

Hoover at Stanford

Professor Ralph H. Lutz, formerly of the history staff of University of Washington, has been winning promotions at Stanford University until he is now Dean of Graduate Studies. In a recent letter he mentions a significant fact—"Mr. Hoover is on the campus and very active on the war library." Stanford's Hoover Library has been generally regarded as one of the greatest collections of World War documents and publications to be found anywhere in America. But, to have the donor, former President Herbert Hoover, actively at work on the campus is a glory for the institution comparable to Cleveland's last years at Princeton and Jefferson's devotion to the University of Virginia. The memory of it will be cherished by Stanford students for indefinite time.

Honoring Robert Moran

On the opening of the Mount Constitution Road on July 30, 1933, the citizens of Orcas Island presented to Robert Moran a beautiful scroll of parchment with illuminated initials setting forth the many good things he had done for the Island. One paragraph reads: "We beg your acceptance of these spoken and written words in token of our great appreciation of your far-sighted public spirit and your many benefactions."

David Thompson Honored

Thompson Falls, Montana, honored its namesake by unveiling a monument with three days of celebrations and ceremonies—September 2, 3, 4, 1933. The printed programs carried a brief biography beginning: "David Thompson has been called the greatest geographer that the Anglo-Saxon race has ever produced." He charted a wide strip of the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, especially the Columbia River watershed in 1811-1812. "He died in poverty near Montreal in 1857. He was buried in Mount Royal cemetery without even a stone to mark his grave." His memory has been widely honored in recent years.

Discovery of the Columbia River

Mr. J. Neilson Barry, of Portland, Oregon, has devoted much effort to studies of the work of the Spanish Captain Bruno Heceta in 1775 and other explorers in the attempt to solve the question as to

who discovered the Columbia before Captain Robert Gray did so in 1792. The Royal Geographical Society of England in a recent issue of its journal published an account of Mr. Barry's researches signed "B. R. M.," the initials of General Mitford. It is a brief article and Mr. Barry writes: "I am disappointed, since I had hoped that the data I spent so much effort to ferret out might be made available and that some expert might be able to solve the problem, as I lack the technical knowledge."

Oregon's Century of Education

The December, 1933, issue of the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* rounds out Volume XXXIV. It has a rich table of contents. The most interesting article for this neighboring State of Washington is that entitled "Oregon's Century of Education," by Robert H. Down. We can all appreciate that interesting address delivered at the annual meeting of the Oregon Historical Society in Portland on October 28, 1933. At the beginning of that century the Oregon Country embraced the entire Pacific Northwest. We will therefore not quarrel over the opening sentence: "The year 1833 marked the beginning of formal education within the present State of Oregon." He correctly places that beginning at November, 1832, in Fort Vancouver. That, of course, is "within the present State of"—Washington. The educators of Washington did not see fit to celebrate the centennial. Those of Oregon did. We should, therefore, thank Oregon and accept the share of glory bequeathed to us by an interstate boundary line.

The Canadian Back Fence

Prof. Reginald G. Trotter of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, has published as an offprint from *Queen's Quarterly* of August, 1933, his article entitled, "The Canadian Back Fence in Anglo-American Relations." He recognizes the cordial relations between the United States and independent Canada. His closing paragraph preaches to his fellow Canadians a gospel that should be accorded reciprocal approval in the United States. It is as follows:

"If there is any permanent meaning or universal value in Canadianism, if, in short, it deserves to live and to grow, it is because, at its best, it stands for something essentially different from the brandishing of national big sticks and the shouting of egotistical slogans, something that is neither vindictive quarrelsomeness, nor sus-