

The San Francisco Call

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THOUSANDS COMING TO SEEK WORK AND HOMES IN CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

SOME idea can be gained of the consideration in which this city and state are held in the east from the circumstance that sixteen hundred persons passed through Ogden on their way to California during the first three days of this month, when the fall colonist rate went into effect. Many of these immigrants informed the officials of the Southern Pacific that it was their intention, first to visit San Francisco and look about them, and then decide where to settle. It may be safe to infer that the majority of those who came here will stay in the city or near it. These people are not holiday excursionists. They have been attracted to the west by the extraordinary tales they have heard about our climate, the ease with which work can be obtained and, above all, by the prospect of high wages.

According to the figures of the transcontinental lines, they carried, during the period of the colonist rate last spring, 50,000 people to California, and it is asserted that the fall travel will be larger. Without reflection on the southern part of the state, we must regard it as an act of wisdom on the part of the immigrants that the greater number settled in central California.

We have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon this, for the upbuilding of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys is our gain. The denser the population in these valleys, the greater business will it develop in San Francisco, for this is the natural market of these rich regions. A city adjacent to a wealthy agricultural community must itself be wealthy. There is no city in the country so favorably situated as San Francisco. She has the control of the oriental trade, which is increasing by leaps and bounds; on the south is the famous Santa Clara valley, and in the east are the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, which also enjoy the advantages of fine waterways. On the north is a rich agricultural and lumber district, which will yield tenfold when the road is completed into Eureka.

A city so favorably located, and attracting to her the very best element of the middle west, cannot fail to become one of the greatest cities in the United States and we can justly say that the future San Francisco is not built upon sand, but upon solid rock.

MARKET PRICE OF SPRING VALLEY

PRESIDENT PAYSON of the Spring Valley water company ought to explain why he asks the city to pay \$11,000,000 more for the plant than the public is willing to give. He asks \$31,000,000 for the property. At the ruling market price of the stock and bonds the whole system, including lands in use and not in use, can be bought for about \$20,500,000. In the report of the federated water committee we find this passage:

The market value of the bonds (\$83) and the stock at 20 amounts to \$5,600,000 for the stock and \$14,822,970 for the bonds, or a total of \$20,422,970. Why the committee should recommend or permit it to be inferred that the city ought to pay \$31,000,000 for property that can be bought in open market for \$10,000,000 less has not been explained. Of course, we understand the process by which the estimates of experts were averaged, but this arithmetical device for easy reckoning is a patent absurdity on its face. It ignores the fact that the water company hired half a dozen hydraulic engineers to appear in court to inflate the valuation. Every one of these estimates must be disregarded. They are dishonest and tainted with fraud.

The market price is a pretty good criterion of value. If the city of San Francisco had \$6,000,000 available in the treasury it could buy the whole stock issue of the corporation at present price unless a corner were made in these securities to hold up the purchaser. The fact that such a corner would certainly be organized is the only reason why this method of purchase should not be resorted to by the city. The bonds could be allowed to stand and the city as the holder of the stock would own the whole property, subject to the mortgage given to secure the bonds. If Mr. Payson and his stock holders would agree to take the current market price for their shares there could be no suspicion of jockeying about the transaction.

The position assumed by Mr. Payson and the other representatives of the water company is so unreasonable that it appears to be based on the assumption that the tax payers of San Francisco are under some sort of vague moral obligation to make good the losses of the corporation in the disaster of last year. The city is under no moral obligation to the Spring Valley water company and is not organized as an insurance company.

A QUESTION FOR CORTELYOU

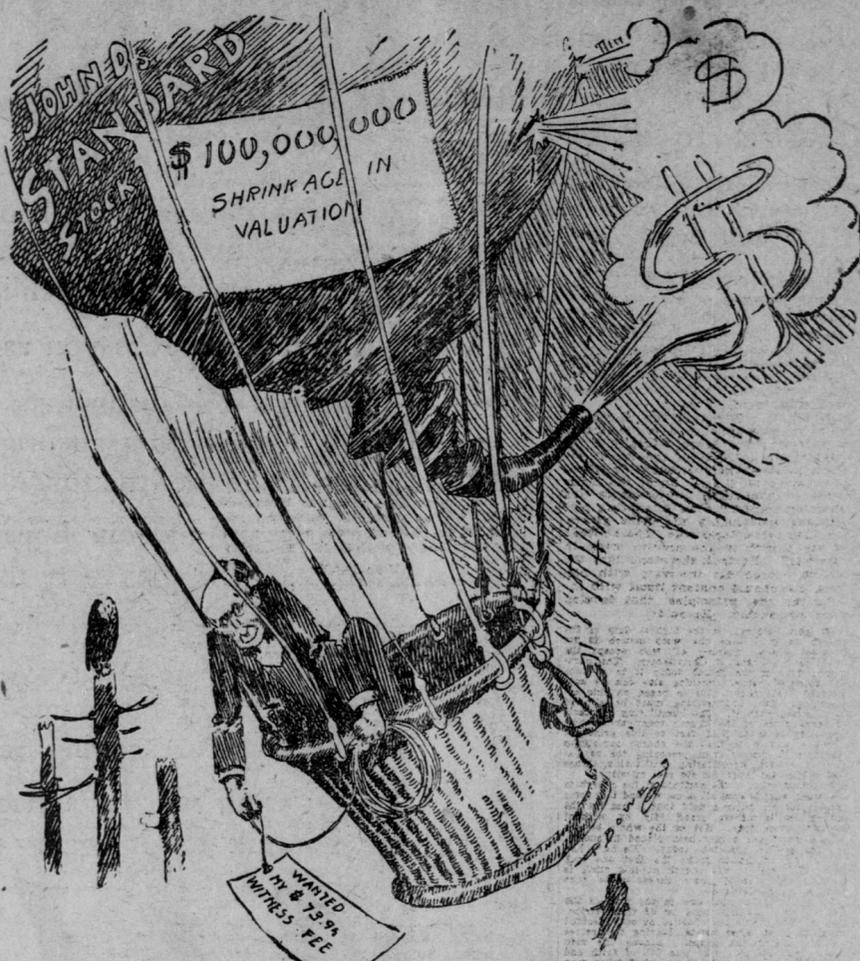
HIGH finance has no terrors for Texas. The great staked plain refuses to be frightened because Wall street is in a stew. No trouble to move the Texas crops, thank you.

Therefore while the financial world is making solemn jubilation because Secretary Cortelyou has once more "come to the support of the market," the Houston Post hotly denies that Texas is to blame. Move the crops! Bless you, Texas can move her own crop and no thanks to the tinhorn gamblers of Wall street who are short of money to play the game. Here is some right Texas stuff:

So far as we of Texas are concerned we do not care a continental darn whether Cortelyou sends any of the public money to Texas or not. The Texas banks are not only able to move the Texas cotton crop, but they can accommodate all other business of the state without squawking like a dunghill rooster with a gaff in his back every time some stock gambler loses four dollars and a half. Moreover, there are scores of millions of Texas credits in the New York banks at this time and if we run short we will just call in enough of it to suit our purposes, even if it gives Wall street a congestive chill.

We hail the lone star and rejoice to learn from the Post that Texas bankers are not lending their good money "on watered securi-

Every Little Helps



ties or other flimsy junk," and we share the generous indignation of the whole cotton belt when the stock gamblers seek to saw off their own sins on the farmers. We expect all the more credit for this sympathetic attitude because California has no such grievance as makes a sore spot on Texas. It appears that Leslie M. Shaw, some time secretary of the treasury, while assigning reasons for the periodical "doping" of the market declared that moving the crops in the west caused no financial contraction or strain on the market because western farmers had learned to take checks in payment. No money was needed, nothing but an entry in a ledger. The implication, of course, was that the south kept its money hidden in the thatch and did its counting on a notched stick.

Therefore this business of money for moving the crops is a sore subject in Texas and the Post scornfully inquires why the secretary deposits the money in New York and Boston banks, which are not within 2,000 miles of any crops in need of financial movement. We must leave Mr. Cortelyou to answer that question.

ADVICE TO THE PHOENIX BIRD

WHEN the Cliff house is rebuilt it may be permitted to hope that it will not rise from its ashes in the semblance of a gingerbread tart or a tutti frutti creation. If the seven-horned abominations of the jigsaw man can be excluded, so much the better. The burned edifice was an all day nightmare.

The Cliff house is, or was in a sense, public property, a feature of San Francisco known the world over. One would not venture to meddle with the bizarre designs so dear to the suburban heart where it is merely a question of pleasing the owner. These often fantastic creations are altogether private property, where a man dare be as grotesque as he pleases. The late Cliff house was one of these, with the important distinction that it was affected with a public interest. It might have been a French chateau or a castle on the Rhine with all the faults and none of the beauties of medieval construction. It was an offense to the eye which San Franciscans had the right to resent, because it seemed to advertise to the world the degraded status of architectural taste in this neighborhood.

The old house that preceded the late structure made no pretension whatever to architectural effect, but it was no sham and did not proclaim the vulgarity of the designer as did the mock chateau of yesterday. This was what the milliners would call "an elegant confection." Peace to its ashes and may the Phoenix bird give us a better.

NOTE AND COMMENT

It will be a shame if the telegraphers' strike doesn't end before Thaw's second trial begins.

A Chicago girl has been awakened after a sleep of nearly two weeks. No, not Philadelphia—Chicago.

A college for the education of railroadmen is talked of. Aren't they getting enough education from Theodore Roosevelt?

Nan Patterson has left Pittsburg and Carrie Nation has gone there to live. This is what is meant by the law of compensation.

One would think from the consideration that Sheriff O'Neil shows to his two most distinguished prisoners that they had several thousand votes each.

It just leaked out that the fire in the Louisville Courier-Journal office was caused by Marse Henry Watter-

Answers to Queries

MEAT POISON—R. F. Los Gatos, Cal. "One man's food is another man's poison" is from the old Scotch proverb, the author of which is unknown. "A man's meat is another man's poison." Beaumont and Fletcher in "Love's Cure" have the following: "What is one man's poison, signor, is another's meat or drink."

IS A VOTER—Anxious City. A man who was born in the United States is a native born citizen and on attaining the age of 21 is entitled to vote. The fact that his father was a native of Denmark and was not naturalized until

after the son attained his majority has nothing to do with the case. THE CALL BUILDING—A. C. R., Alameda, Cal. This department has not the time to figure up the heft of the different materials used in the construction of the Call building in order to determine its approximate weight.

UNIVERSITY—H. A. K., Alameda, Cal. The person you want to write to in relation to admission to the University of California is the recorder of that institution. He will send you a circular of information.

Sure of the West, Maynard Dixon Goes East to Broaden His Ideas on Art

By Hanna Astrup Larsen

MAYNARD DIXON and Mrs. Dixon will leave, probably in the latter part of this month, for New York, where they will spend the winter. The trip is a realization of a plan which Dixon has entertained for many years. He has wished to get nearer to the great art centers in the east and in Europe. At the same time as he thinks his own art will be benefited by the stimulus of getting in touch with the work of others, he feels that he has something to bring from the west to the east. Maynard Dixon is the most western of all the California painters. He has studied nature and people's portraits so closely that not the smallest detail has escaped him.

In striving after the atmosphere of the west he has shirked nothing as too small for conscientious study. A painter who should make a man get off his horse on the wrong side or mount a cowboy on a saddle that was not of the right sort would irritate him almost as much as one who would get the wrong color values. He has studied atmospheric conditions with the same careful observation that he has given to the accoutrements of his horsemen. Some of his most stunning effects are sunsets behind purple hued mountains, while in other paintings he reproduces the heat shimmer of the desert. He has waited before going east until he had thoroughly mastered the subject of the west, which he wants to depict to the east, which has seen too much of so-called western scenes that are not true to nature. Unquestionably his own view of the west will gain by his exhibiting and being detached from it for a while and seeing it later with the keen vision born of absence.

The first big event in the art world this season will be the exhibition by Ernest Peixotto. It is always a particular satisfaction to Californians to welcome some one who has "made good" in the larger world of art, especially when their eyes have been opened to the excellence of his work, and the recognition won abroad is only a confirmation of that already accorded at home. Among the praise that has been lavished on Peixotto by newspapers, that of the Critic and the Nation stands out prominently. The Nation says: "Ernest Peixotto is a thorough artist from eyes to finger tips," and the Critic adds the comment: "Mr. Peixotto has long since passed the stage when praise of his work was necessary." The Chicago museum of art, while inviting leading artists all over the country to exhibit and limiting them to one picture each, has given Peixotto a whole room for his exhibition.

He has lived in Paris for years and has been recognized there as well as in New York as one of the best painters of gardens and chateaux. The exhibition to be given in this city will consist mainly of the pictures of French gardens. It will include also the original drawings of his book "By Italian Seas," which has won an international reputation. He is painting at present in Carmel-by-the-Sea. It was one of the objects of his return to California to paint the characteristic scenes of the west in the light of the knowledge acquired by a wider experience. After the great success he has made with the gardens of the old world art lovers will look forward with interest to seeing, with his eyes, the familiar scenes of the coast. The subjects around Carmel and Monterey have appealed strongly to Peixotto's artistic taste, and he has been engaged in transferring them to his canvases. It is not likely, however, that he will include any of them in the present exhibition. He has a habit of keeping his pictures with him for months, living in close communion with them, until he has tested them thoroughly in his own mind and is sure that he is willing to let them go into the world. The exhibition will be held at Vickers' and will begin September 19.

The Sketch club will hold its first meeting after the vacation next Wednesday. The club has weathered the storm of last year and is now comfortably established at 1235 California street. At a meeting Wednesday will be to organize work for the winter. Classes will be held regularly and a course of lectures will be given similar to that of last year. The president of the club is Mrs. Lucia Matthews.

Helen Hyde, whose Japanese color prints are familiar to San Franciscans, has had two of her pictures accepted by the Paris salon. One is the "Cherry Blossom Rain," showing two Japanese women, one carrying a child on her back and three huddling under an umbrella in a warm summer shower that does not even tear the cherry blossoms from their boughs. The two leading colors are pink and green, keeping the general effect quite a simple one, but cherted all three budding under a yellow, which, with the black lines, bring the number of colors up to six or seven. As each color represents a separate block, the mere labor of cutting out the blocks and the exquisite care required to make them perfect from a mechanical point of view means much patience and skill. "Day Dreams" has a similar color scheme. The tints are delicate as those of the spring blossoms, and the drawing has a quaint, individual charm. A general exhibition of Helen Hyde's work has been held in Paris, where the Japanese prints have lately been taken up with much interest.

Best's art school, which has been carried on work since the fire in quarters in Noe street, will soon come down town again. The building in Bush street above Van Ness avenue, which was occupied by E. B. Courvoisier, has been secured. The front room will be utilized as a gallery and the inner room for classes.

Mrs. Carolyn Rixford Johnson is traveling in the east with her mother. Her trip is for rest and recreation and she expects to be gone three months.

Many Women's Clubs Have Started Winter's Work, While All Will Begin Sessions in Month

VARIOUS women's clubs throughout the state are now fairly launched on their winter's work. The week just closed has witnessed the opening of many clubs, and the remainder of the month will see many more. The women interested in club work have returned from their vacations rested, enthusiastic over their work and prepared to carry it on with renewed energy.

Laurel Hall club held its first meeting of the fall season last Wednesday at the California clubhouse, 1750 Clay street, which will be the home of the club for the coming year. The subject for discussion was "Our Summer Recalling," and after greetings by the president, Mrs. Blanchard, Madam Toletti, Miss Stadtmuller and Mrs. B. M. Brocius gave short and interesting summaries of their reading which covered a wide range of subjects, including "Art" by Cellini, "Essays" by More and "Fine and Practical Cooking" by the late Jos. Widen. An interesting talk on "Current Topics" by Mrs. David Libby, recitations by Mrs. Malcolm Johnson and two piano solos, delightfully rendered by Miss Augusta Gillespie, closed a very enjoyable afternoon.

The next meeting of the club will be Wednesday, September 18, at 2:30 o'clock, when the business affairs of the club will be discussed. At 3 o'clock an interesting program will be presented. The first section of the club is in charge of Mrs. Sophia E. Peart, the California pioneer history section is under the direction of Mrs. H. C. Bunker; Mrs. Ashley Paul will conduct the music section, while the Shakespeare and writers' sections are in the hands of Mrs. Calvin Smoot and Mrs. Ella Sexton, respectively.

A most interesting meeting of the Cap and Bells was held Thursday in the rooms of the Sequoia club. The feature of the afternoon was the reading of a paper by Mrs. Howard Hart, "Shopping Round the World." The rest of the program consisted of a violin solo by Mrs. Chris Bauer, a whistling solo by Mrs. R. S. Samuels and a sketch by Mrs. S. S. Samuels and Mrs. R. T. Heald. The next meeting of the Cap and Bells will take place Thursday, September 19. It will be social day and the following program has been prepared: (a) Aeolian harp sounds (Pomeroy), (b) Tuyo Slempra (Viano), Cap and Bells mandolin orchestra, Richard J. Carpenter director; paper, "Travels Through Europe," Mrs. S. J. Sill; piano solo, Mrs. Clara Rauh; reading, Mrs. Newton Tharp; mandolin and guitar selections, Miss Jean Levy, Miss Helen Breuner, Miss Amelia Tragy; song, Mrs. L. J. Jones; violin solo, Miss Cec. E. Rauh.

The regular monthly meeting of La Puerta del Oro chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held at the home of Miss Josephine, 2310 Sacramento street, Tuesday, September 10, at 3 o'clock. This meeting will be preceded by a meeting of the board of directors, at 2:30 o'clock. Nominations will be made and important matters will be brought before the chapter.

The regular meeting of the California state floral society will be held at the home of Mme. Ellen Courson Roedel, 1090 Fulton street, Friday, September 13, at 3 o'clock. Following the regular meeting a complimentary musicale will be given. The directors will meet at 1:30.

The Woman's club of San Mateo will give an open air fete on Saturday afternoon, September 21, in the private grounds of Eugene de Saba. This will be followed in the evening by a dance in Athletic hall. There will be numerous other social events.

W. A. S. NICHOLSON. San Francisco, September 4.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

Personal Mention

Dr. W. C. Smith of Salinas is at the Majestic.

R. W. Taylor of Tacoma is staying at the Savoy.

E. O. Curtis of Oroville is registered at the Savoy.

J. C. Barrett of Seattle is a guest at the St. James.

J. H. Mackenzie of Santa Cruz is a guest at the Jefferson.

M. J. Freeman of Los Angeles is registered at the Hamlin.

L. J. Wagner, a hotel man of Stockton, is a guest at the Dale.

J. H. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson of Reno are guests at the Imperial.

G. A. Trenwith of Santa Barbara is registered at the Fairmont.

H. G. McMahon of Rhyolite registered at the St. Francis yesterday.

B. Frank Miller of Cambridge, Mass., is registered at the Majestic.

D. E. Jarwood registered at the St. James yesterday from Spokane.

F. Hendricks of Red Bluff and Mrs. Hendricks are at the Grand Central.

W. G. Barnwell of Los Angeles is among the guests at the St. Francis.

J. P. Douglas, a mining investor of Goldfield, is a guest at the Fairmont.

S. E. Mitchell of Arizona and D. Schwartz of Paris are at the St. James.

Frank Freeman, a prominent attorney of Willows, is a guest at the Dale.

A. W. Armstrong of Pasadena registered at the Majestic annex yesterday.

Marcus G. Lane of Moorefield, Ind., registered at the Grand Central yesterday.

C. W. Pendleton and Mrs. Pendleton of Los Angeles are registered at the Jefferson.

J. E. McCloskey of Tonopah and Martin Cafferata of Tonopah are at the Dorchester.

Professor David Starr Jordan of Stanford University and Mrs. Jordan are at the Hamlin.

R. E. Henning, a Goldfield mining operator, is at the Dale. He is accompanied by Mrs. Henning.

R. E. Mitchell of New Mexico and Mrs. Mitchell, who are on a pleasure trip, are at the Fairmont.

C. Wahrlick, a hardware merchant of Salinas, is at the Imperial. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wahrlick.

Lee W. Davis, a mining man of Goldfield, is registered at the Hamlin. He is accompanied by Mrs. Davis.

Arthur H. Chamberlain, treasurer of the National educational association of Pasadena, is a guest at the Hamlin.

D. S. Henry of the United States reclamation service and Morice Bain of the reclamation service law department are at the St. Francis. They are returning from the irrigation congress at Sacramento.

Hearst's Labor Day Speech Palpably Insincere

EDITOR Call—I was amused yesterday morning when I read in the Examiner a whole page which purported to contain a speech by W. R. Hearst, delivered at the Jamestown exposition on Labor day, wherein he proceeds to tell how much he loves the laboring man and the cause of labor and how he rejoices in the high wages and the high price of building materials in San Francisco.

Yet while Messrs. Spreckels, De Young, Phelan and others are right here on the ground spending their good money for the upbuilding of San Francisco, can any one show us where, outside of his newspaper, Mr. Hearst is spending one dollar for wages, brick, mortar or lumber? He still houses his employes in the worst kind of old "shacks," and the Examiner lot at Third and Market street continues to be an eyecore to the passers by.

Talk is cheap, and a long distance oration on behalf of labor is one thing, but dollars and cents pay more rent and buy more bread and potatoes for the working man every time. Spreckels, De Young, Phelan and others are right here on the ground spending their good money for the upbuilding of San Francisco, can any one show us where, outside of his newspaper, Mr. Hearst is spending one dollar for wages, brick, mortar or lumber? He still houses his employes in the worst kind of old "shacks," and the Examiner lot at Third and Market street continues to be an eyecore to the passers by. Talk is cheap, and a long distance oration on behalf of labor is one thing, but dollars and cents pay more rent and buy more bread and potatoes for the working man every time. 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