

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

in San Antonio, Texas, a statue of Harvey W. Scott, famous editor of *The Oregonian* and first President of the Oregon Historical Society. The Portland City Council has reserved a site for the statue on the summit of Mount Tabor.

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*Old Fort Walla Walla*

The Washington State Historical Society is planning to place a marker at the site of Old Fort Walla Walla, at first known as Fort Nez Perce. It is near the present town of Wallula. Dr. William Fraser Tolmie gives some interesting facts about the old fort in his letter of 1884 published in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Oregon Pioneer Association, pages 25 to 37.

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*Geographic Decisions*

Since the last report recorded in this *Quarterly*, (October, 1928,) the United States Geographic Board has held at least seven meetings. Some of the decisions relate to the Pacific Northwest and should be noted as on former occasions.

At the meeting of October 3, 1928, a peak and a cove in southeastern Alaska were named Bingham, suggested by the field party in 1926. In the same vicinity Squid Bay, Soapstone Cove, Soloma Point, Takanis Peak and Takanis Peninsula were named.

On November 7, Eagan Mountain, in Boundary County, Idaho, was named for an old pioneer. In the same vicinity Eneas Peak was named for a prominent Indian of the Kootenai tribe. Hidden Creek and Hidden Lake, descriptive names, were placed on the map of the Gallatin National Forest, Montana. Hyalite Creek in Montana was named on account of the mineral hyalite being found near it. Molalla River, a branch of the Willamette, supplanted the local name "South Fork." Table Rock Fork takes the place of "Middle Fork" for a stream in the Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon.

At the meeting on January 9, 1929, seventy-one decisions were rendered as to names in southeastern Alaska. They were recommended by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The list is too long for reproduction here. At the same meeting, the great engineer John F. Stevens was honored by having his full name given to a canyon, near Marias Pass, Montana. The name of Speelyai Creek, near the town of Yale in Cowlitz County, Washington, was placed on record.

On February 1, twenty-two more names in southeastern Alaska were approved and four more were added to the list at the meet-