

# Cross Currents

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## Editorial

### VIETNAM MORATORIUM

On October 15, a nationwide Vietnam Moratorium campaign will ask every citizen to make a personal commitment to urge President Nixon toward a coalition government in Vietnam and immediate withdrawal.

October 15—if widely supported—will be more than a symbolic gesture of protest. It will be a concerted effort to inform the Nixon Administration and its Pentagon advisors that current Vietnam policy is unacceptable to the people of this nation, that it is ill-advised, that it rests upon the same faulty military, ideological and moral assumptions that led us into Vietnam.

The strategy of the Moratorium is a removal of service—from business, industry and school. For one day, citizens are asked to participate in citizenship, not "business as usual." If the nation will not listen to the voice of its citizens (58% oppose the war according to the Gallup Poll), then it shall not receive their services on October 15.

### In Palo Alto

In Palo Alto, Concerned Citizens is encouraging workers and businessmen to spend the day writing their elected representatives, talking to friends and neighbors, and attending a noon march at Cogswell Park. If workers are unable to leave their jobs, they are encouraged to wear black armbands to work as a statement of commitment and join the march during their lunch hour.

At Stanford, the October 15 Moratorium Committee is encouraging students to spend the day in the community urging citizens to write their congressmen. Students and professors will walk precincts in the mid-Peninsula talk to commuters and housewives, and urge community members to express their feelings to the president and the press. Their purpose will be person-to-person conversation, not confrontation.

Students will collect donations for the care of orphaned Vietnamese.

### At Stanford

San Mateo Congressman Pete McCloskey and San Jose Representative Don Edwards have endorsed the moratorium and will speak at a Stanford community meeting in front of Memorial Church at 8 p.m., Wednesday. Carlton Goodlett, editor and publisher of the Fillmore's Sun-Reporter, and Nobel Peace Laureate Linus Pauling will also address the rally. Senator Alan Cranston is still tentative. All are invited to the Wednesday Rally and a preparatory Rally Tuesday at 8 p.m., also at Memorial Church.

Moratorium Endorsements have come from Senators Paul Goodell (R - N.Y.), Frank Church (D-Idaho), Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), Mark Hatfield (D-Ore.), George McGovern (D-S.D.), Fred Harris (D-Ok.), and some of the most respected educators in the Nation: John Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard, Philip Morrison of M.I.T., Kenneth Keniston of Yale, China-expert Franz Schurman of Berkeley and over 200 Stanford professors.

### Campus and Community

The campus-community effort is an attempt to tell President Nixon that his limited troop withdrawals are tokenism where basic policy revision is necessary. The Moratorium will tell Nixon:

Defending a corrupt military dictatorship is not the defense of freedom or the people of Vietnam.

A super-power does not have the right to dictate the internal politics of any nation, even in the name of anti-communism or democracy.

Also in this issue: **GRAPE BOYCOTT FADING?**  
*And*

**PORTRAIT OF A GRAPE GROWER**

## A Page One Editorial

# VIETNAM MORATORIUM--OCTOBER 15th

## Lest We Forget

On October 15, 1962, the New York Times reported the frustration of American field advisors in Vietnam. South Vietnamese troops were suspending operations for a daily three-and-a-half hour lunch and siesta.

On October 15, 1963, the Times reports that Madame Nhu told a Harvard audience, "There is absolute religious freedom in Vietnam." The Vietnamese Premier's sister did not mention, the Times reports, the self-immolation of Buddhist monks.

On October 15, 1964, the Times reports that "On the political front reliable sources reported that through a deal worked out with the 17-man High National Council, the military triumvirate that was supposed to step down on October 27 would continue to hold executive power until next year."

On October 15, the Times also reported a speech by President Lyndon Johnson: "We will not, and we must not permit the great civilizations of the East, almost half the people of all the world, to be swallowed up in Communist conquest."

"In Vietnam we believe that with our help, the people of South Vietnam can defeat Communist aggression. We will continue to act on this belief without recklessness and without retreat. . . .

"None has ever given of itself so freely to the needs and the protection of others as the United States of America.

"Of course we act out of enlightened self-interest. We are a nation responsible to our people. But the pages of history can be searched in vain for another power whose pursuit of that self-interest was so infused with grandeur of spirit and morality of purpose.

"We have done this because this is the kind of people we are and this is the kind of a country that we've built.

"We have done this because we have never believed the complexity of human experience could be bound in an iron cloak of dogma.

"We have deep beliefs. But we have followed where reason and experience lead, never sacrificing to the abstract arrogance of ideology.

"There were those who thought this was a flaw in freedom, this was an advantage to the communists. Well, they were wrong.

"Unquestioned obedience to an unyielding system will not satisfy the needs of man. And time is slowly unfolding this truth to all the world and to the Communists themselves.

"All of us who live to day are also a race to be envied. These next decades can set the course of the world for a thousand years or more. There is much danger but there is also the joy of great expectations.

\* American dollars should be spent in the reconstruction of our cities and the realization Kerner Commission proposals rather than in exorbitant military budgets.

\* America must withdraw from Vietnam rather than further compromise the political and cultural integrity of its people by serving its bankrupt military dictatorship.

\* An honorable settlement in Vietnam is the admission that American policies have been misguided by "iron clad ideology" and the lingering paranoid anti-communism of the 1950's.

\* America will serve its spirit and purpose when it constructs rather than destroys, when it meets the promise of its ideals.

The Moratorium will try to tell Nixon that although Vietnam is 5000 miles away, the death, social dislocation and alienation caused by that war are in our homes.

## 100 Tragic Deaths

Over one hundred young men from the mid-Peninsula have died in Vietnam. Yet, two consecutive presidential administrations have regarded them as little more than obituary statistics—body counts, a political embarrassment, secondary to national pride and the unexamined conventional wisdom of containment and nuclear stalemate. Those 100 were human beings.

And we—we the living—are less than the promise of our humanity. We have submitted to impotency. We have rested in apathy. We have allowed ourselves to be defined as subjects rather than citizens.

## We Have Allowed

We have allowed our government to misplace our national resources and misdirect our national priorities. We have allowed the draft to invade our liberties and the military to define our idea of patriotism. We have allowed the extremes of right and left to push us into fear and suspicion and reprisal. We have allowed the Department of Defense and an archaic congressional committee system to define our foreign policy. We have allowed the exigencies of rice, hydroelectric power, extractive industry and mindless anti-communism to determine our support of a corrupt military dictatorship in Saigon. We have allowed the people of Vietnam to become expendable pawns in a deadly ideological confrontation. We have allowed ideology to pass as reason, the sword as the plowshare, power as freedom, weaponry as democracy.

On October 15, we must say, Enough. If that is not heard, the National Vietnam Moratorium Committee plans a cumulative removal of services—two days in November, the 15th and 16th, three in December, the 15th, 16th and 17th and so on.

Cross Currents urges all citizens to participate in this day of concern.

"We are not in the grip of history. We are the makers of history. We have the power and the faith to forge on the anvil of the world an age tempered to the hopes of man."

On October 15, 1965, the Times reported, "The Defense Department announced today a military draft call of 45,224 men for December, the biggest quota since the Korean War."

The Times also reported that, "The United States appears to have failed in an intensive 10-week diplomatic effort to interest North Vietnam in an agreement to move gradually toward a cease-fire. . . .

"Washington's official position has been that South Vietnam must emerge an independent country capable of deciding its own future relationship with North Vietnam and that, when this is assured, American troops will be withdrawn.

"Washington officials believe that a long and costly military campaign is necessary before diplomats can try again."

October 15, 1966

On October 15, 1966, the Times reported that, "United States fighter bombers flew a record total of 173 multi-plane missions against North Vietnam yesterday."

On the same date, the Times noted a State Department apology to Cambodia:

"It has been ascertained that two helicopters strayed across the border and fired on Cambodian territory. This was due to pilot error.

"We profoundly regret the loss of innocent lives and the damage caused by this tragic mistake."

On October 15, 1967, the Times reported that, "United States pilots struck deep into North Vietnam yesterday and bombed five previously untouched targets, a military spokesman announced this morning."

October 15, 1968

On October 15, 1968, the Times said, "The army and Marine Corps are now sending thousands of men back for involuntary second tours of duty in Vietnam. The army plans to return about 18,000 this year; the Marines plan to return about 6000."

They further reported that, "Enemy rocket and mortar crews shelled a provincial capital and a South Vietnamese regimental headquarters today in what military officials described as another in a series of sporadic harassment attacks on government-controlled towns."

ON OCTOBER 15, 1969, THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS, BUSINESSMEN, LABOR UNIONISTS AND STUDENTS AT 500 COLLEGES ACROSS THE NATION WILL SAY, "ENOUGH. EIGHT YEARS IS ENOUGH." We urge you to join them in your own way.

# LELAND STANFORD

## COMPULSION TO BUILD, TO DO SOMETHING BEST

by David Sachsman

It would not be unfair to call Leland Stanford an extravagant man. When he built the first of the great mansions on Nob Hill in San Francisco, he discovered that the grade was too steep for convenient scaling by horse and carriage. Undaunted, he built the California Street Railroad, the famous cable car system of San Francisco, to his front door.

"It is pleasant to be rich," he once told a Washington reporter. "But . . . a man's annoyances increase with his wealth."

Although Stanford often claimed that he didn't know what to do with his money, he found the time to build an opulent mansion, an elaborate horse ranch and private race track, the largest vineyard in the world, and one of the finest, and most grandiose universities in the nation. And these were only his hobbies. For the most part, he concerned himself with railroads and government.

Stanford was the first president of the Central Pacific Railroad, and of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He served as governor of California during the Civil War, and wangled himself a seat in the Senate.

The story of Leland Stanford's rise to wealth and power is not the story of a brilliant or fascinating personality. Stanford was slow to think and slow to act, and when he did act, he seldom performed wisely. But he knew the "right" people, and he was lucky, VERY lucky.

One of eight children, Leland was born on March 9, 1824 to Josiah and Elizabeth Stanford in Watervliet township near Albany in New York. The elder Stanford was never wealthy but he owned a roadside tavern and considerable land, and the family never wanted for anything.

### TOO MUCH WORK

Although never good with books, in 1841, the seventeen-year-old Leland was sent to the Oneida Institute at Whitesborough to acquire an education preparatory to studying law. When he arrived at the college, 100 miles west of Albany, he discovered that the students were obliged to work at manual labor three hours a day. This was "too much" he wrote his parents, and he left the next day for the Clinton Liberal Institute, near Utica.

Stanford was lazy and homesick and he attended Clinton spasmodically, running home whenever he got the chance. Finally, in 1844, he again switched schools moving this time to Cazenovia Seminary, not far from Syracuse.

Stanford did not get homesick at Cazenovia, one of the nation's first coeducational institutions. As he wrote to his brother, "I solace myself with visiting some two or three pretty girls who attend the school."

Although he enjoyed his first taste of a "social life" at Cazenovia, he paid scant attention to his studies and finally dropped out, long before graduation, in 1845.

Somehow, probably through the influence of family friends, Stanford was accepted into the office of an Albany law firm. Apparently, he did some studying because in 1848 he was admitted to the bar. In 1848, he also became engaged to Jane Lathrop, and decided to "go west" to Chicago to make his fortune.

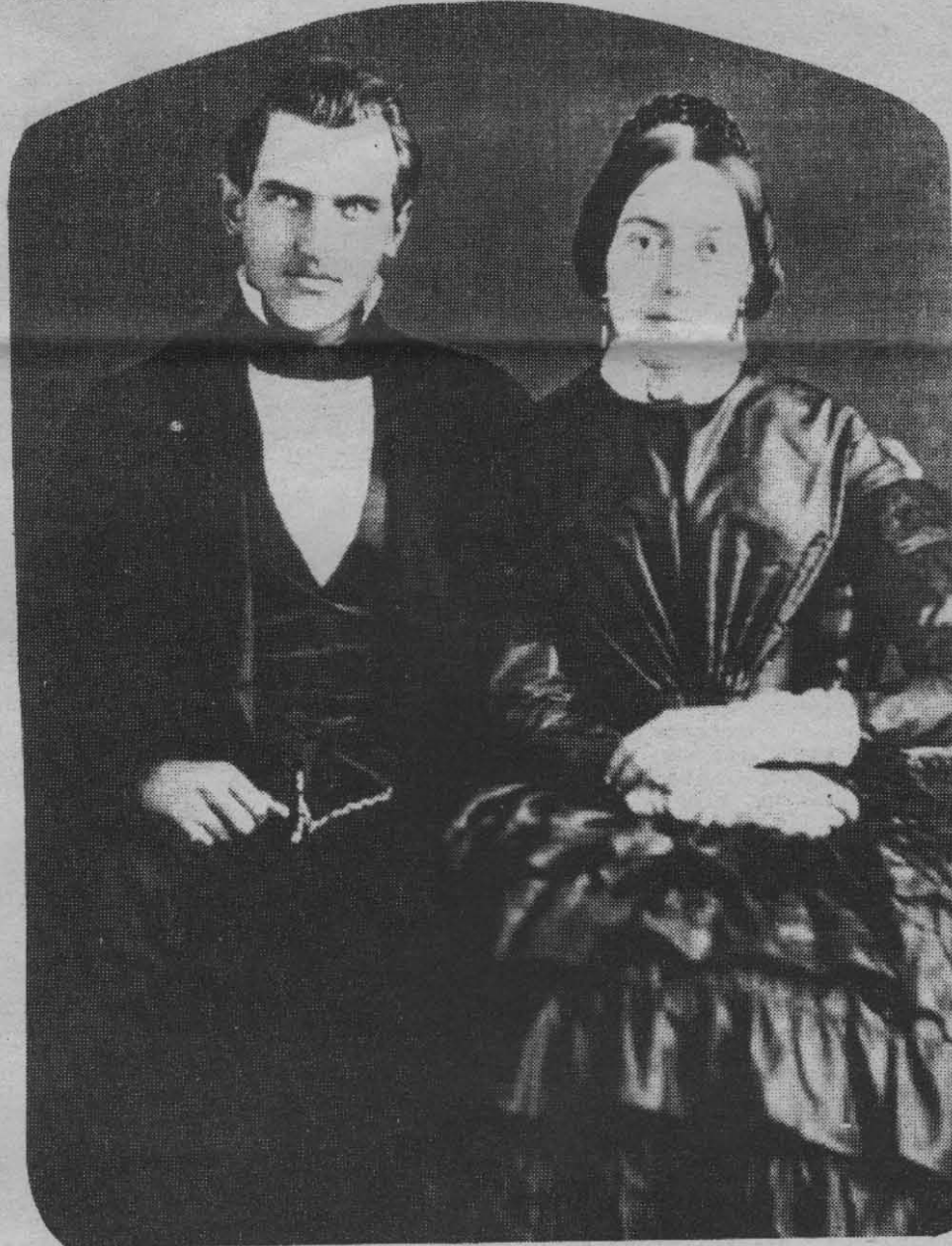
Stanford settled in Port Washington, Wisconsin. He opened a law office and bought land in the business district. Thinking all was well, he returned to Albany, married Jane, and brought her out to what he hoped would be the "next" Chicago. He was a terrible flop. He couldn't keep track of his accounts and Port Washington not only didn't become another Chicago, but it partially burned down, destroying Stanford's office and expensive law library. He had taken considerable money to Port Washington; he returned home to New York in 1852 practically broke.

But while Leland had been going bust in Wisconsin, his brothers had followed the gold rush and established themselves as successful storekeepers in California.

Jane's parents were not about to let her go off to the frontier again until they could be sure that her husband could make a living for her. They kept her home when Stanford sailed for California to join his brothers.

The Stanford brothers had a number of stores in California with headquarters in Sacramento. Leland spent a couple of months with his brothers, who lent him the money to buy part of a store in Cold Springs, a mining camp. Once again, Stanford flopped. As soon as Stanford moved in, the town of Cold Springs dried up. Again using his brothers' money, Stanford and his partner moved to Michigan Bluff, another mining town.

When Jane's father died in 1855, Stanford disposed of his Michigan Bluff store, which was considered a success because it didn't lose money, returned to Albany to get Jane, and brought her back to live in Sacramento.



Leland and Jane Stanford on their wedding day

Somehow, perhaps using the money from his father-in-law's estate, Stanford bought his brothers' Sacramento store, while they moved to San Francisco to take over the Pacific Oil Works. The Sacramento store was not unsuccessful, but Stanford made his real money grubstaking miners. He struck it rich with the Lincoln mine in Amador County, and by the late '50's was a man of considerable wealth, perhaps worth a quarter of a million dollars. For every lucky grubstake, he must have made a hundred bad ones, but the two or three mines that made it, made it big.

In 1856, the nation was in a political turmoil. The slavery issue was becoming

all-important and the Republican Party was being developed on an anti-slavery plank. That year, the Sacramento Republican party was organized by a number of prominent businessmen, including Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, and Charles Crocker. These men would soon be known as the "Big Four," the wealthiest and most powerful syndicate in the West, but at this time they were still only rival storekeepers who all happened to be anti-slavery.

Although Stanford was a terrible speaker and as a newspaper said, seemed always to be walking in his sleep, he decided to run for state treasurer on the Republican ticket. He was slaughtered at the polls. Undaunted, he ran again, probably because he was the only Republican around willing to waste his own money, but this time he ran for governor. Again his unbelievably poor political style won him few votes.

### RAILROAD EXPLORATIONS

Meanwhile, the Lincoln mine was doing well, and Stanford found himself with money for speculation. It came to his attention that a man named T. D. Judah had been making surveys of the mountains to build a railroad connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Stanford discussed Judah's surveys with Huntington, Hopkins and Crocker, and they decided to invite the young engineer to Sacramento. After speaking to Judah, the four speculators decided to finance his future explorations with the idea in mind to someday form a railroad company.

That "someday" came more quickly than expected. The meeting with Judah had oc-

the entire Republican slate was swept into office, and the Central Pacific Railroad immediately received the support of the State of California. Some said that the statehouse ran the railroad; others claimed that the railroad ran the state. Certainly, it was often difficult to tell when Stanford was speaking as governor of the state, or as president of the Central Pacific.

### LAND GRANT WINDFALL

In 1862, Stanford helped draft the Congressional Act which was to create the Union Pacific and authorize the Central Pacific to build eastward, until the two railroads met and formed a transcontinental line. This Act provided for the loan of government bonds to finance the railroads and for substantial grants of land, which were to make the railroad owners unbelievably rich.

Before the Bill was introduced in Congress, the banks of San Francisco had been unwilling to loan the "Big Four" a penny toward the construction of a railroad. After the Bill became law, the "Big Four" were able to finance the entire scheme using only their own capital (a combined total of a measly half million dollars) and the impressive government loans.

### MORE LAND, MONEY

As if the Act of 1862 wasn't enough, the railroad interests pushed the Act of 1864 through Congress. The new railroad bill "liberalized" the old one, and provided for more of everything for the companies, more land, more money.

On January 8, 1863, Governor Stanford turned the first shovel of earth and the actual building of the Central Pacific began. Huntington was the leader of the group and managed the finances, Hopkins served as the chief accountant, Crocker sold his store and formed a construction company (with the rest of the "Big Four" as stockholders) to build the actual railroad, and Stanford suddenly found himself a figurehead, with nothing to say, and little to do except charm the federal and state governments into going along with whatever Huntington wanted done.

At that time in California, the governorship changed hands every two years. Stanford did not run for reelection because the Republican Party seemed unwilling to nominate him. Apparently, the Republicans were beginning to wonder about Stanford's "dual role."

Thus, at 40, Stanford was again a failure. No one within the Central Pacific, of which he was still president, listened to him. And he had lost the governorship of California without even being allowed to seek reelection. But he was becoming the richest "failure" in the world.

Although Crocker was actually building the railroad, Stanford did take an active interest in it. Whenever the general public thought of the Central Pacific, Leland Stanford's name was mentioned first. The group was known as "Stanford and Company," as well as the "Big Four." When the Central Pacific and Union Pacific joined on May 10, 1869 on Promontory Mountain in the Salt Lake Desert, it was Stanford who used a silver hammer to pound in the last gold spike.

### BIG MONEY

The completion of the railroad marked the beginning of truly "big" money for Stanford and his partners. Following Stanford's lead, they built enormous mansions on Nob Hill. Like Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins had little to do except collect money. Huntington, on the other hand, managed the railroad and played in politics (as a king-maker), as well as in "high finance," making even more money for his partners.

But Stanford was not bored. He had his hobbies. He built the mansion. He brought the first cable cars to San Francisco. And he had a son. After eighteen years of marriage, the unbelievably ugly Jane presented her stout, bearded husband with Leland Jr.

Although Stanford refused to sell any of his railroad stock because he intended to leave his shares intact for his son, Leland Jr. was trained from childhood to be more than a "mere businessman." At an early age he studied music, French, and art, and took dancing lessons. Unlike his father, he apparently enjoyed studying.

Meanwhile his father was developing a new hobby: trotting horses. He kept a stable of trotters on Nob Hill and raced them often in Golden Gate Park. Characteristically, Stanford thought he knew all there was to know about trotters. He was convinced that he could raise and train the best stable of trotters in the world, and, unfortunately, he had more than enough money to put his theories to a practical test. Thus, he began

to build the best horse farm that money could buy.

The site chosen for this experiment in horse racing was on the peninsula some thirty miles south of San Francisco between the then existing railroad stations of Mayfield and Menlo Park. By the end of 1876, Stanford had purchased more than 8,000 acres of land in this area. On his land was situated an old redwood tree which the early Spanish explorers had called "high tree" or, in Spanish, "palo alto." Adopting this name, Stanford called his ranch the "Palo Alto Stock Farm."

An army of workmen was brought in to build a number of race tracks, stables, a manor house, and homes for the one hundred and fifty full-time employees. Next, Stanford bought horses, hundreds of horses; money was no object. One of his theories was that of improving trotting stock by an infusion of thoroughbred blood. Thus, Stanford made one excellent purchase, the stallion Electioneer, who was to become the champion Electioneer, who was to become the sire of champions. But Stanford paid far too much for most of his horses and although some of them became champions, the Farm apparently never made it into the "black." By the early 1880's, the Farm was way overstocked, containing: "10 full-aged stallions, 50 young stallions, 250 brood mares, 250 colts and fillies."

### STILL BORED

But Stanford was still bored. His mansion, son, and horses apparently could not monopolize his attention. The amazing conceit which had led this man to build an enormous horse farm and expect immediate and overwhelming success, led him next to the belief that he could form the greatest vineyard in the world. He paid a million dollars for a 55,000 acre block of land in the northern end of the Sacramento Valley which he called "Vina." The plan was to specialize in champagne and brandy "of a choicer quality than the best Europe could provide." Millions upon millions of grapevines were planted, wineries were built, extensive and complicated irrigation systems were installed; the town of Vina was born. To manage the grapevines, Stanford imported French vintners, but, unfortunately, he failed to ask these vintners beforehand whether or not the grapes would grow. They did not. The soil and climate were not conducive to the French grapevines, and Stanford's great dream came to naught.

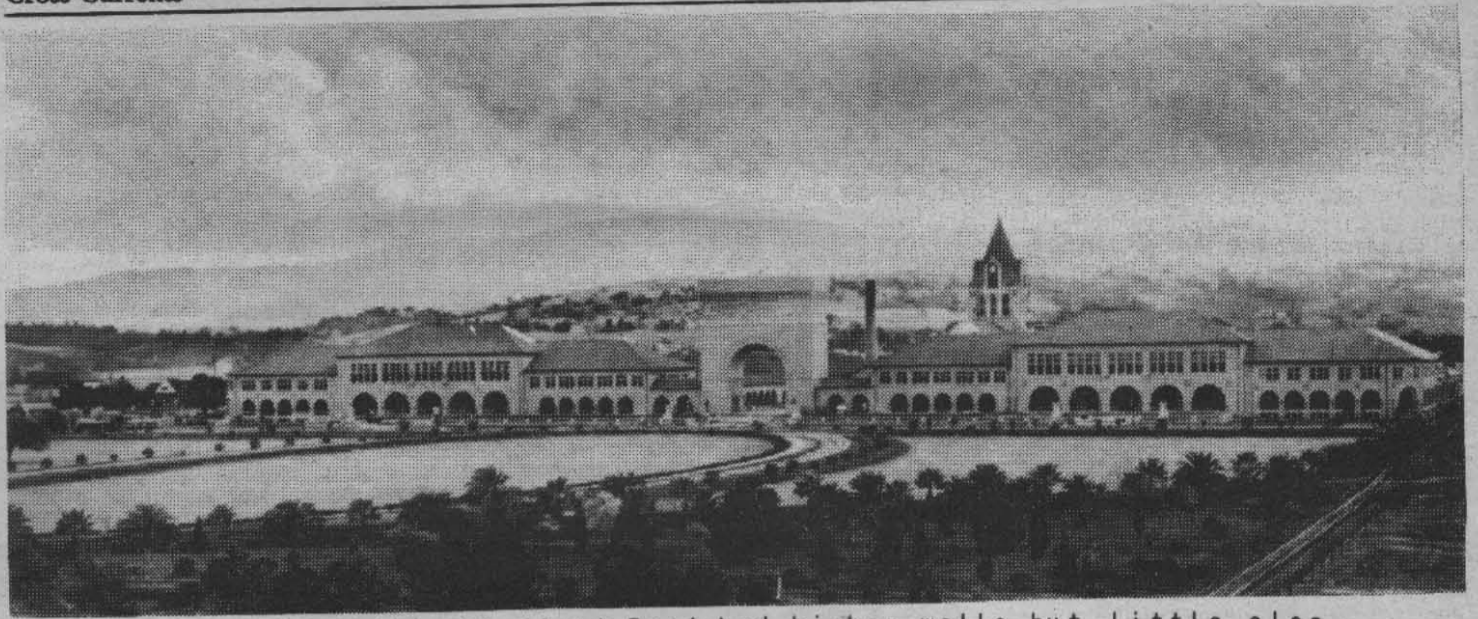
With the horse farm running itself, Stanford was again left out of an organization he had started. Vina was falling apart, and, once again, Stanford didn't know what to do with his time. Jane had the answer. At eleven, Leland Jr. was old enough to benefit from European travel, and, of course, Stanford should accompany mother and son overseas. From 1879 to 1881, the family travelled throughout England and the Continent. Mom and dad took the cure at various spas, bought jewels and paintings, and lived only in the largest suites of the best hotels. Leland Jr. continued his studies with a host of tutors, and began collecting things. He collected antique coins and medals, pottery and sculpture, and even found some Egyptian artifacts. Within a very few years, he had filled three rooms of the Nob Hill mansion with his collections (some of which may now be seen in the Stanford University museum).

### FEVER IN FLORENCE

Leland Jr. was already preparing for college when the family returned to San Francisco in 1882. But his parents decided that he could receive better preparation for the Harvard entrance examinations in New York, and a house was, therefore, leased on Fifth Avenue. But the house was never occupied. Stanford's health was failing, as it would be for the next ten years, and he was advised to take another water-cure in Europe. There, Stanford regained some measure of health, but the boy took sick. Leland Jr. was hurried from Naples, to Rome, to Florence, but he grew steadily worse. In Florence, doctors from Paris and Rome were summoned to the Stanford rooms in the Hotel Bristol. Leland Jr. had typhoid, and on March 13, 1884, the youth died.

Biographers say it was as if they had lost their entire world. Their son was dead and there was nothing that could be done. But, in characteristic Stanford style, five weeks later, in Paris, both father and mother decided to do something. They rewrote their wills to provide for the endowment of a "memorial" to their son.

But what kind of a memorial would it be? A "museum" was discussed, but, finally, it was decided to found a university the now famous Leland Stanford Junior



Before the quake, Stanford Quad had higher walls but little else distinguishes it from the Quad of today

University or "The Farm" in Palo Alto.

How was the final decision arrived at? When the Stanfords arrived in America in the spring of 1884, they accompanied General and Mrs. Grant to a seance held by the medium, Maud Lord Drake, in Washington. They were greatly impressed and soon became her disciples. Stanford's intention to found a college in Palo Alto was made public at this time, and it was widely believed that the decision was the result of supernatural instructions.

The Stanfords allowed the rumor to remain alive until 1892, when Mrs. Stanford publicly repudiated the theory of spiritual guidance, perhaps at the insistence of the Stanford faculty which had just begun teaching in the new school.

No matter how the idea was arrived at, once it was decided, the Stanfords went after it with a vengeance. They visited John Hopkins, Cornell, MIT, and, finally, at Harvard, were told that they must be prepared to spend at least five million dollars. At this pronouncement Mrs. Stanford is said to have looked grave, but Stanford turned to her with a smile, and said, "Well, Jane, we could manage that, couldn't we?"

The Stanfords took their private railroad car to Bloomington, Indiana to see David Starr Jordan, the president of Indiana University. They liked him, and hired him to take charge of their, as yet, unbuild university.

With the university in the works, and Jordan managing things, Stanford was again left with nothing to do. Huntington occasionally reminded him that he was still president

of the Central Pacific, and in 1885, the Southern Pacific was turned into a holding company containing the Central Pacific and other railroads, with Stanford again president. But railroads were not on Stanford's mind; he was dreaming of politics.

In 1885, the term of one of California's senators was about to expire and the railroad group, led by Huntington, decided to give the seat to Congressman Arron A. Sargent. Since the Republican Party controlled the state legislature, and since the legislature selected senators, it appeared that Sargent would soon be on his way to Washington.

### TO THE SENATE

But Stanford wanted to go to the Senate, and the former governor still had considerable influence in Sacramento. Secretly, he pulled the seat right out from under Huntington, wangling himself into the Senate.

From 1885 to 1890, Stanford watched his university grow from his seat in Congress. He was a popular Senator, doing little, but apparently as concerned for the general public as he was for the railroad interests he represented.

But Huntington had not forgotten the defeat he had suffered through Sargent's loss in 1885. For five long years, he had been planning his revenge. Bluntly, he informed Stanford that the railroad interests would only support Stanford in his next campaign for Senate, if the latter would step down from the presidency for the railroad. Stanford was heartbroken, he had worn the presidential mantle for almost thirty years, but agreed to allow Huntington to assume nominal as well as actual control of the

railroads. But Huntington had no intention of keeping his part of the bargain. He announced to the press that Stanford had used railroad funds in 1885 to buy his seat in the Senate. By this time, Stanford was an old and sickly man. It was publicly believed that he would not live much longer. The general public and the state legislature ignored Huntington's attack and returned the old man to the Senate.

### HOOVER LOOKED ON

On a hot day in October, 1891, the Leland Stanford Junior University formally opened its doors. Jordan held an umbrella over Stanford's head as the founder slowly read his address to an audience of thousands, including 415 prospective students. One of them, a boy from Oregon, Herbert Hoover, would one day become Stanford's most famous alumnus.

On June 20, 1893, Leland Stanford was dead.

And the university, only twenty months old, ran out of money. Although Stanford had taken in millions over the years from the railroads, he had spent millions on his various projects. Vina had been an almost loss, and the horse farm had never come close to paying for itself. European travel had cost a fortune and the Stanford's numerous jewels, antiques, and paintings had not come cheaply.

Stanford had used all his available cash and even borrowed large sums on short-term notes to pay for the break-neck construction of his university. He had intended to pay back the loans by selling some of his railroad stock, but a business depression gripped the nation in 1893, and the value of railroad securities was greatly decreased.

Stanford's death threw his complicated estate into probate court. Outstanding debts, and gifts provided in his will, amounted to \$18,000,000. Furthermore, Huntington had decided to seek revenge from the dead man. He had control of Stanford's various railroad interests, which would have covered debts handily, but he refused to allow the release of these funds through a number of technical maneuvers.

### UNIVERSITY IN TROUBLE

The university was in trouble. Expenses were slashed. The faculty worked without pay, and a tuition charge was leveled on the students. Hundreds of racehorses had to be sold, Vina was completely shut down.

When asked by the press what should be done with the university, Huntington replied, "Close the circus."

But Jane held on and the doors of the university remained open. Finally, in 1897, the estate was settled, and the old widow was able to return to the luxuries she had abandoned for four years. She live until 1905 spending much of her time on the Stanford campus. The students, it is recorded, enjoyed having tea with the little old lady who looked so much like Queen Victoria.

Vina farm died early. The mansion on Nob Hill was destroyed during the San Francisco earthquake, and the Palo Alto horse farm followed its builder to the grave. The railroads of the West are a monument to C. P. Huntington and exploited Chinese labor. But the university, built as a monument to a child, still stands, more grandiose than ever, to remind us of the legacy and style of Leland and Jane Stanford.



Leland Stanford, Jr. in idyllic period pose