers Goldenweiser's draft of.

C.S.H. complained it contained little or nothing on "direct pressure."

Agreed that those wanting more specific mention of direct pressure should prepare a draft

Miller and Cunningham agreed with C.S.H.

Platt agreed to a limited degree.

Gov. Young and James opposed.

Feb. 12, 1930. 101

Gov. Young moved to approve Goldenweiser draft with a slight addition by Platt.

C.S.H. introduced his proposed draft of additions. (See scrap book)

Miller also introduced a draft.

Miller's draft of additions was finally approved.

Aye: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham

No: Gov. Young and Platt

Annual Report, Federal Reserve Board (Cont'd.)

Governor Young was very angry and said Miller's draft did not state the facts correctly.

Feb. 21, 1930. 106

Gov. Young files a protest against Miller's draft.

Among other things, he said that speculative loans increased at a high rate after June 15.

C.S.H. said this was not an argument to show failure of direct pressure, because the Board, about June 5, wrote the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that to meet the coming need of more F.R. credit it was willing to suspend direct pressure, except in certain notorious cases of continuous borrowers, and to permit easing of market by bill purchases or if that failed, by purchase of Govt. securities.

C.S.H. asked Miller to insert this in his draft but he would not agree to do it.

Miller finally said he would strike out "practicability" and also the following sentences:

"Its potentialities and its availability in dealing with certain types of credit disorder, can no longer be doubted."

(See Goldenweiser's draft, p. 3 scrap book)

Miller moved addition to report of his draft with above two omissions

Platt moved to substitute the original draft of Goldenweiser with an additional table.

Platt's motion failed.

Aye: Gov. Young, Platt

No: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham

Miller's motion was then adopted.

Aye: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham

No: Gov. Young, Platt

Mar. 17, 1930. 117 - 118

Miller's changes and additions were formally approved.

Aye: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham

No: Gov. Young, Platt

April 6, 1930. 127

Annual report, etc. (Cont'd.)

Governor Young again read his protest, arguing, apparently, that direct pressure was a failure because speculative loans increased greatly after June 15.

C.S.H. took exception saying that we signified a willingness to suspend direct pressure on or about June 15th; that this left general discretion to the F.R. Bank, New York, which permitted a heavy expansion of speculative loans.

Governor Young said he would not sign the annual report with these additions in it even "at direction of the F.R. Board."

The suggestion was made that he sign it but state that he dissented to certain parts of it.

C.S.H. said Governor Young could sign properly "by direction of the Board," and would be free to say later, if asked, that he did not agree with certain parts of it.

C.S.H. said if Governor Young signed it with an expression of dissent he - C.S.H. - would want the body of the report amplified and much more added as to direct pressure, and to bring out the real issue between the Board and the F.R. Bank of New York; that he should insist (1) on quoting the Federal Advisory Council's original recommendation that the Board in its warning of Feb. 5, 1929 had not gone far enough and should control customers loans as well as brokers loans; (2) Governor Harrison's letter favoring an affirmative rate increase policy; (3) The desire of the F.R. bank to break the stock market; (4) McGarrah's official statement that the directors contemplated issuing a statement throwing doubt as to the soundness of the collateral for brokers loans; (5) G.M. Reynold's letter to Gov. McDougal, et.c etc.

April 7, 1930. 127, 128, 129

Governor Young said he argued that N. Y. had managed the matter rottenly so far as the reasons it gave for wanting increased discount rates; that the Board's policy of direct pressure had been followed by a reduction in speculative loans, but he would not credit direct pressure with bringing this about.

Governor Young finally said he would consider whether he would sign the annual report.

April 7, 1930. 129

Governor Young said he was not at all sure that a majority of the full Board favored this report. C.S.H. pointed out that a majority clearly favored direct pressure and had so repeatedly voted and that the report could now be defeated in its present

Annual Report, Federal Reserve Board (Cont'd.)

Governor Young was very angry and said Miller's draft did not state the facts correctly.

Feb. 21, 1930. 128

Gov. Young filed a protest against Miller's draft.

Among other things, he said that speculative loans increased at a high rate after June 15.

C.S.H. said this was not an argument to show failure of direct pressure, because the Board, about June 5, wrote the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that to meet the coming need of more F.R. credit it was willing to suspend direct pressure except in certain notorious cases of continuous borrowers and to permit easing of market by bill purchases or if that failed, by purchase of Gov. securities.

C.S.H. asked Miller to insert this in his draft but he would not agree to do it.

Miller finally said he would strike out "practicability" and also the following sentence:

"The potentialities and its availability in dealing with certain types of credit disorder, can no longer be doubted."

(See Goldswelder's draft, p. 3 second book)

Miller moved addition to report of his draft with above two omissions

Platt moved to substitute the original draft of Goldswelder with an additional clause.

Platt's motion failed.

Aye: Gov. Young, Platt
No: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham

Miller's motion was then adopted.

Aye: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham
No: Gov. Young, Platt

Mar. 14, 1930. 117

Miller's changes and additions were formally approved.

Aye: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham
No: Gov. Young, Platt

April 6, 1930. 127

Annual report etc. (Cont'd.)

form unless the 2 ex-officio members should now vote against it, thus stalling the Board by a 4 to 4 vote; that this would be a heavy responsibility for the ex-officio members to assume, especially as Comptroller Pole had steadily voted with those favoring direct pressure, at least up to the present time.

C.S.H. said if the 2 ex-officio members vote against the report, there would be no report at all, or, at least two separate reports.
April 7, 1930. 130

Gov. Young decides to sign the annual report, but to sign at the beginning with a formal transmission.
April 17, 1930. 136

See - Comptroller of Currency

Arsenic
Dr. Ruffin orders an injection of arsenic etc. to be administered by his nurse for two weeks for C.S.H. and H.P.H.
Feb. 1, 1930. 95

Associated Harvard Clubs
See - Holmes, Justice

Ashley, Clifford
Godfather to Pat Grant. Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Athens
See - Bank of Athens Trust Co.

Attorney General, U.S.
Miller moved to advise F.R. Bank, New York, that pending an opinion of, the Board could not act as to its proposed reply to B. I. S. as to placing its stock in U.S. etc. and that therefore the F.R. Bank, New York, could act on its own responsibility.

Lost
Aye: Sec. Mellon, Platt, Miller, Comptroller
No: Gov. Young, C.S.H., James, Cunningham
April 21, 1930. 138

James insists on opinion from, as to its rights and duties in matter of reply of F.R. Bank, New York, to B.I.S.
May 19, 1930. 158

Annual report etc. (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young reads his protest, arguing, apparently, that direct pressure was a failure because speculative loans increased greatly after June 18.

C.S.H. took exception saying that we signified a willingness to suspend direct pressure on or about June 18th, that this left general direction to the F.R. Bank, New York, which permitted a heavy expansion of speculative loans.

Gov. Young said he would not sign the annual report with these additions in it even at direction of the F.R. Bank.

The suggestion was made that he sign it but state that he dissented to certain parts of it.

C.S.H. said Gov. Young would sign properly "by direction of the Board," and would be free to say later, if needed, that he did not agree with certain parts of it.

C.S.H. said if Gov. Young signed it with an expression of dissent he - C.S.H. - would want the body of the report amplified and much more added as to direct pressure, and to bring out the real issue between the Board and the F.R. Bank of New York; that he should insist (1) on getting the Federal Advisory Council's original recommendation that the Board in its warning of Feb. 8, 1929 had not gone far enough and should control currency loans as well as protect loans; (2) Gov. Young Harrison's letter favoring an alternative rate increase policy; (3) The desire of the F.R. Bank to break the stock market; (4) McGarragh's official statement that the directors contemplated issuing a statement throwing doubt as to the soundness of the collateral for currency loans; (5) C.M. Reynolds's letter to Gov. McDonald, etc. etc.

April 7, 1930. 137, 138, 139

Gov. Young said he argued that W. F. had managed the matter tentatively as far as the reasons he gave for wanting increased discount rates; that the Board's policy of direct pressure had been followed by a reduction in speculative loans, but he would not credit direct pressure with bringing this about.

Gov. Young finally said he would consider whether he would sign the annual report.

April 7, 1930. 139

Gov. Young said he was not at all sure that a majority of the F.R. Board favored this report. C.S.H. pointed out that a majority clearly favored direct pressure and had so repeatedly voted and that the report could now be defeated in its present

Attorney General, U. S.

James says he will vote for C.S.H. compromise draft as to reply of F.R. Bank, New York to B.I.S. on reparation bonds, but still reserves right to insist on opinion from Attorney General.

May 21, 1930. 165

James waives insistence on opinion of, by voting for C.S.H.'s final compromise motion in above matter. (See scrap book)

May 27, 1930. 174

Atwood, Bishop

C.S.H. meets, at dinner with Charles Warren

Drives home with him to Cosmos Club

Bishop Collapsed - Dr. Morse treated him.

Nov. 13, 1929. 22

Auld Lang Syne

Goodspeed wired C.S.H. to ship manuscript to N. Y. in care of Miss Green, Library of J. P. Morgan, as she told him she would like to examine it. C.S.H. called up Miss Greene on telephone. She was out but her secretary told C.S.H. she (Miss G.) would be glad to have it sent direct to her. C.S.H. wrote Dr. Jameson of Library of Congress to ship it by express. Curtiss called up C.S.H. and said he had arranged to insure it from the Congressional Library to Mr. Morgan's house, - value \$50,000, cost of insurance \$5.50, and said he would arrange tomorrow for return insurance.

C.S.H. wrote Goodspeed fully.

Nov. 25, 1929. 37, 38

C.S.H. meets George Goodspeed at University Club, N. Y.

He said Dr. Jameson had shipped it collect and that Miss Greene had refused to receive it - charges were \$59. C.S.H. called up Curtiss who got in touch with F.R. Bank, New York.

Mr. Gidney of the F.R. bank said he would find at what express office the manuscript was and would have it redelivered to Miss Greene, and then have it taken from her and redelivered to Cong. Library

C.S.H. called up Gidney and verified this.

Curtiss said he would attend to the insurance.

Auld Lang Syne (Cont'd.)

Gidney said he would pay all express charges both ways and would send me a memorandum of the amount.

Goodspeed called up Miss Green and she made an appointment with him for tomorrow at 11 a.m. She was very apologetic and said she ought to have paid the charges.

Goodspeed said he had written Miss Greene that the manuscript was for sale at the price of \$57,500; that she wrote she would like to see it but that the price was absurd.

This afternoon she again - over the telephone - told Goodspeed she would like to see it and compare it with her copy. This would seem to indicate that she has only one copy, - the Thompson letter.

Goodspeed is inclined to think she will say she does not care to buy it.

C.S.H. goes over question of value with Goodspeed, who was of opinion that \$25 to \$30,000 was about its value.

C.S.H. finally authorized him to sell it to anyone for \$25,000 net.

He said he had several in mind who might buy it at that price.
Nov. 29, 1929. 42, 43, 44

Deputy Governor Sailer telephoned C.S.H. the manuscript was in his possession and would be delivered at once to the express company and C.S.H. gave him Dr. Jameson's address at Congressional Library.

One of Dr. Jameson's assistances telephoned C.S.H. that the Express Company had notified him that Miss Greene refused to accept the manuscript. C.S.H. explained the matter to him.
Nov. 30, 1929. 45

Goodspeed called up C.S.H. from N.Y. Said he had seen Miss Greene; that she expressed no desire to buy the manuscript; she said it was not more valuable than the "Wild Red Rose" which brought \$10,000 last year; that he asked her what value she would put on it and said said, - perhaps \$1000!

Goodspeed said this was absurd; that conservatively it was worth \$25 to \$30,000; that he had a Boston and a Cleveland client who he thought might buy it at this price.

James says he will vote for C.S.H. on registration bonds, but still reserves right to limit on opinion from Attorney General.

Nov. 21, 1929. 46

James writes instance on opinion of, by voting for C.S.H. Final compromise motion in above matter. (See notes book)
Nov. 27, 1929. 47

Atwood, Bishop
C.S.H. meets at dinner with Charles Taylor

Drives home with him to George Club
Bishop Collapsed - Dr. Moore treated him.
Nov. 18, 1929. 48

Auld Lang Syne
Goodspeed wired C.S.H. to ship manuscript to N.Y. in care of Miss Green, Library of J. E. Morgan, as she told him she would like to examine it. C.S.H. called up Miss Greene on telephone. She was out but her secretary told C.S.H. she (Miss G.) would be glad to have it sent direct to her. C.S.H. wrote Dr. Jameson of Library of Congress to ship it by express. Duties called up C.S.H. and said he had arranged to insure it from the Congressional Library to Mr. Morgan's home - value \$50,000, cost of insurance \$5.00, and will be would arrange tomorrow for return insurance.

C.S.H. wrote Goodspeed reply.
Nov. 25, 1929. 49

C.S.H. wrote George Goodspeed at University Club, N.Y.

He said Dr. Jameson had shipped it collect and that Miss Greene had refused to receive it - charges were \$25. C.S.H. called up Duties who got in touch with J.E. Morgan, New York.

Mr. Gidney of the N.Y. bank said he would find at what express office the manuscript was and would have it redelivered to her. He said he had it taken from her and redelivered to Cong. Library.

C.S.H. called up Gidney and verified this.

Duties said he would attend to the insurance.

Auld Lang Syne (Cont'd.)

He said he already had offered it to them at \$57,500, and that he now ought to offer it to them at say \$30,000.

He said he would also write Rosenbach.

He said, replying to C.S.H.'s question, that if sold at Sotheby's in London, it might bring a higher price, but that it would be difficult to arrange a minimum price, and commissions etc.

The whole episode fills C.S.H. with disgust. Miss Greene altho saying the price of \$57,500 was absurd, yet said she would like to see it and compare it with her copy, - the Thompson letter. It seems to C.S.H. that this indicated some desire to buy it at some price. C.S.H. does not, of course, blame Miss Green for declining to pay the express charges, but he feels that she practically deceived him into incurring a large expense merely, apparently, to gratify her curiosity.

C.S.H. wrote Miss Greene expressing his regret that the manuscript was by error sent "collect" but does not expect to hear from her.

Nov. 30, 1929. 45, 46

Curtiss sends C.S.H. a memorandum of expense and C.S.H. sends his check.

Express and insurance	
Washington - New York	\$50.38
Registered mail and insurance, N.Y. to Wash.	3.09
Total	\$53.47

Dec. 4, 1929. 50

Miss Greene answered C.S.H.'s letter apologizing (See sdrap book)

Austin, Federal Reserve Agent, Philadelphia

Attends funeral of Gov. Harding

April 9, 1930. 131

-B-

Bank of International Settlements
See - International Settlements Bank

Bank of Athens Trust Co., New York
 Board takes up proposed letter to, on its application for admission into F.R. System

Was once a branch of a commercial bank, - the Bank of Athens, Greece, which now owns 96% of its stock.

On Jan. 7th the Board declined the application following the negative recommendation of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, largely based on ownership of its stock by the foreign commercial bank.

On Jan. 7th the whole Board voted to reject except Platt who voted to approve.

The Bank asked why it was refused and the Board asked Wyatt to prepare a letter giving grounds for refusal.

Many of Board wished to decline to give its reasons, but Wyatt said in that case the court might rule that Board had exceeded its power.

During the discussions it developed that there was a member bank in San Francisco district whose stock was owned by a Canadian bank, and that there was another non-member bank in San Francisco whose stock was similarly owned which intended shortly to apply for membership, and that Gov. Calkins had said the Federal reserve Bank of San Francisco would approve this application.

C.S.H. asked the Comptroller whether, if the Bank of Athens Trust Co. should apply for a national charter, he would grant it.

The Comptroller said he would refuse it because the Board had refused to admit it to the Federal Reserve System as a state member bank, but that he could give no assurance what he would do if some other bank similarly situated should apply for a national charter.

C.S.H. said he should move to reconsider unless the Board and Comptroller could agree on a common policy.

This morning the Board decided not to give the bank any reasons for its rejection, directly contrary to Wyatt's advice.

And Bank of Athens Trust Co., New York (Cont'd.)

He said he already had offered it to them at \$37,500, and that he now ought to offer it to them at say \$30,000.

He said he would also write Rosecrance.

He said, replying to C.S.H.'s question, that if sold at \$30,000, it might bring a higher price, but that it would be difficult to arrange a minimum price, and commissions etc.

The whole episode fills C.S.H. with disgust. Miss Greene, after saying the price of \$37,500 was shown, yet said she would like to see it and compare it with her copy, - the Thompson letter. It seems to C.S.H. that this indicated some desire to buy it at some price. C.S.H. does not, of course, blame Miss Greene for declining to pay the express charges, but he feels that she practically deceived him into incurring a large expense merely, apparently, to gratify her curiosity.

C.S.H. wrote Miss Greene expressing his regret that the manuscript was by error sent "collected" but does not expect to hear from her.

Nov. 30, 1929, 45, 46

Charles sends C.S.H. a memorandum of expense and C.S.H. sends him check.

Expense and insurance
 Washington - New York \$30.28

Registered mail and
 insurance, N.Y. to Wash. 3.00
 Total \$33.28

Dec. 4, 1929, 50

Miss Greene answered C.S.H.'s letter explaining (the above book)

Austin, Federal Reserve Agent, Philadelphia
 Athens Trust Co. of New York
 April 3, 1930, 131

Bank of Athens Trust Co. New York (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. moved to reconsider. Lost:

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

Finally went over until Gov. Young's return from New York
Feb. 12, 1930. 98, 99, 100

Bank of England

Miller said the directors of Federal Reserve Bank of New York
are evidently dominated by the Bank of England and Bank of
France. Jan. 30, 1930. 89, 90

Has let it get out that a reduction of discount rates is impending
Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Gov. Harrison tells Board that the Bank of England is loaning
directly to individuals and corporations on certain conditions,
as to reorganization, putting affairs in good condition, etc.
etc. that later it hopes to induce the joint stock banks to
take over these loans.

April 15, 1930. 133

C.S.H. says fact that Bank of England has reduced 3% has convinced
him that he must change his adverse vote of last week and now
approve 3% for Federal Reserve Bank, New York; that a higher
rate in New York than in England would cause gold imports
into U.S. from England and France.

May 1, 1930. 145

See - Discount rates

Gov. Young tells Board the, will raise its discount rate tomorrow.
April 30, 1930. 147

See - Norman, Governor

Bank of France

Miller says Federal Reserve Bank, New York, is dominated by Bank
of England and.

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Gov. Harrison says, now owns one billion of foreign exchange of
which one-half is New York exchange.

April 15, 1930. 133

Action of, in reducing to 2 1/4% and of Bank of England to 3% causes
C.S.H. to change and approve N.Y. 3% rate.

May 1, 1930. 145

See - Moreau, Gov.

Bank of Italy

Gov. Harrison said he had talked with officials of the, and that they want for Italy 100 millions for five years.

April 15, 1930. 133 (3)

Banking situation

Gov. Harrison says there are some elements of uncertainty as regards the.

Nov. 11, 1929. 12

Gov. Young says there is danger of trouble in the, growing out of the failure of National City Bank and Corn Exchange merger.

Nov. 12, 1929. 16

Baruch, B.

C.S.H. advises Mith Helm to strike out of her letters the remarks of, that Hoover wanted the Democratic nomination in 1920.

May 2, 1930. 148

Bassell, Miss

Dines with us.

Mar. 5, 1930. 114

Bath tub

C.S.H. slipped in, and strained his right thigh severely.

Dr. Ruffin feared his sacro iliac joint was broken, but it was not.

Dec. 17, 1929. 63

Beale, Mrs. Elaine

C.S.H. has a long psychical talk with, after dinner at Ellen Leonard's. She said she had communicated with her son but that for some time she had not been able to get in touch with him.

C.S.H. told her of his experiences. She said she wanted very much to talk with Bertie, and that if she had any new experiences she would let us know.

Dec. 1, 1929. 49

Beattie, President C. P. Rylo

C.S.H. meets, at lunch at Mr. Massey's the Canadian Minister.

When C.S.H. was Counsel of C.P.R. Beatty was Assistant Solicitor.

Mar. 29, 1930. 124

Belmont, Perry

We take tea with, to meet the Japanese delegates to the Naval Conference at London

Dec. 17, 1929. 63

Bank of Italy
Gov. Harrison said he had talked with officials of the bank and that they want for Italy 100 million for five years.
April 15, 1930. 133 (3)

Banking situation
Gov. Harrison says there are some elements of uncertainty as regards the
Nov. 11, 1929. 13

Gov. Young says there is danger of trouble in the growing out of the failure of National City Bank and Gov. Young's merger.
Nov. 12, 1929. 13

Baruch, B.
C.S.H. advised with him to strike out of her before the remarks of that Hoover wanted the Democratic nomination in 1930.
May 2, 1930. 142

Russell, Miss
Dinner with us.
Mar. 5, 1930. 114

Bath tub
C.S.H. slipped in, and sustained his right thigh severely.
Dr. Smith treated his ankle joint was broken, but it was not.
Dec. 17, 1929. 63

Beale, Mrs. Hattie
C.S.H. has a long physical talk with, after dinner at Hattie Beale's. She said she had communicated with her son but that for some time she had not been able to get in touch with him.

C.S.H. told her of his experiences. She said she wanted very much to talk with Hattie, and that if she had any new experiences she would let us know.
Dec. 1, 1929. 49

Beattie, President C. P. Wylo
C.S.H. moved, at lunch at Mr. Messer's the Canadian Minister.
When C.S.H. was Governor of C.P.R. Beattie was Assistant Collector.
Mar. 29, 1930. 134

Belmont, Perry
We take tea with, to meet the Japanese delegates to the Board Conference at London
Dec. 17, 1929. 82

Belmont, Perry (Cont'd.)

Mrs. Harriman reminds Mrs. Wilson that she once attended a bridge party at house of, for benefit of Womans National Democratic Club at which there were Republicans who had bought tickets.

May 21, 1930. 164

Biddle, Lydia

We take Christmas lunch with.

Dec. 25, 1929. 66

Bigelow, Mayor and Mrs.

C.S.H. regrets dinner engagement with, because of a bad cold.
Jan. 11, 1930. 75

Bill purchases

Open Market Conference opposes further easing through.
Jan. 28, 1930. 84

Bill rates

Board has no objection to reduction of discount rates, N. Y. to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ but feels that bill rates should also be reduced to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$
Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Gov. Harrison wants a minimum, of 4% . Voted unanimously
Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Open market conference favors lower bill rates merely to take care of maturing bills and future increase in credit demands, but not to create further ease in market, - to maintain simply the "status quo."

Jan. 28, 1930. 84

At Board meeting, after the conference, Governor Young stated that any lowering of, meant ultimately lower discount rates.

C.S.H. said maturing of bills was a hardening of credit; that a $3-7/8\%$ buying rate would not bring in many bills, as Burgess had said that the present market rate of 4% was purely artificial and would even drop to $3-7/8\%$; that a $3-7/8\%$ rate in market and at F.R. bank would probably not offset maturing bills.

C.S.H. said he would prefer $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ as minimum and would vote for it, - taking two bites of the cherry.

Gov. Young moved to fix rate at $3\frac{1}{4}\%$.

Miller moved to substitute $3-7/8\%$

Miller's motion lost on tie vote.

Bill rates (Cont'd.)

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Platt
No: C.S.H., Miller, James, Cunningham and Gov. Young

Gov. Young's motion was then passed.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Young, C.S.H., Platt
No: James, Cunningham

Not voting: Miller

Sec. Mellon asked Miller if he did not believe in some easing.

Miller said Yes but it should be done very cautiously.
Jan. 30, 1930. 85, 86, 87

Gov. Harrison said purpose of lower bill rates was to maintain the status quo and not to bring about lower discount rates.

The Governors at the conference voted 9 to 2 against reduction in bill rates except to maintain the status quo.

C.S.H. believes the Governors would have voted 9 to 2 against reduction in bill rates except to maintain the status quo.

Gov. Young moved minimum buying rate be reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $3\frac{1}{4}\%$

At first, lost on tie vote.

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

The Comptroller was sent for and voted Aye, thus carrying the motion.
Sec. Mellon was away.

Feb. 12, 1930. 100

Miller said he would approve a rate reduction to $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ but that the bill rate should be kept above the discount rate.

Mar. 5, 1930. 113

The Governors, at open market conference, favored a $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ minimum rate as asked for by New York but said no bills should be bought under 3%

Mar. 24, 1930. 121

Platt moved to reduce minimum rate to $2\frac{1}{4}\%$
Went over.

April 24, 1930. 141

Bill rates (Cont'd.)

Platt renewed above motion.

C.S.H. and Miller did not see how this could be helpful.

Sec. Mellon suggested $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ as a compromise. Passed.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H.
No: Miller, Cunningham
April 30 1930.
143

Motion to reduce minimum rate from $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $2\frac{1}{4}\%$. Passed.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
No: James, Cunningham
Not voting: Miller
May 1, 1930. 146

Birthdays

Grant, Catherine
40th birthday. Nov. 25, 1929. 37

Grant, Christopher
Born July 22, 1929. 8

Hale, Rachel
Sometime in January, probably. 69

Holmes, Justice
Mar. 8, 1930. 89th birthday. 115

Mellon, Sec.
Mar. 24, 1930. 75th birthday. 121

Blood pressure, C.S.H.

170 Dec. 15, 1929. 62
Dr. Ruffin said rather high but not alarming.
Dec. 17, 1929. 64

168 Dec. 23, 1929. 65

175 Jan. 12, 1930. 77

170 Jan. 26, 1930. 84

170 Feb. 3, 1930. 95

Blood sugar, C.S.H.

1020. Dec. 15, 1929. 62
Dr. Ruffin said he would be satisfied if not over 1020.
Feb. 17, 1929. 63, 64

Blood sugar, C. S. H. (Cont'd.)

1019. Dec. 23, 1929. 65
1019. Jan. 12, 1930. 77
1018. Jan. 26, 1930. 84

Bolling, Bertha

Asks H.P.H. if she can sit with us at Woman's National Democratic Club dinner. H.P.H. says yes.
Feb. 25, 1930. 106

Sits with us. Begs C.S.H. to call on her.

Feb. 26, 1930. 107, 108

Bolling, Randolph

Glass tells C.S.H. undoubtedly, was responsible for C.S.H.'s trouble with Mrs. Wilson; that he was a sick man; that he believed he wrote Mrs. Wilson's letter and terrorized her into signing it.

April 17, 1930. 136

Edith Helm believes that, is at bottom of her trouble with Mrs. Wilson as to publishing her letters to Admiral Helm.
May 21, 1930. 161

Bond market

Sec. Mellon favored easing the market to help the.
Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Gov. Harrison wants to reduce discount rates to help.
April 24, 1930. 140

Gov. Harrison says a 3% rate will help.
May 14, 1930. 153 (2)

Bonds

See - British bonds

Bones, Helen

Told H.P.H. she was to have, at dinner next Saturday and regretted she could not ask H.P.H., but Mrs. Wilson was to be there!

Feb. 16, 1930. 101

C.S.H. told Mith Helm she could tell, in confidence about his trouble with Mrs. Wilson.

May 6, 1930. 150

Mith Helm said that, also had had trouble with Mrs. Wilson altho they were friendly now.

May 6, 1930. 150

Bones, Helen (Cont'd.)

Mith Helm said she told, in confidence about our trouble with Mrs. Wilson; that Helen Bones had had a dispute with Mrs. Wilson which now, however, had been adjusted.
May 11, 1930. 152

Bowley, General
Gertrude Myer and. 47, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61

See - Myer, Gertrude

Bradley, Mrs.
We meet, at lunch with Rachel Hale.
Mar. 1, 1930. 110

Branch banking
Comptroller tells Board he will recommen extensionof, in Annual Report. Details.
Nov. 5, 1929. 1

See - Comptroller

Branches, Federal reserve
See - Wichita

Brandeis, Justice
C.S.H. dines with.
Nov. 21, 1929. 30

Briand, A.
Dr. Butler tells of interview with Briand. Said he never should refer to Kellogg as one of the creators of the Briand-Kellogg pact.
Dec. 6, 1929. 51, 52

British Ambassador
Present at Wilson Foundation meeting at National Theatre
January 5, 1930. 70

See - Lindsay, Sir Ronald

British bonds
Morgan exchanged long term, for short term Government securities which he sold to F.R. Bank, New York
Nov. 12, 1929. 13

British Embassy
See- Harriman, Mrs. Borden See also: Lindsay, Sir Ronald
Pageant Lindsay, Lady
Wilson, Mrs. Lutyens, Sir Edwin

Brokers houses

Gov. Harrison said it was surprising that no, had failed after crash of October, 1929; that he thought that one reason was that they were so behind in their bookkeeping that, altho in fact insolvent, when the books were brought up to date a change in values had come which put them on the right side.
Nov. 11, 1929. 10, 11

Brokers loans

Federal Advisory Council advised Board to curtail customers loans as well as. C.S.H. quotes.
April 6, 1930. 129

Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. (Texas Bates)

We meet, at supper at Charles Warrens.
Mar. 9, 1930 .116
Calls on H.P.H. with Sir Edwin Lutyens. May 31, 1930. 180
Brooke, Mrs. Gerham
Acts as Godmother to Christopher Grant
Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Brown, W. H. Postmaster General

On Committee of Associated Harvard Clubs to greet Justice Holmes on 89th birthday.
Mar. 8, 1930. 115

Bruce, Senator and Mrs.

Invite us to lunch to meet Mrs. Preston (Cleveland)
Regretted because of severe cold.
Jan. 25, 1930. 84

We lunched with, at Ruxton, Md.

April 13, 1930. 132

Brum, Danish Minister

C.S.H. meets, at Carnegie dinner to foreign journalists.
C.S.H. told him they had not gone out at all officially since Anna's death.

He quietly said, "Poor Anna."

May 26, 1930. 175

Burgess, Assistant F.R. Agent, N. Y.

Said to Board that while the business directors wanted to reduce rates, the banker directors opposed.
Jan. 30, 1930. 88

Appointed Deputy Governor

Resigns as Assistant F.R. Agent

See - F.R. Bank, New York

Gov. Harrison said it was surprising that no, had failed after
 crash of October, 1929; that he thought that one reason was
 that they were so behind in their bookkeeping that, at the in
 tent involved, when the books were brought up to date a change
 in lines had come which put them on the right side.
 Nov. 11, 1929. 10, 11

Brooklyn Journal
 Federal Advisory Council advised Board to curtail customers loans
 as well as C.S.H. quotas.
 April 5, 1930. 129

Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. (Teresa Bates)
 He next, at supper at Charles Warren's.
 Mar. 8, 1930. 118
 Callie on H.P.H. with Sir Edwin Ingham, May 21, 1930. 120
 Brooks, Mrs. Arthur
 He next, at supper at Charles Warren's
 Nov. 10, 1929. 5

Brown, W. H. Postmaster General
 On Committee of Associated Harvard Clubs to greet Justice Holmes
 on 88th birthday.
 Mar. 8, 1930. 115

Briggs, Senator and Mrs.
 Invite us to lunch to meet Mrs. Preston (Gleavesland)

Requested because of severe cold.
 Jan. 25, 1930. 84

We lunch with, at Huxton, Mr.
 April 13, 1930. 123

Burns, British Minister
 C.S.H. meets, at Carnegie dinner to foreign journalists.
 C.S.H. told him they had not gone out at all officially since
 Anna's death.

He politely said, "Poor Anna."
 May 28, 1930. 175

Burgess, Assistant U.S. Agent, N. Y.
 Said to Board that while the business directors wanted to reduce
 rates, the banker directors opposed.
 Jan. 30, 1930. 83

Appointed Deputy Governor
 Burgess as Assistant U.S. Agent
 See - F.H.H. Bank, New York

Burns, Robert
 See - Auld Lang Syne

Business recession

Open Market Committee report signs of.

Nov. 12, 1929. 14

C.S.H. fears immediate, and trouble in banking situation

Nov. 12, 1929. 16

James flouted Hoover's efforts to cure; said in his business an
 enormous number of orders were being cancelled.

Nov. 25, 1930. 39

Miller told C.S.H. that most economists, but not all, believed
 lower rates would not stimulate.

Jan. 30, 1930. 89

Miller told Board that lower rates would not help.

Feb. 7, 1930. 96

Federal Advisory Council members all give lugubrious accounts of.
 Feb. 18, 1930. 102

Goldenweiser on
 Pessimistic report

Mar. 5, 1930. 113

Gov. Harrison cites, as reason for lower discount rates
 Apr. 24, 1930. 139

Goldenweiser says, are worse rather than better.

Apr. 24, 1930. 141

Miller tells Board, is worse rather than better and that by June
 we should be in a condition worse than for many years; that
 cheap money will not help; that Board majority must assume
 responsibility for cheap money policy and 3% rate, intimating
 that he was thru; that he was never so happy about going
 abroad as he felt the responsibility was off his hands; that
 he fully expected a 2½% rate within a week.

May 9, 1930. 151

Gov. Harrison says, exists all over world; that if only temporary
 it ought to mend by July 1, as temporary depression usually
 don't exceed one year; that if not temporary, question is
 what more can be done.

Business recession (Cont'd.)

Miller said nothing can be done and that Board's cheap money policy would mean mischief for us in the future.

Gov. Harrison said he saw nothing ahead except a bold open market operation.

Miller said the February and March inflation of the stock market was caused by prior easy money policy of Board; that a state of mental depression has set in which exaggerates the real business recession.

Gov. Harrison agreed that the psychological effect of the 3% rate had been bearish rather than bullish.

Gov. Harrison said his directors knew they could not increase prices or revive business, but felt they should do all they could.
May 14, 1930. 153

Butler, Nicholas Murray
Carnegie meeting. Dec. 6, 1929. 51

See - Carnegie Endowment

Gives interesting talk as to work and influence of Carnegie Endowment, in response to Delano's urging for more direct action towards peace. Dec. 6, 1929. 51

Tells of interviews with Stresemann, Briand, and Belgian representative as to withdrawal of troops from Germany; as to interview with the Pope with reference to an encyclical calling on all Catholics to support the Briand-Kellogg pact and as to his request for another interview in April or May next when the encyclical may be issued; of request from Reichstag to address it next spring.

He spoke also of the Briand-Kellogg pact, saying that Secretary Kellogg originally opposed it as a Pacifist measure but finally had to accept it, and as a reward, got the Nobel prize; that Briand laughed at the mention of the Briand-Kellogg pact, saying he should never refer to Kellogg as one of its creators.

He spoke also of his interview with Winston Churchill who said he had been wrong in thinking the U.S. hated England; that his reception in U.S. satisfied him that England was liked and respected by the U.S.; that he had visited Hearst who said the circulation of his paper had greatly increased since he stopped attacking England.

Dec. 6, 1929. 51, 52

Butler, Nicholas Murray
See - Carnegie Endowment

Business recession

Open Market Committee report signs of.

Nov. 12, 1929. 14

C.S.H. fears immediate, and trouble in banking situation
Nov. 12, 1929. 16

James Flooded Hoover's efforts to curb; said in his business as
Nov. 22, 1929. 20

Miller told C.S.H. that must economize, but not all, believed
Jan. 30, 1930. 28

Miller told Board that lower rates would not help.
Feb. 7, 1930. 36

Federal Advisory Council members all give pessimistic accounts of.
Feb. 18, 1930. 102

Goldenweiser on
Pessimistic report

Mar. 5, 1930. 112

Gov. Harrison chief, as reason for lower discount rates
Apr. 24, 1930. 122

Goldenweiser says, are worse rather than better.
Apr. 24, 1930. 142

Miller tells Board, is worse rather than better and that by June
we should be in a condition worse than for many years; that
cheap money will not help; that Board majority must assume
responsibility for cheap money policy and 3% rate, insisting
that he was sure that he was never so happy about going
ahead as he felt the responsibility was off his hands; that
he fully expected a 3% rate within a week.
May 9, 1930. 152

Gov. Harrison says, estimate all over world; that it only temporary
it ought to mean by July 1, as temporary depression usually
don't exceed one year; that it not temporary, question is
what more can be done.

Butler, Nicholas Murray (Cont'd.)

We all lunched with Dr. Butler at Century Club
Dec. 6, 1929. 52

Dr. Butler to C.S.H. as to conferring degrees of L.L.D. by
Columbia University in June
March 3, 1930. 110, 111

See - Columbia University

C.S.H. writes Dr. Butler thanking the University for the great honor
March 4, 1930. 112

See - Columbia University

Dr. Butler again writes C.S.H. expressing his pleasure and satisfaction
at honor paid C.S.H. March 5, 1930. 114

See - Columbia University

-C-

Calkins, Governor

Says his bank will recommend for admission into F.R. System
a bank whose stock is owned by a Canadian Bank
Feb. 12, 1930. 99

See - Bank of Athens

Doubts advisability of buying Government securities at present time.
May 22, 1930. 169

Canadian Minister

Mr. Massey gives lunch to Mr. Beatty, President of C.P. Ry. Co.
C.S.H. attends.

Mar. 29, 1930. 124

Canadian Pac. Ry. Co.

See supra: Canadian Minister

Capital shortage

Gov. Harrison says central bankers of Europe felt there was no
great, but bad distribution.

April 15, 1930. 133

Capper, Senator

Attends Carnegie dinner to foreign editors and praises C.S.H.'s
address.

May 26, 1930. 175

Carnegie Endowment**Meeting**

Voted to turn over all assets to new Carnegie Endowment Corporation.
Gov. Montague alone voted No. C.S.H. offered motion to
procure a change in new charter if deemed necessary by
President Butler, so that Corporation be specifically
authorized to take over the Endowment property on same
limitations as now governed the trustees; also any other
gifts.

Delano pleaded for more direct action for peace.

Dr. Butler explained work and influence of the Foundation.
Dec. 6, 1929. 51

We all lunched with Dr. Butler at Century Club.

In afternoon, C.S.H. moved that Executive Committee study Delano's
statements and report what, if any, more direct action could
be taken to enlighten the public along the lines of peace and
disarmament. Passed unanimously.

Dec. 6, 1929. 50, 51, 52, 53

Carnegie Endowment (Cont'd.)

Carnegie meeting.

New Corporation organized under charter granted by State of New York conveyed formally all the property of Endowment to it, under same conditions, etc. as pertained to original gift of Carnegie.

Feb. 10, 1930. 98

Gives dinner to visiting foreign journalists, who came to U.S. as guests of Endowment Corporation.

C.S.H. presided. See scrap book.

May 26, 1930. 175

Case, Deputy Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, New York
C.S.H. suggests, as successor to McGarrah, resigned as Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Straw vote of Board gave two to Case and three to Alexander.

For Case: Gov. Young, C.S.H.

For Alexander: Miller, James, Cunningham

Later Sec. Mellon and Comptroller came into meeting and a new ballot was taken:

For Case: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller

For Alexander: Miller, James, Cunningham

Governor Young said Platt sent word he would vote for Case.

Case was then unanimously appointed Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.
Feb. 27, 1930. 109

Governor Case explained action of Federal Reserve Bank, New York in buying 50 millions of Government securities, - approved by the Board - as done to offset maturing acceptances, and also to guard against further gold imports.

Mar. 24, 1930. 121

Attends funeral of Governor Harding at Boston
April 9, 1930. 131

Cathedral steps

Dedication of, Washington Cathedral

May 16, 1930. 157

Change of vote

Cunningham voted against reduction of rate to 4%, defeating it by a tie vote.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller

No: Platt, Miller, James, Cunningham

Cunningham then said he did not believe the reduction would benefit farmers, but he felt that rates would soon have to be reduced, perhaps within a week; that, without changing his opinion, he had decided to change his vote and he voted Aye. This carried approval of the 4% rate.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller, Cunningham
No: Miller, Platt, James

Feb. 7, 1930. 95, 96, 97

Charters, National bank

Board tells Comptroller that if it retains trust powers it should be given power to approve all charters issued to national banks; that if not given this latter power by Congress it might favor turning over trust powers to the Comptroller.
Nov. 5, 1929. 2

Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Howland (Hale)

C.S.H. meets, at Rachel Hale's

Jan. 4, 1930. 69

Cheap money

See - Easy money

Cheney, Col.

C.S.H. meets, at Christening of Christopher Grant.

Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Delano said he would go over to Mattapoisett from Fairhaven tomorrow with.
Nov. 10, 1929. 9

Delano and, call on H.P.H. at Mattapoisett

Nov. 11, 1929. 12

Chilton Club

C.S.H. dines with Annie Mourse at.

Nov. 4, 1929. 1

Christening of Christopher Grant

See- Grant, Catherine

Christmas presents, 1929

65, 66

Chronological table

Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings Bank, 1923 - 1929

Nov. 25, 1929. 41

Cunningham's statement (Cont'd.)

Cunningham's statement

New Corporation organized under charter granted by State of New York conveyed formally all the property of the Corporation to it, under same conditions, etc. as pertained to original gift of Cunningham.
Feb. 10, 1930. 98

Miss Ginner to visiting foreign journalists, who came to U.S. as guests of National Corporation.
C.S.H. presided. See recap book.
May 25, 1930. 100

Case, Deputy Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, New York
C.S.H. suggests, as successor to McGovern, resigned as Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.
Jan. 30, 1930. 99

Stirring vote of Board gave two to Case and three to Alexander.

For Case: Gov. Young, C.S.H.,
For Alexander: Miller, James, Cunningham

Later Sec. Mellon and Comptroller came into meeting and a new policy was taken:

For Case: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller
For Alexander: Miller, James, Cunningham

Governor Young said that word he would vote for Case.

Case was then unanimously appointed Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent.
Feb. 27, 1930. 100

Governor Case explained action of Federal Reserve Bank, New York in paying 50 millions of Government securities - approved by the Board - as done to offset maturing redemptions, and also to guard against further gold imports.
Mar. 24, 1930. 101

Attends funeral of Governor Harding at Boston
April 9, 1930. 101

Cathedral steps
Dedication of Washington Cathedral
May 1, 1930. 102

Churchill, Winston 52
See - Butler, Dr.

Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank, New York
See - Federal Reserve Bank, New York

Clephane 55
See - Myer, Gertrude

Cleveland, Grover
See - Nevin, Prof.

Cleveland, Marion
See - Amen, Mrs.

Colds
C.S.H. has had cold. Jan. 11, 1930. 75

Collins, Deputy Comptroller
Gov. Young thinks, responsible for McFadden bill giving to
Comptroller examination of national and state member banks.
Later appeared that he was not responsible for it.
Jan. 8, 1930. 73

Columbia University
Dr. Butler to C.S.H.
Columbia University in the City of New York
Mar. 3, 1930.

My dear Mr. Hamlin:

It is with the greatest possible pleasure that I
advise you of the action taken with unanimity today by the
trustees of Columbia University in voting to confer upon you
the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, in recognition
of your long and devoted public service.

In accordance with custom, this degree will be conferred
on the occasion of the annual commencement exercises, which
this year takes place on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 3rd.
The commencement dinner given by the President in honor of the
recipients of honorary degrees will be held on the preceding
evening, Monday, June 2nd.

We hope very much that you will set aside these two
dates and give the University the pleasure and honor of your
presence at those times.

As the date approaches you will be advised by the
Secretary of the University of the detailed arrangements for
commencement and of the name of that University officer who
will be officially detailed to serve as your personal escort.

This information will, if you please, be treated as
confidential until such time as the University makes

Columbia University (Cont'd.)

announcement.

Assuring you of my profound satisfaction at this action,
I am

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas Murray Butler

Mar. 3, 1930. 110, 111.

C.S.H. replied:

Mar. 4, 1930.

Hon. Nicholas Murray Butler, President,
Columbia University,

My dear Dr. Butler:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of March 3, informing me of the action of the trustees in voting to confer upon me the degree of Doctor of Laws, Honoris causa, at the commencement exercises on Tuesday, June 3rd. I regard this as the greatest honor ever conferred upon me, and accept it with a deep sense of gratitude.

It is an added pleasure to feel that I shall receive it from your hands.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles S. Hamlin

Mar. 4, 1930. 112

Dr. Butler writes C.S.H. again.

Columbia University

Mar. 5, 1930.

Dear Mr. Hamlin:

Just a line before taking ship on Friday to thank you for your most gracious letter of the 4th, and to assure you with what pleasure and satisfaction I look forward to our meeting on Morningside Heights at the Commencement services of June next.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas Murray Butler.

Mar. 5, 1930. 114

See also: Scrap book.
Nevin, Prof.

Commodity rate

Cunningham moved to take up, motion at next meeting. Agreed
Nov. 25, 1929. 40

Comptroller of Currency, Pele

Tells Board he will recommend in annual report:

1. Extension of branch banks to F.R. district
2. Power to examine holding companies owning majority of stock in a member bank.
3. Transfer of trust powers from Board to himself.

Board made no commitments as to 1 and 2.

Board said no objection to 3rd recommendation being made, but if trust powers are left with Board it feels it ought to have power to pass on all charters granted national banks. If not given this latter power Board would prefer to have trust powers given to Comptroller.

C.S.H. said when Comptroller gives a charter including in its name, "Trust Co." he felt almost impelled to grant trust powers and therefore, Board should have right to pass on charters.

Miller claimed a bank might be entitled to a charter and yet not be fit to exercise trust powers.

Nov. 4, 1929. 1, 2

Votes to approve N. Y. rate - $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ with minimum bill rate of 4% .
Nov. 4, 1929. 24

Votes to authorize open market committee to buy Government securities from time to time, not exceeding 200 millions.
Nov. 25, 1929. 40

Votes to cancel agreement of First National Bank, Boston, for examination of its subsidiary company, as the national bank had divested itself of its ownership of stock in.
Dec. 14, 1929. 61

Gov. Young thought Comptroller approved McFadden examination bill.

Board thought it an impudent bill.

Miller said it proved Comptroller should not be an ex-officio member of the Board.

The bill took away also from Board and gave to Comptroller right to fix all salaries of national bank examiners.

Comptroller of Currency, Pole (Cont'd.)

Bill took away trust powers from Board.

Provided also that F.R. banks should be examined by Comptroller.
Later, Governor Young said Comptroller's office had nothing to do with this bill.

Jan. 8, 1930. 73, 74

Votes for N.Y.'s 4% rate. Lost. Tie vote.

Jan. 30, 1930. 87

Votes for N.Y.'s 4% rate.

Feb. 7, 1930. 96, 97

Says would not give charter if applied for by Bank of Athens Trust Company on ground that Board had refused it admission as a state member bank.

Could give no assurance what he would do if an application were made by a state bank not previously rejected by the Board.

Feb. 12, 1930. 99

C.S.H. will move reconsideration of rejection of Bank of Athens Trust Co. unless Comptroller and Board agree on policy.

Feb. 12, 1930. 100

Votes to reconsider rejection of motion to make Gov. Harrison's salary \$60,000.

Feb. 21, 1930. 103

Board voted to reconsider and Comptroller voted for \$60,000 salary

Feb. 21, 1930. 104

Votes against Wichita F.R. branch

Feb. 21, 1930. 105

Votes for Case for Chairman and F.R. Agent, New York

Feb. 27, 1929. 109

Gov. Young doubted whether a majority of full Board favored the annual report with the additions as to direct pressure.

C.S.H. said it did unless the Comptroller should change his vote given repeatedly in favor of direct pressure.

April 7, 1930. 130

Voted in favor of Miller's motion to advise N.Y. it could act on its own responsibility as regards answer to B.I.S. on placing its stock in U.S., as Board, pending an opinion from Attorney General, was not clear as to its powers.

April 21, 1930. 138

Comptroller of the Currency Pole (Cont'd.)

Votes against N.Y.'s 3% rate.

April 24, 1930. 141

Votes for N. Y.'s 3% rate. May 1, 1930. 146

Votes for C.S.H. resolution as to reply of F.R. Bank, New York
to B.I.S. - reparation bonds

May 27, 1930. 174, 175

Connolly, Monsignor

Drove out to Catholic University to call on, and drive him to the
Pennsylvania Railroad stationExpressed deep gratitude for all he had done. He assured C.S.H.
of his pleasure in performing the duty.

Nov. 22, 1929. 31

Conrad, The Misses

We dined with, and Jane Hamlin

Jan. 2, 1930. 69

Edward Hamlin visits. Mar. 26, 1930. 124

We have Harriet Hamlin and, at dinner

April 25, 1930. 142

Corbin, Mrs.

We dined with. Feb. 7, 1930. 97

Lady Rhodes and, dine with us at Woman's National Democratic Club

Feb. 13, 1930. 101

Corn Exchange Bank. 12, 13, 16

See - National City Bank, New York

Cosmopolitan Magazine 147

See - Helm, Edith

Cosmos Club

C.S.H. moves from, to Hay-Adams House, Washington

Dec. 2, 1929. 50

Cotton, J. P. Under Secretary of State

Lunches at Cosmos Club with Committee of Associated Harvard
Clubs to prepare greeting on Justice Holmes 89th birthday
Dec. 31, 1929. 68Board writes, that it feels that Federal Reserve Bank, New York
has no authority to approve or disapprove American directors
chosen by B.I.S.

Feb. 25, 1930. 107

Cotton, J. P. (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young says, agrees to above.
Feb 27, 1930. 108

Board sends reply of F.R. bank to B.I.S. to effect that F.R. Bank, New York, did not object to the American directors chosen. Gov. Young said Cotton had told him he agreed to above.

Feb. 27, 1930. 108

Unable to attend at greeting of Committee of Associated Harvard Clubs to Justice Holmes on his 89th birthday, as he was called to N. Y.

Mar. 8, 1930. 115

Cotton asks Board to give its opinion as to advisability of State Department approving a proposed 125 millions German loan to be placed by Lee, Higginson & Co.

Mar. 25, 1930. 122

Board advised Cotton that it believed the proposed loan might have some effect, - that some felt it might interfere with development of the bond market, while others felt it would be negligible.

Mar. 25, 1930. 122

Gov. Young told Cotton of above and he asked if Board would take responsibility of disapproving of this loan; that he replied that this question had not been put to it.

Mar. 26, 1930. 123

Gov. Harrison said he thought Cotton's talk with him as to the reply of the B.I.S. was official.

April 15, 1930. 133 (3)

Cow pasture, Boston

C.S.H. signs agreement to sell the south side of - 4 copies. Mails them to Edward Hamlin. Price 20¢ per foot.
Nov. 30, 1929. 49

Ned writes that Hodsdon and all parties have signed agreement of sale. Dated Nov. 15, 1929.
Dec. 19, 1929. 64

Edward Hamlin sends C.S.H. a new draft of agreement as to the 20 cent land in.

C.S.H. signed it and returned it.
Jan. 17, 1930. 83

George Hamlin writes that they have extended time of Hodsdon's first payment to June 15, 1930.
May 14, 1930. 155

Creager

See - F.R. Bank, Dallas

Credit embargo on Russia

Gov. Harrison says central bankers feel that we are giving credits to Russia on too liberal terms, and that such credit should be embargoed.

April 15, 1930. 133

Cremation

C.S.H. attends at, of remains of Gov. Harding.

April 9, 1930. 131

Cunningham, Elward

Governor Young said, thought he had written Hoover's statement following the stock crash, but that he did not and thought Ogden Mills might have.

Nov. 1, 1929. 1

Board took away from Open Market Committee authority formerly granted - on Sept. 24, 1929 - to buy Govt. securities up to 200 millions and required authority from Board in each case except in cases of emergency so sudden that it was not practicable to consult with the Governor or the Board.

Miller preferred to omit the emergency clause but Cunningham said he would vote against the resolution if it were not inserted.

Nov. 13, 1929. 21

Votes for above resolution

Nov. 13, 1929. 21

Cunningham at first said he would not vote for any resolution the result of which would be to underwrite the stability of the stock market, but finally voted for it with much reluctance.

Nov. 13, 1929. 21, 22

Gov. Harrison telephoned his bank wished to reduce to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$

Cunningham only one present to receive it.

Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Votes approval of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate with minimum bill rate of 4%

Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Votes against Gov. Young's motion to authorize open market committee to buy Government securities from time to time - up to 200 millions.

Nov. 25, 1929. 40

Agreed to take up commodity rate motion of, at next meeting

Nov. 25, 1929. 40

Cunningham, Edward (Cont'd.)

Cunningham, Edward (Cont'd.)

Votes against cancellation of agreement with First National Bank Boston as to examination under Sec. 25, F.R. Act, of its subsidiary corporation.

Dec. 14, 1929. 60

Finally changes vote to Aye, in view of the Board's letter to the corporation, altho he said he did not believe in it.

Dec. 14, 1929. 61

Voted against increasing Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.

Jan. 14, 1930. 78

Voted against other proposed increases in Deputy Governors etc.

Jan. 14, 1930

Voted to wipe out whole of above record and take it up again when a full Board was present. Unanimous vote.

Jan. 14, 1930. 78

Voted against proposed increase of Carl Snyder's salary

Jan. 16, 1930. 79

Voted against increase in Gov. McDougal's salary to \$20,000

Jan. 16, 1930 80

Voted against increase in salary of any F.R. Agent

Jan. 16, 1930. 80

Voted for Miller's draft of open market regulations. Policy Conference

Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Voted against C.S.H.'s motion to reconsider in view of Gov. Young's objections to draft.

Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Voted to approve plans for addition to building of F.R. Bank, Richmond.

Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Voted against Gov. Young's motion to approve a 3 1/4% minimum bill rate for N. Y. (N.Y. asked for 3 1/2%)

Jan. 30, 1930. 86

Voted against Miller's substitute - 3-7/8%

Jan. 30, 1930. 86

Voted against proposed N. Y. reduction to 4%

Jan. 30, 1930. 87

See - F.R. Bank, Dallas

Gov. Harrison says central bankers feel that we are giving credit to Russia on too liberal terms, and that such credit should be embargoed.

April 18, 1930. 138

G.H. attends at, of remains of Gov. Harrison

April 9, 1930. 131

Gov. Young said, though he had written Harrison's statement following the stock crash, but that he did not and thought Gov. Miller might have.

Nov. 1, 1929. 1

Board took away from Gov. Harrison's authority formerly granted - on Sept. 24, 1929 - to buy Govt. securities up to \$50 million and reduced authority from Board in each case except in cases of emergency so sudden that it was not practicable to consult with the Governor or the Board.

Miller preferred to omit the emergency clause but Cunningham said he would vote against the resolution if it were not inserted.

Nov. 18, 1929. 31

Votes for above resolution

Nov. 18, 1929. 31

Cunningham at first said he would not vote for any resolution the result of which would be to undertake the stability of the stock market, but finally voted for it with much reluctance.

Nov. 18, 1929. 31, 32

Gov. Harrison telephoned his bank wished to reduce to 4 1/2%

Cunningham only one present to receive it

Nov. 14, 1929. 33

Votes approval of 4 1/2% rate when minimum bill rate of 4%

Nov. 14, 1929. 34

Votes against Gov. Young's motion to authorize open market committee to buy Government securities from time to time - up to \$50 million.

Nov. 20, 1929. 40

Agreed to take up commodity rate motion at, at next meeting

Nov. 22, 1929. 40

Cunningham, Edward (Cont'd.)

- Agrees with C.S.H. that Burgess and Gov. Harrison at open market meeting said they wanted to lower bill rate merely to offset maturing acceptances and not to prepare for a lower discount rate. Jan. 31, 1930. 93
- Votes against reduction of N. Y. to 4% Feb. 7, 1930. 96
- Changed vote to Aye to avoid a tie altho he did not believe the lower rate would help the farmer. Feb. 7, 1930. 97
- Votes against C.S.H. motion to reconsider adverse vote on petition of First National Bank, Boston, to have its agreement, under Sec. 25, F.R. Act, as to examination of its subsidiary cancelled. Feb. 12, 1930. 100
- Votes against reducing N.Y.'s minimum bill rate to 3½% Feb. 12, 1930. 100
- Agrees with C.S.H. that a reference to direct pressure should be added to Annual Report. Feb. 12, 1930. 101
- Votes against reconsideration of Board's refusal to increase Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000. Feb. 19, 1930. 103
- Board voted to reconsider
Cunningham voted against salary of \$60,000 for Governor Harrison Feb. 21, 1930. 104
- Votes against Miller's motion that henceforth no F.R. branches be established except when a full Board is present. Feb. 21, 1930. 105
- Voted against C.S.H. motion to approve Wichita branch. Feb. 21, 1930. 105
- Votes for Miller's addition to Annual Report of reference to direct pressure. Feb. 21, 1930. 106
- Voted, on straw ballot, for Alexander for Chairman, F.R. Bank, N.Y. Feb. 27, 1930. 109
- Finally voted for Case for Chairman, the straw vote, by addition of Sec. Mallon and Comptroller being 4 to 3 for Case Feb. 27, 1930. 109
- Votes for N. Y. reduction to 3½% Mar. 13, 1930. 117

Cunningham, Edward (Cont'd.)

Votes against Platt's motion to substitute Goldenweiser's draft of Annual Report for Dr. Miller's addition - direct pressure
Mar. 17, 1930. 118

Votes for Miller's addition
Mar. 17, 1930. 118

Says James told him he was absolutely out of matter of Chairman of F.R. Bank, St. Louis
Mar. 17, 1930. 119

Votes for Miller's motion to amend the Open Market Policy Conference circular by taking away power of Executive Committee to call meetings of full Committee
Mar. 26, 1930. 123

Voted for other motions of Miller:

1. Strike out from Sec. 6 that a F.R. bank dissenting shall advise Chairman of Executive Committee
 2. Strike out provision for meetings of Executive Committee with Board.
- Mar. 26, 1930. 123, 124

Votes against James motion to adopt the draft conditioned on its acceptance by the F.R. banks.
Mar. 26, 1930. 124

Votes for Miller's addition to Annual Report as to direct pressure
April 7, 1930. 127

Votes against Miller's motion to inform F.R. Bank, New York, that Board is not clear as to its power until advised by Attorney General and that, therefore, the F.R. Bank, New York can act on its own responsibility in answering question of B.I.S. whether it dissents to proposed sale of reparation bonds in U.S. markets.
April 21, 1930. 138

Absent when Board disapproved proposed 3% rate for N.Y.
April 24, 1930. 141

Votes against 2 1/2% minimum bill rate for N.Y.
April 30, 1930. 143

Was present when Miller spoke of his talk with Secretary Lane in controversy as to cutting down the number of F.R. banks in 1915
April 30, 1930. 143

Curtiss, Frederic, Federal Reserve Agent, Boston

Cunningham, Edward (Cont'd.)

Vigorously protests against proposed 3% discount rate for N.Y.
as it would help neither business nor agriculture.

May 1, 1930. 145

Votes against 3% rate for N. Y.

May 1, 1930. 146

Votes against minimum bill rate of 2½% for N. Y.

May 1, 1930. 146

Votes against calling meeting of Open Market Committee

May 15, 1930. 157

Agrees to vote for C.S.H. draft of letter to F.R. Bank, N.Y.
as to its reply to B.I.S. - reparation bonds.

May 21, 1930. 165

Says no reason why C.S.H. should not show proposed draft to
Governor Harrison

May 21, 1930. 165, 166

Votes for C.S.H. draft of reply to F.R. Bank, N. Y. as to its
proposed reply to B.I.S. on reparation bonds

Unanimous vote.

May 27, 1930. 174, 175

Cunningham, Henry

Have just read in Boston Herald for Mar. 15, 1930 of death of, on
Mar. 14

Sent letter to Mrs. Cunningham

Mar. 17, 1930. 119

Curtis, Mrs. Horatio

C.S.H. calls on.

Nov. 10, 1929. 10

Curtiss, Frederic, F.R. Agent, Boston

Telephones C.S.H. that Gov. Harding has again been ordered to the
hospital by his Doctor. He is in the Trumbull hospital, Brookline

Nov. 15, 1929. 25

C.S.H. lunches with, at Union Club, Boston
Later drives C.S.H. out to see Gov. Harding

Nov. 18, 1929. 27

Tells C.S.H. that Dr. McCauseland told him he feared Gov. Harding
would never leave the hospital, but in any event would never
do any active work again.

Nov. 29, 1929. 44

Curtiss, Frederic, Federal Reserve Agent, Boston

Telephones C.S.H. that Gov. Harding can live only a few hours
April 4, 1930. 125

C.S.H. drives with, to Algonquin Club to see Gov. Harding.
April 5, 1930. 125

Telephones C.S.H. that Gov. Harding died at 4:30 a.m. this morning
April 7, 1930. 127

Went to Boston with Gov. Young and Platt. Took breakfast with
Curtiss and later went to Gov. Harding's funeral.
April 9, 1930. 131

See - Auld Lang Syne

Customers loans

C.S.H. quotes to Board former recommendation of Federal Advisory
Council that Board should control customers loans as well
as brokers loans.

April 6, 1930. 129

Called on Berlin with Mr. Delano. He said that the Board was a
bundle of nerves but Catherine was all right.

How little he seems to know of Catherine's real feelings!
Nov. 11, 1929. 12

C.S.H. thinks, may have helped Alexander Grant.
Nov. 12, 1929. 28

C.S.H. calls on Mr. Delano but she was out.
Nov. 24, 1929. 37

Urges more direct action for money for nation's credit.

C.S.H. never mentions Catherine's attitude toward money
and reports that, for the first time, he has
heard nothing of Catherine's attitude.
Nov. 25, 1929. 38

Every day Catherine's attitude toward money is becoming
more and more apparent.
Nov. 30, 1929. 39

Introduced C.S.H. as president of the National
Association of Manufacturers. Delano was
Jan. 3, 1930. 70

We lunch with Mr. Delano. He said that the Board was a
bundle of nerves but Catherine was all right.
Nov. 17, 1929. 128

C.S.H. calls that Bill had been told the Committee on cutting
down the Board's power. He said that he should vote against their report,
which he himself said. Delano said, "If he had said that he
is a liar!"

(Don't know) (Don't know)

Telephones C.S.H. that Gov. Harding can live only a few hours
April 4, 1930. 125

C.S.H. drives with, to Algonquin Club to see Gov. Harding.
April 5, 1930. 125

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down the Board's power. He said that he should vote against their report,
which he himself said. Delano said, "If he had said that he
is a liar!"

-D-

Delano, F. A. (Cont'd.)

Danish Minister
See - Brun

Death, "Moses"

Mrs. DeLong wired that Moses, our dog, died this morning.
Feb. 1, 1930. 95

Deflation

Gov. Harrison says there has been great, abroad.
April 15, 1930. 133

Delano, F. A.

C.S.H. meets Mr. and Mrs. at christening of Christopher Grant.

Delano said Col. Cheney and he would call on Bertie tomorrow
at Mattapoisett
Nov. 10, 1929. 8, 9

Calls on Bertie with Col. Cheney. Says Alexander Grant was a
bundle of nervew but Catherine was all right.

How little he seems to know of Catherine's real feelings!
Nov. 11, 1929. 12

C.S.H. thinks, may have helped Alexander Grant.
Nov. 18, 1929. 28

C.S.H. calls on Mrs. Delano but she was out.
Nov. 24, 1929. 37

Urges more direct action for peace at Carnegie meeting.

C.S.H. moves Executive Committee consider Delano's statements
and report what, if any, new or more direct action for
peace is advisable to mould public opinion. Passed
unanimously.

Dec. 6, 1929. 51, 52, 53

C.S.H. attends dinner to Delano by stabilization society and gave
a short address.

Dec. 30, 1929. 68

Introduces C.S.H. as presiding officer at Wilson Foundation
meeting, National Theatre. Delivers short address.
Jan. 5, 1930 70

We lunch with Mr. and Mrs. to meet Catherine Grant.
May 17, 1930 158

C.S.H. tells, that Miller said he told the Committee on cutting
down of F.R. banks that he should vote against their report,
which he himself wrote. Delano said, "If he said that he
is a liar!"

Delano, F. A. (Cont'd.)

Drives C.S.H., H.P.H. and Mrs. Abrams to Washington Cathedral to lay a wreath on Wilson's tomb for Wilson Foundation.

DeLong, Mrs. A. D.

Wires us that our dog "Moses" died this morning.
Feb. 1, 1930. 95

Dinners (See lunches, suppers, teas)

Amen, Mrs. (Marion Cleveland)

At Woman's National Democratic Club.
Jan. 30, 1930. 92

Brandeis, Justice and Mrs.

C.S.H. dines with.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30

Carnegie Endowment

C.S.H. provides at dinner of, to the visiting European journalists.

May 28, 1930. 175

Conrads, The Misses

Harriet Hamlin and, dine with us

April 25, 1930. 142

Corbin, Mrs.

We dine with.

Feb. 7, 1930. 97

Dines with us at Woman's National Democratic Club
Feb. 13, 1930. 101

Delano, F.A.

C.S.H. attends dinner of stabilization Society to Delano
Dec. 30, 1929. 69

Frazer, Mrs.

We dine with.

Jan. 28, 1930. 85

Gordon-Cumming, Mrs

We dine with.

Dec. 24, 1929. 65

Grant, Catherine

C.S.H. dines with.

April 6, 1930. 127

Green, Theodore Francis

Dines with us at Hay-Adams House

May 7, 1930. 151

Dinners (Cont'd.)

Hamlin, Harriet
See - Conrad

Harvard Club, Washington
C.S.H. attends annual dinner.
Feb. 6, 1930. 95

Hegerman, Mrs.
We dine with. Jan. 29, 1930. 85

Helm, Edith
C.S.H. gives dinner to, at Cosmos Club
Nov. 11, 1929. 12

We dine with. Jan. 19, 1930. 29

Dines with us. April 20, 1930. 137
May 11, 1930. 152

Johnson, Mrs. James Marion
We dine with. Mar. 5, 1930. 114

Lansing, Mrs. Robert
We dine with. Mar. 16, 1930. 116

Learned, Mr. and Mrs.
We dine with. Jan. 7, 1930. 72

Lotus Club, N.Y.
C.S.H. dines at Feb. 10, 1930. 97

McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. George B.
We dine with. Dec. 15, 1929. 62
Dec. 25, 1929. 66

Myer, Gertrude
C.S.H. dines with
Nov. 5, 1929. 5
Nov. 12, 1929. 17
Nov. 24, 1929. 37
Nov. 30, 1929. 47

Dines with us Dec. 29, 1929. 68

We dine with. Mar. 30, 1930. 125

Olney, Mr. and Mrs. Richard
At Woman's National Democratic Club. Cancelled
Jan. 11, 1930. 75

Delano, T. A. (Cont'd.)
Drives C.S.H. and Mrs. H. H. H. to Washington Cathedral
to lay a wreath on Wilson's tomb for Wilson Foundation.

Delano, Mrs. A. D.
Writes us that our dog "Moses" died this morning.
Feb. 1, 1930. 36

Dinners (See lunches, suppers, teas)

Ames, Mrs. (Marion Cleveland)
At Woman's National Democratic Club.
Jan. 30, 1930. 32

Brandegee, Lucille and Mrs.
C.S.H. dines with.
Nov. 21, 1929. 30

Carmichael, Edwina
C.S.H. provides at dinner of, to the visiting European
journalists.
May 28, 1930. 175

Conrad, The Misses
Harriet Hamlin and, dine with us.
April 25, 1930. 142

Cordis, Mrs.
We dine with. Feb. 7, 1930. 37

Dines with us at Woman's National Democratic Club
Feb. 12, 1930. 101

Delano, T. A.
C.S.H. attends dinner of Washington Society at Delano
Dec. 30, 1929. 33

Evans, Mrs.
We dine with. Jan. 28, 1930. 35

Gordon-Graham, Mrs.
We dine with. Dec. 24, 1929. 35

Grant, Catherine
C.S.H. dines with. April 6, 1930. 127

Green, Theodore Francis
Dines with us at Ray-Adams House
May 7, 1930. 181

Dinners (Cont'd.)

Hamilton, Harry
See - Dinner

Harvard Club, Washington
U.S.H. attends annual dinner.
Feb. 6, 1930. 93

Hegeman, Mr. & Mrs.
We dine with.
Jan. 22, 1930. 93

Helm, Edith
U.S.H. gives dinner to at George Club
Nov. 11, 1929. 12

We dine with.
Jan. 19, 1930. 93

Dines with us.
April 20, 1930. 127
May 11, 1930. 123

Johnson, Mrs. James Marion
We dine with.
Mar. 5, 1930. 114

Langley, Mrs. Robert
We dine with.
Mar. 16, 1930. 113

Leavenworth, Mr. and Mrs.
We dine with.
Jan. 7, 1930. 73

Letour Club, N.Y.
U.S.H. dines at Feb. 10, 1930. 93

McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. George H.
We dine with.
Dec. 13, 1929. 93
Dec. 28, 1929. 93

Meyer, Gertrude
U.S.H. dines with.
Nov. 2, 1929. 93
Nov. 12, 1929. 93
Nov. 24, 1929. 93
Nov. 30, 1929. 93

Dines with us.
Dec. 28, 1929. 93

We dine with.
Mar. 30, 1930. 123

Olney, Mr. and Mrs. Richard
At Woman's National Democratic Club
Jan. 11, 1930. 73

Dinners (Cont'd.)

Pound, Dean. Harvard Law School
Dines with us.
April 2, 1930. 125

Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Irving
We dine with, N. Y.
Feb. 11, 1930. 98

Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Jan. 5, 1930. 71

Riggs, Jeannie
We dine with. Dec. 7, 1929. 53

Rogers, Mrs. Cong.
We dine with, at New Willard Hotel.
May 16, 1930. 157

Stevens, Mrs. Bryan
H.P.H. dines with.
Feb. 10, 1930. 98

Tappan, Robert
Dines with us.
Feb. 5, 1930. 95

Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
C.S.H. dines with.
Nov. 13, 1929. 22

We dine with. Dec. 22, 1929. 64
Mar. 9, 1930. 116

Woman's National Democratic Club
We dine at Feb. 26, 1930. 107

See - Amen, Mrs.
Corbin, Mrs.

Direct pressure
118, 128, 130

See - Annual Report, Federal Reserve Board

Discount rates
Governor Harrison reads to Board a resolution of his directors
on Nov. 7, 1929, favoring easing through open market
operations with the objective of securing lower interest
rates for business throughout the country
Nov. 9, 1929. 18

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison repeats above as the attitude of his directors.

Sec. Mellon approves.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Board took no action as Open Market Committee meets tomorrow.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Gov. Harrison said all wanted lower discount rates, but that, with a billion of rediscounts the banks would go slowly in reducing discount rates; that the purchase of even 200 millions in open market, - clearly not now necessary - would be used to take down rediscounts and thus would not increase F.R. credit, but that it would make the banks feel easier and pave the way for lower discount rates.

Nov. 12, 1929. 15

Gov. Harrison telephones his directors want to reduce to 4 1/2% with a reduction also in minimum bill rate, and asked for opinion of Board.

Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Board members initialed a memorandum that Board would not object but wanted a similar reduction in bill rates. Sec. Mellon also initialed the memorandum.

Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Board at meeting unanimously approved the 4 1/2% discount rate.

Voting:

C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller, Miller, Cunningham

Sec. Mellon not present but approved.

Gov. Young in N. Y.

James also away.

Miller said Alexander did not favor a reduction at this time.

Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Federal Advisory Council suggested delay on part of the F.R. banks now having 5% rate as a help towards liquidating security loans.

Jan. 19, 1930. 28

At Federal Advisory Council meeting Wetmore and Goebel opposed giving increased F.R. dividends to member banks, on ground, among others, that it might bring about an unnecessary increase of discount rates.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30

Board approves 4 1/2% rate for Chicago.

Nov. 22, 1929. 32

(Cont'd.)
Board, Dec. 1, 1929. 128
Dinner with Mr.
April 8, 1930. 128
Prager, Mr. and Mrs. Irving
We dine with Mr. F.
Feb. 11, 1930. 38
Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Jan. 5, 1930. 71
Higgs, Lemuel
We dine with Mr. Dec. 7, 1929. 38
Robert, Mrs. George
We dine with Mr. at New Willard Hotel.
May 16, 1930. 127
Stevens, Mrs. Evelyn
L.F.H. dinner with
Feb. 10, 1930. 38
Robert, Robert
Dinner with Mr.
Feb. 8, 1930. 38
Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
C.S.H. dinner with
Nov. 18, 1929. 28
We dine with Mr. Dec. 23, 1929. 34
Mar. 9, 1930. 118
Woman's National Democratic Club
We dine at Feb. 26, 1930. 107
See - Mrs.
Gordon, Mrs.
Dinner pressure
118, 128, 130
See - Annual Report, Federal Reserve Board
Discount rates
Governor Harrison reads to Board a resolution of his directors
on Nov. 7, 1929, favoring seeing through open market
operations with the objective of securing lower interest
rates for business throughout the country
Nov. 9, 1929. 18

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

Miller said Governor Harrison's policy as to open market operations was an affirmative policy with a view to lowering discount rates.

Board all agreed that 8 out of 11 Governors (one absent) opposed easing policy and merely desired to maintain status quo.
Jan. 30, 1930. 85

Governor Young said any lowering of minimum bill rates meant an easing policy and, ultimately, lower discount rates.
Jan. 30, 1930. 85

N. Y. established a 4% and asked Board approval.

Gov. Young moved to approve.
Lost on tie vote.

Aye: Gov. Young, Sec. Mellon, C.S.H., Comptroller

No: Miller, James, Platt, Cunningham

N. Y. was so advised.

Jan. 30, 1930. 87

C.S.H. doubted advisability of reducing now but was not prepared to veto the unanimous vote of the N. Y. directors.

Sec. Mellon agreed with C.S.H.

Platt thought matters should go over for another week.

C.S.H. is surprised at New York's action as Gov. Harrison said at Open Market Conference that the purpose of lower bill rates was to maintain status quo, - maturing acceptances, - and not to bring about a reduction in discount rates, that ultimately discount rates would have to be reduced, but that nature should be allowed to take its course as to discount rates.
Jan. 30, 1930. 88

Burgess said same as above, but added that the business directors wanted to reduce discount rates but the banking directors were opposed. He said nothing to intimate that the purpose of open market operations was to bring about lower discount rates, until, at least, the lower bill rates were tried out.
Jan. 30, 1930. 88

The Governors, at the Open Market Conference were 9 to 2 against any immediate reduction of discount rates, and against any reduction in bill rates except to preserve status quo.
Jan. 30, 1930. 88

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison reports above as the attitude of his directors.

Sec. Mellon approves.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Board took no action as Open Market Conference meets tomorrow.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Gov. Harrison said all wanted lower discount rates, but that, with a billion of reductions the banks would go slowly in reducing discount rates; that the purpose of even 100 million in open market - clearly not necessary - would be used to take down reductions and thus would not increase F.R.B. credit, but that it would make the banks feel easier and have the way for lower discount rates.

Nov. 12, 1929. 12

Gov. Harrison telephoned his directors want to reduce to 4% with a reduction also in minimum bill rate, and asked for opinion of Board.

Nov. 12, 1929. 23

Board members initiated a memorandum that Board would not object but wanted a similar reduction in bill rates. Sec. Mellon also initiated the memorandum.

Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Board at meeting unanimously approved the 4% discount rate.

Voting:
C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller, Miller, Cunningham

Sec. Mellon not present but approved.

Gov. Young in N. Y.

James also away

Miller said Alexander did not favor a reduction at this time.
Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Federal Advisory Council suggested delay on part of the F.R.B. banks now having 8% rate as a help towards liquidating security loans.
Jan. 19, 1930. 25

At Federal Advisory Council meeting Watson and Goodell opposed giving increased F.R.B. dividends to member banks, on ground, among others, that it might bring about an unnecessary increase of discount rates.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30

Board approves 4% rate for Chicago.
Nov. 22, 1929. 33

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

There was an affirmative policy with a view to lowering discount

... setting policy and merely desired to maintain status quo.

33 . 0721 . 02 . 000

Governor Young said any lowering of minimum oil rates would be a serious policy mistake.

Jan 30 1965

U. Y. established a 4 and signed Board approval

Gov. Young moved to approve.
Last of the vote.

Mr. Elliot, James, First Lieutenant
 1st Gov. Young, Sec. Nelson, D.S.H., Comptroller

72 0201 05 000

0.2.H. adopted
to veto the unanimous vote of the H. Y. dissenters
advisability of reducing now but was not prepared

Sec. Mellon agreed with C.B.H.

Please thought matters should be over for another week.

should be allowed to take its course as to discount rates. discount rates would have to be reduced, but that nature to bring about a reduction in discount rates, that ultimately was to maintain a stable quo, - meaning acceptance, - and not Open Market Operations as that the purpose of lower bill rates is emphasized at New York's action as Gov. Harrison said at C.S.M. 11.

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Burgess said some as above, but added that the business directors wanted to reduce discount rates but the banking directors were opposed. He said nothing to intimate that the purpose of open market operations was to bring about lower discount rates, until at least the lower bill rates were tried out.

1950, 30, 000, 000

The Government, at the Open Market Conference were 2 to 3 against any immediate reduction of discount rates, and against any reduction in bill rates except to pressure status quo.

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Discount rates (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. feels the Governors vote for lower bill rates was obtained by doubtless unintentional deception practised by F.R. Bank, New York.

Jan. 30, 1930. 89

The Federal Reserve Bank, New York, gave as reason for wanting reduction that lower discount rates would stimulate business.

Miller said most economists believe that lower discount rates will not stimulate declining business, but when the bottom is reached and the tide begins to turn, then a reduction would help.

C.S.H. felt he was not justified, however, in overruling by his vote the belief of the N.Y. directors that lower discount rates will help.

Jan. 30, 1930. 89

Miller said N.Y. was evidently dominated in matter of discount rates by Bank of England and Bank of France.

Jan. 30, 1930. 89, 90

Bank of England yesterday reduced to 3%

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Bank of France yesterday reduced to 2½%.

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Governor Harrison told Gov. Young he did all he could to dissuade his directors from establishing at this time the 4% rate.
Jan. 30, 1930. 91

Jan. 30, 1930. 91

C.S.H. objected to approving the records of above meeting as they - unconsciously perhaps - made it appear that the Board expected a speedy discount rate reduction, completely exonerating Gov. Harrison & Burgess.

C.S.H. quoted Gov. Harrison and Burgess's remarks that the object of lower bill rates was to preserve the status quo and not to bring about any immediate reduction in discount rates, which should be left to course of nature.

Gov. Young said his recollection was just the opposite -that they both said discount rates would be reduced.

C.S.H. said they said that in regular course they might be reduced, but immediate reduction was not even hinted at.

Miller and Cunningham agreed with C.S.H. as to above.

Jan. 30, 1930. 92

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

Board approves unanimously F.R. Bank of Richmond reduction to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$

Federal Reserve Bank, New York, again submits a reduction to 4% .
Feb. 7, 1930. 95

Board discussion:

Miller said he would probably vote to reduce in two weeks or perhaps next week; that many bankers fear that Board and F.R. Bank are trying to create artificial ease to stimulate business and help the bond market; that lower rates will not stimulate business when it is receding; that a lower rate now would cause an immediate response in the stock market, where prices had already increased 40% over the October 1929 break.

Platt said he would vote to reduce next week.

Gov. Young said Gov. Harding says there is a great demand in Boston for a reduction to 4% , which Boston will probably establish next week; that it would make the Board ridiculous to turn down N.Y. now and then approve Boston next week before the N. Y. directors meet.

Feb. 7, 1930. 95, 96

Gov. Young moved to approve the 4% rate.

Lost on a tie vote.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller
No: Platt, Miller, James, Cunningham
Feb. 7, 1930. 96

Cunningham then said he would change his vote to Aye as he regretted a tie vote; that he was the representative of farmers on the Federal Reserve Board, and as such, favored lower rates; that he was satisfied, however, that lower rates in N. Y. would not help the farmers; that all agree that discount rates must soon be reduced, perhaps within a week; that, without changing his opinion that the reduction will bring no relief, he decided to change his vote to Aye.

This carried approval of the reduction.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H. Comptroller, Cunningham
No: Miller, Platt, James
Feb. 7, 1930. 97

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

U.S.H. feels the governors vote for lower bill rates was obtained by doubtful intentional deception practiced by F.R. Bank, New York.

Jan. 30, 1930. 88

The Federal Reserve Bank, New York, gave an reason for wanting reduction that lower discount rates would stimulate business.

Miller said most economists believe that lower discount rates will not stimulate business, but when the bottom is reached and the tide begins to turn, then a reduction would help.

U.S.H. felt he was not justified, however, in overruling by his vote the belief of the N.Y. directors that lower discount rates will help.

Jan. 30, 1930. 89

Miller said N.Y. was evidently dominated in matter of discount rates by Bank of England and Bank of France.

Jan. 30, 1930. 89, 90

Bank of England yesterday reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Bank of France yesterday reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Governor Harrison told Gov. Young he did all he could to dissuade his directors from establishing at this time the 4% rate.

Jan. 30, 1930. 91

U.S.H. objected to approving the records of above meeting as they - unintentionally perhaps - made it appear that the Board expected a speedy discount rate reduction, completely embarrassing Gov. Harrison & Young.

U.S.H. quoted Gov. Harrison and Young's remark that the object of lower bill rates was to preserve the status quo and not to bring about any immediate reduction in discount rates, which should be left to course of nature.

Gov. Young said his resolution was just the opposite - that they both said discount rates would be reduced.

U.S.H. said they said that in regular course they might be reduced, but immediate reduction was not even hinted at.

Miller and Cunningham agreed with U.S.H. as follows.

Jan. 30, 1930. 92

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

Goldenweiser addresses Board and said he would approve a reduction to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, leaving the bill rate above the discount rate.
Mar. 5, 1930. 113

C.S.H. tells Board if dissent were expressed by Governor Young in sending to Congress the report containing a statement as to effect of direct pressure, he would want to amplify the report and bring out the real issue between the Board and the F.R. Bank, New York.

Gov. Harrison's affirmative increased rate policy, etc. etc.
April 6, 1930. 128, 129

Gov. Young said N.Y. had managed the matter of increasing discount rates wretchedly.
April 6, 1930. 129

N. Y. submits 3% rate for Board's approval.
April 24, 1930. 139

Gov. Harrison gives reasons over telephone to Gov. Young:

1. Commodity prices fall all over world; lower than any time since 1916.
2. Trade not good.
3. Gold imports, mostly from countries other than Europe of 100 millions this year.
4. Bond market depressed.
5. May stimulate stock market, but it is better to revive bond market than worry about security loans which, in any event, must soon decrease.

Gov. Harrison said his Board was unanimous.
April 24, 1930. 139, 140

Board's feeling:

1. Board until now has been considering a tightening rather than an easing policy.
2. N. Y.'s reasons are national rather than local.
3. Board should consider national point of view and has called an open market meeting for this purpose.

(Cont'd.)

Board approves unanimously F.R. Bank of Richmond reduction to 4%

Federal Reserve Bank, New York, again submits a reduction to 4% .
Feb. 7, 1930. 98

Board discussion:

Miller said he would probably vote to reduce in two weeks or perhaps next week; that many bankers felt that Board and F.R. Bank are trying to create artificial ease to stimulate business and help the bond market; that lower rates will not stimulate business when it is receding; that a lower rate would cause an immediate response in the stock market, where prices had already increased 4% over the October 1929 peak.

Platt said he would vote to reduce next week.

Gov. Young said Gov. Harding says there is a great demand in Boston for a reduction to 4% , which Boston will probably establish next week; that it would make the Board ridiculous to turn down N.Y. now and then approve Boston next week before the N. Y. discount meeting.

Feb. 7, 1930. 98

Gov. Young moved to approve the 4% rate.

Lost on a tie vote.

Aye: Sec. Miller, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller
No: Platt, Miller, James, Cunningham
Feb. 7, 1930. 98

Cunningham then said he would change his vote to Aye as he regretted a tie vote; that as was the representative of farmers on the Federal Reserve Board, and as such, favored lower rates; that he was satisfied, however, that lower rates in N. Y. would not help the farmers; that all agree that discount rates must soon be reduced, perhaps within a week; that, without changing his opinion that the reduction will bring no relief, he decided to change his vote to Aye.

This carried approval of the reduction.

Aye: Sec. Miller, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller, Cunningham
No: Miller, Platt, James
Feb. 7, 1930. 99

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

Miller said that but for the 500 millions of Govt. securities held by the F.R. System, or if these holdings could be reduced materially, he would not object to any rate, even below 3%, but with this amount of F.R. credit outstanding it was another matter.

Platt moved to disapprove.

Passed unanimously

Aye: Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H., Platt, James, Comptroller
Absent: Sec. Mellon, Cunningham

April 24, 1930. 139, 140, 141

Gov. Young told Board he had heard that the Bank of England would lower its rate tomorrow. C.S.H. feels this is an important factor in the situation.

April 30, 1930. 147

New York again submits 3% rate for approval.

May 1, 1930. 145

Board discussion.

Miller opposed approval but based his opposition chiefly on the fear that the Board and F.R. Bank, N. Y. would be too timid to reverse when the time comes so to do.

Sec. Mellon told Miller this was scarcely a satisfactory reason for refusal to approve under present conditions.

Cunningham objected vigorously on ground that the reduction would not help business or agriculture.

C.S.H. said that at the informal discussion yesterday he was in grave doubt, and that he voted against it last week; that he was inclined to think it would not help business, but recognized that the N.Y. directors were unanimous.

C.S.H. added the action of the Bank of England today reducing to 3% and of the Bank of France in reducing to 2½%, in his opinion put a different aspect on the matter; that he felt that a 3½% rate continued in N.Y. above the rates of the Bank of England and Bank of France would result in a revival of gold imports into the U.S.; that since Feb. 8, 1930, when the 4% rate was established in N.Y. we had gained 136 millions of gold, chiefly from Japan and South American, and much money had been withdrawn from

May 14, 1930. 153(3)

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

Goldman Sachs and Board and said he would approve a reduction to 3½%, leaving the bill rate above the discount rate.

Mar. 8, 1930. 112

C.S.H. said Board if dissent were expressed by Governor Young in sending to Congress the report containing a statement as to effect of direct pressure, he would want to modify the report and bring out the real issue between the Board and the F.R. Bank, New York.

Gov. Harrison's alternative increased rate policy, etc., etc.
April 6, 1930. 138, 139

Gov. Young said N.Y. had managed the matter of increasing discount rates successfully.
April 8, 1930. 139

N.Y. submits 3% rate for Board's approval.
April 24, 1930. 139

Gov. Harrison gives reasons over telephone to Gov. Young:

1. Commodity prices fell all over world; lower than any time since 1918.

2. Trade not good.

3. Gold imports, mostly from countries other than Europe of 100 millions this year.

4. Bond market depressed.

5. May withdraw stock market, but it is better to revive bond market than worry about security loans which, in any event, must soon decrease.

Gov. Harrison said his Board was unanimous.
April 24, 1930. 139, 140

Board's feeling:

1. Board itself now has been considering a tightening rather than an easing policy.

2. N.Y. reasons are national rather than local.

3. Board should consider national point of view and has called an open market meeting for this purpose.

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

circulation; that he felt sure that to keep in the $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate, under above conditions, would draw gold from Europe as well; that the total rediscounts were now so small that future gold imports would go directly into member bank reserves and encourage further expansion; that he, therefore, altho with some reluctance, would vote to approve the 3% rate.

May 1, 1930. 145, 146

A vote was then taken and the 3% rate was approved:

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

May 1, 1930. 146

Miller said the directors of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, were obsessed in belief that cheap money will help the business recession and that they dominated the Board; that the majority of the Board must assume the responsibility for the 3% rate, intimating that he was through; that he never felt so happy at going abroad as now, for all responsibility was taken off his hands; that he fully expected a $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate within 2 weeks.

May 9, 1930. 151

At the rate discussion Thursday Miller said to the Board in presence of Sec. Mellon that what the public most needed was protection from the Federal Reserve System!

May 9, 1930. 151, 152

Miller tells Gov. Harrison the Board's easy money policy would mean mischief for us in the future.

May 14, 1930. 153

Miller said the February and March inflation in the stock market was caused by the Board's policy prior thereto; that the psychology of the reduction to 3% has been bearish rather than bullish.

May 14, 1930. 153

Gov. Harrison denied that higher discount rates would help banks liquidate their security loans, and said an attempt to liquidate their security loans would simply cause loss of banking customers.

May 14, 1930. 153 (1)
153 (2)

Gov. Harrison said that while a 3% rate might not help much the short time borrowers it would help to obtain long time money at more reasonable rates, by helping placing of securities, thus helping the bond market; that there is plenty of money now for short term borrowing, but that rates are relatively high for long term borrowing.

May 14, 1930. 153(2)

(Cont'd.)

Miller said that for the 500 millions of Govt. securities held by the F.R. System, or if these holdings could be released materially, he would not object to any rate, even below 3% , but with this amount of F.R. credit outstanding it was another matter.

Platt moved to disapprove.

Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
Aye: Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
No: Miller, James, Cunningham
May 1, 1930. 145, 146

Gov. Young said he had heard that the Bank of England would lower its rate tomorrow. C.S.H. feels this is an important factor in the situation.

April 30, 1930. 147

New York again expects 3% rate for approval.
May 1, 1930. 148

Board discussion.

Miller opposed approval but based his opposition solely on the fact that the Board and F.R. Bank, N.Y. would be too timid to reverse when the time comes as to do.

Sec. Mellon told Miller this was scarcely a satisfactory reason for refusal to approve under present conditions.

Cunningham objected vigorously on ground that the reduction would not help business or agriculture.

C.S.H. said that at the informal discussion yesterday he was in grave doubt, and that he voted against it last week; that he was inclined to think it would not help business, but recognized that the F.R. directors were unanimous.

C.S.H. asked the action of the Bank of England today relating to 3% and of the Bank of France in reducing to 3% , in his opinion was a different aspect on the matter; that he felt that a 3% rate contained in N.Y. above the rates of the Bank of England and Bank of France would result in a revival of gold imports into the U.S.; that since Feb. 8, 1930, when the 3% rate was established in N.Y. we had gained 125 millions of gold, chiefly from Japan and South America, and much money had been withdrawn from

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

The Federal Advisory Council made no suggestion as to change in discount rates.

May 20, 1930. 160

At Governors Open Market Conference, Governor Young said he hesitated about approving the 3% rate in view of the expressions of the Governor on March 24. Gov. Harrison replied that expressions as to open market policy could not bind any F.R. bank on question of altering discount rates three weeks later under changed conditions. All the Governors agreed to this.

May 21, 1930. 165

Gov. Harrison reported for open market conference that the fixing of discount rates was not within the province of the open market policy conference; that this was a matter between the individual F.R. bank and the Board.

May 22, 1930. 168

Miller said the present credit conditions were operating in a passive contracting force and that he rather favored buying Government securities.

Why then did he vote against the 3% rate?

May 22, 1930. 169

Gov. Harrison favored open market operations rather than lower discount rates, as latter would deprive the banks of needed earnings.

May 22, 1930. 169

Gov. Martin told C.S.H. it was very generally being charged that the reduction to 3% was an attempt of F.R. Bank, New York to "prepare" the market for taking the reparation bonds.

May 22, 1930. 170

See also: F.R. Bank, New York
Harrison, Gov.

Discounts. 11, 15, 18, 38

See -Discount rates
Harrison, Gov.
Young, Gov.

Dividends, Increased. Member banks
See - Glass

Discount rates (Cont'd.)

At Governors Open Market Conference, Governor Young said he hesitated about approving the 3% rate in view of the expressions of the Governor on March 24. Gov. Harrison replied that expressions as to open market policy could not bind any F.R. bank on question of altering discount rates three weeks later under changed conditions. All the Governors agreed to this.

A vote was then taken and the 3% rate was approved.

At: Sec. Nelson, Gov. Young, C.S.H., First, Comptroller
No: Miller, James, Cunningham
May 1, 1930. 148

Miller said the directors of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, were opposed in belief that cheap money will help the business recession and that they dominated the Board; that the majority of the Board must assume the responsibility for the 3% rate, intimating that he was through; that he never felt so happy at going abroad as now, for all responsibility was taken off his hands; that he fully expected a 3% rate within weeks.

May 9, 1930. 161

At the rate discussion Thursday Miller said to the Board in presence of Sec. Nelson that what the public most needed was protection from the Federal Reserve System.

May 9, 1930. 161

Miller told Gov. Harrison the Board's easy money policy would mean disaster for us in the future.

May 14, 1930. 162

Miller said the February and March inflation in the stock market was caused by the Board's policy prior thereto; that the psychology of the reduction to 3% has been bullish rather than bullish.

May 14, 1930. 162

Gov. Harrison denied that higher discount rates would help banks liquidate their security loans, and said an attempt to liquidate their security loans would simply cause loss of banking customers.

May 14, 1930. 162 (1)
162 (2)

Gov. Harrison said that while a 3% rate might not help much in short time, however it would help to obtain long time money at more reasonable rates, by helping placing of securities, thus helping the bond market; that there is plenty of money now for short term borrowing, but that rates are relatively high for long term borrowing.

May 14, 1930. 162 (3)

Dodge, Mrs.

C.S.H. meets, Mother of Mrs. Charles Eliot at Rachel Hale's.

Nov. 6, 1929. 4

Also at Ellen Leonard's.

Nov. 22, 1929. 34

Domination of Federal Reserve Bank, New York

Miller says Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. is dominated by Bank of England and Bank of France.

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Miller says our Board is dominated by F.R. Bank, N.Y.

Cheap money

May. 9, 1930. 151

Dutch Minister

See - Van Royen

-E-

Easy money (Cont'd.)

Earnings

Gov. Harrison said lower discount rates would deprive banks of needed.

May 22, 1930. 169

Governors Conference said need of earnings no justification for buying Government securities

May 22, 1930. 169

Easy money

Gov. Harrison reads a resolution of F.R. Bank, N. Y. favoring.

Nov. 9, 1929. 18

Gov. Harrison repeats above.

Nov. 11, 1929. 10

Gov. Harrison says purchase of Govt. securities would make easing policy effective.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Board considers above.

Sec. Mellon approved in order to help the bond market - a pressing immediate problem

No action taken as Open Market Committee meets tomorrow.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Miller objected to Open Market Committee report as laying down a general policy of ease in addition to emergency authority.

Nov. 13, 1929. 19

Miller drafts letter to Gov. Harrison that Board will not grant authority to buy Govt. securities without approval of Board, except in cases of emergency, but will give continuous consideration to question of easing the market.

Nov. 13, 1929. 19, 20

Miller said that to give Open Market Committee authority to buy Government securities up to 200 millions, would be a bad policy of easy money and would be an abdication in favor of the F.R. Bank, N. Y.

Nov. 25, 1929. 38

C.S.H. said the policy was an easy money policy in which he believed.

Nov. 25, 1929. 38, 39

All agreed that money, i.e. call money, was very easy now but Gov. Young thought it would quickly be absorbed.

Nov. 25, 1929. 39

Easy money (Cont'd.)

At Governors Conference- Open market Committee- 8 out of 11
Governors (one absent) opposed further easing. Favored status quo.
Jan. 28, 1930. 84, 85

Miller said F.R. Bank of N. Y. was greatest advocate of easy money
in F.R. System. Jan. 28, 1930. 84, 85

Miller attacked Gov. Harrison's easy money policy as leading to lower
discount rates. Jan. 30, 1930. 85

Gov. Young said any lowering of minimum bill rates meant an easing
policy ultimately leading to lower discount rates.
Jan. 30, 1930. 85

Sec. Mellon asked Miller if he did not believe in some easing. Miller
said yes but should be treated very cautiously.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87

Miller said most economists do not believe that easy money will
help a recession of business.
Jan. 30, 1930. 89

C.S.H. suspects McGarrah and Young want easy money to help place
the reparation bonds in U.S.
Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Miller said many bankers fear that Board and banks are trying to
create artificial ease to help bond market and stimulate business.
Feb. 7, 1930. 96

See - Miller, Dr.

Miller predicts trouble in future from.
Mar. 13, 1930. 117

Governors at open market conference criticise F.R. Bank, N.Y. for
buying 50 millions of Govt. securities under present easy
money conditions. Mar. 24, 1930. 121

Gov. Harrison said low rates for short term borrowings will help long
term credits, - the bond market.
April 15, 1930. 133

Board said in reply to Gov. Harrison's claim that easy money would
help the bond market, that Board had been considering a
tightening rather than an easy money policy.
April 24, 1930. 140

Miller opposed easy money conditions.
April 24, 1930. 140

Easy money (Cont'd.)

At Governors Conference--Open market Committee--3 out of 11
Governors (one absent) opposed further easing. Inverted status quo.
Jan. 28, 1930. 84, 85

Miller said F.R. Bank of N.Y. was greatest advocate of easy money
in F.R. System. Jan. 28, 1930. 84, 85

Miller attacked Gov. Harrison's easy money policy as leading to lower
discount rates. Jan. 30, 1930. 85

Gov. Young said any lowering of minimum bill rates meant an easing
policy ultimately leading to lower discount rates. Jan. 30, 1930. 85

Sec. Mellon asked Miller if he did not believe in some easing. Miller
said yes but should be treated very cautiously. Jan. 30, 1930. 85

Miller said most economists do not believe that easy money will
help a recession of business. Jan. 30, 1930. 85

C.S.H. expects McGraw and Young want easy money to help place
the reparation bonds in U.S. Jan. 30, 1930. 85

Miller said many bankers fear that Board and banks are trying to
create artificial ease to help bond market and stimulate business.
Feb. 7, 1930. 85

See - Miller, Dr.

Miller predicts trouble in future from
Mar. 18, 1930. 117

Governors at open market conference criticized F.R. Bank, N.Y. for
paying 50 millions of Govt. securities under present easy
money conditions. Mar. 24, 1930. 121

Gov. Harrison said I now vote for short term borrowings will help long
term credit - the bond market. April 15, 1930. 122

Board said in reply to Gov. Harrison's claim that easy money would
help the bond market, that Board had been considering a
lightening rather than an easy money policy. April 24, 1930. 120

Miller opposed easy money conditions.
April 24, 1930. 120

Easy money (Cont'd.)

Miller said F.R. Bank, N. Y. was obsessed with idea that easy
money will help business recession.
May 9, 1930. 151

Miller told Board that the public needed protection from the easy
money policy of the Board.
May 9, 1930. 151, 152

Miller says the psychology of the easy money rate of 3% has been
bearish rather than bullish. Gov. Harrison agrees that up
to date this is true. May 14, 1930. 153

Miller said present conditions are passively constructive rather
than inflationary and would like to keep out always say
1 billion of FR. credit.
May 22, 1930. 169

Gov. Martin told C.S.H. that it was being charged that the 3% easy
money rate was put in to help place the reparation bonds, and
C.S.H. is inclined to this view.
May 22, 1930. 170

Eldy, Walter

Board extended leave of absence to, for remainder of calendar year,
Wyatt advising us we had this power.

Miller alone voted No.

Sec. Mellon was present and voted Aye.
May 27, 1930. 175

Editors, Foreign

C.S.H. presides at dinner to, guests of Carnegie Board.

See - Carnegie Endowment
Bamlin, C. E.

Eligible paper 28

See - Federal Advisory Council

Eliot, Charles

Speaks at Woman's National Democratic Club on future of Washington.
Jan. 30, 1930. 92

Eliot, Mrs. Charles

Ellen Leonard says, is to have twins.
Nov. 6, 1929. 4

Gives birth to twins. Nov. 10, 1929. 9

Eliot, Rev. and Mrs. Samuel

Rev. Mr. Eliot christens Christopher Grant.

Mrs. Eliot there.

Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Mrs. Eliot praises H.P.H.

Nov. 10, 1929. 10

Arrives in Washington. He stays at Cosmos Club, she at
Woman's National Democratic Club.

April 25, 1930. 141

We call on, at Delancey.

April 27, 1930. 142

Elliott, Henry W.

Death of. Seal expert.

May 27, 1930. 178

Elliott, Mrs. Milton

Dines with us.

Mar. 5, 1930. 114

Ely, Mr.

C.S.H. meets, a N. Y. lawyer, at dinner with Ellen Leonard.

Dec. 1, 1929. 49

Embargo on Russian credits

Central bankers complain of our too liberal credit terms to
Russia, and think our credits should be embargoed.

April 15, 1930. 133

Eustis, Elith

Rachel Hale meets Mrs. Wilson at dinner with.

Jan. 4, 1930. 69

Examinations

See - McFadden bill

Export trade

Gov. Harrison says our, has fallen off considerably, which, he
said, meant that the purchasing power of Europe has fallen off.

May 14, 1930. 153

Eyes

See - Morrison, Dr.

-F-

Fairhaven 27

See - Grant, Alexander

Farmers 28

See - Cunningham

Federal Advisory Council**Meeting**

Voted by small majority in favor of amending Federal Reserve Act to secure more of eligible paper.

They said they did not refer to Lombard loans, but merely to permitting F.R. banks to discount all eligible paper which banks could make under U.S. Rev. Statutes, Sec. 5200.

They favored some delay in reducing discount rates at F.R. banks now having a 5% rate to help the further liquidation of security loans.

Potter said security loans are still too high and that too easy money through open market operations might retard liquidation.
Jan. 19, 1930. 28, 29

Board and, confer with Hoover as to credit and business situation.
Jan. 19, 1930. 29

Approved Glass bill - increased dividends for member banks - by small majority.

Wetmore and Gooble opposed on ground that it would stimulate Federal reserve banks to strive for increased earnings and possibly unnecessary increases in discount rates, and increased competition with member banks.
Nov. 21, 1929. 30

Meeting.

Nothing of importance
See scrap book.

Feb. 19, 1930. 102

Meeting

Discussed form of reply of F.R. Bank, N. Y. to B.I.S. on proposed placing of reparation bonds in U.S.

C.S.H. gave his views.

Mr. Loeb of Phila. agreed with C.S.H.'s views as did Mr. Potter, of Guaranty Trust Co., N.Y.

No vote taken, but C.S.H.'s views generally favored.
May 20, 1930. 159, 160

Federal Advisory Council (Cont'd.)

No suggestion as to changes in discount rates.

Open market operations should aim to keep the status quo.

Potter told C.S.H. a rate lower at N.Y. than England and France would, other things being equal, tend to draw gold to N.Y.
May 20, 1930. 160

Federal Farm Board

Gov. Harrison said European central banks are very curious as to how much grain they will buy; that they felt the situation was a world one which they could not hope to control.
April 15, 1930. 133

Federal Reserve Act

Federal Advisory Council favors amendment so that F.R. banks can discount all that member banks can lend under Sec. 5200, U.S.R.S.
Jan. 19, 1930. 28

Board feels that Chairman can not be relieved of his duties as Federal Reserve Agent without an amendment of.
Jan. 31, 1930. 94

See - First National Bank, Boston

Federal Reserve Agent, Boston

See - Curtiss

Federal Reserve Agent, New York

See - Case
Federal Reserve Bank, NY
McGarrah

Federal Reserve Agent, St. Louis

See - F.R. Bank, St. Louis
James

Federal Reserve Agents

C.S.H. moved no increase in salary for coming year.

Passed unanimously except possibly James

C.S.H. wanted Curtiss's salary increased but he saw there was no chance as Gov. Young said he would oppose any increase to any Gov. F.R. Agent.

C.S.H. felt a tie would result.
Jan. 16, 1930. 80

Federal Reserve Agents (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young proposed turning over to an Assistant all F.R. Agent work of Chairman, and fixing a moderate salary for Chairman.

Gov. Young suggested Owen D. Young for New York.

Wyatt said it would require an amendment of Federal Reserve Act and Governor Young abandoned it.
Jan. 31, 1930. 93

See - Governors Conference
James
Joint Conference
Martin, Gov.

Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
See - Warburg

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
C.S.H. attends stockholders meeting and delivers address
Nov. 8, 1929. 7

See - Discount rates. 96

Gov. Young, Platt and C.S.H. go to, funeral of Gov. Harding.
April 9, 1930. 131

Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago
Reduces to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$
Nov. 22, 1929. 32

C.S.H. voted to increase Gov. McDougal's salary by \$2000 as unwittingly he had committed himself to Gov. Young on his statement that Miller approved.

Defeated by tie vote.

Aye: Gov. Young, Platt, C.S.H.
No: Miller, James, Cunningham
Jan. 16, 1930. 79, 80

Federal Reserve Bank, New York (See also Harrison, Gov. Raeburn Woolley)

Gov. Harrison presents to Board a resolution of his directors passed Nov. 9, 1929:

"It is the unanimous opinion of this Board that, in the interest of maintaining business and employment, the policy of

Federal Reserve Bank, New York (Cont'd.)

the Federal Reserve System and this Bank for the coming weeks should be to keep a plentiful supply of money in the market through the purchase of bills, if available, and if not, then through the purchase of Government securities, in order that the discounts of the F.R. System may be reduced and, at the proper time, a further reduction of the discount rate effected, with the objective of securing lower interest rates for business throughout the country."

Nov. 11, 1929. 18

Reduces to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Board disapproves salary of \$60,000 for Governor Harrison.

Jan. 14, 1930. 78

Jan. 16, 1930. 79

Board disapproves 2000 increase in salary of Carl Snyder.

Jan. 16, 1930. 79

Board agreed new open market regulations left, free to buy Government securities in any acute crisis.

Jan. 16, 1930. 81

Gov. Young said he had been in conference with Sec. Mellon and F.R. Bank, New York, as to a draft of open market regulations, and voted against draft as adopted.

Jan. 16, 1930. 81

Board disapproves $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate for.

Jan. 30, 1930. 87

C.S.E. feels that Open Market Committee vote favoring lower bill rates was obtained by unconscious deception of the Governors by F.R. Bank, N.Y., in view of subsequent establishment of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate.

Jan. 30, 1930. 89

C.S.E. would have suggested Jay for Chairman, but Gov. Morris told him yesterday that Jay had made other arrangements.

Jan. 30, 1930. 91

Board approved reduction to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Feb. 7, 1930. 96, 97

Reports against admitting Bank of Athens Trust Co. into F.R. System

Feb. 12, 1930. 98

Board approves reduction of buying rate on bills from $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$

Feb. 12, 1930. 100

Board appoints Case Chairman of.

Feb. 27, 1930. 109, 110

Federal Reserve Bank, New York (Cont'd.)

Board approves reduction to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Mar. 13, 1930. 117

Open Market Committee criticised, for buying 50 millions of Government securities, approved by Board.

Case explained - done to keep status quo and guard against gold exports.

Mar. 24, 1930. 121

Gov. Young unwilling to sign annual report because of its references to direct pressure and discount rate dispute between Board and.

April 6, 1930. 128

C.S.H. said if any dissent to Annual Report was to be express in signatures by Board members or especially by Gov. Young, he should want added to the report a statement showing real issue between Board and should, among other things, quote Gov. Harrison's letter as to an affirmative rate increase policy, the desire of, to break the stock market, the official statement to Board of McFarrah that the, contemplated issuing a statement questioning soundness of collateral for brokers loans, etc. etc.

April 6, 1930. 128, 129

Gov. Young said that, had managed the matter of increased discount rates rottenly, so far as concerned its reasons given for an increase in discount rates.

Glass says, should give neither approval nor disapproval to application of B.I.S. to place reparation bonds in U.S.

April 17, 1930. 135

Gov. Harrison to Board as to opening an account with B.I.S.

April 21, 1930. 137, 138, 139

See - International Settlements Bank

Establishes $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate. Board disapproves

April 24, 1930. 139, 140, 141

Board approves a compromise a minimum bill rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$

April 30, 1930. 143

Board approves $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount rate.

May 1, 1930. 145, 146

Board approves minimum bill rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$

May 1, 1930. 146

Federal Reserve Bank, New York (Cont'd.)

The Federal Reserve System and this Bank for the coming week should be to keep a plentiful supply of money in the market through the purchase of bills, if available, and if not, then through the purchase of Government securities, in order that the discount of the F.R. System may be reduced and, at the proper time, a further reduction of the discount rate effected, with the objective of securing lower interest rates for business throughout the country."

Nov. 11, 1929. 18

Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Board disapproves salary of \$40,000 for Governor Harrison.
Jan. 14, 1930. 78
Jan. 18, 1930. 79

Board disapproves \$2000 increase in salary of Gov. Young.
Jan. 18, 1930. 79

Board agreed new open market regulations left free to buy Government securities in any sums desired.
Jan. 18, 1930. 81

Gov. Young said he had been in conference with Sec. Mellon and F.R. Bank, New York, as to a draft of open market regulations and voted against draft as adopted.
Jan. 18, 1930. 81

Board disapproves \$5 rate for.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87

C.S.H. feels that Open Market Committee vote favoring lower bill rates was obtained by unwarranted deception of the Governor by F.R. Bank, N.Y., in view of subsequent establishment of 4% rate.
Jan. 30, 1930. 89

C.S.H. would have suggested tax for Chairman, but Gov. Young told him yesterday that tax had made other arrangements.
Jan. 30, 1930. 91

Board approved reduction to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$.
Feb. 7, 1930. 96, 97

Reports against admitting Bank of Athens Trust Co. into F.R. System.
Feb. 12, 1930. 98

Board approves reduction of buying rate on bills from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $3\frac{1}{4}\%$.
Feb. 12, 1930. 100

Board appoints Case Chairman of.
Feb. 27, 1930. 108, 110

Federal Reserve Bank, New York (Cont'd.)

Miller says directors of, are obsessed with belief that cheap money will help receding business, and that they dominated the Board.

May 9, 1930. 151

C.S.H. offers resolution containing proposed reply of, to B.I.S. request.

May 15, 1930. 155, 156

See - International Settlements Bank

Miller introduces a substitute for C.S.H. resolution as to B.I.S.

May 19, 1930. 158

Wyatt says Board has power to examine into proposed issue of reparation bonds as F.R. Bank, New York, was the correspondent or agent of B.I.S.

As a fact no such relation has yet been established.

May 19, 1930. 158, 159

See - International Settlements Bank

Federal Advisory Council discusses proposed reply of, to B.I.S.

May 20, 1930. 159

See - International Settlements Bank

C.S.H. shows draft of letter to, as to B.I.S. and all seemed to agree to it.

May 21, 1930. 165

Gov. Martin says the reduction to 3% is said to have been made to prepare the market for the reparation bonds.

May 22, 1930. 170

C.S.H. rather thinks the directors want to buy Government securities to help place the reparation bonds.

May 22, 1930. 170

Sends Board proposed reply to B.I.S.

May 26, 1930. 173, 174

See - International Settlements Bank

C.S.H. introduces resolution as to reply of, to B.I.S., which, modified by Gov. Young, is passed unanimously.

May 26, 1930. 174

See - International Settlements Bank

Federal Reserve Board (Cont'd.)

See -

Federal Reserve Bank, New York (Cont'd.)

Open market operations

Miller said the directors of, wanted radically to deflate the stock market but when the opportunity arrived they backed down and allowed C.E. Mitchell to rediscount to help the market; that Jackson Reynolds said they had everything in their own hands until they permitted Mitchell to act.

May 28, 1930. 179

Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond

Board unanimously approved Plan 3 recommended by Special Committee for additions to its building.

Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Reduces to 4 1/2%

Feb. 7, 1930. 95

Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis

Martin telephoned C.S.H. that the appointment of James as Chairman and F.R. Agent at St. Louis would not be agreeable to the directors.

Mar. 13, 1930. 117

See - James

Martin, Gov.

Federal Reserve Board

See - Annual Report, 1929

Bank of International Settlements

Bill rates

Comptroller of Currency

Cotton, Under Secretary of State

Cunningham

Discount rates

Domination of Board

Edy, Walter

Federal Advisory Council

Federal Reserve Agents

Federal Reserve Bank, Boston

Federal Reserve Bank, New York

Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago

Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco

Goldensweiser

Governors

Government securities

Hamlin, C. S.

Harrison, Gov.

International Settlements Bank

James

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Mellon, Sec.

Miller, Dr.

Federal Reserve Board (Cont'd.)

See:-

Open Market Committee
 Open market operations
 Open Market Policy Conference
 Open market regulations
 Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings Bank
 Platt

Records. Meeting of Jan. 30, 1930. 92

Redistricting dispute, 1915. 143, 144

Reparation bonds

Sneed

Wyatt

Young, Gov.

Young, Owen D.

etc. etc. etc.

Federal reserve credit 118, 168

See - Miller

Harrison, Gov.

Federal reserve notes

Warburg wanted, to count as reserves.

May 28, 1930. 178

See - Warburg

Finland, Minister of

Reminds C.S.H. of meeting him at dinner at Gertrude Myer's
May 26, 1930. 175

Firming policy

See - Easy money

First National Bank, Boston

Board some time ago notified, that it would be released from
 its agreement to submit its subsidiary corporation to
 examination, under Sec. 25, Federal Reserve Act, if it
 passed a resolution that it no longer held stock in its
 subsidiary corporation.

The First National Bank sends resolution to Board and asks to be
 released as it has conveyed all of its holdings in the
 subsidiary corporation to its stockholders.

Long debate.

Miller claim it still was the equitable owner and cited the
 old Lehman opinion of Solicitor General Lehman, which,
 however, had never been adopted by any administration.

Federal Reserve Bank, New York (Cont'd.)

Miller said the directors of, wanted radically to deflate
 the stock market but when the opportunity arrived they
 backed down and allowed C.E. Mitchell to retrace to help
 the market; that Jackson Reynolds said they had everything
 in their own hands until they permitted Mitchell to act.
 May 28, 1930. 179

Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond
 Board unanimously approved plan & recommended by Special Committee
 for addition to its building.
 Jan. 18, 1930. 93

Feb. 7, 1930. 93

Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis
 Martin telephoned C.S.H. that the appointment of James as
 Chairman and V.R. Agent at St. Louis would not be
 agreeable to the directors.
 Mar. 18, 1930. 119

See - James
 Martin, Gov.

Federal Reserve Board
 See - Annual Report, 1930
 Bank of International Settlements
 Hill rates
 Comptroller of Currency
 Cotton, Under Secretary of State
 Cunningham
 Discount rates
 Division of Board
 Kelly, Walter
 Federal Advisory Council
 Federal Reserve Agents
 Federal Reserve Bank, Boston
 Federal Reserve Bank, New York
 Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago
 Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco
 Goldsmith
 Governor
 Government securities
 Hamilton, C. S.
 Harrison, Gov.
 International Settlements Bank
 James
 Lee, Robinson & Co.
 Mellon, Sec.
 Miller, Dr.

First National Bank, Boston (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. distinguished this opinion by pointing out that at that time national banks could not hold stock in other companies while in this case Sec. 25 of the F.R. Act authorizes them to hold stock in corporations doing a foreign business.

C.S.H. said the only penalty for refusing to submit its subsidiary to examination was to require the national bank to divest itself of its stock ownership which it had already done.

James said he voted for the original resolution but must have been asleep at the switch.

C.S.H. pointed out that the subsidiary corporation was no longer engaged in foreign banking but was merely an investment corporation.

Lost on tie vote:

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

Then the Comptroller was called in and said the national bank had divested itself of its ownership and that the Board, therefore, could not insist on examination.

The Comptroller asked for more time to consider it.

Finally Cunningham said he would vote Aye in view of the resolution sent by the Board.

Board then voted to cancel the agreement.

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller, Cunningham
No: Miller, James

Dec. 14, 1929. 59, 60

First National Corporation

See - First National Bank, Boston

First National Bank, New York. 137

See - International Settlements Bank

Foreign Journalists

See - Carnegie Endowment

Forest Hills Cemetery

See - Harding, Governor

France. 133, 153

See - Bank of France
Harrison, Gov.

Federal Reserve Board (Cont'd.)

Open market operations
Open market policy conference
Open market regulations
Pacific S. S. Trust and Savings Bank
Platt
Records. Meeting of Jan. 30, 1930. 98
Resolving disputes, 1918, 192, 144
Regulation bonds
Scales
Wells
Young, Gov.
Young, Oswald
etc. etc.

Federal Reserve credit. 118, 138

See - Miller

Harrison, Gov.

Federal Reserve notes
Harpur wanted to count as reserves
May 28, 1930. 178

See - Harpur

Finland, Minister of
Reserve C.S.H. of meeting him at dinner at Gertrude Meyer's
May 26, 1930. 175

Financing policy

See - Back money

First National Bank, Boston
Board some time ago decided, that it would be released from
the agreement to submit its subsidiary corporation to
examination, under Sec. 25, Federal Reserve Act, if it
passed a resolution that it no longer held stock in the
subsidiary corporation.

The First National Bank sends resolution to Board and asks to be
released as it has conveyed all of its holdings in the
subsidiary corporation to the stockholders.

Long debate.

Miller claims it still was the equitable owner and cited the
old Federal opinion of Justice General Lehman, which,
however, had never been adopted by any administration.

First National Bank, Boston (Cont'd.)

O.S.B. distinguished this opinion by pointing out that time national banks could not hold stock in other companies while in this case Sec. 22 of the U.S. Act authorizes them to hold stock in corporations doing a foreign business.

O.S.B. said the only remedy for refusing to acquire the subsidiary to examination was to require the national bank to divest itself of its stock ownership which it had already done.

James said he voted for the original resolution but most have been satisfied at the switch.

O.S.B. pointed out that the subsidiary corporation was no longer engaged in foreign banking but was merely an investment corporation.

Lost on the vote:
Aye: Gov. Young, O.S.B., Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

Then the Comptroller was called in and said the national bank had divested itself of its ownership and that the Board, therefore, could not insist on examination.

The Comptroller asked for more time to consider it.
Finally Cunningham said he would vote Aye in view of the resolution sent by the Board.

Board then voted to cancel the agreement.

Aye: Gov. Young, O.S.B., Comptroller, Cunningham
No: Miller, James
Dec. 14, 1929. 29, 30

First National Corporation
See - First National Bank, Boston

First National Bank, New York, N.Y.
See - International Settlements Bank

Foreign Journalists
See - Carnegie Endowment

Forest Hills Cemetery
See - Harding, Governor

France, 1931, 1932
See - Bank of France
Harrison, Gov.

Fraser, Mrs.

We dine with.

Jan. 28, 1930 85

Fur seal expert

Death of Henry W. Elliott.

May 27, 1930. 178

General Elliott's death was announced by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Elliott was a well-known fur seal expert and had been in the service of the U.S. Government for many years. He was killed while on duty in Alaska.

Nov. 12, 1929. 15

General Elliott's death was announced by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Elliott was a well-known fur seal expert and had been in the service of the U.S. Government for many years. He was killed while on duty in Alaska.

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-G-

Galbraith, Mr.

C.S.H. meets, at dinner with Justice Brandeis.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30

General Electric Co.

Gov. Harrison says his bank purchased the 50 millions Government securities from J. P. Morgan and, the General Electric Co.; that it was difficult to get any Government securities; that their action was patriotic but would be difficult to explain politically.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13

German Ambassador

C.S.H. meets, at Carnegie dinner to European Journalists.

May 26, 1930. 175

Gillett, Senator

C.S.H. meets, at dinner of Mrs. Cong. Rogers.

May 16, 1930. 157

Gillette, William

C.S.H. meets, the actor, at dinner of Lotus Club, N. Y.

Feb. 10, 1930. 97

Glass, Senator

Federal Advisory Council by small majority indorse Glass bill for extra dividends to member banks.

Goebel and Wetmore oppose.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30

See - Federal Advisory Council

Joint Conference of F.R. Agents and Governors approve principle of Glass bill but favored cumulative dividend of 8% as a maximum.

Dec. 13, 1929. 58

C.S.H. spent evening with.

He said that State Department had no right to announce that FE System could not participate in the International Settlements Bank, although he did not specifically deny the right of Hoover to make such announcement; that the Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. should give neither dissent nor approval to B.I.S. placing reparation bonds in U.S.

April 17, 1930. 134, 135

Glass, Senator (Cont'd.)

Glass said a very intelligent woman called on him with a letter from Dr. Willis; that she said that Warburg had hired a Columbia professor to write his book, but was not satisfied with it and added much in the nature of personal attacks; that finally the book was in such poor form that he hired a certain woman (Glass thinks this woman) to go over it and that she practically had to rewrite it; that Warburg did not settle with her for her work and that she wrote the McMillan Company which had advertised its publication, that she had a property right to the manuscript and that the company would proceed at its peril; that the Publishing Company then held the matter up; that the book was filled with bitter attacks on Glass and Willis.

April 17, 1930. 134, 135

Glass also said Warburg wrote him that he had suggested a central Federal Reserve Board after his appearance before the H.R. Banking and Currency Committee, giving the date of such appearance; that he, Glass, replied that he and President Wilson agreed on having such a Board at a date three months earlier.

Glass said Warburg said he first suggested the idea to Morgenthau who told it to Col. House.

April 17, 1930. 135, 136

C.S.H. told Glass in confidence of his falling out with Mrs. Wilson.

Glass said some time ago, some one - he thinks Admiral Grayson - told him that friction had been generated in connection with the Wilson chronology.

Glass believes Randolph Bolling was responsible, that he was a sick, abnormal man, and that he either wrote Mrs. Wilson's letter to C.S.H. himself or terrorized her into writing it.

April 17, 1930. 136

Godfather

C.S.H. acts as, of Christopher Grant.

Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Mrs. Gorham Brooke was Godmother.

Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Clifford Ashley was, of Pat Grant.

Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Gold (Cont'd.)

Goebel

Objects, at Federal Advisory Council meeting to Glass bill -
extra dividends for member banks.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30

See - Federal Advisory Council
Glass

Gold

Gov. Harrison advocated easing money, buying acceptances and Government securities. He said this might encourage gold exports but a loss of 100 millions of gold would not trouble him.

Gov. Case said reason for purchase of 50 millions of Government securities was, among other things, to guard against gold exports.

Mar. 24, 1930. 121

Gov. Harrison said that the gold and long term credit policy was the vital question; that the U.S. and some foreign countries could stand the loss of gold if it went to places where it was needed.

April 15, 1930. 133

Gov. Harrison said Gov. Moreau told him that France had more gold than she needed; that he is encouraging gold exports and short time loans abroad; that France is also interested in long time loans at home; that he will encourage French bankers to confer with N. Y. to help place long term loans.

April 15, 1929. 133

Gov. Harrison gives as one reason for wanting lower discount rates the fact that since Jan. 1 over 100 millions of gold has been imported, chiefly from other than European countries.

April 24, 1930. 139, 140

Goldensweiser told Board he did not feel that gold imports were a compelling reason for lower discount rates.

April 24, 1930. 141

C.S.H. told Board he believed that a rate higher than the Bank of England rate would bring gold into U.S.; that since N.Y. established the 4% rate - February 8, 1930 - we had gained 136 millions of gold, and much money had been withdrawn from circulation; that to maintain a rate of 3½% would draw gold from Europe which might not be used to take down rediscounts, as they were now so small, but would go into bank reserves thus encouraging further expansion.

May 1, 1930. 145, 146

Glass, Senator (Cont'd.)

Glass said a very intelligent woman called on him with a letter from Dr. Willis; that she said that Warburg had hired a Columbia professor to write his book, but was not satisfied with it and added much in the nature of personal attacks; that finally the book was in such poor form that he hired a certain woman (Glass thinks this woman) to go over it and that she practically had to rewrite it; that Warburg did not settle with her for her work and that she wrote the McKim Company which had advertised its publication, that she had a property right to the manuscript and that the company would proceed at its peril; that the Publishing Company then held the matter up; that the book was filled with bitter attacks on Glass and Willis.

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Glass also said Warburg wrote him that he had suggested a central Federal Reserve Board after his experience before the E.R.R. Banking and Currency Committee, giving the date of such appearance; that he, Glass, replied that he and President Wilson agreed on having such a Board at a date three months earlier.

Glass said Warburg said he first suggested the idea to Morganthau who said it to Col. House.

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Glass believes Randolph Bolling was responsible, that he was a stick, animal man, and that he either wrote Mrs. Wilson's letter to C.S.H. himself or persuaded her into writing it.

April 17, 1930. 136

C.S.H. said as of Christopher Grant.
Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Mrs. Gordon Brooke was Goldsmith.
Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Clifford Ashby was, of Pat Grant.
Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Gold (Cont'd.)

Governor Harrison said Europe owes us 600 millions a year for interest on allied debts; that high tariffs prevent her paying this in goods; that if she pays in gold it might disrupt their gold standard, etc. etc.

May 14, 1930. 153

Potter, of Guaranty Trust Co., New York, told C.S.H. that, other things being equal, lower F.R. rates than that of Bank of England would draw gold to U.S.

May 20, 1930. 160

Goldenweiser

Gives Board a very pessimistic report as to business conditions.

Mar. 5, 1930. 113

Board discusses annual report as prepared by, adding Miller's amendments or additions as to direct pressure.

Mar. 17, 1930. 117, 118

Tells Board business conditions are worse rather than better.

Apr. 24, 1930. 141

Says the gold situation is not a compelling reason for lowering discount rates.

April 24, 1930. 141

Geode, Secretary of War

Departments closed up to 1 p.m. because of death of.

Jan. 20, 1930. 29

Goodspeed

See - Auld Lang Syne

Gordon-Cumming, Mrs.

We dine with.

Dec. 24, 1929. 65

Government securities

Board took up James draft of open market regulations.

Gov. Young urged that it be confined to Govt. securities, to which James agreed.

Matter went over.

Nov. 5, 1929. 1

Governor Harrison read resolution of directors of F.R. Bank, N.Y. favoring easing of market through purchase of bills, if available, and if not, through purchase of Government securities.

Nov. 9, 1929. 18

Government securities (Cont'd.)

Governor Harrison said that if e.g. 200 millions of Government securities were purchased, it would result in taking down rediscounts, and make easing policy more effective.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Board considered above.

Sec. Mellon favored it to help the bond market which he felt was the immediate, pressing problem.

No action taken as Open Market Committee meets tomorrow.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Gov. Young said the 50 millions of Government securities purchased by Gov. Harrison the other day were bought from J. P. Morgan and the General Electric Co.; that it was difficult at that time to get any Govt. securities; that the action of Morgan and the General Electric Co. was undoubtedly patriotic, but could never be explained politically.

He said Morgan got the Government securities by exchange with the British Government of long term for short term U.S. bonds.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13

Open Market Committee recommended preparation for increasing open market holdings through purchase of bills, if possible, and if not by purchase of Govt. securities, as the security credit liquidation was an increase to business stability which was showing signs of recession; that this could be done without encouraging speculation; that it might be advisable to buy large amounts of Government securities to this end, to avoid undue stringency of credit.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13, 14

The Committee advised repeal of the present limitation of 25 millions per week and that authorization be given to buy not to exceed 200 millions as and when necessary, but on the condition that the Board makes a careful current review of the consequences of any such purchases, and that the Board call another meeting of Committee when it deemed it advisable, - in no event later than first week of Jan. 1930.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13, 14

Long discussion.

Gov. Harrison said that if the whole 200 millions were bought - which he did not claim now to be necessary, - it would not increase outstanding F.R. credit as rediscounts would be paid off, but it would make the banks feel easier and pave the way for lower rates.

James opposed even granting any emergency power.

(Cont'd.)

Governor Harrison said Europe owes us 600 millions a year for interest on allied debts; that high tariffs prevent her paying this in goods; that if she pays in gold it might disrupt their gold standard, etc. etc.

Nov. 14, 1929. 12

Letter of Governor Young to New York, dated Oct. 28, 1929, stating that other things being equal, lower F.R. rates than that of Bank of England would draw gold to U.S.

Nov. 20, 1929. 12

Goldsmiths
Gives Board a very pessimistic report as to business conditions.

Nov. 21, 1929. 12

Board discusses annual report as prepared by, adding Miller's amendments or additions as to direct payments.

Nov. 17, 1929. 12, 13

Tells Board business conditions are worse rather than better.

Nov. 24, 1929. 14

Gave the Board a report that is not a compelling reason for lowering discount rates.

Nov. 24, 1929. 14

Goodie, Secretary of War
Department closed up to 1 p.m. because of death of.

Nov. 29, 1929. 22

Goodie - said long time

Gordon-Cumming, Mrs.
We dine with.

Nov. 24, 1929. 22

Government securities
Board took up James' draft of open market regulations.

Gov. Young urged that it be confined to Govt. securities, to which James agreed.

Matter went over.
Nov. 5, 1929. 1

Governor Harrison read resolution of directors of F.R. Bank, N.Y., favoring easing of market through purchase of bills, if available, and if not, through purchase of Government securities.

Nov. 2, 1929. 18

Government securities (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young said the 50 millions of Government securities purchased by Gov. Harrison the other day were bought from J. P. Morgan and the General Electric Co.; that it was difficult at that time to get any Govt. securities; that the action of Morgan and the General Electric Co. was undoubtedly patriotic, but could never be explained politically.

He said Morgan got the Government securities by exchange with the British Government of long term U.S. bonds.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13

Open Market Committee recommended preparation for increasing open market holdings through purchase of U.S. securities, and it was by purchase of Govt. securities, as the security credit situation was an increase in business stability which was showing signs of recession; that this could be done without encouraging speculation; that it might be advisable to buy large amounts of Government securities to this end, to avoid undue stringency of credit.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13

The Committee advised against the present limitation of 25 millions per week and that authorization be given to buy not to exceed 300 millions as and when necessary, but on the condition that the Board make a careful review of the consequences of any such purchase, and that the Board call another meeting of Committee when it deemed it advisable, - in no event later than first week of Jan. 1930.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13, 14

Gov. Harrison said that if the whole 300 millions were bought - which he did not think now to be necessary, - it would not increase outstanding U.S. credit as redemptions would be paid off, but it would make the banks feel easier and pave the way for lower rates.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13, 14

James opposed even granting any emergency power.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13, 14

Government securities (Cont'd.)

Miller said no grant of emergency power was necessary, as it was clearly understood that in an emergency any F.R. Bank would act and take the responsibility.

C.S.H. offered resolution granting the power asked, subject to change at any time by the Board on reasonable notice, on the understanding that the Committee, except in acute emergencies, would act only after consultation with the Governor of the Board.

Miller moved a substitute - about the same as C.S.H.'s motion except adding that Board would give prompt consideration to any request.

C.S.H. said he feared an immediate business recession and trouble in the banking situation which might require quick action; that he wished to hear what the Federal Advisory Council would suggest before taking final action; that he introduced his resolution to give the Committee - until final action, - full authority to act in any crisis where there was not time to consult the Board.

Sec. Mellon strongly favored C.S.H.'s motion.

Cunningham seemed inclined not to oppose it as a temporary arrangement, pending the meeting of the Federal Advisory Council.

Gov. Young considered the Committee report as favoring the immediate purchase of 200 millions, - which it clearly was not, - and also opposed giving any authority to the Committee even in cases of acute emergency, saying that the Committee would call any action they might take, as justifiable because of a "crisis".

Board finally adjourned without action.

The failure to act leaves the Committee still subject to the 25 million weekly limitation and it also leaves N.Y. free to act on its own volition, as the Board has issued no regulations.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

C.S.H. is not opposed to a regulation as to Government securities; his resolution was simply intended to cover the present critical emergency.

Nov. 12, 1929. 17

C.S.H. again moved his resolution of yesterday.

Miller said the Open Market Committee report favored an easing policy, in addition to asking emergency authority, and that the former could await further consideration by the Board.

Government securities (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. agreed and said the emergency power was in his mind primarily and that he would amend his resolution to read, - "The emergency authority is granted, etc."

Gov. Young started to prepare a draft.

Miller dictated a letter to Gov. Harrison to effect that Board would give continuous consideration to general question of easing the market, from time to time; that it will be prepared to act promptly in any emergency; that it has instructed the active executive officers to act in its behalf; that in an emergency so sudden and acute that it would not be practicable to confer with the Governor, the Board will not object to a purchase, prompt advice of which is to be given to the Board.

The above was approved.

This action repeals the authority to buy 25 millions per week granted to Committee on Sept. 24, 1929.

C.S.H. and Platt objected to the last clause as to repeal, but Cunningham said he would not vote for the resolution if this were not added.

C.S.H. said the emergency power was so necessary that he would vote for the resolution even with the last clause added.

Gov. Young said the regulation left unaffected the right of any F.R. Bank to buy Government securities until a contrary regulation was passed by the Board.

Resolution passed.

Aye: Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H., Cunningham

No: Platt

Platt voted No because of the repeal of the 25 millions weekly authority

Gov. Young said he voted Aye against his best judgment as he did not believe any such emergency could arise so suddenly as to prevent consultation with the Board.

Cunningham at first said he would not vote for any resolution the result of which would be to underwrite the stability of the stock market, but he finally voted for it as restricted.

Nov. 13, 1929. 20, 21, 22

Government securities (Cont'd.)

Miller said no grant of emergency power was necessary, as it was clearly understood that in an emergency any F.R. Bank would act and take the responsibility.

C.S.H. offered resolution granting the power asked, subject to change at any time by the Board on reasonable notice, on the understanding that the Committee, except in some emergencies, would act only after consultation with the Governor of the Board.

Miller moved a substitute - about the same as C.S.H.'s motion except adding that Board would give prompt consideration to any request.

C.S.H. said he feared an immediate business recession and trouble in the banking situation which might require quick action; that he wished to hear what the Federal Advisory Council would suggest before taking final action; that he introduced his resolution to give the Committee - until final action - full authority to act in any field where there was not time to consult the Board.

Gov. Nelson strongly favored C.S.H.'s motion.

Cunningham seemed inclined not to oppose it as a temporary arrangement, pending the meeting of the Federal Advisory Council.

Gov. Young considered the Committee report as favoring the immediate purchase of 200 millions, - which is clearly not - and also opposed giving any authority to the Committee even in cases of some emergency, saying that the Committee would call any action they might take, as "justifiable because of a crisis".

Board finally adjourned without action.

The failure to act leaves the Committee still subject to the 25 million weekly limitation and it also leaves F.R. free to act on its own volition, as the Board has turned no regulation.

C.S.H. is not opposed to a regulation as to Government securities; his resolution was simply intended to cover the present critical emergency.

Nov. 13, 1929. 19

C.S.H. again moves his resolution of yesterday.

Miller said the Open Market Committee report favored an easing policy, in addition to making emergency authority, and that the latter could wait further consideration by the Board.

Government securities (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young said he had a talk with Owen D. Young in Sec. Mellon's office as to power of Board over transactions in Government securities; that Sec. Mellon said he was willing to give the N.Y. directors the widest discretion, but that he realized the Board had rights and duties in the matter; that Owen Young said he saw no reason - apart from sudden, critical emergencies, - on which there was no dispute, - why his directors could not obtain the consent of the Board as to all major transactions; that he told Owen Young this was just what the Board wanted; that Raeburn, also there, who had hitherto steadily opposed the Board's authority, said that would be satisfactory to him.

Gov. Young said he was to talk this over with Gov. Harrison and Sec. Mellon tomorrow.

Nov. 22, 1929. 31, 32

Gov. Young told C.S.H. he had talked with Gov. Harrison who agreed to advise his directors that if general discretion is given by Board to open market committee to buy from time to time Govt. securities not to exceed 200 millions, the N. Y. bank would agree not to buy Govt. securities for its own account without consent of Board.

Gov. Young and C.S.H. were inclined to agree to this.

Nov. 24, 1929. 35, 36

Board considers Gov. Young's proposition that Open Market Committee be authorized to buy Govt. securities from time to time, up to 200 millions.

Gov. Young said Gov. Harrison had agreed to advise his directors to agree not to buy Govt. securities for own account without the permission of Board, if above authority were granted.

Gov. Young urged approval saying that if the N. Y. directors did not agree as above, the Board would revoke the authority granted to the Open Market Committee.

Miller objected, saying the purchase of Govt. securities would be bad policy and would be an abdication of Board in favor of the Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.

C.S.H. said the F.R. Bank, N. Y. would surrender its undoubted right to deal in Govt. securities until at least the Board prescribed a regulation; that such a regulation would be very difficult to draw; that henceforth the Board would deal with an Open Market Committee of all the twelve banks; that the proposed resolution merely laid down a general policy to be worked out by Open Market Committee; that it was an easing policy, in which he believed; that the Board could put an end to it at any time.

Government securities (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. agreed and said the emergency power was in his mind primarily and that he would want his resolution to read, "The emergency authority is granted, etc."

Gov. Young started to prepare a draft.

Miller dictated a letter to Gov. Harrison to effect that Board would give continuous consideration to general question of easing the market, from time to time; that it will be prepared to act promptly in any emergency; that it has instructed the active executive officers to act in its behalf; that in an emergency no sudden and acute action would be possible to confer with the Governor, the Board will not object to a purchase, prompt advice of which is to be given to the Board.

The above was approved.

This action repeals the authority to buy 25 millions per week granted to Committee on Sept. 24, 1929.

C.S.H. and Platt objected to the last clause as to repeal, but Cunningham said he would not vote for the resolution if this were not added.

C.S.H. said the emergency power was so necessary that he would vote for the resolution even if the last clause added.

Gov. Young said the regulation left unaffected the right of any F.R. Bank to buy Government securities until a contrary regulation was passed by the Board.

Resolution passed.

Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H., Cunningham
No: Platt

Platt voted No because of the repeal of the 25 millions weekly authority

Gov. Young said he voted against the last clause as he did not believe any emergency could arise so suddenly as to prevent consultation with the Board.

Cunningham at first said he would not vote for any resolution the result of which would be to undertake the stability of the stock market, but he finally voted for it as restricted.

Nov. 13, 1929. 30, 31, 32

Government securities (Cont'd.)

James opposed Governor Young's motion.

Platt read a substitute resolution granting the authority but providing that the Government securities purchased should be resold at beginning of next year; that the Board in granting this authority intended to guard against tight money through gold exports, rather than to create easy money.

Platt did not, however, move his resolution.

Gov. Young's motion was passed.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller, Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

Nov. 25, 1929. 39, 40

At Governors Conference, Gov. Harrison and Burgess explained necessity of open market operations in bills and perhaps Govt. securities to offset the maturing bills and maintain the status quo.

Eight out of the 11 Governors present objected to further easing except to maintain the status quo.

Jan. 28, 1930. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88

Governors Conference expressed great opposition to action of N. Y. - approved by Board - in buying \$5 millions of Govt. securities.

Gov. Case explained it was done to offset maturing acceptances, and to guard against further gold exports.

The Governors felt that, in view of the easy money conditions, this action was unusual.

Mar. 24, 1930. 121

Gov. Harrison said he could think of nothing to help present business recession except perhaps a major operation in Govt. securities.

May 14, 1930. 153

At Governors Conference, Gov. Harrison reported for the Committee that they saw no reason for present purchase of Govt. securities and that it was too early to consider the method of furnishing additional F.R. credit when the late summer and fall demand sprung up.

May 22, 1930. 168

Miller favored keeping out a fixed amount, say 1 billion dollars of F.R. credit. This was tantamount to an increase in Govt. securities.

May 22, 1930. 168

Government securities (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young said he had a talk with Owen D. Young in Sec. Mellon's office as to power of Board over transactions in Government securities; that Sec. Mellon said he was willing to give the N.Y. Board the widest discretion, but that he realized the Board had rights and duties in the matter; that Owen Young said he saw no reason - agents from within, outside, emergency, - which there was no dispute, - why his directors could not obtain the consent of the Board as to all major transactions; that he told Owen Young this was what the Board wanted; that Harrison, also there, who had hitherto opposed the Board's authority, said that would be satisfactory to him.

Gov. Young said he was to talk this over with Gov. Harrison and Sec. Mellon tomorrow.
Nov. 22, 1929. 31, 32

Gov. Young told C.S.H. he had talked with Gov. Harrison who agreed to advise his directors that if general discretion is given by Board to open market committee to buy from time to time Govt. securities not to exceed \$50 million, the N.Y. Bank would agree not to buy Govt. securities for its own account without consent of Board.
Gov. Young and C.S.H. were inclined to agree to this.
Nov. 22, 1929. 32, 33

Board committee Gov. Young's proposition that Open Market Committee be authorized to buy Govt. securities from time to time, up to \$50 million.
Gov. Young said Gov. Harrison had agreed to advise his directors to agree not to buy Govt. securities for own account without the permission of Board, if above authority were granted.

Gov. Young urged approval saying that if the N.Y. directors did not agree as above, the Board would revoke the authority granted to the Open Market Committee.

Miller objected, saying the purchase of Govt. securities would be bad policy and would be an addition of Board in favor of the Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.

C.S.H. said the F.R. Bank, N. Y. would surrender its unwhipped right to deal in Govt. securities until at least the Board prescribed a regulation; that such a regulation would be very difficult to draw; that henceforth the Board would deal with an Open Market Committee of all the twelve banks; that the proposed resolution merely laid down a general policy to be worked out by Open Market Committee; that it was an easing policy, in which he believed; that the Board could put an end to it at any time.

Government securities (Cont'd.)

Miller said the present F.R. credit situation was acting as a passively contracting force, and that he was inclined to favor further purchases of Govt. securities.

May 22, 1930. 169

Gov. Calkins asked Gov. Harrison what good would be accomplished by buying Govt. securities.

Gov. Harrison said it would help the bond market.

May 22, 1930. 169

The Committee stated that necessity for earnings was no justification for buying Govt. securities.

May 22, 1930. 169

C.S.H. thinks F.R. Bank, N. Y. would like to buy a large amount of Govt. securities to help the bond market, and especially the placing of the reparation bonds.

May 22, 1930. 170

Joint conference with F.R. Agents.

Dec. 13, 1929. 58

See - Glass bill

Governors Conference
Open Market Policy Conference

Jan. 28, 1930. 84, 85, 88, 89

See - Bills
Discount rates
Govt. securities
Open Market Committee

Governors Conference
Open Market Policy Conference.

Agreed that question of discount rates was not a subject for consideration but should be left to the Board and the respective F.R. banks.

May 21, 1930. 165, 168

See - Government securities

Grant, Alexander
See - Grant, Catherine

Grant, Anne
See - Grant, Catherine

Grant, Catherine
Writes C.S.H. as follows:

Government securities (Cont'd.)

James opposed Governor Young's motion.

Platt read a substitute resolution providing that the government securities purchased should be resold at beginning of next year; that the Board in granting this authority intended to guard against tight money through gold exports, rather than to create easy money.

Platt did not, however, move his resolution.

Gov. Young's motion was passed.

Apr. 22, 1930. Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller, Platt
Nov. 22, 1929. 39, 40

At Governors Conference, Gov. Harrison and Burgess explained necessity of open market operations in bills and perhaps Govt. securities to offset the maturing bills and maintain the status quo.

Right out of the 11 Governors present objected to further easing except to maintain the status quo.

Jan. 28, 1930. 84, 85, 88, 89, 88

Governors Conference expressed great opposition to action of N. Y. - approved by Board - in buying \$100,000,000 of Govt. securities.

Gov. Calkins explained it was done to offset maturing securities, and to guard against further gold exports.

The Governors felt that, in view of the easy money conditions, this action was unwarranted.

Mar. 24, 1930. 131

Gov. Harrison said he would think of nothing to help present business recession except perhaps a major operation in Govt. securities.

May 14, 1930. 168

At Governors Conference, Gov. Harrison reported for the Committee that they saw no reason for present purchase of Govt. securities and that it was too early to consider the method of furnishing additional F.R. credit when the late summer and fall demand spring up.

May 22, 1930. 168

Miller favored keeping out a fixed amount, say 1 billion dollars of F.R. credit. This was tantamount to an increase in Govt. securities.

May 22, 1930. 168

Grant, Catherine (Cont'd.)

Grant, Catherine (Cont'd.)

Dear Charlie:

Once more I have failed to come up to specifications! But I know you will forgive me when you reflect upon what last week was like for us. I won't go into particulars; anyhow there is no language in which to paint it. But I really ought to have written you sooner about our Christening, for I am most anxious you should come to it. I've not asked any one but the family, however, because if things had gone any further we'd have called it off.

Zander's business is all right, - I don't mean that - but the strain on him is too great. Now, however, I hope the worst is over, and we plan to christen Pat and Christopher on Sunday the 10th at 4:30.

Can't you possibly come? Furthermore, will you be Godfather to little Christopher?

You may laugh at the thought of a Unitarian Christening and a Unitarian Godfather, but, I assure you, it means just as much to me, only you won't have to teach him the Catechism, so I hope you will consent to act.

It means no handsome gifts, I entreat, - a very handsome rattle has already been given by you and Bertie, - it just means your interest!

And if you could come to the Party it would be lovely. Mama and Papa will be here!

No more now, and if you can't make it on the 10th, I shall hope to see you very soon.

Most affectionately,
Catherine.

P.S. My brain is so tired that I've omitted to say - of course I hope Bertie can come too.

Nov. 4, 1929. 5, 6

C.S.H. at once wrote Catherine saying he would be delighted to act as Godfather and expressing sympathy for Alexander in his worries.

C.S.H. also called Catherine over the long distance telephone and told her not to worry, that he thought the worst was over as to the speculative craze.

Catherine said C.S.H. could tell her Father of her request to be Godfather but not to tell him she was worried.

Nov. 4, 1929. 7

Grant, Catherine (Cont'd.)

Bertie wrote Catherine regretting she could not attend, and sending her some gourds.

Nov. 9, 1929. 8

C.S.H. attends the christening of Christopher and Pat Grant. C.S.H. was Godfather, and Mrs. Gorham Brooks was Godmother to Christopher.

Clifford Ashley was Godfather to Pat.

Rev. Samuel Eliot performed the ceremony.

About 30 people were present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Delano, Col. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Wadsworth, Mrs. William Hooper, Mrs. James Roosevelt, and others.

Delano said he would call on Bertie with Col. Cheney tomorrow.

Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Christopher Grant's birthday is July 22nd. 8

C.S.H. had a short talk with Catherine at the christening. She said Alexander was almost in a state of melancholia. She practically, without saying so, gave C.S.H. to understand that he had lost money. C.S.H. comforted her as well as he could, saying that every broker was almost overwhelmed with worry.

C.S.H. had a short talk with Alexander who seemed much broken. As C.S.H. remembers, he said he had lost heavily, and he also said, "I know I shall have to eat dirt the rest of my life!"

They both looked utterly weary at the Christening, although they looked smilingly during the ceremony.

C.S.H. told Catherine that now, being Christopher's Godfather, he had an absolute right to write her whenever he pleased, whether she answered the letters or not. She replied smilingly - "Yes, that is absolutely true." The whole affair was full of pathos.

Nov. 10, 1929. 9

Catherine told me that Mrs. Charles Eliot had just given birth to twins. Thus Ellen Leonard's prediction was fulfilled!

Nov. 10, 1929. 9

C.S.H. declined to stay for dinner after the Christening, although Catherine urgently asked him to stay.

Nov. 10, 1929. 10

Delano told Bertie at Mattapoisett that Alexander was a bundle of nerves, but that Catherine was all right. How little he knows of Catherine's real feelings!

Nov. 11, 1929. 12

Grant, Catherine (Cont'd.)

Dear Bertie:

Once more I have failed to come up to expectations! But I know you will forgive me when you reflect upon what last week was like for me. I wasn't so into particulars; anyhow there is no language in which to paint it. But I really ought to have written you sooner about our Christening, for I am more anxious you should come to it. I've not asked any one but the family, however, because if things had gone any further we'd have called it off.

London's business is all right. - I don't mean that, but the strain on him is too great. Now, however, I hope the worst is over, and we plan to christen Pat and Christopher on Sunday the 10th at 4:30.

Can't you possibly come? Furthermore, will you be Godfather to little Christopher?

You may laugh at the thought of a Unitarian Christening and a Unitarian Godfather, but I assure you, it means just as much to me, only you won't have to teach him the Catechism, so I hope you will consent to act.

It means no handsome gift, I assure you, - a very handsome little has already been given by you and Bertie, - it just means your interest!

And if you could come to the party it would be lovely. Mamma and Papa will be there!

No more now, and if you can't make it on the 10th, I shall hope to see you very soon.

Most affectionately,
Catherine.

P.S. My brain is so tired that I've omitted to say - of course I hope Bertie can come too.

Nov. 4, 1929. 8

C.S.H. at once wrote Catherine asking he would be delighted to act as Godfather and expressing sympathy for Alexander in his worries.

C.S.H. also called Catherine over the long distance telephone and told her not to worry, that he thought the worst was over as to the speculative ones.

Catherine said C.S.H. could tell her Mother of her request to be Godfather but not to tell him she was worried.

Nov. 4, 1929. 7

Grant, Catherine (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. wrote Catherine expressing his pleasure at the Christening, and saying he would call on Friday en route to Mattapoisett or on Monday, returning to Washington.

Nov. 11, 1929. 12

Catherine writes C.S.H. a delightful letter explaining why she did not write him to call on Friday and saying she surely expected him on Monday.

Nov. 15, 1929. 25, 26

Takes supper with Catherine at Longwood. She looked calmer and better. Alexander was still very nervous.

C.S.H. is satisfied he must have lost heavily in the stock market collapse.

He said his customers all responded to calls for more margin. He also said he had sold some of his stock before it reached the bottom.

He said also he would have to live in poverty the rest of his life, although he said, pointing around the room, "This does not look like it!"

He said they would surely go to Fairhaven for the summer, meaning, I think, that he could not afford to do otherwise.

He had, however, an easier manner which made C.S.H. think some one, probably Delano, had helped him. He was still, however, very nervous.

Nov. 18, 1929. 27, 28.

C.S.H. wrote Catherine a bread and butter letter.

Nov. 24, 1929. 37

Catherine wrote C.S.H. answering his questions by putting X on margin. She seemed much pleased that C.S.H. suggested this form of reply. C.S.H. even sent a return stamped envelope.

Nov. 29, 1929. 44

Bertie took tea with Catherine last Monday, meeting Mrs. Hinsdale there.

Nov. 29, 1929. 44

C.S.H. wrote Anne Grant thanking her for a letter she sent him which could only be read by aid of a looking glass.

Dec. 12, 1929. 58

Grant, Catherine (Cont'd.)

Catherine enclosed Anne's letter in a long letter sent C.S.H.
She said they were thinking of taking the Richard's home for
the summer.

Dec. 12, 1929. 58

C.S.H. wrote Anne sending her a puzzle:

Y Y U R Y Y U B I C U R Y Y for me!

(Too wise you are, too wise you be, I see you are
too wise for me!)

Dec. 13, 1929. 58

C.S.H. writes Catherine answering her questions as to the
Richard's house at Mattapoisett.

Dec. 13, 1929. 58

C.S.H. writes Catherine sending questions to be answered by an X.

Dec. 21, 1929. 64

Catherine sends us a Christmas card.

Dec. 24, 1929. 65

Catherine sends C.S.H. two books, - "Baffle book" and "Indian Journey."

Dec. 25, 1929. 66

C.S.H. wrote Catherine thanking her for the books.

Dec. 25, 1929. 66

C.S.H. received letter from Catherine in reply to his of Dec. 21.

Dec. 25, 1929. 66

C.S.H. wrote Catherine. Feb. 25, 1930. 106

C.S.H. calls on Catherine and we all dine with Judge and Mrs. Grant.

Alexander drove C.S.H. to Railroad station. They said they would be
at Fairhaven for the summer.

April 6, 1930. 127

Catherine writes C.S.H. answering his letter.

April 23, 1930. 142

We meet Catherine who had unexpectedly come to Washington at the
dedication of the Washington Cathedral steps.

May 16, 1930. 157

We lunch with Mrs. Delano to meet Catherine.

May 17, 1930. 158

Grant, Christopher. 6, 8
Birthday is July 22. Born July 22, 1929.

See - Grant, Catherine

Grant, Judge Robert. 127
See - Grant, Catherine

Grant, Pat. 8
See - Grant, Catherine

Grayson, Admiral
Glass says, he thinks told him of the friction between C.S.H.
and Mrs. Wilson over the Wilson Chronology.
April 19, 1930. 136

C.S.H. feels that any objection to Edith Helm's letters being
published would also apply to, were he to publish his diary.
May 2, 1930. 148

Greece
See - Bank of Athens Trust Co.

Green, Miss 36
See - Auld Lang Syne

Green, Theodore Francis
Dines with us.
May 7, 1930. 151

Greenaway, Gen.
We attend unveiling of statue to, at Capital.
May 24, 1930. 171

-H-

Hale, Rachel

C.S.H. calls up, and makes appointment to drive over this afternoon.

Nov. 6, 1929. 2

C.S.H. has long talk with.

She said Mrs. Wilson's letter to C.S.H. was really shocking; that, charming as she knew her to be, the letter revealed a defect in her character and a lack of sound sense; that she was not disposed, however, to construe the letter, - as C.S.H. did - as a charge of disloyalty to President Wilson and herself, but rather as an impulsive expression of anger; that while she did not defend her in any way, she pointed out that women in anger often say and even write things they do not really mean; that the real fault lay in putting in writing what they could say orally and then have it out with the person.

She said she believed that Mrs. Wilson was wholly wrong, and knew it, but that probably she was trying to shield her brother; that she believed Mrs. Wilson thought C.S.H. would continue to call on her the same as ever, and that their friendship would not be broken.

She was decidedly averse to C.S.H.'s suggestion of notifying Mrs. Wilson appointing a fixed time to call on her and have it out with her. She said this would stir up all the Indian in her and might result in a permanent estrangement; that, knowing she was in the wrong, she would nevertheless never confess it.

She said the matter, of course, must be cleared up; that it was unthinkable that such an estrangement should go on permanently.

She said the best way was to let things rung along and await some casual opportunity for having a talk with her and clearing the whole matter up.

C.S.H. asked if in such a talk, he should offer to wipe out the past and let bygones be bygones. She said that even if C.S.H. could feel this way, it would be very difficult to wipe out the past as there would always be a scar; that she personally could hardly do this, but saw no reason why C.S.H. should not if he really felt this way; that if Mrs. Wilson made such an offer she thought C.S.H. might well accept it.

Nov. 6, 1929. 2, 3, 4.

While C.S.H. was with Rachel, Ellen Leonard called with Mrs. Dodge, the mother of Mrs. Charles Eliot, and she whispered to C.S.H. that Mrs. Eliot was about to go to the hospital and that the

Hale, Rachel (Cont'd.)

Doctor said she was to have twins.

Nov. 6, 1929. 4

C.S.H. writes Rachel a letter thanking her for her good advice.

Nov. 7, 1929. 5

Bertie wrote Rachel a letter thanking her for her advice to C.S.H. and for her many kindnesses to him during the summer.

Nov. 9, 1929. 7, 8

C.S.H. called up Rachel but her line was out of order.

Nov. 13, 1929. 22

C.S.H. called up Rachel.

She said she was much pleased at Bertie's letter.

C.S.H. suggested driving over this P.M. but she said she was coming up to town.

C.S.H. said he would call up again next week and fix a time, and she said she would be delighted to see him.

Nov. 14, 1929. 22

Rachel writes Bertie a very fine letter acknowledging hers.

Nov. 16, 1929. 26

C.S.H. called up Rachel.

She asked when he was coming over again, and we fixed on tomorrow.

Nov. 19, 1929. 29

C.S.H. drives over. Had very pleasant call. We talked over Mrs. Wilson and also Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, whose biography has just been published. She talked very interestingly of her life as a girl in the Cameron House, now the site of the Cosmos Club.

Nov. 20, 1929. 29, 30

C.S.H. writes Rachel telling her that Hoover impressed him very favorably at the White House Conference.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30

C.S.H. calls up Rachel to wish her a pleasant Thanksgiving.

Had a nice talk. Nov. 25, 1929. 37

Hale, Rachel (Cont'd.)

Doctor said she was to have twins.
Nov. 3, 1929. 4

C.S.H. writes Rachel a letter thanking her for her good advice.
Nov. 7, 1929. 5

Bertie wrote Rachel a letter thanking her for her advice to
C.S.H. and for her many kindnesses to him during the summer.
Nov. 8, 1929. 6

C.S.H. called up Rachel but her line was out of order.
Nov. 13, 1929. 12

C.S.H. called up Rachel.

She said she was much pleased at Bertie's letter.

C.S.H. suggested driving over this P.M. but she said she was
counting up to town.

C.S.H. said he would call up again next week and fix a time, and
she said she would be delighted to see him.
Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Rachel writes Bertie a very fine letter acknowledging her
Nov. 16, 1929. 28

C.S.H. called up Rachel.

She asked when he was coming over again, and we fixed on tomorrow.
Nov. 19, 1929. 33

C.S.H. drives over. Had very pleasant call. We talked over
Mrs. Wilson and also Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, whose biography
has just been published. She talked very interestingly of
her life as a girl in the Cameron House, now the site of the
Commerce Club.
Nov. 20, 1929. 39, 40

C.S.H. writes Rachel telling her that Hoover impressed him very
favorably at the White House Conference.
Nov. 21, 1929. 40

C.S.H. calls up Rachel to wish her a pleasant Thanksgiving.
Nov. 25, 1929. 47
Had a nice talk.

Hale, Rachel (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. drives over to Rachel's.
Pleasant talk.

Nov. 30, 1929. 47

C.S.H. strongly advised Gertrude Myer to tell Rachel of her talks
With Gen. Bowley, but she said she did not feel that
Rachel could help her.

Nov. 30, 1929. 48

Wrote Rachel a letter about Gertrude and Gen. Bowley.

Dec. 1, 1929. 49

C.S.H. told Gertrude she certainly ought to tell Rachel
about her talks with Gen. Bowley, but she would not agree
to do it.

Dec. 8, 1929. 55

She again refused, saying she feared Rachel would invite Gen.
Bowley to dinner and not invite her.

C.S.H. feels it his duty to tell Rachel, as one of her executors.
Dec. 8, 1929. 56

C.S.H. called up Rachel.

She said she moved up on Monday and her house was still in disorder;
that Gertrude had called her up and said things were not
going well with her; that C.S.H. had told her she must talk
it over with her (Rachel).

C.S.H. said he would call soon and asked if he could send her a
box of Somerset Club cigarettes and she said she would be
delighted to have them.

Dec. 12, 1929. 57

C.S.H. calls on Rachel for an hour.

She said Gertrude told her that C.S.H. asked her to ask Rachel
to invite Gen. Bowley to a tete a tete dinner.

C.S.H. told Rachel that Gertrude said she did not want to tell
Rachel about her quarrel with Gen. Bowley for fear Rachel
might invite the General to dinner without asking her; that
C.S.H. told her the surest way to prevent this would be to
tell Rachel the whole story.

Rachel said Gertrude telephoned her telling her in a general way
about her quarrel with Gen. Bowley but not in any detail.

C.S.H. then told Rachel the whole story.

Dec. 14, 1929. 61

Hale, Rachel (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. calls up Rachel and had a long talk with her. She said she surely hoped to see him before Christmas.
Dec. 19, 1929. 64

Rachel calls on us at Hay-Adams House.

C.S.H. had to go to see Dr. Simpson and when leaving said to Bertie - "Rachel is going to call, and if she does, tell her I will be back soon and to wait for me."

C.S.H. felt something was being told him as to her calling!
Dec. 20, 1929. 64, 66

Rachel sends us a Christmas card.
Dec. 24, 1929. 65

C.S.H. calls on Rachel.

Gave her some gourds from Bertie. Told her of my address tomorrow at National Theatre - Wilson Foundation.

She said she had seen references to it in the papers.

She said she met Mrs. Wilson at the ball at Edith Eustace's for Miss Eustace, and sat with her for nearly an hour; that Mrs. W. did not, of course, mention us.

C.S.H. had little opportunity to speak to her as Mr. and Mrs. Howland Chase and Mr. Rogers and his children came in. They spoke of Rachel's birthday, and evidently it must be very near.

C.S.H. told Rachel of his presentiment that she was going to call on us and she was very much astonished and impressed by it.
Jan. 4, 1930. 69

Rachel writes a charming note to Bertie, thanking her and "Charlie" for the gourds.
Jan. 5, 1930. 71

C.S.H. calls up Rachel and has a nice talk with her.
Jan. 11, 1930. 75

C.S.H. writes Rachel.

Encloses copy of his Wilson address at National Theatre.

Also sends clipping giving interview of Constance Lodge to effect that her Father, Senator Lodge, had always been against the League of Nations and drew his reservations knowing they would not be accepted by the other Nations.
Jan. 13, 1930. 77

Hale, Rachel (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. called up Rachel.
She had gone out of town.

Jan. 16, 1930. 83

C.S.H. calls up Rachel but she was still away.
Jan. 20, 1930. 83

C.S.H. calls up Rachel and has a good talk.
Feb. 2, 1930. 95

C.S.H. calls up Rachel. Long talk.
Feb. 6, 1930. 95

C.S.H. calls on Rachel. Long talk.
Feb. 6, 1930. 95

C.S.H. calls on Rachel.
She was out at a Concert.
Feb. 18, 1930. 102

C.S.H. calls on Rachel

She said Gertrude had asked her to dinner tomorrow night, and that, as usual, she expected to be the only guest.

C.S.H. said Bertie was to be out at a dinner at Woman's Democratic Club tomorrow night, and that he should telephone Gertrude and tell her in hope that she would invite him.

C.S.H. called up Gertrude and told her pathetically he would be alone for dinner tomorrow evening, but to no avail!
Feb. 19, 1930. 102, 103

C.S.H. called up Rachel and told her of above, and they had a good laugh over it. Feb. 20, 1930. 103

Bertie met Rachel at lunch at Mrs. McCagg's and Rachel told her of her lonely dinner but said Gertrude was in fine spirits.
Feb. 21, 1930. 103

C.S.H. calls on Rachel.

Talked about Mrs. Wilson.
She said C.S.H. was right in going to the dinner in Mrs. Wilson's honor at Woman's Democratic Club.
Feb. 27, 1930. 110

Hale, Rachel (Cont'd.)

Rachel calls us up and asks us to lunch tomorrow to meet
Mrs. Bradley.

Mar. 1, 1930. 110

We lunch with Rachel.

Present: Col. and Mrs. Rodgers and Mrs. Bradley.
Mar. 2, 1930. 110

C.S.H. calls on Rachel.

Gertrude Myer came in before C.S.H. left.
Mar. 11, 1930. 116

C.S.H. calls on Rachel.

She was ill in bed for the afternoon.
Later, C.S.H. called her up and had a good talk.
Mar. 22, 1930. 121

C.S.H. writes Rachel.

Sends her a N.Y. Times editorial on the new Ambassador, Sir
Ronald Lindsay.
Mar. 25, 1930. 124

Bertie and C.S.H. call on Rachel.
Mar. 30, 1930. 125

C.S.H. calls up Rachel and has a good talk.
April 4, 1930. 125

C.S.H. calls on Rachel, but she was out.
April 15, 1930. 132

C.S.H. calls on Rachel and has a good talk.
April 17, 1930. 134

C.S.H. calls on Rachel.
April 30, 1930. 144

C.S.H. writes Rachel
Tells her he has sent her another box of cigarettes.
Talks about Gertrude.
May 6, 1930. 150

C.S.H. and H.P.H. drive over to Rachel's

She said Theodore Frances Green had called recently with a friend.
May 23, 1930. 171

Hale, C. S. (Cont'd.)

Hale, Florence

Mrs. Wilson told Bertie at Woman's Democratic Club that she had met Florence Hale in Japan and had messages from her for Bertie.

Dec. 23, 1929. 65

Hamlin, Anna

We attend special service at St. Agnes Church, Washington - Father Anderson - Mr. Harrington, Mrs. Rice, Harriet Hamlin and the Conrads sent flowers.

April 26, 1930. 142

Brun, the Danish Minister, spoke affectionately of Anna at the Carnegie dinner. May 26, 1930. 175

Hamlin, Anna Gertrude

See - Connolly, Monseigneur

Hamlin, C. S.

Godfather to Christopher Grant.

Nov. 10, 1929. 7, 8, 9

Votes to authorize open market committee to buy Government securities up to 200 million, repealing the 25 million weekly authority.

Nov. 13, 1929. 21

Nov. 25, 1929. 40

Moves for and votes approval for 4% discount rate, F.R. Bank, N.Y.

Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Votes to cancel agreement of First National Bank, Boston, for examination of its subsidiary corporation, under Sec. 25, F.R. Act.

Dec. 14, 1929. 60, 61

Presides at Wilson Foundation meeting. Address.

Jan. 5, 1930. 70

Voted against increasing Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.

Jan. 14, 1930. 78

Jan. 16, 1930. 79

Voted to increase Carl Synder's salary by \$2000.

Jan. 16, 1930. 79

Votes to increase Gov. McDougal's salary by \$2000.

Jan. 13, 1930. 80

Votes and moves no increase in salaries of F.R. Agents.

Jan. 13, 1930. 80

Hamlin, C. S. (Cont'd.)

Votes to approve Open Market Policy Conference circular.
Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Moves to reconsider approval of Open Market Policy Conference.
Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Votes to approve a 3½% minimum bill rate, at N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1930. 86

Voted to approve 4% discount rate, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87

Moved to amend records of last meeting to show that Gov. Harrison and Burgess said they wanted a lower bill rate to keep status quo and not to lay foundation for a lower discount rate.
Jan. 31, 1930. 92, 93

Voted to approve 4% rate for N. Y.
Feb. 7, 1930. 96, 97

Moved to reconsider Board's refusal to admit Bank of Athens Trust Co.
Feb. 12, 1930. 101

Voted against reconsideration of refusal to increase Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.
Feb. 21, 1930. 103

Voted to reconsider. Feb. 21, 1930. 103

Voted on merits against increasing Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.
Feb. 21, 1930. 104

Voted to give Wichita a F.R. branch bank.
Feb. 21, 1930. 105

Voted to approve text of Annual Report of Board for 1929 with references to direct pressure added.
Feb. 21, 1930. 106

Votes for Case for F.R. Agent, N. Y. in place of McGarrah resigned.
Feb. 27, 1930. 109

Dr. Butler writes that trustees of Columbia University have unanimously voted to give C.S.H. the honorary degree of L.L.D. at Commencement, June 3, 1930.
Mar. 3, 1930. 110, 111, 112, 114

Deliver address to Justice Holmes on his 89th birthday in behalf of Associated Harvard Clubs.
Mar. 8, 1930. 115

Hamlin, C. S. (Cont'd.)

Votes to approve N. Y. reduction to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. Unanimous.
Mar. 13, 1930. 117

Votes against Platt motion to approve Annual Report without
additions as to direct pressure.
Mar. 17, 1930. 118

Votes for Annual Report with direct pressure references added.
Mar. 17, 1930. 118

C.S.H. sends Sec. Mellon a letter on his 75th birthday, Mar. 24.
Mar. 22, 1930. 121

Votes to approve Open Market Policy circular.
Mar. 26, 1930. 124

Votes for Miller's changes in Annual Report. Direct pressure.
April 6, 1930. 127

Attends Gov. Harding's funeral at Boston.
April 9, 1930. 131

C.S.H.'s B.I.S. resolution.
April 15, 1930. 133 (3)

Votes against informing F.R. Bank, New York, that as Beard is not
clear as to its responsibility and power, the F.R. Bank may
take responsibility of answering the B.I.S. as to placing its
stock in U.S. etc.
April 20, 1930. 138

Votes to disapprove $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate for N. Y.
April 24, 1930. 141

Votes to approve a minimum bill rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ as a compromise.
April 30, 1930. 143

Votes to approve $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate for N.Y.
May 1, 1930. 146

Votes to call meeting of Open Market Policy Conference.
May 15, 1930. 157

Presided at Carnegie dinner to European Journalists. Address.
May 26, 1930. 175

Votes to extend Eddy's leave of absence through the calendar year.
May 27, 1930. 175

Hamlin, C. S. (Cont'd.)

See also: Anemia

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 McClenahan, Dr.
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 Myer, Gertrude
 Nevin, Prof.
 Open Market Committee
 Open Market Policy Conference
 Pacif. S.W. Trust & Savings Bank
 Ruffin, Dr.
 Simpson, Dr.
 Trust powers
 Warburg
 Wilson Foundation

Hamlin, Edward

Sends Bertie a check for \$900 for six Sheratin chairs.

Dec. 8, 1929. 53

Sends us a book for Christmas present.

Dec. 24, 1929. 66

Arrives in Washington to stay with the Conrads.

Mar. 26, 1930. 124

See - Cow pasture

Hamlin, George P.

Sends us Christmas present. Cigars

Dec. 24, 1929. 66

Extends Hodsdon's term for paying for cow pasture to June 15, 1930.

May 14, 1930. 155

Hamlin, Harriet G.

C.S.H. spends night at Marion with.

April 5, 1930. 126

Arrived yesterday at Washington to stay with Conrads.

April 24, 1930. 141

Dines with us.

April 25, 1930. 142

Sends us flowers in memory of Anna. April 26, 1930. 142

Hamlin, H. P.

Writes Rachel Hale thanking her for her advice to C.S.H. as to Mrs. Wilson, and for her kindness to C.S.H. during the summer.

Nov. 9, 1929. 7, 8

Arrives at Washington from Albany, N. Y.

Dec. 2, 1929. 50

Edward Hamlin sends, a check for \$900 for 6 Sheraton chairs.

Dec. 8, 1929. 53

Dr. Hiden tests blood.

Feb. 3, 1930. 95

Goes to New York with C.S.H.

Calls on Edmund Marvin

Dines with Mrs. Stevens

Feb. 10, 1930. 97, 98

Tells Bertha Bolling she can sit at our table at Woman's National Democratic Club dinner.

Feb. 26, 1930. 107

Elected Vice President of Woman's National Democratic Club

Received 2 votes more than did Mrs. Harriman for President.

Feb. 26, 1930. 107

Drives with C.S.H. to call on Rachel Hale.

May 23, 1930. 171

Meets Sir Edwin Lutyens who is at Hay-Adams House.

Calls and says he told Sir Ronald Lindsay about the proposed pageant at British Embassy; that Sir Ronald said it was his house and that no pageant would be held there.

Lutyens said the Embassy property would probably not be turned over to Wardman before March 1, 1931.

Hamlin, H. P. (Cont'd.)

Said the Embassy naturally wants to help Wardman and by keeping back the transfer until the last moment would save Wardman's paying taxes on it.

Bertie told Sir Edwin that Mrs. Harriman had talked with Lady Lindsay who thought the plan a very good one.

Sir Edwin told Bertie that a lady with a hyphenated name, - Mrs. Minnegorade-Andrew, - had written Sir Ronald inviting him to the Pageant, - whereupon Sir Ronald made the above statement.

Bertie at once called up Mrs. Dougherty who said she had a letter from Mr. Wardman giving permission to hold the Pageant in the Embassy Building; she also called up Mrs. Keating to have her get Mr. Wile to kill a prepared statement for the Press.

Later we got in touch with Wile and he agreed to kill it.

C.S.H. also telephoned Noyes the Manager of Evening Star.

Bertie got in touch with Mrs. Harriman in N. Y.
May 31, 1930. 180, 181, 182, 183, 184

See - Harriman, Mrs. Borden

Harding, Governor
Curtiss says, has been ordered to the hospital again.
Nov. 15, 1929. 25

C.S.H. visits, at the Trumbull hospital, Brookline.
Nov. 18, 1929. 27

Curtiss says Doctor of, said he would never leave the hospital.
Nov. 29, 1929. 44

Tells Gov. Young of strong feeling in Boston for reduction to 4% in discount rates.
Feb. 7, 1930. 96

Curtiss telephones C.S.H. that, can live only a few hours.
April 4, 1930. 125

C.S.H. has interview with, at Algonquin Club. He was only half conscious.
April 5, 1930. 125

C.S.H. has interview with, at 4:30 p.m. Sunday

Harding, Gov. (Cont'd.)

He seemed much better and said he felt his feet were on the ground again and that he was going to pull through.

He said he had asked his Doctors how long this trouble could last, and they told him only a day or two. They evidently meant he could live only a day or two, but he thought they meant he would be all right in a day or two.

C.S.H. told him how deeply interested the Board members were in him and it pleased him very much.

C.S.H. told him the H.R. Banking and Currency Committee was now investigating the Board, and, with a smile, he said, "I suppose Miller will again let loose the dogs of war on the Committee."

These were practically his last words to C.S.H.

C.S.H. said he was glad to find him improved, and that he would be on again in a few days and they would perhaps take a drive together.

They did take a drive a few days later, but Gov. Harding was in the hearse!

Sunday, April 6, 1930. 126

C.S.H. met Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Thayer at Algonquin Club.
April 6, 1930. 126

Curtiss telephones that Gov. Harding died this Monday morning at 4:30 a.m. April 7, 1930. 127

Gov. Young, C.S.H. and Platt attend Gov. Harding's funeral at Boston.

Gov. Norriss, F.R. Agent Austin, and F.R. Agent Case were the only officers of the other F.R. banks present.
April 9, 1930. 131

Harriman, Mrs. Borden

H.P.H. received for Vice President of Woman's National Democratic Club 2 votes more than, received for President.
Feb. 26, 1930. 107

See - Hamlin, H. P.
Wilson, Mrs.

Harrison, Gov. (See also, F.R. Bank, N. Y.)

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Harrison, Governor (See F.R. Bank, New York)

1. Says many of his directors want a policy of easy money, through purchase of acceptances or Government securities preliminary to lowering discount rates; that such a policy might encourage gold exports, but felt that a loss of 100 millions of gold would not be troublesome.

Nov. 11, 1929. 10

Harrison, Governor (Cont'd.)

2. Reads unanimous resolution of F.R. Bank of New York favoring easy money.

See - F.R. Bank, N. Y.

Nov. 11, 1929. 18

3. Said it was surprising that no brokerage houses failed during the crisis in October; that he suspected one reason was that they were so far behind in their accounts; that although really insolvent, when these books were made up values had increased.

4. Referred to Smead's table showing ability of F.R. System to give relief by purchase of Government securities.

5. Said that the billion dollars of rediscounts made banks less liberal in accommodating business; that if say 200 millions were paid off through purchase of Government securities, it would make the easing policy more effective.

6. Said that while things were certainly much better, we were not out of the woods yet; that there were some elements of uncertainty as regards the banking situation; that the refusal of the National City Bank stockholders to ratify the Corn Exchange Bank merger had caused uneasiness and some fear of a run on banks generally.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11, 12.

7. Told Gov. Young that Gov. Norman cabled him asking what possible explanation he could give to his friends as to the collapse of the National City-Corn Exchange merger; that Gov. Harrison wanted to show this to C.E. Mitchell but he advised him not to do it, as Mitchell's back was against the wall, that he was the most discredited man in New York and that he would be quick to use Gov. Norman's cable to his own advantage.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13

8. Gov. Young said the 50 millions of Govt. securities purchased by Gov. Harrison the other day, were bought from J. P. Morgan and the General Electric Co.; that it was very difficult at the time to get Government securities; that the action of Owen Young and Morgan was undoubtedly patriotic but that it never could be explained politically; that Morgan got the Government securities by exchanging with the British Govt. long term for short term securities.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13

Harrison, Governor (Cont'd.)

9. Said he wanted lower discount rates as soon as possible but that, with a billion of rediscounts, the banks would be very slow in reducing customers rates; that even if the whole 200 millions asked for were bought now, - he did not claim this necessary, - it would not add to F.R. credit but would merely reduce rediscounts and make the banks feel easier, and pave the way for lower discount rates.
Nov. 12, 1929. 15
10. Gov. Young at first objected to giving Open Market Committee or F.R. Bank of New York any authority to buy Govt. securities even in an emergency, saying it might be called a "crisis" whenever they wanted to buy.
Nov. 12, 1929. 17
11. Miller dictates letter to, that Board will give continuous consideration to question of easing market; that it would act promptly in an emergency; that in any acute crisis Board would not object to purchase of Govt. securities, if no opportunity to consult Board prior to action.
Nov. 13, 1929. 19, 20
12. Gov. Young telephones from N. Y. that Gov. Harrison wants to reduce discount rate to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ and to lower bill rates.
Nov. 14, 1929. 23
- See - Discount rates
13. Owen Young and Raeburn agree that Board, except in acute emergencies, should approve all major operations in open market.
Nov. 22, 1929. 32
14. Tells Gov. Young that if Board gives general discretion to Open Market Committee to buy Govt. securities up to 200 millions he will advise his directors to agree not to buy Govt. securities for account of F.R. Bank, N. Y. without approval of Board.
Nov. 24, 1929. 35
15. Gov. Young repeats above.
Nov. 25, 1929. 38
16. C.S.H. favored above as F.R. Bank, New York, would surrender its clear right to deal in Govt. securities until Board limited it by regulation.
Nov. 25, 1929. 39

Harrison, Gov. (Cont'd.)

17. Board disapproves salary of \$60,000 for Gov. Harrison.
Jan. 14, 1930. 78
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
Feb. 21, 1930 103, 104
18. Miller said policy of, was an easing policy with a view to lower discount rates.
Jan. 30, 1930. 85
19. Said purpose of lowering bill rates was merely to keep status quo and not to bring about reduction in discount rates.
Jan. 30, 1930. 88
20. C.S.H. feels Gov. Harrison did not intend to deceive the Open Market Committee into favoring lower minimum bill rates by giving false impression that it was not to pave way for lower discount but that nevertheless they were deceived. The directors of F.R. Bank of N.Y. by soon after establishing lower discount rates put Gov. Harrison in an equivocal position.
Jan. 30, 1930. 91
21. Gov. Harrison told Gov. Young he did all he could over the telephone to persuade his directors not to reduce just at this time.
Jan. 30, 1930. 91
22. C.S.H. at reading of records of above meeting criticised them as apparently showing that it was generally felt that N.Y. wanted to reduce rates, and that Gov. Harrison had in effect so stated. He had records amended to show that Gov. Harrison said that lower bill rates were not wanted in order to reduce discount rates, but the tables could be left to the course of nature.

Gov. Young said Gov. Harrison did say that discount rates would be reduced, but C.S.H. said this statement was confined to the future and not to the present; that a present reduction was not suggested nor hinted at.
Jan. 31, 1930. 92, 93
23. Board refuses to increase salary of, to \$60,000.
Feb. 21, 1930. 103, 104
24. Gov. Harrison's cable to Int. Settlements Bank.
Feb. 25, 1930. 107, 108

See - International Settlements Bank

Harrison, Governor (Cont'd.)

25. C.S.H. says if Gov. Young intends to file any dissent when he signs the Annual Report, C.S.H. will move to add to report Gov. Harrison's letter to Board as to an affirmative increasing rate policy.

April 6, 1930. 128, 129

26. Told Board of trip abroad.

Central European bankers claim no great shortage of capital in world, but bad distribution.

Great deflation and price collapse abroad.

Low rates for short term borrowing will help long term borrowing.

Recognize danger of encouraging speculation by easy money.

Basic commodities have fallen in price all over world.

Purchasing power lowered.

Denial that banking policy abroad caused deflation.

Denial of any obligation to stabilize prices.

Central bankers curious to know how far Federal Farm Board would go.

A world situation which Farm Board can't control.

April 15, 1930. 133

27. Russia is selling raw materials abroad far below cost in order to get capital.

Sells lumber at prices which Sweden can not meet.

Really no "cost of production in Russia."

Russia is shipping coal to Boston at less than our domestic prices.

If Russia should dump wheat abroad the situation would become intolerable.

U.S. is giving credits to Russia on extremely low terms.

U.S. credits should be embargoed.

Harrison, Governor (Cont'd.)

U.S. banks got 50% cash, which protected them, - all else in shape of notes was profit.

April 15, 1930. 133

28. Gold and long term credit policy is the vital question.

U.S. and some foreign countries can afford to lose gold if it is shipped to countries needing it.

April 15, 1930. 133

29. Gov. Moreau said France had more gold than she needed; that she is encouraging gold exports and developing short time loans abroad; that she is encouraging French bankers to confer with N. Y. to help place long term loans.

April 15, 1930. 133 (1, 2)

30. French tax on foreign securities has been reduced one-half, to 2%.

Gov. Moreau would like it reduced to 1%.

April 15, 1930. 133 (2)

France has income tax of 25% on foreign securities as against 18% on domestic bonds.

Gov. Moreau would like to have tax uniform, but tax on foreign securities must be higher as there is a domestic transfer tax.

April 15, 1930. 133 (2)

31. Some prejudice in France against foreign bonds, e.g. Panama bonds, although these were really domestic bonds.

32. Reparation bonds, - 300 millions to be issued.

Hoped London will take 60, Amsterdam 25, other countries 15 - 100 millions balance - 200 millions, must be taken by rest of world, chiefly by France and U.S.

Sweden may take more than now anticipated.

Czechoslovakia may take some.

France will take about 80 millions.

U.S. should take 120 millions.

Our State Dept. has said that America would not take $\frac{1}{2}$ of 300 millions.

April 15, 1930. 133 (2)

Harrison, Gov. (Cont'd.)

33. Feeling in U.S. we have taken too many foreign securities.
100 millions would be maximum of reparation bonds which could be placed in U.S.
April 15, 1930. 133 (2)
34. Of the amount realized, 100 millions is to go to Germany, and the other 200 millions would capitalize future unconditional payments by Germany under Young plan; that France will probably get 5/6 of this.
April 15, 1930. 133 (2)
35. Bank of France now has one billion of foreign exchange, of which 1/2 is N. Y. exchange.
36. France wants a world market for reparation bonds in order to pay her international debts with the proceeds.
France would like to buy French bonds held in U.S. Exact amount of these holdings not known.
April 15, 1930. 133 (2)
37. May be danger from over issue of bonds in U.S.
April 15, 1930. 133 (2)
38. Bank of England is loaning directly to corporations and individuals on certain conditions as to putting borrowers in good condition, reorganization, etc.
Bank of England later hopes to get joint stock banks to take over these loans.
April 15, 1930. 133 (2)
39. England is being underbid in steel because of her high wages and poor organization.
April 15, 1930. 133 (2)
40. Had satisfactory talk in Rome with Luther as to B.I.S. etc.
He told Luther that there should be more harmony in Europe before asking U.S. investors to take reparation bonds at reasonable rates.
April 15, 1930. 133 (3)
41. He said he conferred with Bank of Italy officials; that they wanted 100 millions for 5 years.
April 15, 1930. 133 (3)
42. Had talk with Mussolini who asked many reasonable questions.
April 15, 1930. 133 (3)

Harrison, Gov. (Cont'd.)

43. Italy talks of stabilizing at a lower rate than 19 to the dollar.
April 15, 1930. 133 (3)
44. Did not know whether Cotton's talk with him as to placing
reparation bonds in U.S. was official or not; that Cotton
spoke to him about placing reparation bonds in U.S.
before he sailed.
April 15, 1930. 133 (3)
45. Later said Cotton's talk was official.
April 15, 1930. 133 (3)
46. Said Ogden Mills was much excited over relations between State
Department, Treasury, and F.R. Board in reparation bond
matters.
April 15, 1930. 133 (3)
47. Continued discussion over B.I.S.
C.S.H.'s position
C.S.H.'s resolution.
April 16, 1930. 133 (3)
- See - International Settlements Bank
48. Reads cable from McGarrah as to B.I.S.
April 16, 1930. 134
- See - International Settlements Bank
49. To Board on opening an account with B.I.S.
April 21, 1930. 137, 138
- See - International Settlements Bank
50. Gives Board reasons for wanting 3% rate.
Board disapproves
April 24, 1930. 139, 140
51. Discusses business conditions with Board.
Prices falling all over world.
Ratio of decline greater each month
Acceptances drawn have fallen off 200 millions as compared
with a year ago.
If tide does not turn by July 1st, the depression will be
long continued.
Temporary depressions usually do not last over a year.
What can be done?
What power can Board use?
May 14, 1930. 153

Harrison, Gov. (Cont'd.)

52. Miller said Board can do nothing and the easy money policy already adopted would cause mischief in future.
May 14, 1930. 153
53. Gov. Harrison saw no method except a bold open market operation deliberately designed to put up prices, thus improving also the bond market.
May 14, 1930. 153
54. Miller said F.R. policy caused the February and March stock market inflation; that a state of mental depression can set in which exaggerates the real depression.
Gov. Harrison agreed with Miller that the psychology of the reduction to 3% so far has been bearish rather than bullish.
Gov. Harrison said his directors did not believe they could increase prices or revive business, but felt they should do all they could, even if unavailing.
May 14, 1930. 153
55. Gov. Harrison said Europe has to pay us 500 millions each year as debt interest; that some want to prevent her paying us in goods by high tariffs; that paying us in gold would disrupt the gold standard; that many believe we must loan Europe money to increase its purchasing power for our goods.
May 14, 1930. 153
56. Gov. Harrison said our export trade had fallen off considerably for loss of European purchasing power.
May 14, 1930. 153
57. Gov. Harrison said higher discount rates would help the banks to liquidate their security loans; that an attempt to liquidate at any rate would simply cause loss of banking customers.
May 14, 1930. 153 (2)
58. Gov. Harrison said 100 millions of proceeds of the reparation bonds goes to Germany and the remainder distributed among the other countries; that France would receive 5/6 but is willing to let half of it go to other nations; that U.S. will be asked to take about 75 millions, after allowing for the discount and France will probably take same amount; that the bonds can easily be placed in U.S. as this year, between January and April 1, 1930, 1400 millions of stock issues and 400 millions of bonds have been placed.
May 14, 1930. 153 (2)

Harrison, Gov. (Cont'd.)

59. Said that a 3% discount rate might not help short term borrowing; it would help long term borrowing at more reasonable rates permitting the placing of securities; that there is plenty of money for short time borrowing but rates are relatively high for long term borrowing.
May 14, 1930. 153 (2)

60. Said that when request came from B.I.S. as to offering reparation bonds in U.S., he would prepare a cablegram and letter to be submitted to Board for approval or disapproval, and if disapproved it would not be sent.
May 14, 1930. 153(2)

See - International Settlements Bank

61. Says expression of opinion as to discount rates by Open Market Policy Conference does not bind any F.R. bank. All agree as to this.
May 21, 1930. 165

62. All of Board agree that C.S.H. may show, proposed letter to as to B.I.S.
May 21, 1930. 165, 166

63. C.S.H. shows draft to Gov. Harrison. He agreed to it generally but saw no reason why Board should specifically reserve all rights to protect the credit situation.
May 21, 1930. 166

See - International Settlements Bank

64. Gov. Harrison reported for Open Market Policy Conference, that the Conference unanimously agrees that recommendations as to discount rates is not within province of the Open Market Policy Conference but should be left to the individual F.R. bank and the Board.
May 22, 1930. 168

65. Said he saw no reason for present purchase of Govt. securities, but it should be taken up when the late summer and fall discount for F.R. credit arose.
May 22, 1930. 168

66. Vigorously objects to Dr. Miller's suggestion of keeping outstanding a fixed amount - say 1 billion dollars - of F.R. credit.
May 22, 1930. 168

Hearst

See - Butler, Dr.
Churchill, Winston

Hegerman, Miss

We dine with.
Jan. 29, 1930. 85

Helm, Edith

C.S.H. has, at dinner at Cosmos Club, and later went back to
her apartment.
Nov. 11, 1929. 12

C.S.H. dines with.
Nov. 19, 1929. 29

C.S.H. meets, at dinner with Justice and Mrs. Brandeis.
Nov. 21, 1929. 30

Calls and says she is to have Helen Bones at dinner next week
but explained to Bertie she could not ask us as Mrs. Wilson
was to be there.
Feb. 16, 1930. 101

Dines with us.
April 20, 1930. 137

Calls on us. April 27, 1930. 142

Calls and has a talk about her letters to Admiral Helm.
C.S.H. made an appointment with her tomorrow at 10 a.m.
May 1, 1930. 147

C.S.H. goes to, at 9:45 a.m.

Met there a representative of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Looked over a proposed contract to print a minimum of three articles
for \$5000 and additional articles if it so chose, at the same
rate.

C.S.H. thought the contract as drawn gave the company the absolute
right to print the letters in book form, at terms to be agreed
upon.

C.S.H. suggested a slight change to effect that the Company should
agree to publish the letters in a book later, if Edith so
wished, at terms to be agreed upon.

The Company representative agreed to redraft if.

Helm, Edith (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. suggested to Edith to say that after examining it she should mail it to him, and this would give C.S.H. a chance to go over it.

C.S.H. told Edith he felt she should strike out:

1. The humorous reference to Mrs. Wilson powdering her nose;
2. The remark of Baruch that Hoover wanted the Democratic nomination in 1920.

C.S.H. said he noticed that she had already stricken out President Wilson's remark that Hoover was not sufficiently equipped to be President, - to which he had previously objected, - and he added that both statements should be stricken out.

The Company representative begged her to leave both in.

C.S.H. fears Mrs. Wilson will break with Edith over this matter and perhaps try to enjoin her.

C.S.H. can see no reason why she should not publish the letters as she was paid as Secretary not by the Wilsons but by the U.S. Government.

On the same principle, Admiral Grayson would be debarred from writing a book on the subject.

May 2, Friday, 1930. 147

Edith called up C.S.H. later and said she had signed the contract this morning.

C.S.H. is sorry she did not hold it up as he suggested this morning, until he could look it over.

C.S.H. wonders what would happen if, e.g. publication were enjoined by Mrs. Wilson.

C.S.H. supposes the Company would have no claim for damages, for Edith has delivered to it the letters as she agreed, and she certainly never agreed to warrant or guarantee that she had a right to publish the letters written by herself.

May 2, 1930. 148, 149

Helm, Edith (Cont'd.)

Edith called on us at 9:30 a.m.

She said she had written Mrs. Wilson almost exactly according to the draft C.S.H. prepared for her; that she had just received a reply from Mrs. Wilson which she read. (See scrap book)

It was a coldly insulting, cruel letter.

C.S.H. advised her to answer it and show that Mrs. Wilson knew all along that she was to publish the letters.

She did not want to do this but said she would consider it.

C.S.H. advised her to consult the lawyer of the Trust Company and also her N. Y. lawyer whether she was under any legal obligation to tell the Cosmopolitan representative of Mrs. Wilson's letter.

She said she would see the Trust Company lawyer this a.m. and that she was going to N. Y. tomorrow and would put the question to her N. Y. lawyer.

She also showed me a memorandum showing that Mrs. Wilson knew of her intention to publish the letters and even by necessary implication referred to this intention in one letter. This memorandum gave all the essential details. She then took this letter and memorandum and said she would give them to me later.
May 6, 1930. 149, 150

Called her up in evening.

She said the Trust Company lawyer was very indignant at Mrs. Wilson's letter and said she must answer it.

She said nothing as to having asked his opinion as to whether she owed any duty to Cosmopolitan Company to mention Mrs. Wilson's letter but she said she would put this question to her N.Y. lawyer.

C.S.H. told her she could tell Helen Bones in N.Y. in confidence about his trouble with Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Pennington as to the Wilson chronology.

She intimated to us that Miss Bones also had had a difference with Mrs. Wilson.

May 6, 1930. 150

Dines with us.

Helm, Edith (Cont'd.)

Said she had just returned from N. Y.; that her lawyer said she was under no legal obligation to inform the Cosmopolitan of Mrs. Wilson's letter; that he had held up the book contract as he did not like a part of it.

She said she saw Helen Bones and told her in confidence of C.S.H.'s difference with Mrs. Wilson; that Helen Bones also had a dispute with Mrs. Wilson which had been adjusted; that Mrs. Wilson also had had a disagreement with Margaret Wilson. She left a memorandum with C.S.H. giving all essential facts.

Edith Helm called and read us a short letter to Mrs. Wilson expressing surprise at her objection to the publication of the letters and stating that she had told her many times of her intention to publish them. The letter was short but well phrased. She said she would mail it tonight.

May 14, 1930. 155

Edith Helm called and read us another letter from Mrs. Wilson flatly contradicting Edith's last letter.

C.S.H. took it to his office, had copies made, and returned it to Edith at Washington Loan and Trust Co.

C.S.H. also mailed Edith a draft of reply, although he wrote he thought no reply was really necessary.

May 17, 1930. 157, 158

Edith Helm told Bertie - what she had never mentioned before - that at the time of C.S.H.'s disagreement with Mrs. Wilson, she (Mrs. W.) told her she was very angry with Mrs. Pennington for putting her in a false position as regards the Wilson chronology!

May 17, 1930. 159

C.S.H. writes Edith, who is at Grayville, Ill., about Mrs. Wilson's actions as to the suggested pageant at the old British Embassy house.

May 24, 1930. 171

Hiden, Dr.

Blood pressure. 170

Blood sugar 1020

Sugar in urine 0

Dec. 13, 1929. 62

Blood pressure 168

Blood sugar 1019

Sugar in urine 0

Dec. 23, 1929. 65

Hiden, Dr. (Cont'd.)

Blood pressure 175
 Blood sugar 1019
 Sugar in urine 0

Jan. 12, 1930. 77

Blood pressure 170
 Blood sugar 1018
 Sugar in urine 0

Jan. 26, 1930. 84

Blood pressure 170

Feb. 3, 1930. 95

Tested H.P.H. blood for anemia

Feb. 3, 1930. 95

Hinsdale, Mrs.

H.P.H. meets, at Catherine Grant's

Nov. 29, 1929. 44

Hodgson

See - Cow pasture

Holding companies

Comptroller to ask Congress for authority to examine, owing a majority
 of stock of a member bank.

Nov. 5, 1929. 1, 2

Holmes, Justice

C.S.H. lunches with Committee of Associated Harvard Clubs to
 prepare greeting to, on 89th birthday.

The Committee was:

1. Sec. of State Stimson '89
2. Sec. of Navy, Adams '88
3. Postmaster General Brown. '92
4. Under Secretary of State Cotton. '96
5. Ambassador to Germany, Sackett. L.L.B. '92
6. Warren, Charles '89
7. C.S.H. '83
8. Judge McCoy '82
9. Roscoe Pound (L.L.D. 1920)

Present, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7

Dec. 31, 1929. 68

Holmes, Justice (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. read greetings of Committee on 89th birthday. Written by Warren.

Justice Holmes responded.

Mar. 8, 1930. 115

Those present were:

C.S.H. '83

Brown, W. F. '92

Warren, Charles '89

Mar. 8, 1930. 115

C.S.H. read the greeting as senior member.

Mar. 8, 1930. 115

Hooper, Mrs. William

C.S.H. meets, at christening of Christopher Grant.

Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Hoover, President

Gov. Young thinks Ogden Mills wrote Hoover's statement following stock market crash of Oct. 1929.

Nov. 1, 1929. 1

Gov. Young and Ogden Mills were with Hoover yesterday according to the papers, but Gov. Young never mentioned this to Board.

Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Board and Federal Advisory Council had a conference with, at White House.

Hoover discussed the business depression and asked all to urge municipalities to push public works.

The Federal Advisory Council and Board said the F.R. banks would do all they could to help.

Hoover read a statement prepared by Gov. Young and Wetmore.

Nov. 19, 1929. 29

C.S.H. writes Rachel Hale that Hoover impressed her very favorably at above Conference.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30

Gov. Young said he was at the White House yesterday with Hoover and his industrial conference; that Woolley and Raeburn were there.

Nov. 22, 1929. 31

Hoover, President (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. read the statement of Committee on 22nd birthday.

Mar. 8, 1930. 118

Those present were:

C.S.H. 185
Brown, W. F. 185
Watten, Charles 185

Mar. 8, 1930. 118

C.S.H. read the statement as reader member.
Mar. 8, 1930. 118

Hoover, Mrs. William
C.S.H. reads at Christmas of Christopher Grant.
Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Hoover, President
Gov. Young thinks Ogden Mills wrote Hoover's statement following
stock market crash of Oct. 1929.
Nov. 1, 1929. 1

Gov. Young and Ogden Mills were with Hoover yesterday according
to the papers, but Gov. Young never mentioned this to Board.
Nov. 14, 1929. 28

Board and Federal Advisory Council had a conference with, as
White House.

Hoover discussed the business depression and asked all to urge
municipalities to open public works.

The Federal Advisory Council and Board with the F.R. Board would
do all they could to help.

Hoover read a statement prepared by Gov. Young and Watters.
Nov. 19, 1929. 28

C.S.H. writes Rachel Hale that Hoover impressed her very favorably
at above conference.
Nov. 21, 1929. 30

Gov. Young said he was at the White House yesterday with Hoover
and his industrial conference; that Watten and Beaburn
were there.
Nov. 22, 1929. 31

Hoover, President (Cont'd.)

Hoover, President (Cont'd.)

Some one told C.S.H. that Robinson of Pacific S.W. Trust and
Savings bank, was a great friend of Hoover.
Nov. 22, 1929. 33

James openly and derisively flouted Hoover's efforts to ward
off the business depression.
Nov. 25, 1929. 39

Board decided not to reappoint Lenz as Class C Director at
Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas, in spite of the
insistence of Greager and Love.

Hoover has not intervened in any way in this matter.
Dec. 13, 1929. 62

George McClellan said Hoover had no tact, was dominating and
preferred to wreck any plan of his rather than change
his views.
Dec. 15, 1929. 62

Delano invited Hoover to the Wilson Foundation meeting at National
Theater, sending him tickets for a box.

Hoover's secretary replied in a rambling note to effect that if
the weather was good Hoover felt he ought to take some
vacation on that day, but vaguely intimated that if the
weather was bad he might come.

The Secretary said he held the tickets subject to Delano's disposal.

Delano replied that he hoped that Hoover would use the tickets
for other friends if he could not go. The letter was
never answered. At the last moment the Committee sold this
box to others.

Jan. 5, 1930. 70

C.S.H. presided at above meeting and went out of his way to praise
Hoover, which caused great applause.

Jan. 5, 1930. 71

David Hunter Miller told C.S.H. he had in his address joined
Wilson and Hoover together most artistically without
any perceptible gap.

Jan. 8, 1930. 73

C.S.H. sends to Newton, Secretary of Hoover, his address at
National Theatre, and his references to Hoover.

Newton replied he would call it to Hoover's attention
and knew it would please him.

Jan. 13, 1930. 79

Hoover, President (Cont'd.)

Glass denied right of State Department to announce that Federal Reserve System could have no connection with the B.I.S. but did not specifically deny that Hoover had such right.
April 17, 1930. 134, 135

C.S.H. advised Elith Helm to strike out from her letters Baruch's remark that Hoover wanted the Democratic nomination in 1920.

She had already, before signing the publishing contract, stricken out, on C.S.H.'s suggestion - the reference to President Wilson's remark that Hoover was not sufficiently equipped to be President. May 2, 1930. 148

C.S.H., in address to the foreign journalists at Carnegie dinner, praised work of Hoover in organizing to allay business depression, as the work of a great engineer and builder, and that the organization of all forces, agricultural, business, etc. was one of most successful in world history; that it succeeded in eliminating fear and that without it the recession would have been infinitely worse.
(See scrap book) May 26, 1930. 175

F.W. Wile told C.S.H. his tribute to Hoover was most gracious.
May 26, 1930. 178

Hoppin, Nina

We call on, in New York

Feb. 10, 1930. 97

House, Col.

Warburg told his idea of a central Federal Reserve Board to Morgenthau who told it to Col. House. Three months earlier, however, Wilson and Glass had settled as to this Board.
April 17, 1930. 135

See - Glass

Howard, George

H.P.H. receives call from, former chauffeur of ~~Miss~~ Wilson.

See - Wilson, Mrs.

Hull, Cordell

We meet, at dinner at Woman's National Democratic Club,
Feb. 26, 1930. 107

Inflation

Gov. Harrison saw no way of helping business depression except a hold open market operation deliberately intended to produce inflation of prices.

May 14, 1930. 153

See - Easy money

International Settlements, Bank of

Gov. Young said McGarrath would shortly resign to accept Presidency of.

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Gov. Harrison quotes to Board a cablegram from Sir Charles Addis asking:

1. Whether the F.R. Bank of New York would appoint the American directors of the B.I.S.
2. If no, would F.R. Bank, N. Y. approve or disapprove the B.I.S. choice of American directors.

Gov. Harrison said he had answered No to 1, but said nothing as to 2.

The Board felt he should answer the 2nd question by stating that the F.R. Bank, New York had no authority, either to approve or disapprove. The Board directed Gov. Young to send the cable to State Department with the above expression of Board's opinion.

Feb. 25, 1930. 107

Gov. Young yesterday told Gov. Case that the F.R. Bank, N.Y. should advise the Governors of the central banks who were about to appoint a President and Directors of the B.I.S., that F.R. Bank, New York, had no authority either to approve or disapprove the choice of the B.I.S. as to President and directors.

Gov. Young said Undersecre. Cotton had agreed to this.

Feb. 27, 1930. 108

Gov. Young, this morning read a cable from the Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. to the B.I.S. to the effect that it did not object to the American directors chosen.

The Board voted to send this reply to Cotton.

Hoover, President (Cont'd.)

Glass denied right of State Department to announce that Federal Reserve System could have no connection with the F.I.S. but did not specifically deny that Hoover had such right.

April 17, 1930. 134, 135

G.S.H. advised Miss Hain to strike out from her letter Bureau remark that Hoover wanted the Democratic nomination in 1930.

She had already, before signing the publishing contract, struck out, on G.S.H.'s suggestion, the reference to President Wilson's remark that Hoover was not sufficiently equipped to be President.

May 2, 1930. 142

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(Sawney book) May 28, 1930. 175

W.W. White told G.S.H. his tribute to Hoover was most graceful.

May 28, 1930. 178

Hopkins, Miss

We call on, in New York

Feb. 10, 1930. 97

House, Col.

New York told his idea of a central Federal Reserve Board to Morganthau who told it to Col. House. Three months earlier, however, Wilson and Glass had settled on this Board.

April 17, 1930. 135

Glass - See

Howard, George

E.P.H. receives call from, former chairman of Miss Wilson.

See - Wilson, Mrs.

Bull, Corbett

We meet, at dinner at Woman's National Democratic Club.

Feb. 28, 1930. 107

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young said he had already talked with Cotton about it and that Cotton said the reply was all right.

C.S.H. and Miller said the F.R. Bank, New York, by this reply had in effect approved the selection of the American directors and that this violated the statement of Secretary Stimson that the F.R. System should not be connected with the B.I.S.; they added, however, that if the State Department did not object to the reply, that there was nothing more to be done.

Feb. 27, 1930. 108, 109

Gov. Harrison said he had a satisfactory talk with Dr. Luther, in Rosul, as to the B.I.S.

April 15, 1930. 133 (2)

Gov. Harrison said Cotton's talk with him as to the B.I.S. was official.

April 15, 1930. 133 (3)

Gov. Harrison said Ogden Mills was much excited as to the relation of the State Department, Treasury Dept. and the Federal Reserve Board in regard to B.I.S. matters.

April 15, 1930. 133 (3)

Gov. Harrison continued his discussion with Board as to the B.I.S.

No conclusion reached, he went back to N.Y. to meet his directors tomorrow morning and said he would advise the Board fully.

April 16, 1930. 133 (3)

C.S.H. took position that the fact that the B.I.S. statutes gave right to F.R. Bank, N. Y. to approve or disapprove proposed placing of reparation bonds by B.I.S. in markets of U.S., gave the F.R. Bank, N. Y. no authority to pass upon such issues as a condition precedent to their being offered in U.S. markets.

C.S.H. stated he felt certain that any approval by the F.R. Bank, New York, would or might embarrass the F.R. Board as to its future credit policies.

April 16, 1930. 133 (3)

C.S.H. introduced, informally, a resolution, as follows:

"In enacting the F.R. Act, Congress gave to the F.R. System, whether acting through the F.R. Board or through the individual F.R. banks, no power to pass upon the propriety of proposed offerings of either foreign or domestic securities in the markets of the U.S., as a condition precedent to such offerings,

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

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International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

whether upon grounds of international policy or strictly domestic considerations.

Since the dissolution of the Capital Issues Committee, on August 30, 1919, the markets of the U.S. have been open, at least as far as the F.R. System is concerned, to offerings of all security issues, whether domestic or foreign.

The fact that the Statutes governing one European central bank have provided that no offerings shall be made by it in the U.S. except after approval by one of the F.R. banks, - the F.R. Bank of New York - which action may speedily be followed by similar Statutes governing other foreign central banks, - does not, in the opinion of the F.R. Board, give either to the Board or to any F.R. Bank any such authority. The approval or disapproval, either by the Board or by any F.R. Bank, of any such foreign security offerings, might, in the opinion of the Board, entail serious consequences to the future credit situation, and might hamper the F.R. System in its future credit policies.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York should, therefore, be advised to notify the Bank of International Settlements in reply to its communication, and as well, the other principal central banks, that approval by the Board or by any F.R. bank is not necessary as a condition precedent to making security offerings in the markets of the U.S., and that such Board and F.R. banks will not undertake to pass upon such offerings.

The Federal Reserve System will confine itself to the duty imposed upon it by Congress of protecting and stabilizing credit conditions throughout the U.S. and will use all its powers to this end. Should it be of opinion that any offerings of foreign securities are greater in amount than can reasonably be absorbed by investors, thus tending to make the banks of the country less liquid, it will not hesitate to caution the public, unhampered by any prior approval or disapproval of proposed offerings of such securities.

April 16, 1930. 133 (3,4)

Gov. Harrison told the Board that he was consulted, - he did not say by whom, - as to whether the B.I.S. statutes should mention specifically the Federal Reserve Board, and that he advised against it.

April 16, 1930. 134

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young said he had already talked with Cotton about it and that Cotton said the reply was all right.

O.S.H. and Miller said the F.R. Bank, New York, by this reply had in effect approved the suggestion of the American directors and that this violated the statement of Secretary Stimson that the F.R. System should not be connected with the B.I.S.; they added, however, that if the State Department did not object to the reply, that there was nothing more to be done.

Feb. 27, 1930. 108, 109

Gov. Harrison said he had a satisfactory talk with Dr. Baumbach in Seoul, as to the B.I.S.

April 16, 1930. 133 (3)

Gov. Harrison said Cotton's talk with him as to the B.I.S. was official.

April 16, 1930. 133 (3)

Gov. Harrison said Ogden Mills was much excited as to the relation of the State Department, Treasury Dept. and the Federal Reserve Board in regard to B.I.S. matters.

April 16, 1930. 133 (3)

Gov. Harrison continued his discussion with Board as to the B.I.S.

His communication reached, he went back to N.Y. to meet his directors tomorrow morning and said he would advise the Board fully.

April 16, 1930. 133 (3)

O.S.H. took position that the fact that the B.I.S. statutes gave right to F.R. Bank, N.Y. to approve or disapprove proposed placing of registration points by B.I.S. in markets of U.S., gave the F.R. Bank, N.Y. no authority to pass upon such issues as a condition precedent to their being offered in U.S. markets.

O.S.H. stated he felt certain that any approval by the F.R. Bank, New York, would or might embarrass the F.R. Board as to its future credit policies.

April 16, 1930. 133 (3)

O.S.H. introduced, informally, a resolution, as follows:

"In enacting the F.R. Act, Congress gave to the F.R. System, whether acting through the F.R. Board or through the individual F.R. banks, no power to pass upon the propriety of proposed offerings of either foreign or domestic securities in the markets of the U.S., as a condition precedent to such offerings.

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison read to Board a cablegram from McGarrah asking (1) whether the F.R. Bank, New York, would interpose objection to the placing by the B.I.S. of part of its capital stock in the U.S.; (2) whether the Federal Reserve Bank New York, would permit the B.I.S. to open an account with it. Board discussed this briefly but expressed no final conclusion as its views were somewhat divergent.

April 16, 1930. 134

Glass told C.S.H. that the State Department had no right to announce that the F.R. System could have no connection with the B.I.S., although he did not specifically deny that Hoover had such right.

April 17, 1930. 134, 135

Glass said the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, had no right to approve or disapprove the application of the B.I.S. to place securities in U.S. markets.

April 17, 1930. 135

Gov. Harrison gave the Board the suggested reply of the F.R. Bank, New York, to the B.I.S. as to:

1. Opening an account on its books for the B.I.S.
2. Placing of its stock in U.S., the proceeds to be put in F.R. bank and invested for it.
3. Appointing the First National Bank, New York, to vote on its stock placed in U.S.

The proposed answer stated that the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, did not dissent to either 1, 2, or 3. Board voted to approve 1, provided it could be terminated at any time.

Board discussed #2 at some length.

C.S.H. offered a resolution that the F.R. Bank, New York, did not dissent but that the failure to dissent should not be construed as a passing upon the validity or worth of the stock or of any future issue of bonds, i.e. reparation bonds.

Gov. Harrison agreed with C.S.H. as to future issues of reparation bonds, but felt Board should not concern itself with such relatively trivial details as to the placing in the U.S. of only 2 millions of its stock.

C.S.H. said it had to do with stock in which the First National Bank of New York had the voting power, - which made the question an important one.

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

whether upon grounds of international policy or strictly domestic considerations.

Since the discussion of the Capital Issues Committee on August 30, 1918, the markets of the U.S. have been open, at least as far as the F.R. System is concerned, to offerings of all security issues, whether domestic or foreign.

The fact that the Statutes governing one European central bank have provided that no offerings shall be made by it in the U.S. except after approval by one of the F.R. banks, - the F.R. Bank of New York - which action may equally be followed by similar Statutes governing other foreign central banks, - does not, in the opinion of the F.R. Board, give either to the Board or to any F.R. Bank any such authority. The approval or disapproval either by the Board or by any F.R. Bank of any such foreign security offerings, might, in the opinion of the Board, entail serious consequences to the future credit situation and might hamper the F.R. System in its future activities.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York should, therefore, be advised to notify the Bank of International Settlements in reply to its communication, and as well, the other principal central banks, that approval by the Board or by any F.R. Bank is not necessary as a condition precedent to making security offerings in the markets of the U.S., and that such Board and F.R. Banks will not undertake to pass upon such offerings.

The Federal Reserve System will continue itself to be duly impressed upon it by Congress of protecting and stabilizing credit conditions throughout the U.S. and will use all its powers to this end. Should it be of opinion that any offering of foreign securities are greater in amount than can reasonably be absorbed by investors, thus leading to make the banks of the country less liquid, it will not hesitate to caution the public, recommended by any prior approval or disapproval of proposed offerings of such securities.

April 16, 1930. 135 (3,4)

Gov. Harrison told the Board that he was convinced, - he did not say by whom, - as to whether the B.I.S. Statutes should mention specifically the Federal Reserve Board, and that he advised against it.

April 16, 1930. 136

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

Miller moved to inform the Federal Reserve bank that it could act on its own responsibility in the matter, as the Board, until it secured an opinion from the Attorney General, was not clear as to its power in the premises.

Failed on tie vote:

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Comptroller, Platt, Miller
No: Gov. Young, C.S.H., James, Cunningham

C.S.H. insisted that if the F.R. Bank notified the B.I.S. it did not dissent, it must state that the failure to dissent did not imply approval.

Finally, Gov. Young and Gov. Harrison were directed to try to prepare a reply.

April 21, 1930. 137, 138

Gov. Young reported a proposed letter to McGarrath approving opening an account with the B.I.S. on the usual central bank terms, adding that, as to placing the B.I.S. stock in U.S. the F.R. bank could neither assent or dissent. (See scrap book)

April 22, 1930. 138

Wyatt said that neither the Board nor the F.R. Bank, New York, had authority under the F.R. Act to pass upon any offering of securities; that he agreed with C.S.H.'s resolution.

April 22, 1930. 138, 139

C.S.H. said that even if the Board and F.R. bank had such power and desired to give its approval, the Federal Reserve Bank, New York alone, of all the 12 F.R. banks, could not prescribe the terms on which reparation bonds should be offered in U.S. markets, and that the inquiries of the B.I.S. should have been directed to the Federal Reserve Board.

April 22, 1930. 139

Gov. Harrison said that when the request came from the B.I.S. as to reparation bonds, he would prepare an answer by cable and letter to be submitted to Board for approval or disapproval and if Board disapproved it would not be sent.

May 14, 1930. 153 (2)

James insisted that opinion of Attorney General be asked as to the power of the Board, the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, or both, to inform the B.I.S. that it offered no dissent to its placing reparation bonds in the markets of the U.S.

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison said to Board a resolution from McGarrath asking (1) whether the F.R. Bank, New York, would interpose objection to the placing by the B.I.S. of part of its capital stock in the U.S.; (2) whether the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, would permit the B.I.S. to open an account with it. Board discussed this briefly but expressed no final conclusion as its views were somewhat divergent.

April 18, 1930. 134

Glass told C.S.H. that the State Department had no right to announce that the F.R. Bank would have no connection with the B.I.S., although he did not specifically say that Hoover had such rights.

April 19, 1930. 134, 135

Glass said the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, had no right to approve or disapprove the application of the B.I.S. to place securities in U.S. markets.

April 17, 1930. 133

Gov. Harrison gave the Board the suggested reply of the F.R. Bank, New York, to the B.I.S. as to:

1. Opening an account on its books for the B.I.S.

2. Placing of stock in U.S., the proceeds to be put in F.R. Bank and invested for it.

3. Approving the First National Bank, New York, to vote on its stock placed in U.S.

The proposed answer stated that the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, did not dissent to either 1, 2, or 3. Board voted to approve 1, provided it could be terminated at any time.

Board discussed 2 at some length.

C.S.H. offered a resolution that the F.R. Bank, New York, did not dissent but that the failure to dissent should not be construed as a passing upon the validity or worth of the stock or of any future issue of bonds, i.e., reparation bonds.

Gov. Harrison agreed with C.S.H. as to future issue of reparation bonds, but felt Board should not concern itself with such relatively trivial details as to the placing in the U.S. of only 2 millions of its stock.

C.S.H. said if had to do with stock in which the First National Bank of New York had the voting power, which made the question an important one.

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. offered another resolution containing a tentative reply by Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to the B.I.S. to be sent by way of suggestion to the Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
(See scrap book)

C.S.H. agreed to let it lay on table pending study of it by the Board members.

James said the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, would inform the B.I.S. that it did not dissent before giving the Board an opportunity of approving or disapproving the proposed cable.

C.S.H. said Gov. Harrison told Board yesterday no reply would be made if the Board disapproved.

Gov. Young confirmed this.
May 15, 1930. 155, 156

Gov. Young said a letter should be sent similar to the letter as to placing the B.I.S. stock in U.S.

C.S.H. said he would vote against this

Gov. Young said C.S.H. voted for the previous letter.

C.S.H. said that in approving the previous letter the Board expressly stated it should not create a precedent; that he construed statement in this previous letter that the F.R. Bank, N. Y. had no grounds for dissent, to mean no power to dissent or assent; that the phraseology must be more clearly stated in any future letter as to reparation bonds.
May 15, 1930. 156

Miller introduces a resolution as to the reply of F.R. Bank, New York, to the B.I.S. slightly changing C.S.H.'s language. C.S.H. told Miller on Saturday he would accept this.

James again insisted on an opinion from Attorney General
The matter went over.
May 19, 1930. 158, 159

Wyatt told C.S.H. he was reaching the conclusion that the Board had power to examine into the proposed placing of reparation bonds in U.S. markets under the agency and correspondent relationship between the B.I.S. and the Federal Reserve Bank, New York. As a fact, however, no such relationship has yet been created, - an account between the B.I.S. and Federal Reserve Bank, New York merely, has been established.
May 19, 1930. 158, 159

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

Miller moved to inform the Federal Reserve Bank that it could act on its own responsibility in the matter, as the Board, until it secured an opinion from the Attorney General, was not clear as to its power in the premises.

Miller on the vote:

Gov. Young, C.S.H., James, Cunningham, Miller, Gov. Harrison, Gov. Young, C.S.H., James, Cunningham

C.S.H. included that if the F.R. Bank notified the B.I.S. it did not dissent, it must state that the failure to dissent did not imply approval.

Finally, Gov. Young and Gov. Harrison were directed to try to prepare a reply.

April 21, 1930. 157, 158

Gov. Young reported a proposed letter to McGraw-Hill approving opening an account with the B.I.S. on the usual bank terms, adding that, as to placing the B.I.S. stock in U.S. the F.R. Bank could neither assent or dissent. (See scrap book)
April 22, 1930. 158

Wyatt said that neither the Board nor the F.R. Bank, New York, had authority under the F.R. Act to pass upon any offering of securities; that he agreed with C.S.H.'s resolution.
April 22, 1930. 158, 159

C.S.H. said that even if the Board and F.R. Bank had such power and desired to give its approval, the Federal Reserve Bank, New York alone, of all the F.R. banks, could not prescribe the terms on which reparation bonds should be offered in U.S. markets; and that the inclusion of the B.I.S. should have been directed to the Federal Reserve Board.
April 22, 1930. 159

Gov. Harrison said that when the request came from the B.I.S. as to reparation bonds, he would prepare an answer by cable and letter to be submitted to Board for approval or disapproval and if Board disapproved it would not be sent.
May 14, 1930. 158 (2)

James insisted that opinion of Attorney General be asked as to the power of the Board, the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, or both, to inform the B.I.S. that it offered no dissent to its placing reparation bonds in the markets of the U.S.

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. showed a new draft of letter to Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to the B.I.S., drawn by him, as to reparation bonds, to James and Cunningham who both said they would vote for it, but James reserved right to insist on an opinion from the Attorney General.

Miller and Platt had already agreed to it. (See scrap book)

C.S.H. asked James and Cunningham if they would object to his showing it to Gov. Harrison.

May 21, 1930. 165

C.S.H. showed this draft to Gov. Harrison as a personal, confidential suggestion, not mentioning that other Board members had agreed to it.

Gov. Harrison said he was glad to have it and would consider it. He looked over it hastily and said he saw no reason for the Board's reserving all rights to protect credit conditions, as all knew it had that right.

C.S.H. said the B.I.S. might not know this, and that he thought it might be better expressly to mention it.

C.S.H. told Harrison the Board would never approve the expression. - "no grounds for dissent, used in the former letter."

May 21, 1930. 166

Gov. Young at 3:30 p.m. called a special meeting of Board.

He said the State Department had received a cable from the B.I.S. asking if it had any objections to the placing of reparation bonds in U.S. markets, and that it would reply today it had no objections.

James insisted that a statement to this effect, O.K.'d by Sec. Mellon, be placed in the records, and that then he would vote for C.S.H.'s draft, which C.S.H. had just read to the Board, saying he had also given a copy, in confidence, to Gov. Harrison.

Board then adjourned to give Gov. Young an opportunity to draft a statement asked for by James, for the record and to get Sec. Mellon to O.K. it.

May 21, 1930. 166, 167

At 5:30 Board convened again. Gov. Young read a proposed statement for the records.

In it he asked the State Department whether it interposed any objection to the Board and F.R. Bank of New York answering the cable of the B.I.S. when it should arrive, - presumably tomorrow.

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. offered another resolution containing a tentative reply by Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to the B.I.S. to be sent by way of suggestion to the Federal Reserve Bank, New York. (See scrap book)

C.S.H. agreed to let it lay on table pending study of it by the Board members.

James said the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, would inform the B.I.S. that it did not dissent before giving the Board an opportunity of approving or disapproving the proposed cable.

C.S.H. said Gov. Harrison told Board yesterday no reply would be made if the Board disagreed.

Gov. Young confirmed this.

May 18, 1930. 165

Gov. Young said a letter should be sent similar to the letter as to placing the B.I.S. stock in U.S.

C.S.H. said he would vote against this.

Gov. Young said C.S.H. voted for the previous letter.

C.S.H. said that in approving the previous letter the Board expressly stated it should not create a precedent; that he considered statement in this previous letter that the F.R. Bank, N.Y. had no grounds for dissent, so much as to mean no dissent or assent; that the phraseology must be more clearly stated in any future letter as to reparation bonds.

May 18, 1930. 166

Miller introduced a resolution as to the reply of F.R. Bank, New York, to the B.I.S. slightly changing C.S.H.'s language. C.S.H. said Miller on Saturday he would accept this.

James again insisted on an opinion from Attorney General. The matter went over.

May 19, 1930. 168

Platt said C.S.H. he was reaching the conclusion that the Board had power to examine into the proposed placing of reparation bonds in U.S. markets under the agency and correspondent relationship between the B.I.S. and the Federal Reserve Bank, New York. As a fact, however, no such relationship has yet been created, - an account between the B.I.S. and Federal Reserve Bank, New York merely, has been established.

May 19, 1930. 168

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

At the end of the statement the Board put in the short draft of C.S.H., except that the words "stabilization of credit" were changed to "credit conditions" to which C.S.H. agreed.

The whole Board favored C.S.H.'s short draft.

Board adjourned until tomorrow when we expect from N.Y. proposed letter and cable to B.I.S.

May 21, 1930. 167

Prior to last meeting, Gov. Young was in session with Ogden Mills, presumably about the B.I.S.

May 21, 1930. 168

C.S.H. talked with Gov. Harrison, after the Open Market Conference, as to the reply of F.R. Bank, N. Y. as to reparation bonds.

Gov. Harrison said he felt the Board might not want to pass upon any specific form of cable, but that the F.R. Bank should merely inform the Board as to the general nature of its reply.

Gov. Harrison in referring to the proposed cable, referred to the expression, -"no grounds for dissent" as used in the former letter.

C.S.H. said he did not believe the Board would approve such an expression, as it would be, in effect, if not in law, an expression of approval of the issue.

Gov. Harrison said we could scarcely be said to approve an issue when we know little or nothing about the terms and conditions.

C.S.H. replied that this was an added reason for not using language which conceivably might be construed as an approval.

Gov. Harrison finally said he thought some form of cable could be used to overcome C.S.H.'s objections.

May 22, 1930. 169, 170

Gov. Harrison wires Board as to proposed reply to B.I.S., whose inquiry has been received.

After stating the amount of bonds allocated, it added:

"Considering the matter quite apart from its political or Governmental aspects, which it is understood in this instance have come before the Department of State for its decision, our Directors have today authorized the officers of this bank

International Settlements Bank (Cont'd.)

to inform the B.I.S., when the loan is ready for issue in this market, that, while the Federal Reserve bank itself does not assume any responsibility as to the terms and conditions and issue of the proposed loan, the F.R. Bank of New York does not wish to interpose any objection to its issue in this market.

It was agreed by our directors that advice to this effect would be cabled to the B.I.S. unless the Federal Reserve Board advises us that it objects to the issue of a "tranche" (block) of such a loan in this market.

Harrison."

3:24 p.m.

May 25, 4:14 p.m. (Daylight saving time)
173, 174

Meeting of full Board.

C.S.H. introduced a resolution to effect that Board interposes no objection to the proposed cable, and stating at end that Board construes "terms, conditions, and issue" in cable as necessarily carrying with it a refusal of responsibility for the worth of the securities, and that the failure of Board to object is not to be considered a waiver of any right of the Board or the F.R. System to protect credit conditions.

(See scrap book)

Gov. Young suggested slight modifications which C.S.H. accepted.

(See scrap book)

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Miller, Comptroller,
James, Cunningham

May 27, 1930. 174, 175

Irwin, May

C.S.H. meets the actress, at dinner at Lotus Club, N. Y.

Feb. 10, 1930. 97

-J-

James, George R. (Cont'd.)

James, George R. Board considers James' draft of open market operations.

James agrees to confine them to Govt. securities. Matter went over.
Nov. 4, 1929. 1

Opposes granting any emergency power to Open Market Committee to buy Govt. securities without consent of Board.
Nov. 12, 1929. 15

Flouts and ridicules Hoover's efforts to check business recession.
Nov. 25, 1929. 39

Says large number of cancelled orders in his business.
Nov. 25, 1929. 39

Opposed Gov. Young's motion to authorize Open Market Committee to buy Government securities up to 200 millions.
Nov. 25, 1929. 39

Voted against Gov. Young's motion.
Nov. 25, 1929. 40

Said he voted for original letter of Board cancelling agreement of First National Bank, Boston, to permit examination of its security corporation under Sec. 25, Federal Reserve Act, but must have been negligent or asleep at the time.
Dec. 14, 1929. 59

Voted against cancelling above agreement.
Dec. 14, 1929. 60, 61

Voted against increasing Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.
Jan. 14, 1930. 78
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
Feb. 21, 1930. 103, 104

Voted against small increases in salary of other officers of Federal Reserve Bank, New York
Jan. 14, 1930. 78
Jan. 16, 1930. 79

Voted to exchange whole record of above and take it up when full Board is present. Jan. 14, 1930. 78

Voted to increase salaries at N. Y. except Gov. Harrison and Snyder.
Jan. 16, 1930. 79

Voted against increasing salary of Carl Snyder.
Jan. 16, 1930. 79

James, George R. (Cont'd.)

Voted against increasing Gov. McDougall's salary.
Jan. 16, 1930. 80

Voted, C.S.H. thinks, in favor of C.S.H. motion that no Federal reserve agents' salaries be increased, although personally he favored increase for Newton of Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta.
Jan. 16, 1930. 80

Says Miller's open market regulation draft would prevent Federal Reserve Bank, New York, from buying Government securities even in an acute emergency.
Jan. 16, 1930. 81

Voted against reconsideration of vote approving Miller's draft.
Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Votes to approve plan 3 of Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, for an addition to bank.
Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Votes against compromise motion of Miller for a 2-7/8% minimum bill rate.
Jan. 30, 1930. 86

Voted against Gov. Young's motion for a 3 1/2% minimum bill rate.
Jan. 30, 1930. 86

Voted against approval of 4% discount rate for New York.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
Feb. 7, 1930. 96, 97

Voted against reconsideration of Board's refusal to admit Bank of Athens Trust Company into Federal Reserve System.
Feb. 12, 1930. 100

Voted against reducing minimum bill rate at New York from 3 1/2 to 3 1/4.
Feb. 12, 1930. 100

Opposes C.S.H. suggestion that an addition be made to Annual Report covering direct pressure.
Feb. 12, 1930. 101

Voted against reconsideration of vote disapproving proposed salary of \$60,000 for Gov. Harrison.
Feb. 21, 1930. 103

Board voted to reconsider, and James voted again against the increase.
Feb. 21, 1930. 104

James, George R. (Cont'd.)

Voted against Wichita Federal reserve branch bank.

Votes to add matter as to direct pressure to Goldenweiser draft of Annual Report for 1929.

Feb. 21, 1930. 106

Casts straw vote for Alexander for Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank, New York.

Feb. 27, 1930. 109

Finally votes for Case.

Feb. 27, 1930. 110

C.S.H. called up Gov. Martin who said his directors were not agreeable to appointment of James as Federal Reserve Agent.

Mar. 17, 1930. 117

Voted against Platt's motion to adopt Goldenweiser's Annual Report without an addition as to direct pressure.

Mar. 17, 1930. 118

Voted for Miller's motion to add to Annual Report memoranda as to direct pressure.

Mar. 17, 1930. 118

Gov. Martin said his directors did not want James as Federal Reserve Agent, Mar. 17, 1930. 119

Gov. Martin told James he would hurt himself to accept Federal Reserve Agent, St. Louis.

Mar. 17, 1930. 119

Cunningham said James told him he had dropped matter.

Mar. 17, 1930. 119

See - Martin, Gov.

Moves to approve draft of Open Market Policy Conference as agreed upon by Gov. Young and the Open Market Committee.

Mar. 26, 1930. 123

Votes for above motion.

Mar. 26, 1930. 124

Votes to adopt additions as to direct pressure in draft of Annual Report.

April 6, 1930. 127

Votes against Miller motion that Board permit Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to take responsibility of answering the B.I.S. as to reparation bonds.

April 21, 1930. 138

Votes to disapprove 3% discount rate for New York.

Passed unanimously.

April 24, 1930. 141

James, George R. (Cont'd.)

Votes against 3% rate, but Board approves reduction.
May 1, 1930. 146

Votes against reducing minimum bill rate from $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $2\frac{1}{8}\%$.
May 1, 1930. 146

Insists on asking opinion of Attorney General as to power of Board,
Federal Reserve Bank, New York, or both as to answer to
B. I. S. on reparation bonds.
May 15, 1930. 155
May 19, 1930. 158

*Says Gov. Harrison will send cable to B.I.S. without waiting for
Board's approval. May 15, 1930. 155, 156

Votes against calling Open Market Policy Conference.
May 15, 1930. 157

Agrees to vote for C.S.H. draft of letter to Federal Reserve Bank,
New York, as to reply to B.I.S.
May 21, 1930. 165

Agrees that C.S.H. should show this draft in confidence to Gov.
Harrison. May 21, 1930. 165, 166

Insists that Gov. Young's statement that State Department has sent
will not object to B.I.S. placing reparation bonds in U.S.
be placed in records, O.M.'d by Sec. Mellon.
May 21, 1930. 166

Says if this is done he will vote for C.S.H. short draft of reply
to Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
May 21, 1930. 166, 167

Votes for C.S.H. draft.
Unanimous vote.
May 27, 1930. 174, 175

Jameson, Dr.
See - Auld Lang Syne

Japanese Commission, Naval Conference
We meet, at tea at Perry Belmont's.
Dec. 17, 1929. 63

Japanese Embassy
We take tea at
Jan. 31, 1930. 94

Keating, Mrs. 183
See - Vile, F. W.

Jay, Pierre

C.S.H. would have suggested, for appointment as Chairman of Board, Federal Reserve Bank, New York, in place of McGarrah resigned, but Gov. Norris told him yesterday that Jay had made other arrangements.

Jan. 30, 1930. 91

Johnston, Mrs. James Marion

We lunch with, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham

April 15, 1930. 132

Joint Conference, Governors and Federal Reserve Agents. 57, 58

See - Federal Reserve Agents
Governors

Julian Petroleum Co.

See - Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank

-X-

Keating, Mrs. 182
See - Wile, F. W.

Kellogg, Sec.

Dr. Butler says, originally opposed the Briand Pact, saying it was a Pacifist measure, but Dr. Butler went west, started a movement for it, and finally Kellogg had to accept it and now is in line for the Nobel Prize because of it; that Briand laughed at the mention of the Briand-Kellogg pact, saying he should never refer to Kellogg as one of its authors.

Dec. 6, 1929. 52

Keating, Mrs.

See - Wile, F. W.

Keating, Mrs.

Dec. 16, 1929. 117

Keating, Mrs.

See - Wile, F. W.

May 7, 1930. 151

League of Nations

Mrs. Williams denied statement of Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson that President Wilson prevented ratification of Versailles Treaty containing the League of Nations by instructing Democratic Senators to vote against ratification.

Mrs. Williams said her father, Senator Lodge, was always hostile to the League of Nations, and that the so-called Lodge resolutions were framed expressly to defeat it, as Senator Lodge knew that the foreign nations would never accept them; that Senator Lodge was delighted when the treaty failed and took all responsibility for its failure. (See wrong book)

Jan. 7, 1930. 73

C.S.H. sends copy of Mrs. Williams statement to Rachel Hale.

Jan. 13, 1930. 77

Learned, Mr. and Mrs.

See - Wile, F. W.

Jan. 7, 1930. 73

See, Higginson & Co.

Under Secretary Cotton asks Board's opinion as to advisability of State Department approving a proposed German loan for 125 millions, arranged by. Board differed in opinion.

Mar. 25, 1930. 128, 129

See - Cotton

See - Wile, F. W.

Dec. 30, 1930. 91

See - Wile, F. W.

See - Wile, F. W.

See - Wile, F. W.

See - Wile, F. W.

Kellogg, Mrs. 182
See - W. F. 111

Kellogg, Sec. 182
Dr. Butler says, originally opposed the Briand Pact saying it was
a pacifist measure, but Dr. Butler went west, started a movement
for it, and finally Kellogg had to accept it and now is in line
for the Nobel Prize because of it; that Briand laughed at the
mention of the Kellogg-Kellogg pact, saying he should never refer
to Kellogg as one of his authors.
Dec. 6, 1929. 53

Letman, Lt. Gov., New York.

C.S.H. notes, in letter -L-

Nov. 28, 1929. 42

L.L.D.

See - Columbia University
Hamlin, C. S.

Lane, Secretary. 143, 144

See - Miller, Dr.

Lanier, Miss

C.S.H. meets, at dinner at Ellen Leonard's.

Dec. 1, 1929. 49

Lansing, Mrs. Robert

We dine with. Mar. 16, 1930. 117

Lay, Fannie

Calls on us with Gertrude Myer to meet Theodore Francis Greene.
May 7, 1930. 151

League of Nations

Mrs. Constance Williams denies statement of Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt
Robinson that President Wilson prevented ratification of
Versailles Treaty containing the League of Nations by instructing
Democratic Senators to vote against ratification.

Mrs. Williams said her father, Senator Lodge, was always hostile
to the League of Nations, and that the so-called Lodge
resolutions were framed expressly to defeat it, as Senator Lodge
knew that the foreign nations would never accept them; that
Senator Lodge was delighted when the treaty failed and took all
responsibility for its failure. (See scrap book)

Jan. 7, 1930. 72

C.S.H. sends copy of Mrs. Williams statement to Rachel Hale.

Jan. 13, 1930. 77

Learned, Mr. and Mrs.

We dine with, to meet Prof. Webster.

Jan. 7, 1930. 72

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Under Secretary Cotton asks Board's opinion as to advisability of
State Department approving a proposed German loan for 125
millions, arranged by. Board differed in opinion.

Mar. 25, 1930. 122, 123

See - Cotton

Lehman, Lt. Gov., New York.

C.S.H. meets, in Albany.

Nov. 28, 1929. 42

Lehman, Solicitor General

Miller refers to old opinion of, to effect that a national bank can not own stock in another bank organized as a subsidiary security corporation.

Dec. 14, 1929. 59

Lenz

See - Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas

Leonard, Ellen

C.S.H. meets, at Rachel Hale's.

She told C.S.H. the Doctor said that Mrs. Charles Eliot was about to go to the hospital and would have twins!

Nov. 6, 1929. 4

Ellen Leonard was right. Nov. 10, 1929. 9

C.S.H. calls on and meets Dodge there.

Nov. 22, 1929. 34

C.S.H. dines with, meeting there Mr. and Mrs. Horace Washington, Miss Lanier, Mr. Ely and Mrs. Blaine Beale.

Dec. 1, 1929. 49

Gives C.S.H. a silver pin cushion of her Mother's in remembrance of her. C.S.H. wrote grateful thanks.

Dec. 5, 1929. 50

Lindsay, Lady

H.P.H. told Sir Edwin Lutyens that Mrs. Harriman told, about the proposed pageant in the old British Embassy two weeks ago and that she thought it a very good idea.

May 31, 1930. 181

See - Pageant

Lindsay, Sir Ronald, British Ambassador

Sir Edwin Lutyens told H.P.H. he spoke to, about the Pageant; that he said a lady with a hyphenated name, Mrs. Merrigode-Andrews, had written him inviting him to the Pageant; that he told Sir Edwin who said the Embassy was his house and there would be no pageant held in it.

May 31, 1930. 180, 181, 182

Lindsay, Sir Ronald (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. fears the rather brusque statement of Sir Ronald, conveyed through Sir Edwin may have been prompted by some one who wanted to have the pageant fail!

May 31, 1930. 184

Liquidation of security loans

Gov. Harrison says, not helped by high discount rates; that any attempt at, would cause the banks to lose customers

May 14, 1930. 153 (1, 2)

Lodge reservations 72

See - League of Nations

Lodge, Senator 72

See - League of Nations

Loeb, Mr.

As a member of Federal Advisory Council from Philadelphia, favored C.S.H. proposal of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to reply of B.I.S. as to reparation bonds.

May 20, 1930. 160

Lombard loans

Federal Advisory Council in favoring broadening of eligible paper did not have in mind, but Sec. 5200 U.S. Revised Statutes; Nov. 19, 1929. 28

Lotus Club

C.S.H. dines at, New York, as guest of Dr. Butler. Meets Gillette the actor and May Irwin.

Feb. 10, 1930. 97

Love, Mr.

See - Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas

Lunches (See also, dinners, suppers, teas)

C.S.H. with F. H. Curtiss, Boston

Nov. 18, 1929. 27

C.S.H. with Dr. Butler, N. Y. Dec. 6, 1929. 52

We had Christmas noon dinner with Lydia Biddle.

Dec. 25, 1929. 66

C.S.H. with Asso. Harvard Clubs Committee. Justice Holmes greeting.

Dec. 31, 1929. 69

We lunched with Mr. and Mrs. George McClellan

Feb. 16, 1930. 101

Lunches, etc. (Cont'd.)

H.P.H. lunches with Mrs. McCagg. Feb. 21, 1930. 103

We lunched with Rachel Hale. Mar. 2, 1930. 110

We lunched with Canon and Mrs. Stokes.
Mar. 9, 1930. 116C.S.H. with Canadian Minister to meet Mr. Beattie, President
of C.P. Ry. Co. Mar. 29, 1930. 124We lunch with Sen. and Mrs. Bruce at Ruxton, Md.
April 13, 1930. 132We lunch with Mrs. James Marian Johnston, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham.
April 15, 1930. 132Luther, Dr.
Gov. Harrison has talk with, in Rome as to B.I.S.
April 15, 1930. 133 (2)Lutyens, Sir Edwin. 180
See - Lindsay, Sir Ronald.

-H-

Marion, Mass.

C.S.H. spends night with Harriet Hamlin at.
April 5, 1930. 126

Massey, Canadian Minister

C.S.H. lunches with, to meet Mr. Beattie, President of C. P. Ry. Co.
Mar. 29, 1930. 124

Martin, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis

Telephones from St. Louis that he told James in St. Louis that it would hurt him very much to take Chairmanship of St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, as everyone would say he wanted a job and resigned from the Board merely to get a better job.
Mar. 17, 1930. 119Told C.S.H. over telephone and later in person that his directors were not favorable to James as Federal Reserve Agent.
Mar. 13, 1930. 117

Mar. 17, 1930. 119

Says it is being said in West that Federal Reserve Bank, New York reduced its discount rate to 3%, in order to prepare the market for the reparation bond issues.

May 22, 1930. 170

Marvin, Edmund

We call on, in New York. Feb. 10, 1930. 97

Mattapoisett

C.S.H. leaves, for Washington. Nov. 4, 1929. 1

C.S.H. leaves Washington for. Nov. 7, 1929. 7

C.S.H. leaves Mattapoisett for Washington. Nov. 10, 1929. 10

C.S.H. leaves Washington for Mattapoisett. Nov. 15, 1929. 25

C.S.H. leaves Mattapoisett for Washington. Nov. 18, 1929. 27

McAdoo, W. G.

C.S.H. spoke to Miller of Warburg's charge in his book, - the Federal Reserve System - that he was dominated by McAdoo, and said that once he protested to President Wilson as to McAdoo; that some Board members thought he slept in same bed with McAdoo and Williams but as a fact he frequently had differences with him.
April 30, 1930. 144

McAdoo, W. G. (Cont'd.)

Asks C.S.H. for copy of Warburg's table in 1915 to prove that the southern F.R. banks could not possibly provide needed credits unless F.R. Act was amended to make F.R. notes lawful reserve, and to require all reserves to be kept in F.R. banks.

C.S.H. found a copy and sent it to him.
May 28, 1930. 178

McCagg, Mrs.
H.P.H. lunches with. Feb. 21, 1930. 103

McClellan, George B. Mr. and Mrs.
We dined with. Dec. 15, 1929. 62
Dec. 25, 1929. 66

Mrs. McClellan gave me an eye glass case as Christmas present.
Dec. 25, 1929. 66

We lunch with. Feb. 16, 1930. 101

McClenahan, Dr. J. T.
Extracted two infected teeth. Jan. 21, 1930. 84

McCoy, Judge Walter
Tells C.S.H. all Washington is talking about C.S.H.'s brilliant address before Wilson Foundation.
Jan. 9, 1930. 73

See also: Holmes, Justice 168, 115

McDougal, Governor
See - F.R. Bank, Chicago

McFadden, Cong. 73
See - Examinations

McGarrah, Federal Reserve Bank, New York
C.S.H. believes, is working for easy money to facilitate placing of reparation bonds in U.S. markets.
Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Gov. Young said, would soon resign to accept Presidency of B.I.S.
Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Board appoints Case to succeed. Feb. 27, 1930. 109

Mellon, Secretary (Cont'd.)

McGarrah, Federal Reserve Bank, New York (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. calls Board's attention to the official statement of, made some time ago, that directors of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, contemplated issuing a statement expressing doubt as to the soundness of the collateral for brokers loans.

April 7, 1930. 129

See - Federal Reserve Bank, New York

McLane, Charles

We call on, returning from lunch with Senator and Mrs. Bruce.

April 15, 1930. 132

McNab, U. S. District Attorney

See - Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings Bank

Mellon, Secretary

Favored easing the market by Government security purchases to help the bond market, - an immediate, pressing problem.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Supported C.S.H.'s view that Open Market Committee be authorized to buy Government securities up to 200 millions.

Nov. 12, 1929. 16

Initials a memorandum - no objection to N.Y. reducing to 4 1/2%.

Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Favored reduction though not present when approved.

Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Told C.S.H. that, under leadership of Owen D. Young, the National City Bank, New York, had been thoroughly examined and found to be over 6% liquid, and in first class condition; that this would be published if found necessary; that there had been and were many rumors as to this bank and public confidence in it had become shaken, but he hoped and believed that confidence in it would revive.

Nov. 14, 1929. 25

Gov. Young has talk with Woolley and Raeburn and Sec. Mellon in his office, as to general power of Board over transactions in Government securities by the F.R. banks; that Mellon said he wished to give the Directors of the F.R. Bank, New York, the widest discretion but that he realized that the Board had both rights and duties in the matter.

Nov. 22, 1929. 31, 32

See - Government securities

Mellon, Secretary (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young said he would talk this over with Gov. Harrison and Sec. Mellon alone tomorrow.

Nov. 22, 1929. 32

Voted to authorize Open Market Committee to buy Government securities up to 200 millions.

Nov. 25, 1929. 40

Votes for minimum rate, as a compromise, of 3-7/8% on bills. Lost.

Jan. 30, 1930. 86

Votes for 3 1/2% rate. Passed.

Jan. 30, 1930. 86

Asks Miller if he does not believe in some easing of market.

Miller said Yes, but should be done very cautiously.

Jan. 30, 1930. 87

Votes to approve 4% discount rate for New York.

Lost on tie vote.

Jan. 30, 1930. 87

Agreed with C.S.H. better not to overrule unanimous vote of N. Y. directors except for some clear, strong reason

Jan. 30, 1930. 87

Said U.S. share of reparation bonds would be 60 millions.

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Votes to approve N. Y. reduction to 4%. Passed, tho at first lost on tie vote. Cunningham changed to Aye.

Feb. 7, 1930. 96, 97

Not present when Board finally approved 3 1/2% minimum bill rate for New York.

Feb. 12, 1930. 100

Votes to reconsider adverse vote on increase of Gov. Harrison's salary. Passed by C.S.H. changing vote.

Feb. 21, 1930. 103

Votes to increase Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.

Feb. 21, 1930. 104

At first opposed actively the petition of Wichita for a Federal reserve branch bank; finally said he agreed with Miller that, sooner or later, we would have to approve it, unless we abolished some existing branches, which he believed could not be done.

He asked, however, to be recorded as Not voting.

Feb. 21, 1930. 105

Mellon, Secretary (Cont'd.)

Votes for Case, as Federal Reserve Agent for Federal Reserve Bank,
New York, in place of McGarrah, resigned.
Feb. 27, 1930. 109

C.S.H. writes congratulating Mellon on his 75th birthday - Monday -
March 24th. Mar. 22, 1930. 121

Sec. Mellon replied in a charming letter. See scrap book.

Voted for Miller's motion to inform Federal Reserve Bank, New York,
it could act on own responsibility in replying to B.I.S.
as to reparation bonds, as Board could not agree as to its right
and duty unless and until advised by Attorney General.
April 21, 1930. 138

Absent when Board disapproved 3% rate for New York
April 24, 1930. 141

Votes, by way of compromise, for a 2 1/2% minimum bill rate.
April 30, 1930. 143

Votes to approve 3% discount rate for N.Y. Passed.
May 1, 1930. 146

Miller told Sec. Mellon that the public needed protection from the
Federal Reserve Board! May 9, 1930. 152

James insisted that Gov. Young's statement that State Department had
approved or would approve the B.I.S. flotation of reparation
bonds in U.S. should be O.K.'s by Sec. Mellon and put in the
record. May 21, 1930. 166

Voted for C.S.H. draft, slightly amended by Gov. Young, of a letter
to F.R. Bank as to proposed reply to B.I.S. as to flotation
of reparation bonds in U.S.

Unanimous vote of Board.
May 29, 1930. 174, 175

Meredith, Fred

C.S.H. meets, of Montreal, at lunch at the Canadian Minister's, to
meet Mr. Beattie, President of C. P. Ry.
Mar. 29, 1930. 124

Mellon, Secretary (Cont'd.)

Voted for Case, as Federal Reserve Agent for Federal Reserve Bank, New York, in place of McGarrah, resigned.
Feb. 27, 1930. 109

C.S.H. writes congratulating Mellon on his 75th birthday - Monday - March 24th.
Mar. 28, 1930. 131

See Mellon replied in a charming letter. See savings book.

Voted for Mellon's motion to inform Federal Reserve Bank, New York, it would not on own responsibility in replying to B.I.S. as to resignation bonds, as Board could not agree as to the right and duty unless and until advised by Attorney General.
April 21, 1930. 138

Absent when Board discussed 3 1/2 rate for New York
April 22, 1930. 141

Voted, by way of compromise, for a 3 1/2 minimum bill rate.
April 30, 1930. 143

Votes to approve 3 1/2 discount rate for N.Y. passed.
May 1, 1930. 148

Mellon told Sec. Mellon that the public needed protection from the Federal Reserve Board.
May 8, 1930. 152

James insisted that Gov. Young's statement that State Department had approved or would approve the B.I.S. flotation of repatriation bonds in U.S. should be O.E.U. by Sec. Mellon and put in the record.
May 21, 1930. 158

Voted for C.S.H. draft, slightly amended by Gov. Young, of a letter to F.R. Bank as to proposed reply to B.I.S. as to flotation of repatriation bonds in U.S.
May 22, 1930. 174, 175

Unanimous vote of Board.

May 22, 1930. 174, 175

Meredith, Fred
C.S.H. wrote, at lunch at the Canadian Minister's, to meet Mr. Beattie, President of C.F.R.
Mar. 28, 1930. 134

Meyer, Eugene

Gov. Young suggests, for Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, in place of McGarrah, resigned.
Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Michelson, Mr.

Told C.S.H. at dinner with Justice Brandeis that he was writing tariff interviews for Democratic members of Congress, including Senator Simmons who wanted to get back into the Democratic fold.
Nov. 21, 1929. 30, 31

Miller, David Hunter

Told C.S.H. he made a wonderful address to Wilson Foundation at National Theatre, and that he showed rare tact in the transition from Wilson to Hoover.
Jan. 8, 1930. 73

Miller, Dr. Adolph

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1. Claimed that a national bank might be entitled to a charter and yet not be entitled to trust powers.
 Nov. 5, 1929. 2
 2. Claimed no necessity for affirmatively granting authority for purchase of Govt. securities in an emergency without consent of Board, for it was understood that any F.R. bank would do this in an emergency and take the responsibility.
 Nov. 11, 1929. 15
 3. Offers a substitute to C.S.H. motion granting authority to Open Market Committee to buy Govt. securities up to 200 millions, on understanding that, except in acute emergencies, the Committee would act with or after consultation with Board. It was about the same as C.S.H. motion except that the Board would give prompt consideration to any request.
 Nov. 11, 1929. 15, 16

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

4. Says the report of Open Market Committee was a policy of easing the markets, in addition to emergency authority, and that the question of policy could await further consideration.
Nov. 13, 1929. 19

5. Dictated a letter to Gov. Harrison that Board will give continuous consideration to question of easing the market and would consult with the Committee from time to time; that the Board appreciates the possibility of an emergency; that it will be prepared to act promptly on any application; that it has authorized the Governor or Acting Executive officer to act in its behalf; that in case of an emergency so sudden and so acute that it was impossible to confer with the Board or the Governor, the Board would interpose no objection to a purchase operation being undertaken, on the understanding that prompt advice to Board be made of any such action.

Miller said he preferred not to have the emergency clause but would vote for it.

Nov. 13, 1929. 19, 20.

6. Miller votes for above resolution, and it was passed.
Nov. 13, 1929. 21

7. Votes to approve reduction at New York to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. Passed unanimously.
Nov. 14, 1929. 24

8. Miller said he had talked with Alexander who did not favor a reduction in discount rates at this time.
Nov. 14, 1929. 24

9. Miller asked Federal Advisory Council whether, in favoring broadening eligibility, it referred to Lombard loans. I replied No, that it had in mind the exceptions to U.S. Revised Statutes, Sec. 5200 - making notes which a member bank can take over the 10%, eligible for rediscount at F.R. banks.

Nov. 19, 1929. 28

10. Mr. Robinson, of Los Angeles, a great friend of Hoover and Miller is in town.
Nov. 22, 1929. 33

11. Miller was very quiet and non-committal on question whether Board should advise Attorney General there was no reason for proceeding criminally in matter of Pacific S.W. Trust & Savings Bank.

Nov. 22, 1929. 34

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

12. McClelland told C.S.H. that Robinson, of Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank lunched with Miller yesterday.
Nov. 23, 1929. 35
13. Miller opposed authority to Open Market Committee to buy Government securities up to 200 million; he said money was very cheap and would be much cheaper, and that purchase of Government securities would be a bad policy; that giving such authority would be an abdication in favor of the F.R. Bank, New York.
Nov. 25, 1929. 38
14. Voted against Gov. Young's motion giving above authority.
Nov. 25, 1929. 40
15. Cites old opinion of Solicitor General Lehman as authority for claiming that First National Bank, Boston, had not divested itself of its holdings of its subsidiary security company, but in equity remained the owner.
Dec. 14, 1929. 59
16. Voted against cancelling Board agreement with First National Bank, Boston, as to above.
Dec. 14, 1929. 60, 61
17. Voted against increasing Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.
Jan. 14, 1930. 78
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
18. Voted against increase in Carl Snyder's salary.
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
19. Voted against increase in Gov. McDougal's salary.
Jan. 16, 1930. 80
20. Voted against increase in any F.R. Agents salary.
Jan. 16, 1930. 80
21. Miller offered new draft of circular concerning the Open Market Policy Conference and moved its tentative adoption and that it be sent to F.R. Bank for approval or disapproval.

This draft eliminated the former clause making the Governor of Federal Reserve Board Chairman, retained the right of each F.R. bank to choose its representative on the Committee. It also made all of the 12 banks members of the Policy Conference.
Jan. 16, 1930. 81

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

22. Says the report of Open Market Committee was a policy of...
Nov. 15, 1929. 39

23. Dictated a letter to Gov. Harrison that Board will give...
Nov. 15, 1929. 39

24. Miller said he preferred not to have the emergency clause...
Nov. 15, 1929. 39

25. Miller voted for above resolution, and it was passed.
Nov. 15, 1929. 39

26. Voted to approve resolution at New York to...
Nov. 14, 1929. 34

27. Miller said he had talked with Alexander who did not favor...
Nov. 14, 1929. 34

28. Miller asked Federal Advisory Council whether, in favoring...
Nov. 14, 1929. 34

29. Mr. Robinson, of Los Angeles, a great friend of Hoover and...
Nov. 22, 1929. 38

30. Miller was very quiet and non-committal on question whether...
Nov. 22, 1929. 34

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

22. Voted for above draft.
Jan. 16, 1930. 82
23. Voted against C.S.H. motion to reconsider in order to take up again Gov. Young's objections.
Jan. 16, 1930. 82
24. Miller said that Gov. Harrison's policy was an affirmative policy of easing the market.
We all agreed that 8 out of 11 of the Governors at their recent meeting (one being absent) opposed further easing and favored keeping up the status quo only.
Jan. 30, 1930. 85
25. N. Y. asked for a $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ minimum bill rate.
Gov. Young moved as a compromise to approve a $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate.
Miller moved and voted for a $3\frac{7}{8}\%$ rate. Lost on a tie.
On Gov. Young's motion for a $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ minimum rate, Miller was recorded as not voting.
Jan. 30, 1930. 86
26. Sec. Mellon asked Miller whether he did not believe in some easing, and he replied, Yes, but it should be treated very cautiously.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
27. Votes against approving a 4% discount rate established by N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
28. C.S.H. asked Miller if all economists agreed that while business was receding, lower discount rates would not help it.
Miller said most but not all economists were of that opinion.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
29. Miller said the N. Y. directors evidently were dominated by the Bank of England and the Bank of France; the latter reduced yesterday to $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and the former has let it be known that a reduction is impending.
Jan. 30, 1930. 89, 90
30. Agrees with C.S.H. that Annual Report should be changed by adding something definite about result of direct pressure.
Jan. 31, 1930. 93
31. N. Y. established a 4% discount rate.

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

32. Miller said that Gov. Harrison's policy was an affirmative policy of easing the market.
We all agreed that 8 out of 11 of the Governors at their recent meeting (one being absent) opposed further easing and favored keeping up the status quo only.
Jan. 30, 1930. 85
33. N. Y. asked for a $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ minimum bill rate.
Gov. Young moved as a compromise to approve a $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate.
Miller moved and voted for a $3\frac{7}{8}\%$ rate. Lost on a tie.
On Gov. Young's motion for a $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ minimum rate, Miller was recorded as not voting.
Jan. 30, 1930. 86
34. Sec. Mellon asked Miller whether he did not believe in some easing, and he replied, Yes, but it should be treated very cautiously.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
35. Votes against approving a 4% discount rate established by N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
36. C.S.H. asked Miller if all economists agreed that while business was receding, lower discount rates would not help it.
Miller said most but not all economists were of that opinion.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
37. Miller said the N. Y. directors evidently were dominated by the Bank of England and the Bank of France; the latter reduced yesterday to $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and the former has let it be known that a reduction is impending.
Jan. 30, 1930. 89, 90
38. Agrees with C.S.H. that Annual Report should be changed by adding something definite about result of direct pressure.
Jan. 31, 1930. 93
39. N. Y. established a 4% discount rate.

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

Miller agreed the rate would have to be reduced before long; that he would probably be willing to vote for it in two weeks and, perhaps, next week.

Feb. 7, 1930. 95, 96

32. Miller said many bankers feel that the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Reserve Bank, New York, are striving for artificial ease to help the bond market and stimulate business; that lower discount rates would not stimulate business.

Feb. 7, 1930. 96

33. Miller said that to reduce rates now would cause an immediate response in the stock market, when prices had increased on the average, 40% over the prices prevailing just after the crash of October 1929.

Feb. 7, 1930. 96

34. Voted against reduction of discount rates at New York to 4%.
Lost on tie.

Feb. 7, 1930. 96

35. Finally Cunningham changed his vote to Aye, and the 4% rate was approved, but Miller again voted No.

Feb. 7, 1930. 97

36. Votes against reconsideration of Board's vote against admission of Bank of Athens Trust Co. into Federal Reserve System.

Feb. 7, 1930. 100

37. Votes against reducing minimum bill rate at New York from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $3\frac{1}{4}\%$. Passed.

Feb. 12, 1930. 100

38. Miller agrees with C.S.H. that a memorandum as to effect of direct pressure should be inserted in the Annual Report.

Feb. 12, 1930. 101

39. Votes against reconsideration of vote rejecting Gov. Harrison's proposed salary of \$60,000.

Feb. 19, 1930. 103

40. Board having voted to reconsider, Miller voted against proposed increase.

Feb. 21, 1930. 104

41. Board took up application for Wichita Federal reserve branch. Miller said the arguments in favor were the same arguments which Board had accepted for other applications; that altho had had always opposed new F.R. branches, he should vote for the Wichita branch in order to avoid a radical change in Board policy and one difficult to explain.

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

He therefore said he would vote for it, and further advocated a resolution that hereafter, Federal reserve branches should be voted on only when a full Board is present - thus necessitating 5 affirmative votes to establish a new branch.

42. Voted for C.S.H.'s motion to create F.R. branch for Wichita.
Feb. 21, 1930. 104, 105

43. Sec. Mellon agreed with Miller but asked to be recorded as Not voting. Feb. 21, 1930. 105

44. Votes in favor of Annual Report with his addition as to direct pressure. Feb. 21, 1930. 106

45. Agreed with C.S.H. that the proposed cable of F.R. Bank of New York - that it did not object to the American directors chosen by the B.I.S., - in effect was an approval of the choice, and also violated the injunction of State Department that the Federal Reserve System should have no connection with the B.I.S.

The Board had sent this cable to Under Secretary Cotton who said it was all right.

C.S.H. and Miller added that if the State Department did not object to the cable, there was nothing more to be done.
Feb. 27, 1930. 108

46. Casts straw vote for Alexander as Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent, Federal Reserve Bank, New York
Feb. 27, 1930. 109

47. Votes formally for Case.
Unanimous vote.
Feb. 27, 1930. 109, 110

48. Miller said the business recession was much graver than he anticipated, and that we should carefully consider whether the Federal Reserve System could not be helpful.

He said he would vote to approve a $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate.

In reply to Gov. Young he said the bill rate should be left above the discount rate.
Mar. 5, 1930. 113

49. Miller alone objected to Gov. Young's suggestion that F.R. Bank, New York, be authorized to buy up to 50 millions of Govt. securities between now and Mar. 24th when an Open Market Policy Conference should be called.
Mar. 5, 1930. 113

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

He therefore said he would vote for it, and further advocated a resolution that hereafter, Federal Reserve branches should be voted on only when a bill is presented - thus necessitating a affirmative vote to establish a new branch.

42. Voted for C.S.H.'s motion to create F.R. branch for Wichita. Feb. 27, 1930. 108

43. Sec. Mellon agreed with Miller but asked to be recorded as not voting. Feb. 27, 1930. 108

44. Voted in favor of Annual Report with his addition as to direct pressure. Feb. 27, 1930. 108

45. Agreed with C.S.H. that the proposed cable of F.R. Bank of New York - that it did not object to the American directors chosen by the F.R.B. - in effect was an approval of the choice and also violated the instruction of State Department that the Federal Reserve System should have no connection with the F.R.B.

The Board had sent this cable to Under Secretary Cotton who said it was all right.

C.S.H. and Miller asked that if the State Department did not object to the cable, there was nothing more to be done. Feb. 27, 1930. 108

46. Guest stated vote for Alexander as Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent, Federal Reserve Bank, New York. Feb. 27, 1930. 108

47. Voted formally for Case. Unanimous vote. Feb. 27, 1930. 110

48. Miller said the business recession was much greater than he anticipated, and that we should carefully consider whether the Federal Reserve System could not be helped.

He said he would vote to approve a 3 1/2% rate.

In reply to Gov. Young he said the bill rate should be left above the discount rate. Mar. 2, 1930. 118

49. Miller alone objected to Gov. Young's suggestion that F.R. Bank, New York, be authorized to pay up to 80 millions of Gov. securities between now and Mar. 25th when an Open Market Policy Conference should be called. Mar. 2, 1930. 118

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

50. Votes to approve 3 1/2% rate established by New York. Unanimous vote. Mar. 13, 1930. 117

51. Goldenweiser reported a draft of Annual Report containing Miller's additions on direct pressure. Mar. 17, 1930. 117

52. Miller moved to adopt it. Platt moved as substitute to strike out Miller's additions as to direct pressure. Mar. 17, 1930. 118

53. Voted against Platt substitute. Mar. 17, 1930. 118

54. Voted to adopt report with additions as to direct pressure. Mar. 17, 1930. 118

55. James moved to adopt draft covering Open Market Policy Conference, as agreed upon by Gov. Young and the Governors. Miller moved as a substitute:-

(a) Taking away right of Executive Committee to call meetings of full Committee.

Miller voted for (a) Lost. Mar. 26, 1930. 123

56. (b) Strike out provision that a F.R. bank dissenting as to any policy shall at once advise Chairman of Executive Committee.

Miller voted for above. Lost. Mar. 26, 1930. 123

57. (c) Strike out provision for meetings of Executive Committee with Federal Reserve Board. Miller voted for this. Lost. Mar. 26, 1930. 124

58. James motion of approval was then voted on.

Miller voted Aye. Passed. Mar. 26, 1930. 124

59. Miller at first objected to phrase - "Board accepts the suggestions of the F.R. banks" and finally C.S.H. suggested 'adopts' which Miller and all agreed to. Mar. 26, 1930. 124

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

60. (Miller, on Jan. 16, 1930, offered a new draft of circular as to Open Market Policy Conference which contained all that he objected to above) 81
61. C.S.H., in interview with Gov. Harding at the Algonquin Club, Sunday p.m. at 4:30 (Gov. Harding died Monday 4:00 a.m.) told Gov. Harding of the Board's being investigated by the H.R. Banking and Currency Committee in hearings as to branch banks.
- Gov. Harding smiling feebly, said: -"I suppose Miller will let loose the dogs of war again on the Committee!"
- These were practically the last words he said to C.S.H.
April 6, 1930. 126
62. Annual Report was adopted with Miller's additions as to direct pressure.
Miller voted Aye.
April 7, 1930. 127
63. Miller moved that Board inform the F.R. Bank, New York, that it could act on its own responsibility in cabling the B.I.S. as to proposed placing of reparation bonds in U.S., as the Board could not determine its power and authority until and unless it obtained an opinion from the Attorney General.
- Miller voted Aye. Lost on tie vote.
April 21, 1930. 138
64. Miller voted to permit Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to open an account with B.I.S. on usual terms.
April 21, 1930. 138
65. Federal Reserve Bank, New York, established 3% rate and asked Board approval.
Miller voted No. Unanimous.
April 24, 1930. 141
66. Miller said if the 500 millions or more Govt. securities held by the F.R. System would be reduced materially, he would not object to any reduction in discount rates, - even below 3%, but with the F.R. credit outstanding it was a different proposition.
April 24, 1930. 140

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

67. Federal Reserve Bank, New York, asked for reduction in minimum bill rate from 3% to 2½%.

Miller and C.S.H. did not see how this would help.

Sec. Mellon suggested 2¾% as a compromise.

Miller voted against this.

April 30, 1930. 143

68. Just before above meeting came to order, in presence of Gov. Young and Cunningham, Miller said Warburg, some time ago, asked him to go over the proof of his new book - "The Federal Reserve System;" that he looked it over and declined and advised Warburg not to publish it.
April 30, 1930. 143

69. Miller said Warburg's chapter on the cutting down of Federal reserve banks controversy was full of errors, especially as regarded the references to himself (Miller).

Miller said that one Sunday Sec. Lane called on him and said that President Wilson had read the Committee report favoring cutting down some of the existing F.R. banks, that he (Wilson) understood that Miller had drafted the report, that he, (Wilson) was much disturbed by it, and that he (Wilson) if it was a proper question, wished to know whether he (Miller) intended to vote for the report.

Miller said he told Secretary Lane that the Committee showed him its first draft of report and that he told the Committee it was very poorly put together and inconclusive; that the Committee begged him to go over it and recast it, - which he finally did, but that he told the Committee that he would not support it and that it could not succeed!

April 30, 1930. 143, 144

(Delano said Miller lied in saying would vote against Committee report, May 17, 1930. 158)

70. C.S.H. then told Miller of Warburg's attack on him (C.S.H.) in the book, - the charge being that he (C.S.H.) was dominated by McAdoo and John Skelton Williams.

C.S.H. told Miller that he once went to President Wilson and asked him to remove Williams and that at the same time he protested to Wilson against certain things McAdoo had done.

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. said undoubtedly Warburg and perhaps some other members thought he slept in the same bed with McAdoo and Williams, but that, as a fact, he frequently differed with them, but kept these differences to himself.

C.S.H. also told Miller that when he (C.S.H.) asked President Wilson to call for the opinion of the Attorney General as to the power of the Board to cut down the number of the F.R. banks he made this request because Secretary McAdoo told him the President desired him to do so.

April 30, 1930. 144

71. Federal Reserve Bank, New York, again established a 3% discount rate and asked approval of Board.

Miller opposed approval.

Miller based his opposition chiefly on the ground that he feared the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, and the Federal Reserve Board would be too timid to reverse and increase rates when the time for such action came.

Sec. Mellon told Miller that was scarcely a satisfactory reason for refusing to approve a rate plainly justified, and not denied by Miller, under present conditions.

Miller voted against approval, but the rate was approved.

May 1, 1930. 145, 146

72. On motion to reduce minimum bill rate from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ Miller was recorded as not voting.

May 1, 1930. 146

73. Miller at Board meeting said conditions were much worse instead of better; that by fall conditions would be worse than for many years; that Anaconda would be selling for \$35 and would hardly be worth that.

May 9, 1930. 151

74. Miller said the directors of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, were obsessed with the belief that cheap money will help the situation; that they dominated the Federal Reserve Board.

May 9, 1930. 151

75. Miller said the majority must now assume responsibility for approving the 3% discount rate, intimating that he was through; that he never was so happy about going abroad as he felt action of majority had taken all responsibility off his shoulders; that he fully expected a $2\frac{1}{2}$ % rate within two weeks.

May 9, 1930. 151

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

76. (Yet Miller said on May 1st, that the only reason he did not favor the 3% rate was from fear the Board and Federal Reserve Bank, New York, would be too timid to reverse when the time came! 145, 146 supra)
77. Miller said to Sec. Mellon that the public needed protection from the Federal Reserve Board!
May 8, 1930. 152
78. Miller told Harrison the Board and Federal Reserve Bank, New York, could do nothing to help the existing depression and that its easy money policy would bring mischief for us in the future.
May 14, 1930. 153
79. Miller told Gov. Harrison the February and March inflation of the stock market was brought about by prior Federal reserve policy; that a state of mental depression had set in which exaggerated the real depression.
May 14, 1930. 151
80. Gov. Harrison agreed with Miller that the psychology of the reduction to 3% has been bearish rather than bullish.
May 14, 1930. 153
81. Board voted to call meeting of Open Market Policy Conference in view of Gov. Harrison's statement yesterday as to possibility of a bold major open market operation.
Miller hesitated a long time but finally reluctantly voted for it.
May 15, 1930. 157
82. Delano said Miller lied when he said he told Redistricting Committee in 1915 he would vote against report.
May 17, 1930. 158
83. Miller introduces a substitute for C.S.H. resolution as to reply of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to B.I.S. as to reparation bonds.
It only slightly changed C.S.H.'s draft and he told Miller Saturday he would accept it.
May 19, 1930. 158
84. C.S.H. prepared a condensed draft of his suggested letter of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to B.I.S., to which Miller had agreed.
May 21, 1930. 165

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

85. Miller, at Open Market Policy Conference meeting suggested fixing a certain amount, - say 1 billion of dollars - of Federal reserve credit, which should always be kept out through Open market operations.

Gov. Harrison vigorously opposed it.

C.S.H. said Miller had adopted Carl Snyder's theory which made Miller very angry.

May 22, 1930. 168

86. (This suggestion of Miller meant increased Government security purchases, as Federal reserve credit was now less than 1 billion dollars.)

87. Miller said that the present credit situation is acting as a passive contractive force and that he was inclined to favor purchase of Govt. securities.

May 22, 1930. 169

88. (Why then did Miller vote against lower discount rates and lower minimum bill rates?)

Why has he repeatedly scored Board and F.R. Bank, New York for its policy of easy money?

See supra for his votes.)

89. Miller votes for C.S.H. draft of reply to F.R. Bank, New York, as to its cable to B.I.S. - reparation bonds.

Unanimous vote of full Board.

May 27, 1930. 174

90. Miller alone voted against extending Secretary Eddy's leave of absence for remainder of this calendar year.

May 27, 1930. 175

91. Miller, about a week ago, told C.S.H. that when C.E. Mitchell wanted to help the stock market in the early part of 1929, he (Mitchell) called up Gov. Harrison to advise with him; that Gov. Harrison said it was for him to decide as to his banking policy; that Gov. Harrison, however, agreed to give him the necessary rediscounts.

Miller said the directors of the F.R. Bank, New York, had all along wanted radically to deflate the stock market, but when this opportunity came they quietly backed down and did not dare try to persuade Mitchell to give up his plan of assistance, but, on the contrary, allowed him to rediscount for this purpose.

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

92. Yet Miller said on May 1st, that the only reason he did not favor the 5% rate was from fear the Board and Federal Reserve Bank, New York, would be too timid to reverse when the time came! (1st, 1st, 1st)

93. Miller said to Gov. Harrison that the public needed protection from the Federal Reserve Board!

May 8, 1930. 168

94. Miller told Harrison the Board and Federal Reserve Bank, New York, could do nothing to help the existing depression and that the easy money policy would bring disaster for us in the future.

May 14, 1930. 168

95. Miller told Gov. Harrison the Federal Reserve Bank and the stock market was brought about by prior Federal Reserve policy; that a state of mental depression had set in which exaggerated the real depression.

May 14, 1930. 168

96. Gov. Harrison agreed with Miller that the psychology of the retention to 5% has been harmful rather than helpful.

May 14, 1930. 168

97. Board voted to call meeting of Open Market Policy Conference in view of Gov. Harrison's statement yesterday as to possibility of a bold major open market operation.

- Miller hesitated a long time but finally reluctantly voted for it.

May 15, 1930. 167

98. Deane said Miller lied when he said he told Harrison Committee in 1929 he would vote against report.

May 17, 1930. 168

99. Miller introduces a substitute for C.S.H. resolution as to reply of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to B.I.S. as to reparation bonds.

- It only slightly changed C.S.H.'s draft and he told Miller Saturday he would accept it.

May 18, 1930. 168

100. C.S.H. prepared a condensed draft of his suggested letter of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to B.I.S. to which Miller had agreed.

May 21, 1930. 168

Miller, Dr. Adolph (Cont'd.)

Miller said Jackson Reynolds, one of the directors, told him they had everything in their own hands until Mitchell acted.

C.S.H. thinks Miller said he was at the Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. at the time and heard this. He may, however, have said he got it from one of the Directors.

May 28, 1930. 179

Mills, Ogden

Gov. Young thinks, wrote Hoover's statement as to the stock market crash.

Nov. 1, 1929. 1

Gov. Young and, were with Hoover yesterday.

Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Gov. Harrison said, was much excited as to relations between Treasury, State Department, and F.R. Board as to the B.I.S.

April 15, 1930. 133 (3)

Ogden Mills plan for compromise as to B.I.S.

See - Scrap book

Gov. Young consults, as to reply to B.I.S.

May 21, 1930. 168

Minnegorode, Andrew, Mrs.

Invites British Ambassador to proposed Pageant in old British Embassy without knowledge of Committee and Ambassador said it was his house and that there would be no pageant in it. Sir Edwin Lutyens told this to H.P.H.

May 31, 1930. 181

Mitchell, Attorney General

Justice Brandeis told C.S.H. that, was the best Solicitor General the U.S. had had in his time; that he was a dignified gentleman, a fitting representative of the U.S., a lawyer of the first rank, and, in his opinion, would be a most efficient Attorney General.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30, 31

See - International Settlements Bank

Mitchell, C.E. National City Bank, New York

Gov. Young said Gov. Harrison had received a cable from Gov. Norman asking what possible explanation he could give for the failure of the National City and Corn Exchange merger to eventuate; that Gov. Harrison wanted to show it to Mitchell, but Gov. Young advised him not to do it as Mitchell's back was

Mitchell, C. E. (Cont'd.)

up against the wall and would be quick to use the cable to protect himself.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13

Miller, a week ago, said that when Mitchell wanted to help the money market in the earlier part of 1929 he called up Gov. Harrison to talk with him about it, but that Gov. Harrison told him it was for him to determine his bank's policy, but that he agreed to give him the necessary discounts for this purpose.

Miller said the New York directors all along had wanted to deflate radically the stock market, but when the above opportunity came they did not dare to do it and allowed Mitchell to rediscount to help him and the market.

C.S.H. thinks Miller said he was at the Federal Reserve Bank, New York and heard this but he may have said he got it from some of the directors. He did say that Jackson Reynolds told him that the directors had the matter in hand until Mitchell acted.

May 28, 1930. 179

Montague, Gov.

C.S.H. meets, at Carnegie dinner to European Journalists. He praised C.S.H.'s address enthusiastically.

May 26, 1930. 175

Moran, Miss

Harriet Rice takes, to Washington as her guest.

April 24, 1930. 141

Moreau, Gov. Bank of France. 133

See - Harrison, Gov.

Morgan, J. P.

Gov. Young said that Gov. Harrison got the 50 million of Govt. securities he recently bought from J. P. Morgan and Co. and the General Electric Co.; that Morgan got the bonds by exchanging long term for short term bonds held by the British Government; that the action of Morgan and Owen D. Young was undoubtedly patriotic but that it would be difficult to explain the transaction politically.

Nov. 12, 1929. 13

See - Auld Lang Syne

Morgenthau. 136

See - Glass

Warburg

Morse, Dr. Edward

Myer Attends Bishop Atwood, ill at Cosmos Club.

Nov. 13, 1929. 22

"Moses"

Death of our dog.

Feb. 1, 1930. 95

Mussolini 133 (3)

See - Harrison, Gov.

Nov. 30, 1929. 47, 48

Myer, Gertrude

C.S.H. dines with.

Nov. 6, 1929. 5

Nov. 12, 1929. 17

Mar. 30, 1930.

Nov. 24, 1929. 37

125

Nov. 30, 1929. 47

Is very angry at Gen. Bowley because while visiting his sister in California, he had been introduced to the first wife of her nephew, - an old friend of Gen. Bowley's sister. This woman had divorced Gertrude's nephew. She told Gen. Bowley that her lawyer in her divorce suit, - a Mr. Hale, of Maine, forced her to agree that the nephew should have his children for a part of each year; that they were now with him in Washington; that she tried to induce Gen. Bowley to go and see the children and let her know how they were getting along, - which Gen. Bowley said he could not do.

Gertrude said she berated Gen. Bowley soundly and that she would never again invite him to dinner, unless he himself asked to come.

She said he called her up the day before Thanksgiving and dined with her Thanksgiving evening.

She admitted, however, that they parted without any definite break, - "Never call me Aunt Gertrude!"

C.S.H. defended the General and said he might be entirely innocent in the matter.

Gertrude refused to accept this although she finally said she thought she had explained to him fully her relations with her nephew, but she did not seem very positive about it.

She said as between the first wife and her nephew she would stand by the nephew; that the woman told Gen. Bowley she was coming to Washington, but that, if General Bowley called on her she would never see him again.

She said she believed her nephew had lived with his present wife before he married her.

Myer, Gertrude (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. thinks Gen. Bowley may have shown poor judgment but that Gertrude has no reason for condemning him so fiercely.

C.S.H. begged Gertrude to consult Rachel Hale, but she said she could not help her.

Nov. 30, 1929. 47, 48

C.S.H. wrote Rachel Hale a letter as to above.

Dec. 1, 1929. 49

Gertrude called up C.S.H. at his office. She said she had had General Bowley at dinner and they had had quite a bitter dispute as to Mrs. Myer. She admitted saying to him practically everything C.S.H. warned her not to say; that Gen. Bowley said she was the most vindictive woman he had ever met; that they had parted in an unfriendly manner.

Dec. 7, 1929. 53

Gertrude gave C.S.H. an account of the above dinner which took place last Thursday or Friday night.

She said she attacked the first Mrs. Myer; that Gen. Bowley defended her with equal warmth.

She said she told him that her nephew, while abroad in the service during the war, often had with him in his bedroom a young Swedish woman; that she had no doubt that Mrs. Myer - not then married to Myer - also went up to his bedroom.

She admitted to C.S.H. that the bedroom was also used as a sitting room.

She said Gen. Bowley grew black in the face, lifted up his arm and smashed it down on the chair, with force almost sufficient to break it, and roared out, - "Madam, that is absolutely false!"

She said he also said she was the hardest, most vindictive woman he had ever met.

Gertrude said they had a terrible row and admitted to C.S.H. that she had done everything he warned her not to do.

C.S.H. told Gertrude she had done herself an almost irretrievable injury, as her nephew if ever he knew of this row and if he should ever contest her will, Gen. Bowley might be summoned as a witness against her.

Myer, Gertrude (Cont'd.)

She said that when Gen. Bowley left he said he would not come again unless she sent for him and that she told him she would never ask him to come.

C.S.H. advised her to tell Rachel Hale at once, but she would not agree to do this.

C.S.H. finally said she must tell Rachel.

She said she would wait a week, as C.S.H. had said Gen. Bowley might call her up and come over and apologize for what he had said.

C.S.H. believes Gertrude is jealous of this woman and believes she has taken Gen. Bowley from her.

She said Gen. Bowley acted as if infatuated by this woman.

Further discussion with Gertrude is useless. She does exactly what she pleases.

She said she quoted Mr. Clephane to General Bowley to effect that the court never gives the custody of the children to the guilty party.

She would not agree to C.S.H.'s suggestion that he should talk the matter over with Rachel, her executrix.

She again expressed her feat that Rachel might invite General Bowley to dinner without inviting her.

She said, before H.P.H., that she was confident her nephew would try to break her will, if he survived her, on the ground that she was not of sound mind.

C.S.H. feels it is his duty to tell Rachel of this, as executrix, as she ought to know everything.

What fools jealousy makes of people!

H.P.H. was present during the above interview.

Dec. 8, 1929. Sunday

53, 54, 55, 56

Gertrude called up C.S.H. and said General Bowley had telephoned her and was to dine with her tonight. C.S.H. said he probably would bear an olive branch and advised her to meet him half way.

Myer, Gertrude (Cont'd.)

She said she would tell him that if he called on Mrs. Myer, not to call on her again.

C.S.H. begged her not to mix up in this mess, but said undoubtedly she would do as she pleased!

She seemed delighted that he was coming and even said she was fond of him.

Dec. 11, 1929. 57

C.S.H. called up Rachel Hale who said that Gertrude had telephoned her that things were not going well with her, and that C.S.H. had told her she must consult with her, - Rachel.

Dec. 12, 1929. 57

We called on Rachel who said that Gertrude told her that C.S.H. asked her to ask Rachel to invite her and Gen. Bowley to a tete a tete dinner.

C.S.H. explained that Gertrude said she did not want to tell Rachel about her quarrel with Gen. Bowley, for fear she might invite him to dinner without inviting her; that he told Gertrude the surest way to prevent this would be to tell Rachel the whole story.

Dec. 14, 1929. 59

Rachel said Gertrude telephoned her stating in a most general way, but not in detail, her quarrel with Gen. Bowley.

C.S.H. then told Rachel the whole story.

Dec. 14, 1929. 61

Sends C.S.H. the "Good Companion" as a Christmas present.

Dec. 24, 1929. 66

Gertrude dines with us. Dec. 29, 1929. 68

Calls up C.S.H. and said she was sorry she could not go to the Wilson Foundation meeting to hear C.S.H.'s address.

C.S.H. said he also was very sorry and cut her short, saying he was being massaged.

Jan. 6, 1930. 71, 72

H.P.H. invited Gertrude and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Olney to dinner at Woman's National Democratic Club to hear Frank Kent.

Jan. 9, 1930. 75

Myer, Gertrude (Cont'd.)

Gertrude called up C.S.H. and said Mr. and Mrs. Olney would have to leave directly after dinner to go to the White House reception.

When H.P.H. came in, she called up Gertrude and cancelled her invitation.

Gertrude's cook had left her and she had to take the Olney's to the Carlton to dinner.

Gertrude said the Olney's scoured the town to get invitations to the White House reception.

Gertrude said she had to buy comforters, etc. to accommodate the Olneys and their two children.

They gave Gertrude a raw deal.

Gertrude says Olney is crazy to get some office in Washington.
Jan. 11, 1930. 75, 76, 77

Tells H.P.H. she went to a tea at Madame Peters to Mrs. Wilson but only about ten people were there.
Jan. 18, 1930. 83

C.S.H. called up Rachel who said she was to dine with Gertrude tomorrow night, and that, as was usually the case, she expected to be the only person there.

C.S.H. said he would call up Gertrude and tell her he would be alone tomorrow night as Bertie was to be out for dinner at the Democratic Club, in hopes that Gertrude would ask him to dinner also.

C.S.H. called up Gertrude and inquired for her cold, and told her how lonely he would be tomorrow night with Bertie out for dinner, but she did not invite him to dinner.
Feb. 19, 1930. 102, 103

C.S.H. called up Rachel and told her of his failure and they had a good laugh over it.
Feb. 20, 1930. 103

Rachel told Bertie at lunch with Mrs. McCagg that she dined with Gertrude alone. Feb. 21, 1930. 103

C.S.H. calls on Rachel Hale and while there Gertrude called also.
Mar. 11, 1930. 116

C.S.H. calls on Gertrude. Mar. 22, 1930. 121

Myer, Gertrude (Cont'd.)

We dine with.

Mar. 30, 1930 125

C.S.H. calls on. Out. April 4, 1930. 125

C.S.H. calls on. April 15, 1930 132

Gertrude and Miss Lay call on us after dinner to meet
Theodore Francis Green who dined with us.

May 7, 1930. 151

C.S.H. had asked Gertrude to dinner, but she was just sitting down
to her dinner.

May 7, 1930. 151

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National viewpoint
Board denies it its duty to consider discount rate from.
Nagle, Mrs. (Miss Laning) April 24, 1930, 183, 185
Gives C.S.H. slippers for Christmas present.
Dec. 24, 1929. 66
Small Conference
Go go to tea at Perry Belmont's to meet Japanese delegates to.
Dec. 17, 1929. 6
National banks
C.S.H. said that when Comptroller gives a charter with the name
Trust Company included, the Board is almost forced to give
trust powers to the bank and therefore the Board should have
something to say as to granting the charter.
Nov. 5, 1929. 2
C.S.H. also gave him a copy of a letter from Henry White warning
Miller says, might be fit to have a charter and yet not fit to have
trust powers.
Nov. 5, 1929. 2
See - Charters
Comptroller
Trust powers
National City Bank, N. Y.
Gov. Harrison said the refusal of the stockholders of, to ratify
the Corn Exchange merger had caused uneasiness and distrust
which might precipitate a run.
Nov. 11, 1929. 12
Gov. Young said there was danger of banking trouble for the failure
of above merger. Nov. 12, 1929. 16
Gov. Norman cables Gov. Harrison asking what explanation he can
give as to the rejection of the Corn Exchange and, merger
Nov. 12, 1929. 13
See - Harrison, Gov.
Norman, Gov.
Sec. Mellon told C.S.H. that under leadership of Owen D. Young the
National City Bank had been thoroughly examined and found to
be over 60% liquid - in first-class condition; that a statement
would be made to this effect, if necessary.
Nov. 14, 1929. 25
See - Mitchell, C. E.
National Theatre
See - Wilson Foundation
Miller said the F.B.I., New York, wanted from the first radically
to inflate stock loans, and had the opportunity when C.E. Mitchell
wanted to save the stock market, but they did not dare to do it
and allowed Mitchell to rediscount to save the market.
May 25, 1930. 179
See - Miller

National viewpoint

Board denies it its duty to consider discount rate from.

April 24, 1930. 139, 140

Naval Conference

We go to tea at Perry Belmont's to meet Japanese delegates to.

Dec. 17, 1929. 63

Nevin, Prof.

C.S.H. allows, to inspect his crap books and diaries for his life of Cleveland.

C.S.H. also gave him a copy of a letter from Henry White praising Mrs. Wilson on condition that he should not use the latter part containing a mild criticism of President Wilson, as C.S.H. preferred to take that up in his reminiscences. Prof. Nevin agreed only to use the part as to Mrs. Wilson.

May 28, 1930. 178

May 29, 1930. 180

New England Terminal Trust

See - Cow pasture

New York Stock Exchange

Gov. Young thinks Ogden Mills wrote Hoover's statement following the collapse on, in October, 1929.

Nov. 1, 1929. 1

Gov. Young said there was a rumor that the, would not open tomorrow.

Nov. 12, 1929. 16

Rose rapidly - looks as if the storm was over.

Nov. 14, 1929. 25

Miller said, prices were on average 40% above the low prices during the break.

Feb. 7, 1930. 96

C.S.H. reminds Board of desire of Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. to break the.

April 7, 1930. 129

Gov. Harrison recognizes the danger of a reduction to 3% in stimulating the, but feels it better to revive the bond market rather than to worry about security loans which soon must drop anyway.

April 24, 1930. 140

Miller said the February and March inflation on, was caused by prior F.R. policy.

May 14, 1930. 153

Miller said the F.R. Bank, New York, wanted from the first radically to deflate stock loans, and had the opportunity when C.E. Mitchell wanted to ease the stock market, but they did not dare to do it and allowed Mitchell to rediscount to ease the market.

May 28, 1930. 179

See - Miller

New York Times

C.S.H. sends Rachel Hale an editorial from, on Sir Ronald Lindsay
Mar. 25, 1930
124

Newton, Federal Reserve Agent, San Francisco
See - Pacific S. W. Trust & Savings Bank

Nobel prize. 52
See - Butler, Dr.
Kellogg, Sec.

Norman, Gov. Bank of England
Cables Gov. Harrison asking what possible explanation he - Gov.
Norman - can give to his friends for the collapse of the
Corn Exchange - National City Bank merger. Gov. Harrison
wanted to show it to C.E. Mitchell, but Gov. Young advised
against it, as Mitchell's bank was up against the wall and
he would be quick to use the cable to his own advantage.
Nov. 12, 1929. 13

Norris, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia
Told C.S.H. he knew Jay had made definite plans and was not to be
considered for Federal Reserve Agent, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1930. 91

Attends Gov. Harding's funeral.
April 9, 1930. 131

Norway, Minister of
Attends Carnegie dinner to visiting foreign journalists.
May 26, 1930. 175

"Not voting"
Miller
Motion to fix minimum bill rates at $3\frac{1}{4}\%$
Jan. 30, 1930. 86

Sec. Mellon
Wichita Federal reserve branch
Feb. 21, 1930. 105

Miller
Motion to fix minimum bill rate to $2\frac{1}{4}\%$
May 1, 1930. 146

Nourse, Annie
C.S.H. dines with, at Chilton Club
Nov. 4, 1929. 1

C.S.H. calls on.
April 6, 1930. 126

-0-

Olney, Mr. and Mrs. Richard

Visit Gertrude Myer, with their two daughters, on a night's notice.

They all called at Treasury on C.S.H. Bertie asked them to dine at the Woman's Democratic Club to hear Frank Kent of the Baltimore Sun, and they accepted. Later they called up and asked if they could bring their two daughters to dinner.

Bertie said Yes, and with great difficulty secure 5 seats to take them all, including Gertrude.

Gertrude called up at 3 p.m. - Bertie was out. She told C.S.H. that Mr. Olney asked her to tell Bertie they would have to leave directly after dinner to attend the reception at the White House.

Bertie returned at 4:30 and called up Gertrude saying it would be considered discourteous to the speaker to leave directly after dinner, and unfair to use the seats merely for dinner, thus keeping out many applicants who wanted both to dine and to listen; that she must, therefore, recall her invitation and ask others for the 5 places.

Gertrude's cook had left and she had to take them to the Carlton for dinner.

Gertrude told C.S.H. later that they actually scoured the town to get invitations for the White House reception; that Olney tried Miss Randolph and others without any success; that finally he got the invitations through Asst. Sec. Robbins.

Gertrude said they originally asked to visit her without mentioning the daughters; that when they arrived Mrs. Olney tried to place their daughters elsewhere without success, and finally casually told Gertrude they would have to stay with her.

Gertrude said she had to buy comforters and other things to fix a room for the daughters.

Gertrude also said that once Mrs. Olney had accepted a dinner invitation, but later received another she liked better and promptly withdrew from the first!

Gertrude said Olney was crazy to secure some position in Washington.

They gave Gertrude and H.P.H. a raw deal, but H.P.H. put them in their proper place.

Later Olney wrote Bertie a letter practically putting all the blame on Gertrude, which angered Gertrude and H.P.H. as well.

Jan. 11, 1930. 75, 76, 77

Open Market Committee. Open Market Policy Conference
Meeting with Board.

Committee report stated that the security credit liquidation was a threat to business stability; that there were already indications of a business recession; that the Federal Reserve System should be prepared to increase open market holdings, through purchase of bills, if possible, and if not possible through purchase of Govt. securities; that this can be done without encouraging speculation, and with safety to the interests of business; that it may also be necessary, as an emergency measure, in the interest of banking and business stability, to purchase large amounts of Govt. securities to avoid undue stringency of credit.

The Committee recommended the repeal of the present limitation of 25 millions per month, and, in lieu thereof, general authority to purchase up to 200 millions, as and when necessary, but on the distinct understanding that there shall be a careful, current review by the Board and the Committee as to the effect of any such purchases; and that another meeting be called when deemed desirable by the Board or the Committee, - in no event to be later than the first week in January, 1930. (See scrap book)
Nov. 12, 1929. 13, 14

Long discussion on this report.

Gov. Harrison said all wanted lower rates as soon as possible, but that, with a billion of rediscounts, the banks would go slowly in reducing customers rates; that if the whole 200 millions were purchased now, - which was not necessary, - it would add nothing to F.R. credit, but would be used in taking down rediscounts; that this, however, would make the banks feel easier and pave the way for lower rates.

James opposed granting even emergency powers.

Miller said not necessary to grant emergency powers, for it was clearly understood that the F.R. banks would act in an emergency and take the responsibility.

C.S.H. introduced a resolution granting the powers asked, subject to change at any time by the Board on reasonable notice, on the understanding that, except in acute emergencies, the Committee would act in or after consultation with the Governor of the Board.

Miller moved a substitute, much like C.S.H.'s resolution, adding that Board would give prompt consideration to any request.

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Committee report stated that the security credit limitation was a threat to business stability; that there were already indications of a business recession; that the Federal Reserve System should be prepared to increase open market holdings, through purchase of U.S. securities, and if not possible through purchase of Govt. securities; that there can be done without endangering speculation, and with safety to the interests of business; that it may also be necessary, in an emergency, in the interest of banking and business stability, to purchase large amounts of Govt. securities to avoid undue stringency of credit.

The Committee recommended the repeal of the present limitation of 25 million per month, and in lieu thereof, general authority to purchase up to 200 million, as and when necessary, but on the condition that there shall be a careful, constant review by the Board and the Committee as to the effect of any such purchases; and that another meeting be called when deemed desirable by the Board or the Committee, - in no event to be later than the first week in January, 1930. (See recap book) Nov. 12, 1929. 15, 16, 17

Long discussion on this report.

Gov. Harrison said all wanted lower rates as soon as possible, but that with a billion of redemptions, the banks would be slowly in reducing customer rates; that if the whole 200 million were purchased now, - which was not necessary, - it would add nothing to R.R. credit, but would be used in taking down redemptions; that this, however, would make the banks feel easier and pay the way for lower rates.

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Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young said there was a rumor that the Stock Exchange would not open tomorrow; that there was danger in the banking situation growing out of the collapse of the Corn Exchange, - National City Bank merger.

C.S.H. said he feared immediate business recession and even trouble in the banking situation; that emergencies might arise calling for quick action; that he would like to hear from the Federal Advisory Council next Tuesday before taking final action; that his resolution gave the Committee full authority to act, until the Board finally determined the policy, in any acute emergencies where there was not time in which to consult the Board.

Secretary Mellon strongly favored C.S.H.'s resolution, and Cunningham seemed inclined not to oppose as a temporary arrangement, pending the meeting of the Federal Advisory Council.

Gov. Young put questions revealing his feeling that the report favored the immediate purchase of 200 millions, - which it did not; he also opposed granting any emergency authority, saying the Committee would justify any action by calling it a crisis.

The Board finally adjourned without action.

This failure to act leaves the Committee still subject to the 25 million limitation.

It also leaves Federal Reserve Bank, New York, free to act on its own volition as Board has never enacted regulations governing purchases of Government securities.

C.S.H. will not oppose a fair regulation as to Govt. securities; he simply wants to provide for acute, critical emergencies requiring quick action.

Nov. 12, 1929. 15, 16, 17

Board again takes up report.

C.S.H. moved his resolution of yesterday.

Miller said the report recommended an easing policy in addition to asking emergency powers which later could await further consideration.

C.S.H. agreed and said he had in mind primarily the emergency power.

C.S.H. then changed his resolution to read, - the emergency authority granted, etc.

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young started to write a draft. Miller then dictated a letter to Gov. Harrison to the effect that the Board will give continuous consideration to the general question as to the desirability of easing the market and will consult with the Committee from time to time; that the Board appreciates the possibility of an acute emergency; that it was prepared to act promptly on any application; that it has authorized the Governor or active executive officer, to act in its behalf; that if any acute emergency should arise where it would not be practicable to confer with the Governor, the Board will interpose no objection to a purchase operation being undertaken, on the understanding that prompt advice of such purchase be given to the Board. This action of the Board supersedes the authority granted on Sept. 24, 1929, to purchase Govt. securities, - not more than 25 millions per week.

Miller said he would prefer not to have any emergency clause but would vote for his proposed letter, as above.

The last clause, as to superseding the previous authority to buy 25 millions per week, was put in at the instance of Gov. Young.

C.S.H. and Platt opposed this last clause but Cunningham said he would vote against the resolution if it were not inserted.

C.S.H. said an emergency power was so necessary that he would vote for the resolution even with the last clause inserted.

Gov. Young said the resolution did not take away the right of any Federal reserve bank to buy Govt. securities, as no regulation controlling such right had been enacted by the Board.

The resolution was then passed.

Aye: Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H., Cunningham
No: Platt

Platt voted No because of the repeal of the authority to buy up to 25 millions per week.

Gov. Young said he voted Aye but against his best judgment as he believed no emergency could arise so suddenly as to prevent consultation with the Board.

Cunningham said at first that he would not vote for any resolution the result of which might be to underwrite the stability of the stock market, but finally he voted for the resolution with much reluctance.

Nov. 13, 1929. 19, 20, 21, 22

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young said there was a rumor that the Stock Exchange would not open tomorrow; that there was danger in the banking situation growing out of the collapse of the Corn Exchange, National City Bank, etc.

C.S.H. said he feared immediate business recession and even trouble in the banking situation; that emergency action might arise calling for quick action; that he would like to hear from the Federal Reserve Council next Tuesday before taking final action; that his resolution gave the Committee full authority to act, until the Board finally determined the policy, in any acute emergency where there was not time in which to consult the Board.

Secretary Miller strongly favored C.S.H.'s resolution, and Cunningham seemed inclined not to oppose as a temporary arrangement, pending the meeting of the Federal Reserve Council.

Gov. Young put questions revealing his feeling that the report favored the immediate purchase of 200 millions - which it did. He also opposed granting any emergency authority, saying the Committee would justify any action by calling it a crisis.

The Board finally adjourned without action.

This failure to act leaves the Committee still subject to the 25 million limitation.

It also leaves Federal Reserve Bank, New York, free to act on its own volition as Board has never enacted regulations governing purchases of Govt. securities.

C.S.H. will not oppose a fair regulation as to Govt. securities; he simply wants to provide for acute, critical emergencies requiring quick action.

Nov. 13, 1929. 19, 20, 21

Board again takes up report.

C.S.H. moved his resolution of yesterday.

Miller said the report recommended an easing policy in addition to giving emergency powers which latter could wait further consideration.

C.S.H. agreed and said he had in mind primarily the emergency power.

C.S.H. then changed his resolution to read, - the emergency authority granted, etc.

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison told Gov. Young that if general discretion were given to Open Market Committee to buy Govt. securities from time to time, not exceeding 200 millions, he would advise his directors to agree not to buy Govt. securities for themselves without consent of the Board.

Gov. Young said he was inclined to agree to this, as did also C.S.H.
Nov. 24, 1929. 35, 36

Gov. Young said the Committee should be increased to represent each of the Governors of the 12 Federal reserve banks, they to choose an executive Committee.

Nov. 24, 1929. 36

Board considers Gov. Young's proposed authorization to Committee to buy Govt. securities from time to time, up to 200 millions.

Gov. Young said Gov. Harrison had agreed to advise his Directors, if this were done, to agree not to buy Govt. securities for their own account without permission from the Board.

Gov. Young urged his proposition and said if N.Y. directors did not agree as above the Board at any time could revoke the discretion given to the Committee.

Long debate.

Gov. Young said the F.R. banks wanted to reduce their rediscounts, - now 880 millions, as they tended to tighten credit.

Miller objected; said money was now cheap and would be made cheaper by purchase of Govt. securities and it would be bad Federal reserve policy; that it would be an abdication in favor of the F.R. Bank, New York.

Nov. 25, 1929. 38

C.S.H. said the F.R. Bank, New York, if it followed Gov. Harrison's recommendation, would thereby surrender its clear right to deal in Govt. securities until, at least, the Board enacted a regulation, - which would be very difficult to draw; that henceforth the Board would be dealing with an Open Market Committee representing the 12 F.R. banks; that Gov. Young's proposition merely laid down a general policy to be worked out by the Committee; that he recognized that it was an easing policy but that he believed in it; that the Board could put an end to it at any time.

Platt read a substitute for Gov. Young's motion, granting the authority but on condition that the purchases be resold at the beginning of next year; that the Board in granting the authority intended

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison told Gov. Young that if General Harrison were given to Open Market Committee to buy Govt. securities from time to time, not exceeding \$500 million, he would advise his directors to agree not to buy Govt. securities for themselves without consent of the Board.

Gov. Young said he was inclined to agree to this, as did also C.S.H. Nov. 24, 1929, 39, 40

Gov. Young said the Committee should be increased to represent each of the members of the Federal reserve banks, they to choose an executive Committee.

Nov. 24, 1929, 39, 40

Board considered Gov. Young's proposed authorization to Committee to buy Govt. securities from time to time, up to \$500 million.

Gov. Young said Gov. Harrison had agreed to advise his directors, if this were done, to agree not to buy Govt. securities for their own account without permission from the Board.

Gov. Young urged his proposition and said if N.Y. directors did not agree at above the Board at any time could reverse the decision given to the Committee.

Long debate.

Gov. Young said the F.R. Bank wanted to reduce their requirements, now \$50 million, as they wished to tighten credit.

Miller objected; said money was now cheap and would be made cheaper by purchase of Govt. securities and it would be bad Federal reserve policy; that it would be an addition in favor of the F.R. Bank, New York.

Nov. 25, 1929, 39, 40

C.S.H. said the F.R. Bank, New York, if it followed Gov. Harrison's recommendation, would thereby surrender its right to deal in Govt. securities until, at least, the Board enacted a regulation, - which would be very difficult to draw; that henceforth the Board would be dealing with an Open Market Committee representing the F.R. Bank; that Gov. Young's proposition merely laid down a general policy to be worked out by the Committee; that he recognized that it was an easing policy but that he believed in it; that the Board could put an end to it at any time.

Platt read a substitute for Gov. Young's motion, granting the authority but on condition that the purchase be made at the beginning of next year; that the Board in granting the authority intended

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

to guard against tight money, e.g. from gold exports, rather than to create easy money.

Nov. 25, 1929, 39

All agreed that call money was very cheap now, but Gov. Young thought it probably would soon be absorbed.

Platt did not press his resolution.

Gov. Young's motion was carried.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller, Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

Nov. 25, 1929, 39, 40

Miller offered a new draft creating an Open Market Policy Conference. This draft eliminated the clause making the Governor of the Board Chairman of the Committee, but retained the right of each Federal reserve bank, by necessary implication, to decide who should represent it on the Committee. It also made every F.R. Bank a member.

Miller moved its adoption, to be sent to each F.R. bank for ratification or suggestion.

C.S.H. asked whether this would debar e.g. N.Y. from buying Govt. securities when there was not time to consult with the Board.

James said it excluded such right.

The other members said it did not exclude such right, but that if the Board disapproved it could force a subsequent sale.

C.S.H. on that understanding, said he would vote for it.

Gov. Young spoke of a conference he was having with Sec. Mellon and the New York bank on this question; that he may have been negligent in not pressing it.

Gov. Young seemed to attach little importance to this and C.S.H. assumed he would vote for Miller's motion.

Gov. Young, however, voted No although all the others voted Aye.

C.S.H. asked why he voted No and he said it left him in a very embarrassing position with Sec. Mellon and the F.R. Bank, New York, in view of the pending conference he was having with them.

C.S.H. said he would move:

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

38. Funds against tight money, e.g. from gold exports, rather than to create easy money.

Nov. 28, 1929. 83

All agreed that call money was very cheap now, but Gov. Young thought it probably would soon be absorbed.

Platt did not press his resolution.

Gov. Young's motion was carried.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller, Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

Nov. 28, 1929. 84

Miller offered a new draft creating an Open Market Policy Conference. This draft eliminated the clause making the Governor of the Board the head of the Committee, but retained the right of each Federal Reserve Bank, by necessary implication, to decide who should represent it on the Committee. It also made every F.R. Bank a member.

Miller moved its adoption, to be sent to each F.R. Bank for ratification or suggestion.

C.S.H. asked whether this would deprive e.g. N.Y. from paying Gov. securities when there was not time to consult with the Board.

James said it excluded such right.

The other members said it did not exclude such right, but that if the Board disapproved it could force a subsequent sale.

C.S.H. on that understanding, said he would vote for it.

Gov. Young spoke of a conference he was having with Sec. Mellon and the New York Bank on this question; that he may have been negligent in not pressing it.

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C.S.H. asked why he voted No and he said it left him in a very embarrassing position with Sec. Mellon and the F.R. Bank, New York, in view of the pending conference he was having with them.

C.S.H. said he would move:

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

1. To reconsider

2. That Miller's draft be approved tentatively, the Governor to take it up with Sec. Mellon and the F.R. Bank, N.Y. and get their reaction, and then report back to Board for a final vote.

C.S.H.'s motion to reconsider was lost by a tie vote:

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt

No: Miller, James, Cunningham

This ended the matter.

Jan. 16, 1930. 81, 82

Conference with Board

8 out of 11 Governors (1 absent) opposed further easing through bill purchases, their intent being merely to offset maturing bills and maintain the status quo.

They favored, however, a lower minimum bill rate giving a reasonable spread to prevent contraction through maturing bills and to provide for any stiffening of business credit demand.

Jan. 28, 1930. 84

Miller said the F.R. Bank, New York, was the greatest advocate of easy money in the F.R. System.

Jan. 28, 1930. 85

Board took up report of the Governors in Open Market Committee.

Miller said Gov. Harrison's policy was an affirmative easing policy looking toward lower discount rates.

We all agreed that 8 out of the 11 Governors were opposed to an easing policy and merely wanted to keep the status quo.

Gov. Young said any lowering of minimum bill rates meant an easing policy and ultimately lower discount rates.

C.S.H. said present conditions meant hardening of credit from maturing bills; that a 3-7/8 rate would not bring in many bills into the F.R. bank; that the present market rate of 4% was purely artificial and would soon drop to 3-7/8%; that with the same rate, - 3-7/8% - for F.R. bank rate and also in the market it would probably not be possible to offset the maturing bills; that he would prefer a 3 1/2% minimum rate, - N.Y. asked for

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

3 1/8% - but he was willing to vote for a 3 1/4% rate as a compromise, making two bites of the cherry.

Gov. Young moved to approve a 3 1/4% minimum rate.

Miller moved to substitute a 3-7/8%.

Miller's motion was lost on tie.

Aye: C.S.H., Miller, James, Cunningham
No: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, Platt, Fole

Gov. Young's motion was passed.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
No: James, Cunningham
Not voting: Miller

Jan. 30, 1930. 85, 86

Sec. Mellon asked Miller if he did not believe there should be some easing of the market. Miller said Yes but it should be eased very cautiously. Jan. 30, 1930. 87

At the above conference, Gov. Harrison sated that his desire for lower bill rates was not to bring about lower discount rates but merely to keep the status quo and prevent hardening of credit through maturing bills; that while he believed that ultimately discount rates must be reduced, this was not now in his mind, - that as to discount rates, nature should be allowed to run its course.

Burgess said practically the same.

Burgess did say that the business directors would like lower discount rates, but that the bank directors opposed.

Burgess gave no intimation that lower bill rates were wanted as a means of making lower discount rates until, at least, the lower bill rates were tried out.

Jan. 30, 1930. 88

C.S.H. was astounded at action of N.Y. in establishing a 4% discount rate.

Had Gov. Harrison or Burgess at above Open Market Committee conference even intimated that a lower discount rate was in minds of the N.Y. directors, the conference would have voted 9 to 2 against any reduction of the bill rates.

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. feels that the favorable attitude of the Conference towards lower minimum bill rates was brought about by a deception of the Governors by Gov. Harrison and Burgess.

Jan. 30, 1930. 87, 89

C.S.H. believes Gov. Harrison and Burgess did not intend to deceive the Governors and doubtless believed that the N.Y. directors did not have in mind any immediate reduction of discount rates, but C.S.H. feels the N.Y. directors, unknown to Gov. Harrison (who had been away) and Burgess, must have had in mind such a reduction; that after knowing what Harrison and Burgess had said to the Governors, as disclosed by them by Burgess, their action in establishing a 4% discount rate was a repudiation of Harrison and Burgess, and that these latter should have resigned at once.

Gov. Young said Harrison was still in town and had told him that he did all he could over the telephone, to persuade his directors not to put in the 4% rate in view of what had transpired at the meeting of the Governors. C.S.H. is glad, therefore, the Board did not approve the 4% rate.

Jan. 30, 1930. 91

The minutes of the last meeting were read and C.S.H. objected saying they read as if it was expected by all that N.Y. intended at once to reduce discount rates, and that Gov. Harrison and Burgess had said nothing at the Governors Conference inconsistent with such intent.

C.S.H. asked to have added a statement that Gov. Harrison and Burgess disclaimed any intention of N. Y. to reduce discount rates in the immediate future, but that lower bill rates were desired merely to keep the status quo, leaving discount rates, as Gov. Harrison said - left to the course of nature.

Gov. Young said his recollection was just the opposite and that Harrison and Burgess said discount rates would be reduced.

C.S.H. said they did say that discount rates would probably ultimately be reduced but any immediate action was not referred to or even hinted at.

Miller and Cunningham agreed with C.S.H.

Jan. 31, 1930. 92, 93

Miller said business recession was increasing, that he would vote to reduce discount rates to 3½% but that bill rates should remain above the discount rates.

Mar. 5, 1930. 113

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young suggested telling the N.Y. Bank that Board will call a meeting of the Committee for Mar. 24th and that the Board would not object to its buying, on its own volition, between now and March 24th, Govt. securities from time to time up to 50 millions.

Miller opposed this, but the other members favored it and Gov. Young was directed so to inform Gov. Case.

Mar. 5, 1930. 113

C.S.H. felt a meeting of Executive Committee of Open Market Committee should first be called, but it was pointed out that the new Committee, - the Open Market Policy Conference - is now practically in existence, having been approved by Board subject only to suggestions of the F.R. banks as to changes, and that it has chosen no Executive Committee.

Mar. 5, 1930. 113, 114

Meeting of Open Market Committee with the Board.

The report of Committee favored a $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ minimum bill rate but advised against buying any bills under 3% .

Great opposition expressed to action of F.R. Bank, approved by Board, in buying 50 millions of Govt. securities.

Gov. Case explained that they were bought to offset maturing bills.

The Governors felt that it was unwise, in view of present easy money conditions, to buy Govt. securities.

Mar. 24, 1930. 121

The Conference then considered the Board letter creating an Open Market Policy Conference, sent to all F.R. banks for expression of assent or dissent.

C.S.H. read his digest of replies of the F.R. banks.

The Governors had agreed to most of the Board's draft of circular and Miller pointed out to them the radical nature of some of the changes from existing procedure to which they now agreed.

Mar. 24, 1930. 122

After long discussion it was voted unanimously that Gov. Young should confer with the Governors of the F.R. banks in the evening at the Carlton Hotel and try to agree on a form creating the Open Market Policy Conference.

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. feels that the favorable attitude of the Conference towards lower minimum bill rates was brought about by a description of the Governor by Gov. Harrison and Burgess.

Jan. 30, 1930. 87, 88

C.S.H. believes Gov. Harrison and Burgess did not intend to deceive the Governors and doubtless believed that the N.Y. directors did not have in mind any immediate reduction of discount rates. But C.S.H. feels the N.Y. directors, unknown to Gov. Harrison (who had been away) and Burgess, must have had in mind such a reduction; that after knowing what Harrison and Burgess had said, the Governors, as discussed by them by Burgess, their action in establishing a $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount rate was a repudiation of Harrison and Burgess, and that these latter should have resigned at once.

Gov. Young said Harrison was still in town and had told him that he did all he could over the telephone, to persuade his directors not to put in the $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate in view of what had transpired at the meeting of the Governors. C.S.H. is glad, therefore, the Board did not approve the $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ rate.

Jan. 30, 1930. 91

The minutes of the last meeting were read and C.S.H. objected saying they read as if it was suggested by all that N.Y. intended at once to reduce discount rates, and that Gov. Harrison and Burgess had said nothing at the Governors Conference inconsistent with such intent.

C.S.H. wished to have added a statement that Gov. Harrison and Burgess disclaimed any intention of N.Y. to reduce discount rates in the immediate future, but that lower bill rates were desired merely to keep the volume of reserve bills leaving discount rates, as Gov. Harrison said - left to the course of nature.

Gov. Young said his recollection was that the opposite and that Harrison and Burgess said discount rates would be reduced.

C.S.H. said they did say that discount rates would probably ultimately be reduced but any immediate action was not referred to or even hinted at.

Miller and Cunningham agreed with C.S.H.

Jan. 31, 1930. 92, 93

Miller said business transaction was increasing, that he would vote to reduce discount rates to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ but that bill rates should remain above the discount rates.

Mar. 5, 1930. 113

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Gov. Young presented a draft to which the Governors agreed at the meeting last evening. Board voted to consider this later.
Mar. 25, 1930. 122

Board takes up proposed draft submitted by Gov. Young for himself and for the Governors.

James moved to approve the draft and that it be sent to each F.R. bank for ratification by the directors.

Miller moved a substitute:

Sec. 3:
Take away right of Executive Committee to call a meeting of full Committee.

(C.S.H. construes original draft to provide that meetings can not be called by Executive Committee)

Lost:

Aye: Miller, Cunningham
No: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, James

Mar. 26, 1930. 123

Sec. 6
Strike out provision that a F.R. bank dissenting as to any policy shall advise Chairman of Executive Committee

Lost: Same vote as above

Sec. 7.
Strike out provision for meetings of Executive Committee with the Board.

Lost: Same vote as above.
Mar. 26, 1930. 124

James motion to approve was then passed.

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., James, Platt, Miller
No: Cunningham

Mar. 26, 1930. 124

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Miller objected to words in James motion - "Board accepts suggestions of Governors.

C.S.H. suggested and Board voted for "adopted."
Mar. 26, 1930. 124

Gov. Harrison told Board he saw no remedy for existing business depression unless, possibly, a bold open market operation deliberately designed to put up prices.

May 14, 1930. 153

In view of above statement of Gov. Harrison, Board finally voted to call a meeting of Open Market Policy Conference.

Aye: Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H.
No: James, Cunningham

Miller hesitated for a long time but finally voted Aye.
May 15, 1930. 157

Meeting of Open Market Policy Conference.

Gov. Young said he hesitated in voting to approve a 3% rate at New York in view of the expressions of the conference of Mar. 24, 1930 against an easing policy and in favor of maintaining the status quo.

Gov. Harrison replied that expressions of Open Market Policy Conference as to discount rates were not binding on a F.R. bank, certainly not under changed conditions 3 weeks later.

All the Governors agreed to this.

The Governors then proceeded to discuss other questions put by Board and the Board withdrew.

Mar. 21, 1930. 165

Conference resumed.

Governor Harrison reported for Committee that recommendations as to discount rates were not within the province of the Conference, but should be determined by the Board and by the respective F.R. banks.

Miller favored fixing a certain amount of F.R. credit, - say 1 billion of dollars, - and keeping that amount always outstanding through open market operations.

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison vigorously objected.

C.S.H. reminded Miller that this was, in effect, Carl Snyder's proposition, - which seemed to disturb Miller.

Miller said present credit conditions seemed to him rather "contractive" and that he was inclined to favor buying Govt. securities now.

(Why then did Miller vote against reduction of discount rate to 3%?)

Gov. Calkins asked Gov. Harrison what good would be accomplished by buying at once, say 150 millions of Govt. securities.

Gov. Harrison said it would materially help the bond market, but that lowering discount rates might deprive the banks of needed earnings.

Gov. Harrison reported that the Conference felt that need of earnings was no justification for present purchase of Govt. securities by any F.R. bank. May 22, 1930. 168, 169

Board took up James draft of open market regulations

Gov. Young urged that it be confined to Govt. securities to which James agreed and the matter went over.

Nov. 5, 1929. 1

Open market operations

Federal Advisory Council favored limiting, to keeping the status quo. May 20, 1930. 160

See - Open Market Committee
Open Market Policy Conference

Open Market Policy Conference

See - Open Market Committee

Open market regulations

Board took up James draft of open market regulations.

Gov. Young urged that it be confined to Govt. securities to which James agreed and the matter went over.

Nov. 5, 1929. 1

See - Govt. securities
Open Market Committee

Pacific S. W. Trust & Savings Bank (Cont'd.)

Pacific South West Trust & Savings Bank

Federal Reserve Agent Newton writes Board that McNabb, U.S. District Attorney wants him to state whether it would be wise for the U.S. to prosecute criminal proceedings against officers of the, in connection with the Julian Petroleum Co. matter, in view of present conditions throughout the country.

McNabb's letter was read to the Board. It was evident from McNabb's letter that he did not want to prosecute and hoped the Board would reply in such a way as to justify him in dropping the matter.

In this connection, some one told C.S.H. that Robinson, the former President and a close friend of Hoover and Dr. Miller was in town.

Board discussed the matter and felt that the responsibility for action or non-action rested with the Dept. of Justice and that the Board should make no recommendation.

Board voted that Gov. Young, after consulting the Comptroller, prepare draft of a letter to this effect.

Over a year ago, Federal Reserve Agent Newton asked the Board whether he should report the alleged criminal acts to the Department of Justice, stating that if he did, while a merger was being arranged, it might cause great injury to innocent people.

The Board at that time told him he could use his discretion as to when he should report the facts to the U.S. District Attorney, but that he must finally report it, and he must be sure so to report it before the Statute of Limitations had run.

C.S.H. believes Robinson is on here to have proceedings dropped.

While the investigation was going on, Robinson was abroad on the League of Nations Economic Conference.

C.S.H. feels he never should have gone abroad, but should have remained at home at his place of duty.

Dr. Miller said nothing during the discussion, but was evidently interested in the attitude of the Board.

C.S.H. believes the Board should decidedly not advise that the proceedings should be dropped.

Nov. 22, 1929. 32, 33, 34

McClelland told C.S.H. that Robinson lunched with Dr. Miller yesterday

Pacific S. W. Trust & Savings Bank (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. examined Board's record and found an opinion from Agnew, Counsel of F.R. Bank, San Francisco, that the period of Statute of Limitations was 3 years and that action must be begun some time during 1929, and before July 1, 1929, as Grand Jury meets only twice a year, to avoid the Statute.

McNabb was duly informed by F.R. Agent Newton of the alleged crimes before the expiration of the 3-year period.

McNabb, however, has held the matter up and C.S.H. fears the Statute may have already run.

Nov. 23, 1929. 35

Gov. Young told Board that the Comptroller would inform McNabb that there was no reason for prosecution.

C.S.H. said he did not concur with the Comptroller's view; that there were violations charged of the Federal Statutes, and of the Federal Reserve Act:

1. Illegal loans of over one million dollars.
2. Failure to report these loans to the state superintendent.
3. Failure to mention them in the call reports to Board.
4. Receiving fees in connection with loans granted.
5. Improper use of trust funds.

Gov. Young said the Board should decline to advise the U.S. District Attorney, as the responsibility is on his shoulders; that if the Comptroller saw fit to advise him, he must take that responsibility.

Nov. 24, 1929. 36

Board considered draft of letter as to Julian Petroleum Co.

Gov. Young said Comptroller said he should advise District Attorney that there was no need of prosecution, in the public interest.

Board voted unanimously that it had discharged its duty in directing Federal reserve Agent Newton to report the matter to the U.S. District Attorney, and that it was for the Dept. of Justice to decide whether prosecution was demanded in the public interest.

C.S.H. pointed out the necessity of quick action as the Statute of Limitations already had run or would have run by Jan. 1, 1930.

Nov. 25, 1929. 40

Pacific South West Trust and Savings Bank (Cont'd.)

The essential dates in above matter were:

1923, April 4:

General order of Board to report to U.S. District Attorney all violations of F.R. Act and U.S. Revised Statutes.

1927, June 20.

Federal Reserve Agent Newton to Board.

Begs not to be forced to take such drastic action as reporting to U.S. District Attorney at this time.

June 27.

Newton reports that the state has indicted some of the officers.

June 28.

Newton asks authority to delay report to U.S. District Attorney for fear of injury to new national bank which is being formed.

July 5.

Board directs Newton to report but leaves time of doing so to his discretion, - within period of Statute of Limitations.

Oct. 14.

Board again votes as above.

Nov. 23.

Newton says Agnew has filed opinion that action must be taken during 1929 and probably before July 1, 1929, as Grand Jury meets only twice a year.

1928, October 10.

Board informs Attorney General of alleged violations and encloses copy of Newton's letter to U.S. District Attorney reporting same.

Nov. 25, 1929. 41, 42

(Later in 1930 Mr. Gianini called and told C.S.H. that in his opinion Robinson knew of the alleged violations all along and intimated that Robinson participated in them.)

C.S.H. fears there has been a miscarriage of justice!

Nov. 25, 1929. 42

Pacific South West Trust and Savings Bank (Cont'd.)

The essential dates in above matter were:

April 4, 1928

General order of Board to report to U.S. District Attorney all violations of U.S. Act and U.S. Revised Statutes.

June 30, 1927

General Reserve Agent Newton to Board. Board not to be forced to take such drastic action as reporting to U.S. District Attorney at this time.

June 27,

Newton reports that the state has indicated some of the officers.

June 28,

Newton asks authority to delay report to U.S. District Attorney for fear of injury to new national bank which is being formed.

July 2,

Board directs Newton to report and leaves time of doing so to his discretion, - within period of Statute of Limitations.

Oct. 14,

Board again votes as above.

Nov. 23,

Newton says again has filed opinion that action must be taken during 1929 and probably before July 1, 1929, as Grand Jury meets only twice a year.

October 10, 1928

Board informs Attorney General of alleged violations and advises copy of Newton's letter to U.S. District Attorney reporting same.

Nov. 23, 1928

(Later in 1930 Mr. Glavin called and told U.S. District Attorney his opinion Robinson knew of the alleged violations all along and instigated that Robinson participated in them.)

U.S. District Attorney there has been a miscarriage of justice.

Nov. 23, 1929

Pageant at old British Embassy.

172, 180, 181, 182

See - Hamlin, H. P.

Harriman, Mrs. Borden

Lutyens, Sir Edwin

Wilson, Mrs.

Pennington, Mrs.

Sends C.S.H., Trustee, a check for \$2.10 - royalties on Wilson chronology.

April 4, 1930. 125

List of royalties received from Wilson chronology.

1927.	Sept. 30.	\$62.50
1928	June 1	45.30
	Nov. 12	5.78
1929	April 11	2.10
1930	April 4	2.28
		<u>\$117.96</u>

April 22, 1930. 139

Edith Helm tells H.P.H. - what she had never mentioned before, - that Mrs. Wilson once told her that she was very angry with Mrs. Pennington as she had put her in a false position as regards the Wilson chronology.

She might well have been!

May 17, 1930. 159

Peter, Madame

Invites H.P.H. to a tea in honor of Mrs. Wilson, - only about 10 persons invited. Bertie did not go, but Gertrude Myer did and said only a very small number were present. This was some time ago.

Jan. 18, 1930. 83

Philipps, William

Frank Simonds at dinner at Mrs. McClellan's spoke very disparagingly about.

Dec. 15, 1929. 62

Pilgrim steps

C.S.H. and H.P.H. attend dedication of, at Washington Cathedral.

May 16, 1930. 157

Platt, Edmund.

Opposed resolutions putting an end to authority granted to Open Market Committee on Sept. 24, 1929, to buy 25 millions per week of Govt. securities.

Nov. 13, 1929. 21

Votes against above resolution.

Nov. 13, 1929. 21

Votes to approve N.Y. discount rate reduction to 4%.

Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Gov. Young moved authority to Open Market Committee to buy Govt. securities up to 200 millions.

Platt offers substitute granting the authority but stipulating that any Govt. securities purchased should be sold at beginning of next year; that the Board, in granting the authority, did not intend to ease but to guard against possible tightening of credit.

Platt, however, did not press his substitute.

Nov. 25, 1929. 39

Votes for Gov. Young's motion. Nov. 25, 1929. 40

Votes for cancellation of agreement with First National Bank, Boston, providing for examination of subsidiary corporation under Sec. 25 Federal Reserve Act.

Dec. 14, 1929. 60, 61

Votes against increase of Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.

Jan. 14, 1930. 78

Votes for increase in salaries of other officers of F.R. Bank, N.Y.

Jan. 14, 1930. 78

Votes for increase of salary of Carl Snyder, F.R. Bank, N. Y.

Jan. 14, 1930. 79

Votes for increase of Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.

Jan. 16, 1930. 79

Votes for increase in salary of any F.R. Agents.

Jan. 16, 1930. 80

Votes for Miller's draft of circular creating Open Market Policy Conference.

Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Votes to reconsider, in view of Gov. Young's statement.

Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Votes to approve plan 3 of directors of F.R. Bank, Richmond, for addition to the Bank building.

Jan. 16, 1930. 82

Platt, Edmund (Cont'd.)

Votes Miller's motion for a 3-7/8% minimum bill rate.
Jan. 29, 1930. 86

Votes for 3 3/4% minimum bill rate, N. Y.
Jan. 29, 1930. 86

Votes against 4% discount rate for New York.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
Feb. 7, 1930. 96, 97

Voted to admit Bank of Athens Trust Company into Federal Reserve
System.
Jan. 7, 1930. 99
Feb. 12, 1930. 100

Votes for minimum bill rate at New York of 3 1/2%.
Feb. 12, 1930. 100

Inclined at first to agree that might be well to expand annual report
by adding reference to direct pressure.
Feb. 12, 1930. 101

Votes against reconsidering increase of Gov. Harrison's salary to
\$60,000.
Feb. 21, 1930. 103

Board reconsidered above.
Platt said he feared Gov. Harrison had not yet quite grown up to the
job.
Feb. 21, 1930. 104

Voted against increasing Gov. Harrison's salary.
Feb. 21, 1930. 104

Votes against proposed Federal reserve branch at Wichita.
Feb. 21, 1930. 105

Votes against Miller's addition to Annual Report as to direct
pressure.
Feb. 21, 1930. 106

Favored Case as Chairman of Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. by telephone.
Feb. 27, 1930. 109

Votes to approve 3 1/2% discount rate for N.Y.
Mar. 13, 1930. 117

Platt moved to substitute Goldenweiser's original draft of Annual
Report, slightly amended, for Miller's draft containing reference
to success of direct pressure, and so voted.
Mar. 17, 1930. 118

Votes against Miller draft.
Mar. 17, 1930. 118

Platt, Edmund (Cont'd.)

Voted against Miller's motion amending draft of circular
creating Open Market Policy Conference.
Mar. 26, 1930. 123, 124

Voted for approval of circular letter.
Mar. 26, 1930. 124

Votes against addition to Annual Report of Miller's references to
direct pressure. April 6, 1930. 127

Attends funeral of Governor Harding.
April 9, 1930. 131

Voted for Miller's motion that Federal Reserve Bank, New York, be
informed it could act on its own responsibility as regards the
reply to the B.I.S. as to reparation bonds, the Board not being
able to settle as to its power until and unless Attorney General
advises it.

April 21, 1930. 138

Votes against 3% discount rate for N. Y.
April 24, 1930. 141

Moved to lower minimum bill rate to $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ but matter went over.
April 24, 1930. 141

Votes to approve 3% rate for New York.
May 1, 1930. 146

Votes to reduce minimum bill rate to $2\frac{1}{2}\%$.
May 1, 1930. 146

Agrees to C.S.H. draft of letter to Federal Reserve Bank, New York,
as to answer to B.I.S.
May 21, 1930. 165

Votes for C.S.H. draft of reply to Federal Reserve Bank, New York,
as to B.I.S.

Unanimous vote.
May 27, 1930. 174

Politics. 13

See - General Electric Co.
Morgan, J. P.
Young, Owen D.

Pope of Rome

Dr. Butler has a conference with, as to an encyclical calling on all Catholics to support the Briand-Kellogg pact; says Pope has requested another conference next April or May when such an encyclical may be issued.

Dec. 6, 1929. 52

Potter, Guaranty Trust Co.

Tells Federal Advisory Council security loans are still too high and that too easy money through open market operations might hamper the banks in reducing such loans.

Nov. 19, 1929. 28, 29

Tells C.S.H. he approves his proposed draft of reply to Federal Reserve Bank, New York, as to B.I.S.

May 20, 1930. 160

Tells C.S.H. a Federal reserve rate higher than that of Bank of England and Bank of France, other things being equal, would tend to draw gold to U.S.

May 20, 1930. 160

Pound, Dean Roscoe.

On Committee of Associated Harvard Clubs to give greeting to Justice Holmes on his 89th birthday.

Mar. 8, 1930. 115

Walks home with C.S.H. and calls on H.P.H.

Mar. 8, 1930. 116

Dines with us.

April 2, 1930. 125

Powers of Federal Reserve Board

See - Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.

Hamlin, C.S.

International Settlements Bank

Reparation Bonds

Preston, Mrs. Thomas, Jr. (Mrs. Cleveland)

Mrs. Bruce invites us to lunch at Ruxton, Md. to meet.

Had to regret because of severe cold of C.S.H.

Jan. 25, 1930. 84

See - Amen, Mrs.

Prices

Gov. Harrison says, of basic commodities have fallen all over the world.

April 15, 1930. 133

Prices (Cont'd.)

Governor Harrison in arguing for 3% discount rate, said commodity prices had fallen all over the world and were lower than at any time since 1916.

April 24, 1930. 139

Governor Harrison says prices are falling all over the world; that nothing can be done except possibly a bold open market operation deliberately designed to increase prices.

May 14, 1930. 153

See - New York Stock Exchange

Protest

Governor Young files protest against action of Board in adding Miller's memoranda as to direct pressure to draft of Annual Report for 1929.

Mar. 17, 1930. 117

Protests against signing Annual Report with additions as to direct pressure.

April 7, 1930. 128

See - Governor Young

Pruyn, Bessie

We call on, in New York

Feb. 10, 1930. 98

Pruyn, Erving

We dine with, in New York.

Feb. 10, 1930. 98

Pruyn, Hendrick

Mrs. Wilson told us that, had sent her two letters inviting her to lunch to meet "some Newport friends"; that he signed the first letter with his new name and the second with his old name.

Feb. 26, 1930. 107, 108

Psychic

See - Beale, Mrs. Blaine
Squire, General

67, 68

Radio 178

See - Wile, F.W.

Rediscounts

See - Discounts

Regulations

1, 8, 17, 20, 81

See - Govt. securities

Open Market Committee

Reichsbank, Loan 122, 123

See - Lee, Higginson & Co.

State Department

Reparation bonds

C.S.H. believes Owen Young and McGarrah favor easy money to facilitate placing of, in U.S. markets.

Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Gov. Harrison says the issue of, is to be 300 millions of dollars of which London is to take 60, Amsterdam 25, other countries 15 millions; that 200 millions must be taken by the rest of the world, chiefly by France and U.S.; that Sweden may take more than is now anticipated; that Czechoslovakia may take some; that France will take about 80 millions and the U.S. should take about 120 millions; that our State Department has said the United States will not take 150 millions, that 100 would be the maximum; that of the proceeds, 100 millions is to go to Germany; that the 200 millions would capitalize future unconditional payments by Germany under the Young plan; that France would probably get 5/6 of the proceeds.

Gov. Harrison said he told Luther that it was essential to have more harmony in Europe before asking American investors to take reparation bonds.

Gov. Harrison said Under Secretary Cotton's talk with him as to reparation bonds was official.

April 15, 1930. 133

Gov. Harrison said the reparation issue would be 300 millions, of the proceeds of which 100 millions goes to Germany, the rest being distributed among other countries; that France would receive 5/6 of the remaining 200 millions, but she is willing to let 1/2 go to other nations; that the United States will be asked to subscribe to about 75 millions net after allowing for the discount; that France would probably subscribe for the same amount; that the U.S. could easily take its share, as this very year, between January and April 1, about 1400 millions of stock and 400 millions of bonds had been placed.

May 14, 1930. 153

Reparation bonds (Cont'd.)

Gov. Martin of Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis told C.S.H. that it was generally believed that Federal Reserve Bank, New York reduced its discount rate to 3% to prepare the market for the reparation bond issue.

May 22, 1930. 170

C.S.H. is inclined to believe above.

May 22, 1930. 170

See - International Settlements Bank

Reserves

Warburg in 1915 favored making F.R. notes reserve money.

May 28, 1930. 178

Resignations

C.S.H. feels Gov. Harrison and Burgess should have tendered their, when the F.R. Bank, N. Y. in spite of what they said at the Governors Open Market Conference, deliberately lowered its discount rate to 4%.

Jan. 30, 1930. 91

Mrs. Wilson resigns as honorary President of Woman's National Democratic Club.

May 21, 1930.

161, 162, 163, 171, 172

Resolutions

C.S.H. Open Market Committee

Repealing 25 millions per week limitation and permitting Committee to buy from time to time, on understanding that the Committee, except in acute emergencies would act only after consultation with the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Nov. 12, 1929. 15

Federal Reserve Bank, New York

In favor of easing through purchase of bills or of Government securities.

Nov. 9, 1929. 18

See - Federal Reserve Bank, New York
Harrison, Gov.

Miller

Purchase of Govt. securities.

Nov. 13, 1929. 20

Resolutions (Cont'd.)

Platt

Authority to Open Market Committee to buy up to 200 millions of Govt. securities on condition that they be sold at beginning of next year. Not pressed.

Nov. 25, 1929. 39

C.S.H.

Right of Board and Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. as to reply to B.I.S. question as to reparation bonds.

April 15, 1930. 133 (3)

Miller

Giving F.R. Bank, New York, discretion to use its own judgment as to reply to B.I.S. - reparation bonds.

April 21, 1930. 138

C.S.H.

Tentative draft of reply for Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to B.I.S. as to reparation bonds.

May 15, 1930. 155

Condensed draft of reply to B.I.S.

May 21, 1930. 165

C.S.H. resolution, slightly amended at suggestion of Gov. Young, unanimously adopted as reply to Federal Reserve Bank, N.Y. B.I.S. reparation bonds.

May 27, 1930. 174

Reyburn, Director, F.R. Bank, N.Y.

Governor Young said he met, yesterday, at the Industrial Conference at the White House; that later he had a talk with, Woolley, and Owen Young at Secretary McAdoo's office; that he - Reyburn - agreed with Owen Young that, apart from emergencies, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York should engage in Govt. security transactions only with consent of the Board.

Nov. 22, 1929. 31, 32

Reynolds, Jackson, Director, F.R. Bank, N.Y.

Told Miller the Federal Reserve Bank had matter of deflating stock exchange loans in its own hands, until C.E. Mitchell relieved the market.

May 28, 1930. 179

Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. Charles

We dine with, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Wright of Philadelphia, who met Mrs. Wilson returning from Japan.

Jan. 5, 1930. 71

Rhodes, Lady

We meet, at dinner at Mrs. Corbin's

Feb. 7, 1930. 97

Rhodes, Lady (Cont'd.)

We have, and Mrs. Corbin at dinner at Womans National Democratic Club.

Feb. 13, 1930. 101

Rice, William G.

Sends us books as Christmas present: Weir Mitchell, Lady
Augustus Stanley, Pere Marquette.

Dec. 24, 1929. 66

Mrs. Rice comes to Washington to meet W. G. Jr. and Rosamond.

April 24, 1930. 141

Mrs. Rice sends us flowers in memory of Anna.

April 26, 1930. 142

Mrs. Rice calls on Mrs. Wilson, but she was out.

April 28, 1930. 142

Rice, W. G. Jr.

Comes to Washington with Rosamond.

Take rooms at Womans National Democratic Club.

April 24, 1930. 141

Riggs, Jeannie

We dine with.

Dec. 8, 1929. 53

Robinson, Mr. 33, 34, 35, 72

See - Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings Bank

Rodgers, Mr.

C.S.H. meets, at Rachel Hale's.

Jan. 4, 1930. 69

Rodgers, Col.

We meet, and Mrs. Rodgers at lunch with Rachel Hale.

Mar. 2, 1930. 110

Roosevelt, Mrs. James

C.S.H. meets, at christening of Christopher Grant.

Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Roosevelt, Theodore

Admiral Staunton called on us and said he had a niece who was a very close friend of a woman whose husband was interest, perhaps as a director, in some of the Sinclair Oil companies; that he, Admiral Staunton, asked his niece to find out from this woman what, if any, salary young Roosevelt received for his services as director in Sinclair's oil companies; that his niece asked this woman, who said she did not know, but that she did know that once Sinclair or one of his officers

Roosevelt, Theodore (Cont'd.)

asked Roosevelt to get him an introduction to a man whom he wished to become interested in the Sinclair Oil companies; that Roosevelt gave a dinner and brought them together; that later Roosevelt sent the Sinclair Company a bill for \$250,000 for this service; that the officers of the company were astounded, but decided it was better to pay the bill and that the check was duly returned with Roosevelt's indorsement on it!

March 17, 1930. 119, 120

Rome

Governor Harrison describes a talk with Dr. Luther in Rome.
April 15, 1930. 133 (2)

Royalties, Wilson chronology

125, 139

See - Pennington, Mrs.

Ruffin, Dr. Sterling

Attends C.S.H. for bad cold and fall in bath tub.

At first he thought C.S.H. had broken his sacro iliac joint, but finally found it was only a quite severe bruise.

He said C.S.H. was in good condition and he would be satisfied if the blood sugar did not go above 20.

He said C.S.H.'s blood pressure of 170 was high but not alarming and probably was caused by pain, the cold, and the bruise.
Dec. 17, 1929. 63, 64

Dr. Ruffin's nurse begins injections of arsenic for slight anemia.
Feb. 1, 1930. 95

See - Hiden, Dr.

Russia

Gov. Harrison said Russia was selling abroad raw materials far below cost in order to acquire capital; that she was selling lumber at prices which Sweden could not meet; that there was really no "cost of production" in Russia in our sense of the term; that she was shipping coal to Boston at less than domestic prices; that if she should dump wheat abroad the situation would become intolerable; that the central bankers see no remedy for this situation except that American should cease giving Russia such exceedingly liberal credit terms; that our credit should be embargoed; that Americans usually get 50% cash, which protects them, and all else - in shape of notes - is pure profit; that we should cut down Russia credits.

April 15, 1930. 133

-S-

Sacket, Ambassador to Germany

On Committee to greet Justice Holmes on his 89th birthday.

Mar. 8, 1930. 115

Sacio Iliac joint

C.S.H. had narrow escape from breaking; fall in bath tub.

Dec. 17, 1929. 63

Sailer, Deputy Governor, F.R. Bank, N.Y.

See - Auld Lang Syne

Salaries

Board approved all recommendations except for F.R. Agents,
Governors and Snyder.

Jan. 16, 1930. 79, 80

See - Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.

Harrison, Gov.

McDougal, Gov.

Snyder

Sanford, Justice

Death. Mar. 8, 1930. 115

Scott, James Brown

Congratulates C.S.H. on address to foreign journalists.

May 26, 1930. 175

Secretary of War

Departments closed because of death of Secretary of War Good.

Nov. 20, 1930. 29

Section 25, Federal Reserve Act

See - First National Bank, Boston

Section 5200, U.S. Revised Statutes. 28

See - Federal Advisory Council

Securities, Govt.

See - Govt. securities

Securities, Taxes on French. 133

Security loans

Federal Advisory Council feels the 5% banks should go slowly
in reducing discount rates to help the banks reduce their
security loans.

Nov. 19, 1929. 28

Security loans (Cont'd.)

Potter tells Federal Advisory Council that, are still too high and that easy money through open market operations might hamper the banks in reducing such loans.

Nov. 19, 1929. 28, 29

C.S.H. reminds Board of desire of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, radically to reduce.

April 6, 1930. 129

Governor Harrison favors lower discount rates and does not fear increase of security loans.

April 24, 1930. 140

Governor Harrison said higher discount rates will not help banks to reduce, and that an attempt of banks to liquidate, at any discount rate, would simply result in loss of banking customers.

May 14, 1930. 153

Sheraton chairs

Edward Hamlin pays H.P.H. \$900 for six.

Dec. 8, 1929. 53

Sheridan, Mrs.

Gives C.S.H. an electric reading lamp for Christmas.

Dec. 24, 1929. 65

Shouse, Jouett

Congratulates C.S.H. on his address at the Wilson Foundation League.

He said he would have Prof. Webster's address put in Congressional Record.

Jan. 6, 1930. 71

We attend tea to Mrs. Shouse at Woman's National Democratic Club.

Jan. 31, 1930. 94

Bertie and Mrs. Harriman agree to consult, about the pageant at old British Embassy and if he objects to it, to tell him he must guarantee that the Club will have sufficient funds.

May 21, 1930. 163

Mrs. Harriman said Shouse approved the Pageant and said Mrs. Wilson would not resign.

May 21, 1930. 163

Mrs. Harriman says she will consult, about Mrs. Wilson's resignation as Honorary President of Woman's National Democratic Club.

May 24, 1930. 171

Shouse, Jouett (Cont'd.)

Mrs. Harriman will ask, to see Mrs. Wilson when she returns as to her resignation.

May 25, 1930. 173

Simmons, Senator

Mr. Michelson tells C.S.H. he has prepared tariff interviews for Democratic Congressmen to sign, especially Senator Simmons, who wants to get back into Democratic fold.

Nov. 21, 1929. 31

Simpson, Dr.

C.S.H. begins X-ray treatment with, for ~~eczema~~.

Dec. 13, 1929. 62

Sinclair Oil Co.

See - Roosevelt, Theodore

Sir Ronald Lindsay. 124

See - Hamlin, H. P.

Harriman, Mrs. Borden

Lutyens, Sir Edwin

Pageant

Smead

Reference to table of, showing amount of gold we could lose through exports.

Nov. 11, 1929. 11

Snyder, Carl

Board refuses to increase salary of.

Jan. 16, 1930. 79

Dr. Miller makes suggestion similar to Snyder, of keeping out a fixed amount of Federal reserve credit.

May 22, 1930. 168

Solicitor General Lehman

Miller refers to old opinion of, that national banks can not acquire stock in other banks through a securities company.

Administration of Taft and Wilson never followed this opinion.

Dec. 14, 1929. 59

Solicitor General of United States

See - Mitchell

Speculation, Speculative loans

Gov. Harrison said he did not fear any revival of, from further easing policy.

Nov. 11, 1929. 10

Open Market Committee favors increased open market holdings and believes this can be done without encouraging speculation.

Nov. 12, 1929. 14

Gov. Young objects to approval of direct pressure in Annual Report on ground that speculative loans had increased greatly after June 15th.

C.S.H. pointed out that about that time the Board agreed to suspend direct pressure.

Mar. 17, 1930. 117

C.S.H. calls attention of Board to desire of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to radically deflate.

April 7, 1930. 129

Gov. Young agrees that Board's policy of direct pressure was followed by a reduction of speculative loans but he did not believe direct pressure brought this about.

April 7, 1930. 129

Gov. Harrison said the central bankers of Europe recognized that easy money may encourage speculation.

April 15, 1930. 133

Gov. Harrison in giving reasons for rate reduction to 3% said his directors recognize the danger of encouraging speculation but deem it advisable to encourage the bond market and not to worry about security loans which soon must drop anyway.

April 24, 1930. 140

Miller says February and March stock market inflation was caused by Board's prior policy.

May 14, 1930. 153

Gov. Harrison says higher discount rates won't help banks reduce speculative loans; that if they try to reduce security loans they will merely lose customers.

May 14, 1930. 153

Squire, General

We meet General Squire at dinner at George McClellan. He told C.S.H. of his new radio invention which eliminates all static.

C.S.H. told him of the Bishop of Ripin giving messages to his wife

Squire, General (Cont'd.)

in Albert Hall, London, and asked General Squire if this was possible.

General Squire said in his opinion it was not impossible; that we are merely on the threshold of radio science; that there may be short waves of which we now know nothing, which could explain this; that he could not deny the people can send messages to one another.

C.S.H. asked why everyone could not receive their messages.

General Squire said only those who are attuned could get them.

He called C.S.H.'s attention to the fact that by looking intently at a person some distance away, you can often make him look at you; that he would know some one was looking at him.

Dec. 25, 1929. 67, 68

St. Agnes Church

We have special services at, in memory of Anna. Father Anderson presided.

April 26, 1930. 142

Stabilization Society

C.S.H. attends dinner of, given to Delano and makes short address.

May 30, 1930. 68

Stalling of Federal Reserve Board. 130

See - Direct pressure
Young, Gov.

Stanton, Admiral 119, 120

See - Roosevelt, Theodore

State Department (See Cotton
Stimson)

C.S.H. and Miller feel that action of Gov. Harrison in cabling that he had no objection to the American directors chosen by the B.I.S., was in violation of the statement of State Department that F.R. System should have no connection with the B.I.S.

Feb. 27, 1930. 108, 109

State Department (Cont'd.)

Glass told C.S.H. the State Dept. had no right to issue such a statement although he did not expressly deny that Hoover could have issued it.

April 17, 1930. 134, 135

Gov. Harrison said our State Department had said the U.S. would not take one-half of the 300 millions of reparation bonds; that 100 millions would be the maximum which could be placed in this country.

April 15, 1930. 133

Board votes to send to State Dept. copy of cable sent Harrison by B.I.S. as to American directors, asking if N.Y. bank would choose the American directors and (2) whether it would approve choice of B.I.S.

Gov. Harrison said he answered first question No and had not answered second.

Board felt he should have answered both No and so advised State Department.

Feb. 25, 1930. 107.

Gov. Young said the State Department had received a cable from the B.I.S. asking if it had any objection to its placing of reparation bonds in U.S. markets and that it had replied or would reply today that it had none.

May 21, 1930. 166

Gov. Young prepares a statement asking the State Department whether it has any objection to the Board and the F.R. Bank, New York, answering the cable of the B.I.S., i.e. whether it would be in derogation of the State Department statement that the F.R. System should have no connection with the B.I.S.

May 21, 1930. 167

(Later we were advised that the State Department had no objection and this appears on Board records.)

Status quo 92
See - Open Market Committee

Statute of Limitations
See - Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings bank

Steps, Pilgrim
See - Pilgrim steps

Stevens, Bessie
We call on, N. Y.

Feb. 10, 1930. 98

Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Frank (Bessie Oliver)
Call on us in Washington.

April 26, 1930. 142

Stevens, Mrs. Bryan
Bertie dines with, N. Y.

Feb. 10, 1930. 98

Stimson, Secretary
Frank Simonds severely criticises.

Says he does not know what it is all about.
Dec. 15, 1929. 62

Appointed on Committee of Associated Harvard Clubs to give
greeting to Justice Holmes on his 89th birthday.

Attends lunch of Committee at Cosmos Club.
Dec. 31, 1929. 68

Is abroad when Committee extends greeting to Justice Holmes.
Mar. 8, 1930. 115

See - Cotton
State Department

Stockholders meeting
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston

Stokes, Canon
We lunch with Canon and Mrs.
Mar. 9, 1930. 116

Stressman
Dr. Butler speaks of interview with.
Dec. 5, 1929. 51

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Taft, Ex-President

C.S.H. saw funeral procession pass by Hay-Adams House and later at Treasury.

Mar. 11, 1930. 116

Tappan, Robert

Dines with us at Washington

Feb. 5, 1930. 95

Tax on French securities. 133

See - Harrison, Gov.

Taxes

181

See - Lutyens, Sir Edward
Wardman

Teas (See also dinners, suppers)

We attend tea at Perry Belmont's to meet Japanese delegates to Naval Conference, London.

Dec. 17, 1929. 63

We go to the tea at Woman's National Democratic Club in honor of Mrs. Shouse

Jan. 31, 1930. 94

We took tea at Japanese Embassy

Jan. 31, 1930. 94

Thayer, E.V.R. Mr. and Mrs. 127, 131

See - Harding, Gov.

Thompson, Huston

Wrote C.S.H. congratulating him on his address before Wilson Federation.

Jan. 7, 1930. 72

Tie vote

Cunningham changes from No to Aye, approving reduction at N.Y. to 4%, in order to prevent.

Feb. 7, 1930. 97

Treaties

See - Versailles treaty
Williams, Constance

Trust powers

Comptroller told Board he should advise Congress, in his annual report to take away the granting of trust powers from F.R. Board.

Nov. 5, 1929. 1

Self, Mr. President
C.S.H. saw General progression was by Mr. Adams House and
later at Treasury.
Mar. 11, 1930. 118

Robert, Robert
Dinner with us at Washington
Feb. 6, 1930. 38

Box on French question. 123
See - Harrison, Gov.

131
See - Harrison, Gov.
Washington

Teas (See also dinner, supper)
We attend tea at Perry Belmont's to meet Japanese delegates
to Naval Conference, London.
Dec. 17, 1929. 63

We go to the tea at Women's National Democratic Club in honor
of Mrs. Brown Jan. 21, 1930. 24

We took tea at Japanese Embassy
Jan. 31, 1930. 24

Thayer, E.V.H. Mr. and Mrs. 127, 131

See - Harrison, Gov.

Thompson, Houston
Wrote C.S.H. congratulating him on his address before
Wilson Foundation.
Jan. 7, 1930. 73

The vote
Gunningham changes from No to Yes, approving reduction of N.Y.
to 45, in order to prevent.
Feb. 7, 1930. 37

Trenton
See - Versailles treaty
Williams, Constance

Trust powers
Comptroller told Board he should advise Congress, in his
annual report to take away the granting of trust powers
from F.R. Board.
Nov. 5, 1929. 1

Trust powers (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. said that when Comptroller grants a charter containing
word "trust" in its name, he feels practically bound
to give the new bank trust powers.
Nov. 5, 1929. 2

C.S.H. feels therefore the Board should be consulted as to
granting the charter. Nov. 5, 1929. 2

Miller claimed that a bank might be entitled to a charter and
yet not to trust powers.
Nov. 5, 1929. 2

Board feels that trust powers should be given to Comptroller
but that if not, it should be consulted as to charters.
Nov. 5, 1929. 2

The McFadden examination bill takes trust powers from F.R. Board.
Jan. 8, 1930. 74

Twins

See - Eliot, Mrs. Charles

(Figure on receipt of letter dated)

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Amalgamated, 23, 24, 25, 26

Bank of Alaska Trust Co. 23, 24

Bank of International Settlements.

24, 25, 26, 27, 28

Bill later, 1929.

19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

See - Discussion

Branches, F.R. 21, 22, 23

Che, Federal Reserve Agent, N.Y. 23, 24

Discussion

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

See - 1929

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United States

See - State Department

United States Revised Statutes, Sec. 5200 28

See - Federal Advisory Council

-V-

Van Rennsalaer, Dr.

Tells C.S.H. all Washington is talking about his brilliant
address at Wilson Foundation meeting.

Jan. 9, 1930. 73

Van Royen, Dutch Minister

We meet, and Madam Van Royen at dinner with Mrs. Frazer.

Jan. 28, 1930. 85

Versailles Treaty. 72

See - Lodge, Senator

Williams, Constance

Wilson

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Bank of International Settlements.

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See - Discount rates

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Case, Federal Reserve Agent, N.Y. 35, 36

Discount rates

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See - Bill rates

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Open Market Policy Conference
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Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings Bank. 4

Salaries
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 29, 30

Snyder, Carl. 12

State Department. 34

Tie votes
5, 8, 9, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 44

1. Suspending authority to open market committee to buy 25 millions per week of Govt. securities, and making all purchases subject to Board's approval, except in acute emergencies.

Passed.

Aye: Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H., Cunningham

No: Platt

Nov. 13, 1929. 21

2. Approving N.Y. reduction of discount rate to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$

Unanimous

Nov. 14, 1929. 24

Votes of Board (Cont'd.)

Votes of Board (Cont'd.)

3. To authorize Open Market Committee to buy Govt. securities from time to time up to 200 millions.

Passed

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
No: Miller, Cunningham, James

Nov. 25, 1929. 40

4. To inform Dept. of Justice that Board will not advise it as to further prosecution in connection with the Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings Bank.

Unanimous

Nov. 25, 1929. 40

5. To cancel agreement with First National Bank, Boston, as to examination of its subsidiary corporation under Sec. 25, Federal Reserve Act.

Lost on tie.

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H. Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

Dec. 14, 1929. 60

6. Comptroller came in and on a new vote it was passed, Cunningham also changing his vote.

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller, Cunningham
No: Miller, James

Dec. 14, 1929. 61

7. To increase Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.

Failed:

Aye: Gov. Young
No: All the others

Jan. 14, 1930. 78

8. To approve other small increases in N.Y.

Lost on tie vote.

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham

Jan. 14, 1930. 78

9. To ask information from F.R. banks as to all increases.

Failed by same vote as above.

Jan. 14, 1930. 78

Votes of Board (Cont'd.)

10. Agreed to wipe out above votes.
Jan. 14, 1930. 78
11. To approve all increases except as to Governors, Federal Reserve Agents, and Snyder. Passed unanimously.
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
12. To increase Snyder's salary.
Failed.
Aye: C.S.H., Platt
No: Gov. Young, Miller, James, Cunningham
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
13. To increase Governor Harrison's salary to \$60,000.
Failed:
Aye: Gov. Young
No: Miller, Platt, C.S.H., James, Cunningham
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
14. To increase Gov. McDougal's salary.
Failed by a tie.
Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham
Jan. 16, 1930. 80
15. To increase no salaries of F.R. Agents.
Unanimous, except possibly James.
Jan. 16, 1930. 80
16. Miller draft - Open Market Policy Conference
Passed.
No: Gov. Young
Aye: All the others
Jan. 16, 1930. 82
17. To reconsider above vote.
Failed by tie vote.
Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham
Jan. 16, 1930. 82
18. To approve plan for addition to F.R. Bank, Richmond
Unanimously passed.
Jan. 16, 1930. 82
19. Miller's substitute motion to fix 3-7/8% as minimum bill rate at New York instead of 3½ as asked by New York.
Failed on tie.
Aye: C.S.H., Miller, James, Cunningham
No: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, Platt, Comptroller.
Jan. 30, 1930. 86

Votes of Board (Cont'd.)

20. To approve a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ minimum bill rate at New York.
Passed
Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, Platt, C.S.H., Comptroller
No: James, Cunningham
Not voting Miller
Jan. 30, 1930. 86
21. To approve reduction to 4% in New York discount rate.
Lost on tie vote.
Aye: Gov. Young, Sec. Mellon, C.S.H., Comptroller
No: Miller, James, Platt, Cunningham
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
22. Governor's Open Market Conference stood 9 to 2 (1 absent)
against any reduction of discount rates or any reduction
in bill rates except to preserve status quo.
Jan. 30, 1930. 88
23. To approve N.Y. reduction to 4%.
Lost on tie vote
Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller
No: Platt, Miller, James, Cunningham
Feb. 7, 1930. 96
24. Finally Cunningham changed his vote and 4% rate was approved.
Cunningham did this to avoid a tie vote.
Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Comptroller, Cunningham
No: Platt, Miller, James
Feb. 7, 1930. 97
25. Motion to approve admission of Bank of Athens Trust Company into
Federal Reserve System.
Failed:
Aye: Platt
No: All other members
Jan. 7, 1930. 99
26. Motion to reconsider above
Failed on tie vote.
Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt
No: Miller, James, Cunningham
Jan. 12, 1930. 100

Votes of Board (Cont'd.)

27. Motion to reduce minimum buying rate on bills from $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $3\frac{1}{4}\%$
 Lost on tie vote
 Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt
 No: Miller, James, Cunningham
 Feb. 12, 1930. 100

28. Comptroller came into meeting.
 New vote.

Passed:

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
 No: Miller, James, Cunningham
 Feb. 12, 1930. 100

29. To reconsider increasing Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000
 Failed by tie vote

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, Comptroller, Platt
 No: Miller, James, Cunningham, C.S.H.
 Feb. 19, 1930. 103

30. C.S.H. changed vote and reconsideration was ordered.

Motion to approve increase to \$60,000
 Failed

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, Comptroller
 No: Miller, C.S.H., Platt, James, Cunningham
 Feb. 21, 1930. 104

31. That hereafter applications for F.R. branches shall be
 determined only by the full Board.
 Feb. 21, 1930. 105

32. To approve Wichita F.R. branch.
 Failed.

Aye: C.S.H., Miller
 No: Gov. Young, Platt, James, Cunningham, Comptroller

Not voting: Sec. Mellon
 Feb. 21, 1930. 105

33. To approve draft of Annual Report with Miller's addition as to
 effect of direct pressure.

Passed.

Aye: C.S.H., Miller, James, Cunningham
 No: Gov. Young, Platt
 Feb. 21, 1930. 106

Votes of Board (Cont'd.)

34. To send copy of Harrison's cable from B.I.S. to State Department asking whether the F.R. Bank, New York, would choose the American directors or if it would object to those chosen by B.I.S.
 Passed unanimously.
 Feb. 25, 1930. 107
35. Straw vote.
 Alexander or Case for F.R. Agent, N.Y.
 Alexander, - Miller, James, Cunningham
 Case: Gov. Young, C.S.H.
 Sec. Mellon and Comptroller came in and voted for Case.
 Platt sent word he favored Case.
36. Case appointed unanimously.
 Feb. 27, 1930. 109
37. Board approves $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount rate for N.Y.
 Unanimous
 Aye: Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H., Platt, Cunningham
 Mar. 13, 1930. 117
38. Platt motion to substitute Goldenweiser's draft of Annual Report without the additions as to direct pressure.
 Failed
 Aye: Gov. Young, Platt
 No: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham
 Mar. 17, 1930. 118
39. Motion to approve Annual Report with additions as to direct pressure.
 Passed:
 Aye: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham
 No: Gov. Young, Platt
 Mar. 17, 1930. 118
40. Miller motion to amend draft as to Open Market Policy Conference by certain omissions
 Failed:
 Aye: Miller, Cunningham
 No: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, James
 Mar. 26, 1930. 123, 124

Votes of Board (Cont'd.)

37. Motion to reduce minimum buying rate on bills from $\frac{3}{4}\%$ to $\frac{3}{8}\%$
 Lost on the vote
 Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt
 No: Miller, James, Cunningham
 Feb. 12, 1930. 100
38. Comptroller came into meeting.
 New vote.
 Passed:
 Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
 No: Miller, James, Cunningham
 Feb. 12, 1930. 100
39. To reconsider increasing Gov. Harrison's salary to \$50,000
 Failed by the vote
 Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, Comptroller, Platt
 No: Miller, James, Cunningham, C.S.H.
 Feb. 12, 1930. 102
40. C.S.H. changed vote and reconsideration was ordered.
 Motion to approve increase to \$50,000
 Failed
 Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, Comptroller
 No: Miller, C.S.H., Platt, James, Cunningham
 Feb. 21, 1930. 104
41. That hereafter applications for F.R. branches shall be determined only by the full Board.
 Feb. 21, 1930. 106
42. To approve Wichita F.R. branch.
 Failed.
 Aye: C.S.H., Miller
 No: Gov. Young, Platt, James, Cunningham, Comptroller
 Feb. 21, 1930. 106
43. Not voting: Sec. Mellon
 Feb. 21, 1930. 106
44. To approve draft of Annual Report with Miller's addition as to effect of direct pressure.
 Passed:
 Aye: C.S.H., Miller, James, Cunningham
 No: Gov. Young, Platt
 Feb. 21, 1930. 106

Votes of Board (Cont'd.)

41. Motion to approve draft as above.

Passed.

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., James, Platt, Miller
No: Cunningham

Mar. 26, 1930. 124

42. Final adoption of Annual Report with additions as to direct pressure.

Passed.

Aye: Miller, C.S.H., James, Cunningham
No: Gov. Young, Playy

April 6, 1930. 127

43. Motion to approve F.R. Bank, New York, opening an account for B.I.S. Unanimous.

April 21, 1930. 137

44. Miller motion to advise N.Y. it could act on its own responsibility in answering the B.I.S. as to placing stock of the B.I.S. in markets of U.S. as Board could not determine its responsibility unless and until the Attorney General advised it.

Failed on tie vote.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Platt, Miller, Comptroller
No: Gov. Young, C.S.H., James, Cunningham

April 21, 1930. 138

45. Motion to approve draft of letters drawn by Gov. Young and Gov. Harrison to effect that F.R. Bank, New York, had no grounds for objecting to placing stock of B.I.S. in markets of U.S.

Passed:

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller,
James, Miller

Not voting: Cunningham

April 22 1930. 138

46. Disapproval of 3% rate for N.Y.

Unanimous

Gov. Young, Miller, C.S.H., Platt, James, Comptroller
April 24, 1930. 141

47. To make minimum bill rate
- $2\frac{1}{4}\%$

N. Y. asked $2\frac{1}{2}\%$

Passed:

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H.
No: Miller, Cunningham

April 30, 1930. 143

Votes of Board (Cont'd.)

48. Board approved 3% discount rate for N.Y.

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
No: Miller, James, Cunningham
May 1, 1930. 146

49. Board reduced minimum bill rate from 2½% to 2¼%

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Platt, Comptroller
No: James, Cunningham
Not voting: Miller
May 1, 1930. 146

50. Board called conference with Open Market Policy Conference:

Aye: Gov. Young, C.S.H., Miller
No: James, Cunningham

May 15, 1930. 157

51. Board voted to send C.S.H.'s draft of reply to F.R. Bank, N.Y.
as to answer to B.I.S. as to reparation bonds.

Unanimous

Aye: Sec. Mellon, Gov. Young, C.S.H., Miller, Comptroller
James, Cunningham
May 27, 1930. 174, 175

-W-

Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot

C.S.H.meets, at christening of Christopher Grant.

Nov. 10, 1929. 8

Wages

Gov. Harrison said England was being underbitten in steel because of high wages.

April 15, 1930. 133 (2)

Walsh, Senator

Mrs. Harrison said she once praised a certain woman to Mrs. Wilson, who thereupon told her what that woman had said about her (Mrs.H.); that Senator Walsh said this changed his opinion about Mrs. Wilson.

Warburg, Paul

Gov. Young calls on, in New York

Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Senator Glass said a very intelligent woman called on him with a letter from Dr. Willis, and she said Warburg hired a Columbia Professor to write his book on the Federal Reserve System; that he was not satisfied with it and added much to it; that Jacobsen, formerly connected with the Federal Reserve Board also worked on it; that finally he hired a woman (Glass believes this woman) to go over it and practically rewrote it; that the McMillan Co. advertised it for publication; that Warburg had not settled with her and that she wrote the McMillan Company that she had a property right in it and forbade their publishing it; that the McMillan Company then suspended publication; that the book as finally published, was filled with attacks on Glass and Willis.

April 17, 1930. 135

Glass said Warburg once wrote him that he (Warburg) first suggested the idea of a central Federal Reserve Board when he appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee, - giving the date; that he first spoke of it to Morgenthau who told it to Col. House.

Glass said he replied that three months prior to that date Wilson and he had agreed on a central Board of that kind; that at the hearing Warburg mentioned, he - Warburg - advocated one central bank.

April 17, 1930. 135, 136

Miller said Warburg asked him to go over the proof of his book and make any suggestions he cared to; that he looked at it and declined and advised Warburg not to print it.

Miller said the chapter entitled, "The Redistricting Intermezzo" was full of errors, especially as to himself, Miller.

Warburg, Paul (Cont'd.)

Miller said on Sunday before the Board was to vote on question of cutting down the Districts and F.R. banks, Sec. Lane called on him and said President Wilson had read the Committee report favoring cutting down and was much disturbed at it; that he (Wilson) understood Miller had written the report, and, if the question as a proper one, he should like to know whether Miller intended to vote to approve it.

Miller said he told Sec. Lane the original report was shown to him and was in very poor form; that Warburg and the other members of the Committee asked him to redraw it, which he did, but that he told them it could not succeed and that he could not vote for it.

April 30, 1930. 143, 144

C.S.H. told Miller of Warburg's attack on him, - C.S.H. - in the book, - that he was dominated by McAdoo and Williams; that as a fact, he once protested to Wilson against certain proposed action of McAdoo and even asked Wilson to remove Williams; that altho he was on very friendly terms with each of them, he frequently disagreed with them but said nothing of these disagreements to the other Board members.

C.S.H. also told Miller that Wilson asked him to ask for an opinion from the Attorney General.

April 30, 1930. 143, 144

McAdoo writes asking C.S.H. to send him a copy of a statement by Warburg in 1915 trying to prove that the southern F.R. banks could not possibly provide credit sufficient for their member banks unless required to keep all their reserves in the F.R. banks and unless the F.R. Act was amended to make F.R. notes reserve money.

C.S.H. sent him a copy.

April 28, 1930. 178

Warder, Mrs.

Ellen Leonard gives C.S.H. a silver pin cushion belonging to, her mother.

C.S.H. wrote a grateful letter of thanks.

Dec. 5, 1929. 50

Wardman, Mr.

Gave permission to Woman's Democratic Club to hold a Pageant in old British Embassy, in writing, but the title had not yet passed to him and the British Ambassador refused to give permission.

May 31, 1930. 181, 183

See - Hamlin, H.P.
Harrison, Mrs. Borden
Lutyens, Sir Edwin

Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles

C.S.H. dines with, to meet Bishop Atwood.
Nov. 13, 1929. 22

See - Atwood, Bishop

C.S.H. calls on Nancy, who had been ill for 3 weeks.
Nov. 24, 1929. 37

C.S.H. calls on. Dec. 1, 1929. 49

We dine with. Dec. 22, 1929. 64

C.S.H. lunches at Cosmos Club with, and Committee of Associated
Harvard Clubs.
Dec. 31, 1929. 68

See - Holmes, Justice

Writes C.S.H. congratulating him on his Wilson Foundation meeting
address. Jan. 7, 1930. 72

We dine with, and C.S.H. tells Nancy as to his falling out with
Mrs. Wilson. Feb. 16, 1930. 101

Prepares greeting to Justice Holmes on his 89th birthday.
Mar. 8, 1930. 115

We take supper with. Mar. 9, 1930. 116

Warren, Winslow
Death. April 3, 1930. 125

C.S.H. attends funeral at Dedham.
April 5, 1930. 126

Washington Cathedral
We attend dedication of the Pilgrim steps at.
May 16, 1930. 167

See - Wilson

Washington, Horace. Mr. and Mrs.
C.S.H. meets, at dinner with Ellen Leonard.
Dec. 1, 1929. 49

Washington Star
C.S.H. arranges with, not to print Wile's article on proposed
pageant in old British Embassy.
May 31, 1930. 182, 183

Webster, Prof. Charles Kingsley

Addresses Wilson Foundation at National Theatre. C.S.H. presides and makes address.

Jan. 5, 1930. 70

Jouett Shouse tells C.S.H. he will have Prof. Kingsley's address put in Congressional Record, which later was done.

Jan. 6, 1930. 71

We dined with Professor and Mrs. Learned to meet.

Jan. 7, 1930. 72

Wetmore, Frank, Federal Advisory Council

Opposes Glass plan for extra dividends to member bank as it would tend to induce F.R. banks to work for greater earnings, and to bring about higher discount rates and increase competition with member banks.

Nov. 21, 1929. 30

See - Federal Advisory Council

White, Henry

C.S.H. allowed Prof. Nevin to copy a letter to him from, praising Mrs. Wilson but criticising Mr. Wilson, on condition that he should use in his books on Henry White only the part relating to Mrs. Wilson, - to which Prof. Nevin agreed.

May 28, 1930. 178, 180

Wichita, F.R. Branch

Board holds hearing on petition.

Gov. Young bluntly told Petitioners he saw no reason for approving, but added these were his personal views merely. C.S.H. feels this was uncalled for.

Dec. 16, 1929. 63

Board considered petition.

Gov. Young moved to postpone until Board by examining operation of present branches, could determine whether its past policy was correct or should be changed.

C.S.H. said this would be virtually a promise to give Wichita a branch unless Board disestablished some existing branches no more entitled to existence than was Wichita on the evidence.

Most of Board agreed with C.S.H. as to this.

Wichita, Federal reserve branch (Cont'd.)

A resolution drawn by Wyatt to about the same effect was objected to and dropped.

Miller said the Wichita arguments were precisely the same as those which had been accepted as to other petitions; that to avoid inconsistency in rejecting Wichita he should vote to grant the petition.

He favored granting the petition and then voting that hereafter Federal reserve branches should be determined only when a full Board is present, - thus requiring five affirmative votes. The latter part was carried.

C.S.H. favored the petition because it would further the decentralization of credit.

C.S.H. moved to approve

Lost:

Aye: C.S.H., Miller

No: Gov. Young, Platt, Comptroller, James, Cunningham

Sec. Mellon was opposed, but finally asked to be recorded as not voting, but agreed with Miller that, sooner or later we might have to grant the petition as we probably could not abolish any existing branches.

Nov. 21, 1930. 104, 105

Wickersham, George

We meet Mr. and Mrs. at lunch with Mrs. James Marion Johnson
April 15, 1930. 132

Congratulates C.S.H. on his address to European Journalists.
May 26, 1930. 175

Wile, Frederick W.

Congratulates C.S.H. on address to European journalists.
May 26, 1930. 175

Told C.S.H. his tribute to Hoover in the address was most gracious, and asked C.S.H. for a copy.

May 27, 1930. 178

Agrees not to publish his article set up for Washington Star about the proposed pageant in old British Embassy.

May 31, 1930. 182, 183

Williams, Mrs. Constance (Lodge)

Writes letter to Washington Post and denied Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson's statement that Wilson prevented ratification of Versailles Treaty by instructing Democrats to vote against it, with the Lodge reservations. She said her father, Senator Lodge, was always opposed to the League of Nations and put in his reservations expressly to defeat it, believing that they would be rejected by the Allied Nations, and that he was delighted when the Treaty failed.

This is an important historical document. (See scrap book)

Jan. 7, 1930. 72

C.S.H. sends a copy to Rachel Hale.

Jan. 13, 1930. 77

Williams, John Skelton

C.S.H. told Miller he once asked Wilson to remove.

April 30, 1930. 144

Wilson chronology

Mrs. Pennington sends check for \$2.10.

April 4, 1930. 125

Glass tells C.S.H. he heard of friction between C.S.H. and Mrs. Wilson over. Thinks he heard it from Admiral Grayson.

April 17, 1930. 136

List of royalties ($\frac{1}{2}$) received from Mrs. Pennington.

1927.	Sept. 30	\$62.50
1928	June 1	45.30
	Nov. 12	5.78
1929	April 11	2.10
1930	April 4	2.28
		<u>\$117.96</u>

April 22, 1930. 139

Edith Helm told us, - what she had never mentioned before, - that Mrs. Wilson told her once that she was very angry with Mrs. Pennington for having put her in a false position as regards the Wilson chronology.

Mar. 17, 1930. 159

Wilson Foundation, New York

H.P.H. elected members of Executive Committee

Dec. 5, 1929. 50

Wilson Foundation, New York (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. presides at meeting of, at National Theatre, Washington, and delivers address.

Prof. Charles Kingsley Webster delivered principal address.

Meeting was well attended.

Sir Esme Howard was present.

Jan. 5, 1930. 70

C.S.H. was congratulated for his address:

Shouse, Joustt Jan. 6, 1930. 71

Abrams, Mrs. Jan. 6, 1930. 71

Warren, Charles

Thompson, Huston

Miller, David Hunter

Jan. 8, 1930. 72, 73

McCoy, Judge

Van Rennslaer, Dr.

Jan. 9, 1930. 73

C.S.H. sends Hoover a copy of his address.

Jan. 13, 1930. 79

See - Hamlin, C.S.

Webster, Prof. C. K.

Delano drives C.S.H. and H.P.H. out to Washington Cathedral to put a wreath on Wilson's tomb in behalf of.

May 30, 1930. 179

Wilson, Margaret

Edith Helm says Mrs. Wilson had a disagreement with.

May 11, 1930. 152

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow

C.S.H. tells Rachel Hale of his dispute with. She said Mrs. Wilson's letter to C.S.H. was really shocking; that charming in many ways as she knew her to be, it revealed a defect in her character, and a lack of good sense; that she was not disposed to construe the letter, as C.S.H. did, as a charge of disloyalty to President or Mrs. Wilson, but looked on it rather as an impulsive expression of anger.

While she severely criticised her, she pointed out that women, when very angry often say things they do not really mean; that it was very foolish of her to put such a statement in writing;

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow (Cont'd.)

that she might better have said it and then have it out with C.S.H.

She said she believed Mrs. Wilson was wholly wrong and knew it, but she felt she was trying to shield her brother.

She further said that, in her opinion, Mrs. Wilson really thought C.S.H. would not be so stirred up about it and that their friendship would not be broken.

She was decidedly against C.S.H.'s suggestion of notifying Mrs. Wilson and appointing a day when he would call and have the matter out. She said this would stir up the Indian in Mrs. Wilson and probably lead to a permanent estrangement; that Mrs. Wilson, knowing she was in the wrong, yet would never admit it.

She said that, of course, the matter must be cleared up in some way, that it was unthinkable that such an estrangement should continue permanently; that the best way was to let the matter run along and await some good opportunity of having a good talk with her and of clearing up the matter.

C.S.H. asked her if he ought to suggest to her to wipe out the past and let bygones be bygones. She replied that even if C.S.H. felt he could wipe out the past, a scar would always remain.

C.S.H. then asked her, - supposing Mrs. Wilson, on her part, made such an offer, what should he do?

She said that was a different question, and seemed to feel that it might be better for C.S.H. to meet her half way and accept the suggestion.

Nov. 6, 1929. 2, 3, 4

C.S.H. has another talk with Rachel Hale about Mrs. Wilson.

Nov. 20, 1929. 29, 30

Bertie met Mrs. Wilson at Woman's National Democratic Club. She was most cordial and asked after "Charlie." She said she had seen something of Florence Hall in Japan and had messages from her to Bertie.

Dec. 23, 1929. 65

Rachel Hale said she met Mrs. Wilson at Blith Eustis's ball for her daughter, and was with her, off and on, for nearly two hours; that she, of course, did not mention us.

Jan. 4, 1930. 69

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow (Cont'd.)

We dined with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rhoades to meet Mr. and Mrs. Wright of Philadelphia who met Mrs. Wilson returning from Japan, and were completely captivated by her.

Jan. 4, 1930. 71

Madame Peter asks us to a small tea to meet Mrs. Wilson. We regretted. Gertrude Myer went and said only about 10 people were present, just as Madame Peter said there would be.

Jan. 18, 1930. 83

We dine at Woman's National Democratic Club taking Mrs. Amen (Marion Cleveland) as our guest.

Mrs. Wilson was there and C.S.H. ran into her most unexpectedly. She was very cordial and said, "Charlie, how nice to see you! How are you!"

She also met Bertie who introduced Mrs. Amen to her, as a daughter of President Cleveland, and she was most cordial to her.

When the lecturer, Charles Eliot referred to President Wilson, Mrs. Amen applauded most earnestly.

C.S.H. tried to keep Mrs. Amen away from Mrs. Wilson, fearing she might not want to meet her, and only when we were driving home did Bertie tell C.S.H. that she introduced them while C.S.H. was out of the room temporarily.

Jan. 30, 1930. 92

C.S.H. meets Mrs. Wilson at a tea to Mrs. Jouett Shouse at the Woman's National Democratic Club, and had a short, pleasant talk with her. C.S.H. said he caught a terrible cold at the Wilson Foundation meeting and had been laid up nearly 3 weeks.

She expressed regret but said it was in a good cause and was sorry she could not have been at the meeting. She did not mention C.S.H.'s address.

Jan. 31, 1930. 94

C.S.H. told Nancy Warren about his difference with Mrs. Wilson and she was greatly shocked. She said they had never even suspected such a thing.

Feb. 16, 1930. 101

We attend a dinner at Woman's National Democratic Club, after the annual election, at which Mrs. Wilson was the guest of honor.

Bertha Bolling had previously told Bertie she had no one to go with and asked if she could sit with her, to which Bertie said Yes.

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow (Cont'd.)

Mrs. Cordell Hull and Bertha Bolling sat at our table but we were all moved to the head table.

Mrs. Wilson was very cordial.

She told us Hendrick Pruyn had sent her two letters inviting her to lunch to meet "some Newport friends."

She said he signed the first letter with his new name and the second with his old name.

Feb. 26, 1930. 107, 108

C.S.H. talks with Rachel Hale.

She said he did just right in going to the Democratic Club dinner in honor of Mrs. Wilson.

Feb. 27, 1930. 110

Mrs. Wilson's former chauffeur called on Bertie and said he had left Mrs. Wilson and wanted work, and asked Bertie to let him know if she heard of any vacancy. He did not say, nor did Bertie ask him, why he had left Mrs. Wilson.

Mar. 17, 1930. 120.

C.S.H. tells Glass about his dispute with Mrs. Wilson.

Glass said he was once told, he thinks by Admiral Grayson, that there had been some friction between them growing out of the Wilson chronology.

April 17, 1930. 136

Harriet Rice told us she had called on Mrs. Wilson but she was out. We are a little surprised at this.

April 28, 1930. 142

C.S.H., after reading Edith Helm's letters, proposed for publication, suggests the following which should be stricken out:

1. The reference (humorous) to Mrs. Wilson powdering her nose.
2. Baruch's remark that Hoover wanted the Democratic nomination in 1920.

C.S.H. told Edith Helm that he was glad she had stricken out with lead pencil, the reference to Wilson's remark that he did not consider Hoover sufficiently equipped to be President.

C.S.H. had advised her to strike this out some time ago.

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow (Cont'd.)

The Cosmopolitan agent begged her to leave both in.

The above was before Edith signed the contract.

May 2, 1930. 148

C.S.H. fears that Mrs. Wilson will break with Edith over this and may even try to get an injunction.

C.S.H. can not see why the letters should not be published, as Edith was not paid by the Wilsons as Secretary and travelling companion, but by the U.S. Government.

The same argument would debar Admiral Grayson from publishing his diaries.

May 2, 1930. 148

C.S.H. feels that even if Mrs. Wilson could have the publication enjoined, the Cosmopolitan Company would have no legal claim against Edith.

May 2, 1930. 149

Edith Helm calls on us at 9:30 a.m.

She said she had written Mrs. Wilson that she had signed a contract for publication of the letters and begged her to go over them again and make any suggestions for omission or addition she cared to.

She said she followed almost literally a draft C.S.H. had made for her.

She said she had just received a reply from Mrs. Wilson which she read. It was a cruelly abusive letter. (See scrap book).

C.S.H. advised her to answer it and state, - what Edith had told him before, that she had often told Mrs. Wilson and that she knew perfectly well that she intended to publish the letters.

At first she seemed averse to making any reply but finally said she would consider it.

C.S.H. advised her to ask the lawyer of her Trust Company whether she was under any legal obligation to tell the Cosmopolitan Company of Mrs. Wilson's letter.

She said she would do this and also consult her New York lawyer. She goes to N. Y. tomorrow.

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow (Cont'd.)

She showed C.S.H. a long memorandum covering the whole question, which incidentally revealed Mrs. Wilson's knowledge of his intention to publish the letters and it referred to one letter of Mrs. Wilson which by necessary implication, at least, referred to the matter of publication.

C.S.H. called Edith up in the evening and she said the Trust Company lawyer was very indignant at Mrs. Wilson's letter and said she must answer it.

She said nothing as to asking him whether she was legally bound to inform the Cosmopolitan Company of Mrs. Wilson's letter.

May 6, 1930. 149, 150

Edith Helm dined with us.

She had just returned from New York and said that her lawyer had advised her that she was under no legal obligation to tell the Cosmopolitan Company of Mrs. Wilson's letter.

She left with C.S.H. the long memorandum above referred to, and C.S.H. said he would prepare a draft of reply.

May 9, 1930. 152

Edith Helm called and read a short letter to Mrs. Wilson, expressing surprise at the tone of her letter and her objection to the publication.

She said in the letter that she had told Mrs. Wilson many times of her intention to publish the letters.

It was a short but well written letter.

May 14, 1930. 155

Edith Helm called and read us a letter from Mrs. Wilson in reply to above flatly contradicting Edith's statements.

C.S.H. took this reply to his office, copied it and returned it to Edith at the Trust Company.

May 17, 1930. 157, 158

C.S.H. also mailed Edith a long draft of reply to Mrs. Wilson, although he rather agreed with her that no further correspondence was necessary.

May 17, 1930. 158

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow (Cont'd.)

Mrs. Borden Harriman called up Bertie and told her of a very unpleasant talk she had had with Mrs. Wilson. She said she called up Mrs. Wilson and asked her to come out and see her new house; that Mrs. Wilson replied rather coldly that she had already invited almost everybody except herself to see it; that she told Mrs. Wilson that she had several times tried to get her, but that she was out of town.

Mrs. Harriman said she then told her of the proposed Pageant of the Woman's National Democratic Club at the old British Embassy; that Mrs. Wilson objected to the Pageant most vigorously, saying she thought it a very objectionable plan, and that, as Honorary President, she could not approve of it; that some woman (Mrs. Rickey) had spoken to her about it over two weeks ago protesting against it; that she - Mrs. Wilson - could never agree to having any entertainment for the Club at which Republicans would be present; that she - Mrs. Harriman - told her she hoped Republicans would come; that she - Mrs. Wilson - said she would not now say she would resign as Honorary President, that, of course, she might change her mind, but that she would certainly give serious consideration to resigning. Mrs. Harriman said she told her the Club would give up the Pageant if she objected, but she said she would not think of this.

Mrs. Harriman then told her the Club must have money; that she said she knew this and was sorry she could not give any money. She also said she was going away for 2 weeks but avoided telling her where she was going.

Mrs. Harriman believes Randolph Bolling is at the bottom of this.
May 21, 1930. 160, 161

Mrs. Harriman said that Mrs. Wilson in the past had said very disagreeable things to her: -

1. At a dinner at which she, Mrs. Harriman, was presiding, Mrs. Wilson leaned over and in a loud voice, said she had received a letter from a member saying it was terrible for Mrs. Harriman to be President of the Club because she was a "Red" and had Mr. Libby, a "Red", address the Club; that she replied that Libby was endorsed by Mrs. Malcom Forbes and many other prominent peace advocates, and that later she sent a memorandum on Libby to her, for which she wrote and thanked her.

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow (Cont'd.)

2. Mrs. Harriman said one day she was praising a certain woman to Mrs. Wilson, when she (Mrs. Wilson) told her certain things the woman had said about her; that Senator Walsh said this had changed his opinion about Mrs. Wilson.

3. Mrs. Harriman said Mrs. Wilson said a woman told her that it was terrible to have Mrs. Dougherty run the Pageant; that she ran every Pageant; that she, Mrs. Harriman, replied that she and not Mrs. Dougherty was running the Pageant.

Bertie told Mrs. Harriman she would back her to the finish and they agreed to see Jouett Shouse, and if he objected to the Pageant and sided with Mrs. Wilson, they would tell him he must guarantee that the Club would have sufficient funds.

May 21, 1930. 161, 162, 163

Mrs. Harriman and Bertie saw Jouett Shouse and he said there was no reason why they should not go ahead with the Pageant, - that it was a splendid idea. Mrs. Harriman told him about Mrs. Wilson and he quietly said she would not resign. He advised them to say nothing about Mrs. Wilson to anyone but to go right ahead.

May 21, 1930. 163

Mrs. Harriman said that while President Wilson lived, Mrs. Wilson showed good judgment on lines mapped out by Mr. Wilson, but that in other matters, since his death, her judgment has been very poor.

We both agree with this statement.

C.S.H. believes Mrs. Wilson was jealous because she was not consulted originally about the Pageant and takes this way of showing it!

Another unfortunate chapter in our relations with Mrs. Wilson!

May 21, 1930. 163, 164

Mrs. Harriman also said she told Mrs. Wilson that the Club once had a card party at Perry Belmont's, at which all came who paid the admission charge, - Republicans as well as Democrats, - and also had card parties at the Club to which Mrs. Wilson took tickets, and also, she thinks came and played, - but all to no avail.

May 21, 1930. 164

Mrs. Harriman tells Bertie that Mrs. Wilson has resigned as Honorary President of the Democratic Club; that she sent a formal typewritten letter tendering her resignation, to be accepted immediately, and a personal letter expressing regret but she cherished the honored name of her husband, etc. etc.

May 22, 1930. 171

Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. writes Edith Helm telling of Mrs. Wilson's resignation.
May 24, 1930. 171

We drive out to Mrs. Harriman's to a meeting of the Pagent Committee.
She showed me the two letters from Mrs. Wilson, each dated
May 21, 1930.

The formal letter stated her resignation was to be accepted
immediately, and C.S.H. said Mrs. Harriman must present it to
the Board of Directors as its acceptance by the Board was
necessary.

The letter, in long hand, was as Mrs. Harriman said, really childish.

In it she said the name of Wilson was a sacred heritage, implying that
the Club had dishonored the name by getting up the Pagent. She
also said she had never been informed of it as Honorary President
until after all the plans were under way. She said she did
not resign from the Club, but merely as Honorary President.

Mrs. Harriman said she would hold the letter until the next meeting
of the Board, and might ask Jouett Shouse to talk with Mrs. Wilson
when she returned.

May 25, 1930. 172

C.S.H. gives to Prof. Nevin who has just finished a life of Henry White
a copy of a letter from White to C.S.H. strongly praising
Mrs. Wilson and mildly criticizing Mr. Wilson.

This was given on promise of Prof. Nevin only to use the part relating
to Mrs. Wilson to which Prof. Nevin agreed.

C.S.H. said he wished to keep the references to Mr. Wilson for his
own reminiscences when published. Prof. Nevin said he only
wanted the part relating to Mrs. Wilson, as he had nothing in
his book on this subject and he felt this part of the letter
would be very valuable to him.

May 29, 1930. 178, 180

Mrs. Harriman said she was very glad C.S.H. had prevented the publication
by Mr. Wile of his article on the proposed pageant in the old
British Embassy as she feared it might contain some reference
to Mrs. Wilson as Honorary President of the Democratic Club, he
not knowing of her resignation.

May 31, 1930. 183

Wilson, Woodrow

Mrs. Constance Williams (Lodge) writes Washington Post that the claim of Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson that Wilson was responsible for the defeat of the Versailles Treaty because he directed the Democratic Senators to vote against ratification, is not true; that her father, Senator Lodge, was always opposed to the League of Nations and drew his reservations for the express purpose of defeating it, believing that they would be rejected by the other nations; that he was delighted at the defeat of the Treaty and took all responsibility for it.

Jan. 7, 1930. 72

Glass said Wilson and he agreed on a central Federal Reserve Board three months before Warburg claimed to have suggested the idea.

April 17, 1930. 135, 136

Miller said that one Sunday in 1915 Wilson sent Secretary Lane to him to find whether he intended to vote for the Committee report favoring reducing the number of Federal reserve banks; that he told Lane he should vote against it.

April 30, 1930. 143, 144

See - Miller

C.S.H. told Miller he once protested to Wilson, as to McAdoo, and asked him to remove John Skelton Williams.

April 30, 1930. 144

Mrs. Harriman said that Mrs. Wilson, dominated by Wilson, showed good judgment while he was alive, but after his death, very poor judgment.

May 21, 1930. 163

Delano drives us to Washington Cathedral to put a wreath on tomb of Wilson, for Wilson Foundation.

May 30, 1930. 179

Womans National Democratic Club

H.P.H. elected Vice President receiving two more votes than did Mrs. Harriman for President.

Feb. 26, 1930. 107

See also:

Amen, Mrs.
Harriman, Mrs.
Olney, Richard
Pennington, Mrs.
Rice, W. G. Jr.
Wilson, Mrs.

92, 94, 106, 107, 141

Woolley, Federal Reserve Bank, New York. 31 32
See - Young, Gov.

Wright, Mr. and Mrs.

We dine with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rhoades, to meet, of Philadelphia,
who returned from Japan with Mrs. Wilson.
Jan. 5, 1930. 71

Wyatt, Walter

Advise Board it can not take Federal reserve note functions from
Chairman of Board without amendment to Federal Reserve Act.
Jan. 31, 1930. 93, 94

Advise Board it should state reasons for refusing to admit the
Bank of Athens Trust Company into Federal Reserve System, as
otherwise the Court might rule it had exceeded its lawful
powers. Feb. 12, 1930. 99

Advise Board that neither the Federal Reserve Bank, New York,
nor the Board had power to pass on any offering of securities
in the markets of the U.S. by the B.I.S.
April 22, 1930. 138

Tells Board he is reaching the conclusion that it has power to examine
into the proposed placing of reparation bonds in U.S. markets
by the B.I.S., under the agency and correspondent powers
between the B.I.S. and the Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
May 19, 1930. 158

-X-

X-ray treatment

C.S.H. receives, from Dr. Simpson.

Dec. 13, 1929. 62

-Y-

Young, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Young, Gov. Reserve Act amendment 49

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Young, Governor

1. Thinks Ogden Mills wrote Hoover's statement following the stock collapse.
Nov. 1, 1929. 1
 2. Urges James to confine his proposed open market regulations to Government securities, to which James agrees.
Nov. 4, 1929. 1
 3. Tells Board of Gov. Norman's cable to Gov. Harrison as to failure of Corn Exchange-National City Bank merger.
Nov. 12, 1929. 13
- See - Harrison, Gov.

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

4. Tells Board that the 50 millions of Government securities bought by Federal Reserve Bank, New York, were bought from J. P. Morgan and General Electric Co.; that it was difficult at the time to get Government securities; that the latter acted patriotically but it was a transaction hard to explain politically; that Morgan got the securities from British Government by exchanging long term bonds.
Nov. 12, 1929. 13
5. Tells Board of rumor that stock exchange won't open tomorrow.
Nov. 12, 1929. 16
6. Says there is danger of banking trouble from failure of Corn Exchange and National City Bank merger.
Nov. 12, 1929. 16
7. Put questions showing that he considered the Open Market Committee report as favoring immediate purchase of 200 millions of Govt. securities, - which it was not.
Nov. 12, 1929. 17
8. Opposed granting any emergency authority to Open Market Committee to purchase Government securities.
Nov. 12, 1929. 17
9. Starts to prepare draft of instructions to Open Market Committee.
Nov. 12, 1929. 19
10. Inserts an adding clause that right to purchase 25 millions per week, granted Sept. 24, 1929, is abrogated.
Nov. 12, 1929. 20
11. Said the Board vote did not take away right of any F.R. Bank to buy Govt. securities, as Board had not enacted any regulation limiting it.
Nov. 13, 1929. 21
12. Votes for the Open Market Committee resolution, says, however, it is against his best judgment as no emergency could arise so suddenly as to prevent consultation with Board.
Nov. 13, 1929. 21
13. Papers said he was in consultation with Hoover yesterday. Did not mention this to Board.
Nov. 13, 1929. 23
14. Went to New York last night without mentioning it to Board.
Telephoned that New York wishes to reduce discount rates to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, also a reduction in bill rates. Asks for expression from Board
Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

4. Tells Board that the 50 millions of Government securities bought by Federal Reserve Bank, New York, were bought from J. P. Morgan and General Electric Co.; that it was difficult at the time to get Government securities; that the latter acted patriotically but it was a transaction hard to explain politically; that Morgan got the securities from British Government by exchanging long term bonds. Nov. 12, 1929. 12
5. Tells Board of rumor that stock exchange won't open tomorrow. Nov. 12, 1929. 12
6. Says there is danger of banking trouble from failure of Corn Exchange and National City Bank merger. Nov. 12, 1929. 12
7. Put questions showing that he considered the Open Market Committee report as favoring immediate purchase of 200 millions of Govt. securities, - which it was not. Nov. 12, 1929. 12
8. Opposed granting any emergency authority to Open Market Committee to purchase Government securities. Nov. 12, 1929. 12
9. Starts to prepare draft of instructions to Open Market Committee. Nov. 12, 1929. 12
10. Inserts an adding clause that right to purchase 25 millions per week, granted Sept. 24, 1929, is extended. Nov. 12, 1929. 20
11. Said the Board vote did not take away right of any F.R.B. Bank to buy Govt. securities, as Board had not enacted any regulation limiting it. Nov. 12, 1929. 21
12. Notes for the Open Market Committee resolution, says, however, it is against his best judgment as no emergency could arise so authoritatively as to prevent consultation with Board. Nov. 12, 1929. 21
13. Papers said he was in consultation with Hoover yesterday. Did not mention this to Board. Nov. 12, 1929. 22
14. Went to New York last night without mentioning it to Board. Nov. 14, 1929. 23
15. Telephoned that New York wished to reduce discount rates to 4 1/2% also a reduction in bill rates. Asks for expression from Board. Nov. 14, 1929. 23

Young, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

15. C.S.H. tries to get, in New York, but he was out calling on Warburg. C.S.H. left word that he was leaving tonight for Mattapoisett but would stay over if he wanted a meeting tomorrow. Nov. 14, 1929. 23, 24
16. Issues press statement of conference at White House with Hoover and Federal Advisory Council. Nov. 19, 1929. 29
17. Tells C.S.H. he was at White House yesterday with Hoover and Industrial Conference; that Owen Young, Woolley and Raeburn were there; that later he had a talk with them in Sec. Mellon's office over the power of the Board over Government securities; that they all agreed that, except in emergencies, purchases should only be made with approval of Board. Said he was to talk this over further with Governor Harrison and Sec. Mellon tomorrow. Nov. 22, 1929. 31, 32
18. Told C.S.H. he had conferred with Gov. Harrison yesterday and that he agreed to recommend to his directors that, if general authority were given to Open Market Committee to buy from time to time Government securities not in excess of 200 millions, they should agree not to buy on own account without consent of Board. Nov. 24, 1929. 35
19. Gov. Young said he was inclined to agree to this. Nov. 24, 1929. 35
19. Believes it necessary to put every Federal Reserve bank on Open Market Committee. Nov. 24, 1929. 36
20. Tells Board the national bank succeeding the Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings Bank has a strong man, - Sartari - at its head and is in very fair condition. Nov. 24, 1929. 36
21. Says Comptroller will advise U.S. District Attorney that there is no reason in the public interest for further criminal proceedings in matter of Julian Petroleum Company and Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings bank, but that the Board should make no recommendation. Nov. 24, 1929. 36

Young, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Young, Gov. (Cont'd.)

22. Favors giving authority to Open Market Committee to buy up to 200 millions of Government securities, saying F.R. Bank, New York, had agreed not to buy on its own account, if above authority granted, without consent of Board.

Said if New York did not agree to above, Board could revoke authority to Open Market Committee at any time.
Nov. 25, 1929. 38

23. Says Federal reserve banks wanted to reduce the 880 millions of rediscounts as they tended to make credit tighter.
Nov. 25, 1929. 38

24. Votes to give authority to buy up to 200 millions.
Nov. 25, 1929. 40

25. Board instructs, to prepare letter to effect that Board will not advise Department of Justice as to further criminal prosecutions in connection with Julian Petroleum Company and Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings Bank.
Nov. 25, 1929. 40

26. Votes to cancel agreement with First National Bank, Boston, under Sec. 25, F.R. Act. Nov. 14, 1929. 61

27. Bluntly tells Petitioners for F.R. Branch bank at Wichita that he saw no reason for granting the petition. Veryill advised, C.S.H. thinks.
Dec. 15, 1929. 63

28. Thinks Comptroller responsible for McFadden's examination bill.
Jan. 8, 1930. 73

29. Later, said Comptroller's office had nothing to do with it.
Jan. 8, 1930. 74

30. Votes in favor of increasing Governor Harrison's salary to \$60,000.
Jan. 14, 1930. 78

31. Votes for other general increases.
Jan. 14, 1930. 78

32. Votes to ask reasons of F.R. banks for all increases.
Jan. 14, 1930. 78

Young, Gov. (Cont'd.)

33. Votes to approve all increases except Governors, Federal Reserve Agents and Synder.
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
34. Votes against increasing Carl Snyder's salary.
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
35. Votes to increase Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.
Jan. 16, 1930. 79
36. Votes to increase Gov. McDougal's salary.
Jan. 16, 1930. 80
37. Votes against any increase in F. R. Agents salaries.
Jan. 16, 1930. 80
38. Votes against approval of Miller's draft on Open Market Policy Conference as it put him in embarrassing position with Sec. Mellon and Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
Jan. 16, 1930. 81, 82
39. Votes to reconsider Board's approval of above.
Jan. 16, 1930. 82
40. Votes to approve plan 3 for adding to Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond's building.
Jan. 16, 1930. 82
41. Says any lowering of minimum bill rates means a policy of ease and ultimately lower discount rates.
Jan. 30, 1930. 85
42. Votes against Miller's substitute motion for a 3-7/8% bill rate.
Jan. 30, 1930. 86
43. Moves to approve a 3 1/4% minimum bill rate.
Votes for motion.
Jan. 30, 1930. 86
44. Moves to approve 4% discount rate, New York, and so votes. Lost.
Jan. 30, 1930. 87
45. Tells Board McGarrah will soon resign to become President of B.I.S.
Jan. 30, 1930. 90
46. Suggests Eugene Meyer for Federal Reserve Agent, New York, in place of McGarrah. Considers him the best man for the place.
Jan. 30, 1930. 90

(Cont'd.)

33. Favors giving authority to Open Market Committee to buy up to 300 millions of Government securities, saying F. R. Bank, New York, had agreed not to buy on its own account, if above authority granted, without consent of Board.
Said if New York did not agree to above, Board could revoke authority to Open Market Committee at any time.
Nov. 28, 1929. 38
34. Says Federal Reserve banks wanted to reduce the 300 millions of rediscounts as they tended to make credit tighter.
Nov. 28, 1929. 38
35. Votes to give authority to buy up to 300 millions.
Nov. 28, 1929. 40
36. Board instructs, to prepare letter to effect that Board will not advise Department of Justice as to further criminal prosecutions in connection with Julian Peterson Company and Pacific S.W. Trust and Savings Bank.
Nov. 28, 1929. 40
37. Votes to cancel agreement with First National Bank, Boston, under which it was to buy up to 300 millions of F. R. Bank at 10% discount.
Dec. 1, 1929. 41
38. Says no reason for granting the petition. Verdict advised, O.S.R. 1929. 41
39. Thinks Comptroller responsible for McGarrah's examination bill.
Jan. 2, 1930. 73
40. Later, said Comptroller's office had nothing to do with it.
Jan. 8, 1930. 74
41. Votes in favor of increasing Governor Harrison's salary to \$60,000.
Jan. 16, 1930. 78
42. Votes for other general increases.
Jan. 16, 1930. 78
43. Votes to ask reasons of F. R. Bank for all increases.
Jan. 16, 1930. 78

Young, Gov. (Cont'd.)

47. Says Gov. Harrison by telephoned tried to persuade his directors not to put in the 4% rate at this time.
Jan. 30, 1930. 91

48. Disagrees with C.S.H. and claims Gov. Harrison told Open Market Committee that discount rates would be reduced.

C.S.H. said Yes, but not in near future. Miller and Cunningham agreed with C.S.H.

Jan. 31, 1930. 93

49. Abandons his plan for taking away F.R. note duties from Chairman of Board, Wyatt advising that it required amendment of Federal Reserve Act.

Jan. 31, 1930. 93, 94

50. Votes to approve N. Y. reduction to 4%. Lost.
Feb. 7, 1930. 96

51. Finally carried. Cunningham changing his vote.
Feb. 7, 1930. 97

52. Votes to reconsider refusal of Board to admit Bank of Athens Trust Company into F.R. System. Lost.
Feb. 12, 1930. 100

53. Votes to reduce minimum bill rate to 3½%. Lost.
Feb. 12, 1930. 100

54. Later, Comptroller came in and vote Aye. Passed.
Feb. 12, 1930. 100

55. Opposes reference to direct pressure in Annual Report.
Feb. 12, 1930. 101

56. Moves to reconsider refusal of Board to approve 60,000 salary for Governor Harrison. Failed.
Feb. 21, 1930. 103

57. Reconsideration ordered, C.S.H. changing his vote.
Voted to approve \$60,000 salary. Lost.
Feb. 21, 1930. 103, 104

58. Moves to postpone consideration of Wichita branch until examination of present branches and determination whether policy up to now has been wise. Failed.
Feb. 21, 1930. 104

59. Votes against Wichita branch.
Feb. 21, 1930. 105.

(Cont'd.)

33. Votes to approve all increases except Governors, Federal Reserve Agents and Bankers.
Jan. 18, 1930. 79

34. Votes against increasing Gov. Hughes' salary.
Jan. 18, 1930. 79

35. Votes to increase Gov. Harrison's salary to \$60,000.
Jan. 18, 1930. 79

36. Votes to increase Gov. McAdams' salary.
Jan. 18, 1930. 80

37. Votes against any increase in F.R. Agents' salaries.
Jan. 18, 1930. 80

38. Votes against approval of Miller's draft on Open Market Policy Conference as it put him in embarrassing position with Sec. Mellon and Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
Jan. 18, 1930. 81, 83

39. Votes to reconsider Board's approval of above.
Jan. 18, 1930. 83

40. Votes to approve plan for adding to Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond's building.
Jan. 18, 1930. 83

41. Says any lowering of minimum bill rates means a policy of ease and ultimately lower discount rates.
Jan. 30, 1930. 83

42. Votes against Miller's substitute motion for a 3-7/8% bill rate.
Jan. 30, 1930. 83

43. Moves to approve a 3½% minimum bill rate.
Votes for motion.
Jan. 30, 1930. 83

44. Moves to approve 4½% discount rate, New York, and so votes. Lost.
Jan. 30, 1930. 83

45. Tells Board McAdams will soon resign to become President of B.I.S.
Jan. 30, 1930. 90

46. Suggests Eugene Meyer for Federal Reserve Agent, New York, in place of McAdams. Considers him the best man for the place.
Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

60. Moves to approve draft of Annual Report without addition as to direct pressure.

Votes against Miller's substitute to approve with references to direct pressure. Passed.

Young was very angry.

Feb. 21, 1930. 106

61. Said Annual Report does not state facts as to direct pressure accurately. Feb. 21, 1930. 106

62. Votes to send Governor Harrison's letter and copy of cable from B.I.S. to State Department.

Feb. 25, 1930. 107

63. Suggests to Gov. Case that reply be made to B.I.S. that Federal Reserve Bank, New York, has no authority to approve or disapprove the American directors chosen by B.I.S.

Says Cotton agrees to this.

Feb. 27, 1930. 108

64. Reads to Board cable of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, to B.I.S. that it does not object to American directors chosen.

Said Cotton told him the reply was all right.

Feb. 27, 1930. 108

65. Reports with Platt in favor of Case for F.R. Agent, N. Y.

Feb. 27, 1930. 109

66. Votes to approve New York discount rate of $3\frac{1}{4}\%$. Unanimous.

Mar. 13, 1930. 117

67. Files protest against vote of Board approving Annual Report with additions as to direct pressure.

He said speculators loans increased after June 15th.

C.S.H. pointed out that Board agreed to suspend direct pressure at about that time, leaving the discretion in the F.R. Bank of New York.

Votes against Annual Report and in favor of Platt motion substituting original draft without reference to direct pressure.

Mar. 17, 1930. 118

Young, Gov. (Cont'd.)

67. Says Gov. Harrison is telephoned daily to persuade him directors not to put in the report at this time. Jan. 30, 1930. 91

68. Disagrees with C.S.H. and claims Gov. Harrison told Open Market Committee that discount rates would be reduced.

69. C.S.H. said Jan. 29, but not in New York. Miller and Cunningham agreed with C.S.H. Jan. 31, 1930. 92

70. Abandons his plan for taking away F.R. note from Chairman of Board, West advising that it required amendment of Federal Reserve Act. Jan. 31, 1930. 92

71. Votes to approve H. Y. reduction to 4% Jan. 31, 1930. 92

72. Finally carried. Cunningham changed his vote. Feb. 7, 1930. 97

73. Votes to reconsider refusal of Board to admit Bank of Athens Trust Company into F.R. system. Lost. Feb. 12, 1930. 100

74. Votes to reduce minimum bill rate to 3%. Lost. Feb. 12, 1930. 100

75. Later, Cunningham came in and vote was passed. Feb. 12, 1930. 100

76. Opposes reference to direct pressure in Annual Report. Feb. 12, 1930. 101

77. Moves to reconsider refusal of Board to approve \$3,000 salary for Governor Harrison. Failed. Feb. 21, 1930. 102

78. Reconsideration ordered. C.S.H. changed his vote. Voted to approve \$30,000 salary. Lost. Feb. 21, 1930. 102

79. Moves to postpone consideration of Wichita branch until examination of present branches and determination whether policy up to now has been wise. Failed. Feb. 21, 1930. 104

80. Votes against Wichita branch. Feb. 21, 1930. 105

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

68. Says James told him he has given up all thought of becoming Federal Reserve Agent of St. Louis.
Mar. 17, 1930. 119
69. Board asks Governor Young to sit with the other Governors and agree on a draft for Open Market Policy conference.
Mar. 24, 1930. 122
70. Presents a draft agreed to by himself and the Governors.
Mar. 25, 1930. 122
71. Refers to Board question submitted by Cotton as to advisability of State Department approving a German loan for 125 millions to be placed by Lee, Higginson & Co.
Mar. 25, 1930. 122
72. Reports that he told Cotton the feeling of the Board and that he asked if Board would take responsibility of disapproving the loan; that he replied that that question had not been put to the Board.
Mar. 26, 1930. 123
73. Votes for draft as to Open Market Policy Conference, and against Miller's substitute motions.
Mar. 26, 1930. 123, 124.
74. Votes against final disapproval of Annual Report with additions as to direct pressure. April 6, 1930. 127
75. Reads against his protest at above vote. Says again speculative loans increased after June 15th.
C.S.H. replies that direct pressure was suspended about that time, and banks were allowed to use own judgment, resulting in a great increase of speculative loans.
April 7, 1930. 128
76. Says will not sign the Annual Report even "by direction of Board."
Suggestion made that he sign but state that he dissents from certain parts.
C.S.H. says he can clearly sign, "By direction of Board" and be free to state to any one the parts he dissented from.

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

76. (Cont'd.)

- C.S.H. says if Gov. Young dissents he will want to amplify the report showing clearly the differences between Board and Federal Reserve Bank, New York, etc. etc.
April 6, 1930. 128

Governor Young said he agreed that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had managed its campaign for higher discount rates rottenly, as to the reasons given; he agreed that the direct pressure policy had been followed by reduction in speculative loans, but that he was not willing to credit direct pressure with this result.

April 6, 1930. 129

- 77. Gov. Young finally said he would consider again whether he would sign the Report.
April 6, 1930. 129

- 78. Gov. Young said he was not at all sure that a majority of the full Board favored this report.

- 79. C.S.H. pointed out that a majority all along had favored direct pressure and that the only possibility of not approving this Annual Report would come from the Comptroller's changing his vote, which would make the ex-officio members responsible for stalling the Board, with a result that there would either be no Annual Reports or two different ones.
April 7, 1930. 129, 130

- 80. Attends funeral of Gov. Harding at Boston.
April 9, 1930. 131

- 81. Gov. Young signs Annual Report putting "By direction of Board" at beginning instead of at the end as was customary.
April 17, 1930. 136

- 82. Votes against Miller's motion to permit Federal Reserve Bank, New York to answer B.I.S. on its own responsibility.
April 21, 1930. 138

- 83. Reads draft of letter to F.R. Bank, New York, prepared after consultation with Governor Harrison as to choice of American directors and placing of stock in U.S. by B.I.S. stating that F.R. Bank has no ground for objection.
April 22, 1930. 138

- 84. Votes against 3% discount rate, New York. Unanimous.
April 24, 1930. 141

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

- 85. Says James told him he has given up all thought of becoming Federal Reserve Agent of St. Louis.
Mar. 17, 1930. 119
- 86. Board says Governor Young to sit with the other Governors and agree on a draft for Open Market Policy conference.
Mar. 24, 1930. 123
- 87. Presents a draft agreed to by himself and the Governors.
Mar. 28, 1930. 123
- 88. Refers to Board question submitted by Cotton as to advisability of State Department approving a German loan for 125 millions to be placed by Lee, Higginson & Co.
Mar. 28, 1930. 123
- 89. Reports that he told Cotton the feeling of the Board and that he asked if Board would take responsibility of disapproving the loan; that he replied that that question had not been put to the Board.
Mar. 28, 1930. 123
- 90. Votes for draft as to Open Market Policy Conference, and against Miller's substitute motions.
Mar. 28, 1930. 123, 124
- 91. Votes against final disapproval of Annual Report with additions as to direct pressure.
April 6, 1930. 127
- 92. Reads against his protest as above vote. Says again speculative loans increased after June 1929.
April 6, 1930. 127
- 93. C.S.H. replies that direct pressure was suspended about that time, and banks were allowed to use own judgment, resulting in a great increase of speculative loans.
April 7, 1930. 128
- 94. Says will not sign the Annual Report even "by direction of Board".
April 7, 1930. 128
- 95. Suggestion made that he sign but state that he dissents from certain parts.
April 7, 1930. 128
- 96. C.S.H. says he can clearly sign "by direction of Board" and be free to state to any one the parts he dissented from.
April 7, 1930. 128

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

85. Votes for $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ minimum bill rate at New York.
April 30, 1930. 143
86. Was present when Miller told us of his talk with Warburg and Secretary Lane in 1915 as to cutting down of F.R. banks.
April 30, 1930. 143
- See - Miller
87. Votes to approve 3% discount rate, New York. Passed.
May 1, 1930. 146
88. Votes to fix minimum bill rate at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. Passed.
May 1, 1930. 146
89. Tells Board Bank of England will lower its discount rate tomorrow.
May 1, 1930. 147
90. Gov. Young favored sending a letter to Federal Reserve Bank, New York, as to its reply to B.I.S. as to reparation bonds, exactly like previous letter on placing B.I.S. stock. C.S.H. refused to agree as he did not like "no grounds for dissent" in previous letter, altho he construed this as no "power" to dissent and voted for it on this construction.
May 15, 1930. 156
91. Votes to call meeting of Open Market Policy Conference.
May 15, 1930. 157
92. Told Open Market Conference he hesitated to approve 3% rate for New York in view of opinion of Conference on Mar. 24.
May 21, 1930. 165
93. Tells Board State Department has received cable from B.I.S. and will inform it it has no objections to placing the Reparation bonds in U.S.
May 21, 1930. 166
94. Prepares draft for Board records as above to be O.K.'d by Secretary Mellon. States how he thinks Board should answer Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
May 21, 1930. 167
95. Reads draft prepared by him to Board.
May 21, 1930. 167
96. Prior to this meeting Gov. Young was in conference with Ogden Mills.
May 21, 1930. 167, 168.

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

97. Gov. Young finally said he would consider again whether he would sign the report.
April 6, 1930. 132
98. Gov. Young said he was not at all sure that a majority of the full Board favored this report.
April 6, 1930. 132
99. O.S.H. pointed out that a majority all along had favored direct pressure and that the only possibility of not approving this Annual Report would come from the Committee's changing his vote, which would mean the ex-officio members responsible for stalling the Board, with a result that there would either be no Annual Report or two different ones.
April 7, 1930. 132, 133
100. Attends funeral of Gov. Harding at Boston.
April 9, 1930. 131
101. Gov. Young signs Annual Report putting "By direction of Board" at beginning instead of at the end as was customary.
April 17, 1930. 136
102. Votes against Miller's motion to permit Federal Reserve Bank, New York to answer B.I.S. on its own responsibility.
April 21, 1930. 138
103. Reads draft of letter to F.R. Bank, New York, prepared after consultation with Governor Harrison as to choice of American directors and placing of stock in U.S. by B.I.S. stating that F.R. Bank has no ground for objection.
April 22, 1930. 138
104. Votes against 3% discount rate, New York. Unanimous.
April 24, 1930. 141

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

97. Votes for C.S.H.'s draft of reply to B.I.S. as to reparation bonds, slightly changed by him. Unanimous.
May 27, 1930. 174

Young, Owen D.

Sold Federal Reserve Bank, New York, 25 millions of Government securities for General Electric Company.
Nov. 12, 1929. 13

Arranged for examination of National City Bank, New York- found it 60% liquid - in fine condition, Will have this published if necessary
Nov. 14, 1929. 25

Agrees with Governor Young at Secretary Mellon's office, that, apart from emergencies, the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, will not buy Govt. securities except with permission of F.R. Board.
Nov. 22, 1929. 31, 32

C.S.H. feels, is working for easy money to help place reparation bonds in U.S.
Jan. 30, 1930. 90

Gov. Young would like to take away F.R. note matters from Chairman and make Chairman of Federal Reserve Bank, New York, a man like Owen D. Young, on understanding he would not be expected to give all his time to the Federal Reserve Bank.
Jan. 31, 1930. 93

(End of Volume 17)

Young, Governor (Cont'd.)

98. Votes for 3% minimum bill rate at New York.
April 30, 1930. 143
98. Was present when Miller told us of his talk with Warburg and Secretary Lane in 1919 as to cutting down of F.R. Bank.
April 30, 1930. 143
98. See - Miller
97. Votes to approve 3% discount rate, New York. Passed.
May 1, 1930. 143
98. Votes to fix minimum bill rate at 3%. Passed.
May 1, 1930. 143
98. Tells Board of England will lower its discount rate tomorrow.
May 1, 1930. 143
98. Gov. Young favored sending a letter to Federal Reserve Bank, New York, as to its reply to B.I.S. as to reparation bonds, exactly like previous letter on placing B.I.S. check C.S.H. refused to agree as he did not like "no grounds for dissent" in previous letter, also he considered this as no "power" so dissent and voted for it on this consideration.
May 15, 1930. 143
91. Votes to call meeting of Open Market Policy Conference.
May 15, 1930. 147
92. Told Open Market Conference he hesitated to approve 3% rate for New York in view of opinion of Conference on Mar. 24.
May 21, 1930. 148
93. Tells Board State Department has received cable from B.I.S. and will inform it it has no objection to placing the reparation bonds in U.S.
May 21, 1930. 148
94. Prepares draft for Board records as above to be C.E.'d by Secretary Mellon. States how he thinks Board should answer Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
May 21, 1930. 147
95. Reads draft prepared by him to Board.
May 21, 1930. 147
96. Prior to this meeting Gov. Young was in conference with Ogden Miller.
May 21, 1930. 147, 148