

tical suggestions as to equipment for climbing, methods of approach and routes up the various mountains. These suggestions carry considerable weight since they come from one who has actually ascended each of the eight peaks and knows whereof he speaks. The stories of the important ascents of each of the mountains are particularly interesting. Into some of these the author works his own experiences and actual conversation of the climbers, thus giving to the reader many of the thrills of mountaineering. Popular in style and packed with valuable information, *Snow Sentinels of the Pacific Northwest* should have a wide appeal.

The excellent photographs are alone worth the price of the volume.

In his dedication to Professor Edmond S. Meany, the author gives due praise to a man whose love of the natural beauties of our Pacific Northwest has been a constant source of inspiration to all lovers of the out-of-doors.

RONALD TODD.

Leland Stanford, War Governor of California, Railroad Builder, and Founder of Stanford University. By GEORGE T. CLARK. (Stanford University: Stanford University Press, 1931. xv+491 pp. \$4.00.)

Stanford Alumni and Native Sons will be delighted with this biography of the Founder of Stanford University. The amazing career of Leland Stanford is traced step by step. Mr. Clark commences with a brief account of Stanford's youth on a farm between Albany and Schenectady, his intermittent schooling (one year at the Methodist Cazenovia Seminary), his apprenticeship in law at Albany, his admission to the bar in 1848 and four years of legal practice in the newly laid out town of Port Washington, Wisconsin. In 1852 we find Stanford and his brothers in California during the gold rush days engaged in general merchandising and finally settling in the city of Sacramento. He soon took an active interest in politics, being one of the founders of the Republican Party in Sacramento. This led to his election as Governor of the State in 1862. Next we find Stanford and some business associates embarking on the Pacific Railway project. Four chapters are devoted to this topic and there is included an exciting account of Stanford's personal role in the completion of the Central Pacific. The last chapters deal successively with the story of the Palo Alto Farm, the foundation of the University and Stanford's

career as a United States Senator from 1885 up to his death in 1893.

Mr. Clark had access to source material not previously available. In particular he has used family letters preserved by Stanford's mother and some files of railroad correspondence preserved by Mark Hopkins and now part of the Hopkins Railway Library of Stanford University. These documents are especially valuable since the fire of 1906 destroyed the San Francisco Stanford home with most of Stanford's personal papers. The professional historian must thus recognize the significance of Mr. Clark's contribution to California history.

The author has attempted to forestall certain criticism "from some quarters because a more searching study has not been made as to certain details of the railroad administration. But this life of Stanford does not attempt to be a history of the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroad companies." (p. x) On this point the professional historian may take issue with the author. The latter's sympathetic attitude toward Leland Stanford is in last analysis the loyalty of one who has lived the best years of his life in the shadows of the most lovable campus in the world. Such loyalty is comprehensible and in a sense commendable.

Mr. Clark has given us a vivid portrayal of Leland Stanford's personality. Contemporaries testified that he was "more noted for common sense and sound judgment than for brilliant qualities" (p. 105). He was one of those "calm, dispassionate natures, who pursue their ambitions calmly and determinedly. . ." Today Stanford University "stands as an enduring monument to the largeness of heart and creative instinct of its Founder, to his good will toward all mankind" (p. 472).

LOUIS PETER DE VRIES.

The March of Democracy: The Rise of the Union. By JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932. Pp. 428. \$3.50.)

This most recent volume, from the prolific pen of the vigorous and versatile James Truslow Adams, is the first book of a set of two that is to relate the narrative story of the history of the United States. The second volume is announced to appear in February, and this one covers the important events in our national story from the beginning down to the campaign of 1860.

Readers, familiar with Mr. Adams stimulating *Epic of America* in which he graphically set forth the influence and reactions of the