

on the Tulalip lawn in front of the school a memorial boulder and tablet. This will be a constant reminder of the work and worth of the Good Doctor.

Promotion for Professor Lutz.

Ralph H. Lutz, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History, University of Washington, has received an important promotion. He had remarkable experiences as a junior officer in the intelligence department with the American Army in France, Belgium and Germany. When that service ended he was drafted by Herbert C. Hoover for relief work in Poland which extended his experiences also into Austria, Serbia and Italy. He returned to Seattle in December, 1920, and at once resumed his work at the University of Washington.

Mr. Hoover, during his great relief work in Europe collected many pamphlets, books and documents bearing on the history of the war. All these he presented to Stanford University and with them an endowment of \$50,000 to purchase further materials along the same line, especially in the European countries involved in the war. After making the gift, Mr. Hoover approved the proposal of Professor Adams that Professor Lutz be secured to administer the work.

If accepted at that stage it would probably mean an end to his teaching which was not agreeable to Professor Lutz. This objection was met when Stanford University gave him additional appointment as Associate Professor of History. In this way Professor Lutz will begin the next academic year in one of the most attractive history positions in America.

His associates in the University of Washington deeply regret his going but they rejoice over the opportunity for service which lie before him in the new field.

Two Historical Flags.

Miss Anna C. Koontz, of the Chehalis Free Public Library, sends a few notes about two historical flags in Lewis, the old "Mother County" of Western Washington. The older of the two flags is in a fair state of preservation, considering its age, and is in the possession of Mrs. L. M. Ware of Chehalis, daughter of John R. Jackson.

Mrs. Jackson was one of the most interesting pioneers of Washington. In one sense he was the first American settler north

of the Columbia River. In 1840 the American missionary families of Dr. J. P. Richmond and W. H. Willson settled at Fort Nisqually. In August, 1842, they retired and their cabin was burned soon afterwards. Michael Troutman Simmons came to Oregon in 1844. He left his family at Washougal, near Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River, and with five companions started for Puget Sound. It was winter and the weather caused them to turn back. In the following July, 1845, with eight companions he led the way to Puget Sound and Tumwater was established. Between those two Simmons trips or in March, 1845, John R. Jackson started for Puget Sound. He saw a prairie on the way and settled there. It has since been known as Jackson Prairie. His was thus the first permanent American home north of the Columbia River and the Simmons colony, or Tumwater, was the first permanent American home on Puget Sound.

The Jackson home was the most prominent way station between Puget Sound and the Columbia River. The first courts were held there and Mr. Jackson served at different times as sheriff, probate judge, clerk of the court and justice of the peace. He wanted an American flag for his home cabin which was growing into such importance. He sent to San Francisco for the materials and his home folks made the flag in June, 1853. On the Fourth of July of that year it was used for the first time. There is no record of the number of times the flag was used in the years that followed. It is significant that the flag's first greeting was in the same year that Washington Territory was created.

The other historic flag had its birth in the days of the Civil War. It was made at the famous old town of Claquato, near Chehalis, and its first use was at the Fourth of July, 1862, celebration at that town. This flag has been loaned to the State Historical Society, Tacoma.

Missouri's Centennial

The whole West was interested in the celebration at Columbia of the centennial of the passage of the Missouri Enabling Act in March, 1820. On March 25, 1920, under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Missouri and the Missouri Centennial Committee of One Thousand a memorable series of programs were presented.

The most significant program was the pageant which went back in time to a century before Missouri achieved Statehood. The an-