

betterments, his time and talent were always ready to the full limit of his strength.

The work of editing the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* has been placed in the hands of Leslie M. Scott, and Miss Barbara C. Elliott has become Secretary of the Oregon Historical Society.

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Frank Alfred Golder

Through his travels and studies he was known along the Pacific Coast from Mexico to Alaska. For similar reasons he was also known in other parts of the world. His main interest was in history—research, teaching and writing—and in that work he became a sort of cosmopolite.

Frank Alfred Golder was born in Russia on August 11, 1877, and came with his family to the United States in 1880. Though he was seeking knowledge throughout his life, his formal training led him through schools in Philadelphia, in Paris and Berlin, culminating in the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Harvard in 1909. He held brief instructorships in history and economics in the University of Missouri, Boston University and Chicago University. The year after obtaining the doctorate he accepted a position on the faculty of the State College of Washington, serving there with distinction until 1920. His familiarity with the Russian language led to work and studies in Alaska and Siberia, and in 1914-1915 he was an investigator in the Russian archives for the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The State College of Washington gave him leave of absence for this and similar work during and after the World War. In 1917 he was investigating Russian archives again for the Carnegie Institution and the American Geographical Society. He was on the Colonel House commission of inquiry from 1917 to 1919. He was engaged in special work in Europe for the American Relief Administration from 1920 to 1923.

In the meantime (1921) he accepted the position of Associate Professor of European History at Stanford University and was promoted to a full professorship in 1924, becoming also a Director of the Hoover War Library at that institution. He and his colleague, Professor Ralph H. Lutz, made frequent trips to Europe gathering materials for the Hoover War Library.

Professor Golder's publications include, *Russian Expansion on the Pacific* (1914), *Guide to the Materials for American History in Russian Archives* (1917), *Bering's Voyages* (1922), *John Paul Jones in Russia* (1927).

On the morning of January 7, 1929, after a brief illness, Pro-

fessor Golder passed away at his home near Stanford University, in the midst of the best work of his career. He was guiding the work of many graduate students and was himself carrying on research work in history. He was unmarried and left his entire estate to promote educational work at Stanford University. He undoubtedly helped other institutions during his working years. The University of Washington is grateful for his help in securing prints and photostats of early documents pertaining to Russian history of Alaska and Siberia.

Professor Ralph Haswell Lutz has written a beautiful tribute to Professor Golder, "Teacher, Author, Diplomat," which appeared in the *Stanford Illustrated Review*, for February, 1929.

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#### *The Pocket Veto*

William S. Lewis, of Spokane, one of the contributing editors of the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, has recently participated in the making of legal history in the United States. He was representing the Okanogan and other tribes of Indians in the State of Washington seeking the right to sue the Government in the Court of Claims for lands said to have been taken without compensation. The case was appealed to the Federal Supreme Court. Attorney General Mitchell had prepared the Government's case while he was serving as Solicitor General and he represented the Government in this trial. He claimed that 120 pieces of legislation had been killed by the pocket veto in the Nation's history and all that legislation would be resurrected if the pocket veto were declared invalid. Under the Constitution, bills not acted on within ten days after the adjournment of Congress are dead. Mr. Lewis contended that the word "adjournment" meant only adjournment at the final sessions. Attorney General Mitchell directly opposed this view. The debate involved some history of the Constitutional Convention and its proceedings. At the time of writing the decision of the Supreme Court was not known. Near the homes of the Indians involved an incident of the kind occurred in 1885 when President Cleveland pocket vetoed the bill to annex the "Pan-Handle" of Idaho to the Territory of Washington. There would be much stirrings of history, geography and legislation if Attorney General Mitchell's "resurrection" theory were sustained.

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#### *Statue of Harvey W. Scott*

*The Oregon Historical Quarterly* for March, 1929, announces the fact that the sculptor Gutzon Borglum is modeling at his studio