With The Rambler

GLIMPSE OF ROAD TO OLD ORCHARD.

THE RAMBLER has recently written many columns concerning the country eastward of the Anacostia river and of the families long settled there. This is not written in an apologetic tone, nor yet in a boastful tone; but principally because the Rambler considers it an acceptable way of beginning this story, and a story well begun is half done. A good beginning does not necessarily mean a bad ending, though it is often said that a bad beginning makes a good ending.

Sunday before last the Rambler's text was the old home of Fielder Magruder called Union Valley, a home that passed to Fielder's son, Edward Magruder, and whose widow, born Laura Wilson of Montgomery county, lives in the house today with her son Edward and his wife, who was Miss Capitola Herold of Washington. In that Ramble it was written: "On a hill about half a mile north of the mansion house of Union Valley is another Magruder home which bears the name of the Old Orchard, and close to that house is a little family burial ground where several generations of Magruders rest. But the Old Orchard will have to be left for another narrative, because the Rambler did not pass that way on the cold and windy Sunday."

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It was to visit this place that the Rambler set out from the end of the car line at Seat Pleasant and followed the tracks of the Washington and Baltimore electric railway toward the northeast. The village soon disappeared from view. Addison Chapel, on a tree-topped hill to the west, remained longer in the picture. It was the hour of service, and half a hundred horses stood hitched under the trees while their owners were obtaining spiritual enlightenment and refreshment in the historic little chapel.

A Sabbath quiet brooded over the fields through which the Rambler bent, not beat, his way. It was a crisp day and there was yet a twinge of winter in the wind. However, one knew without reference to the calendar or the month that the world, or that part of it through which the Rambler was passing, was on the threshold of spring.

The Rambler could not but feel the dominating tones of the landscape. On one side, or on both sides, perhaps far off the road, would be a ragged row of cedar trees. No southern Maryland and no Virginia landscape could get along without those rows of cedars. Then there would be a thicket of scrub pine, green and hardy and independent, but slovenly in its growing habit. Then there would be a piece of dense pineland, the tall and slender trunks of the trees crowned with tufts of green branches, always swaying even in the gentlest breeze, and thick enough to shut out the sunlight and make that pineland a place of gloom. In the low and moist places would come into view patches of sycamores, busy, as they nearly always are, in the act of shedding their bark. Along some of the little watercourses one could see clumps of alders, and perhaps some of their cousins, the birches.

From under the dead grass and leaves sprouted wild garlic or Allium canadense, and where there were moisture and sunshine there was growing common chickweed, or Stellaria media, an early emigrant from Europe, but which has become so thoroughly Americanized that its flowers of five white, deeply cleft petals have forgotten that they ever grew on the eastern side of the Atlantic. In wet places, even where there was ice, the Rambler saw that brilliant green plant, with its shell-like spathe above the ground and its pollen ripe, which botanists call Symplocarpus foetidus—a strange thing which people familiar with its peculiar breath appropriately call "skunk cabbage." Here and there one might find the hepatica, a single flower at the end of a long, fuzzy scape, the flower about an inch broad with pale purple, or lilac sepals. On the south slope of hillsides, under the shelter of dry, wind-blown sedge, might be found bluets, pleasant little members of the madder family, which some folk call "innocence" and some folk with loftier brows, and it may be greater affectation, call Houstonia caerulea. Another sign that spring was on the eve of changing the earth's dun mantle to one of green was the activity of the birds, some of them migrants and some those which stay with us all the year. One could hear the loud, clear whistle of the cardinal, the canarylike measures of the song sparrow, the metallic chip-chip of the pine woods sparrow, the "cheerily-cheerup" of the American robin, and the long-continued warble of the bluebird.

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For a long way the path of the Rambler lay along Cabin branch, whose numerous feeders have their rise in the rough and hilly country between the Washington and Marlborough road and Central avenue, and which runs into Beaverdam. Beaverdam is one of the conspicuous branches of this region, and which rises near Ardwick, on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, and flowing southwest enters the Eastern branch west of Tuxedo. Cabin branch enters Beaverdam at Tuxedo.

When the Rambler came to that part of his course where the Sheriff road bridges the tracks of the electric road to Baltimore, and pursues its rough and muddy way to Brightseat, there appeared on a big hill a mile to the northwest a house. It was old in architecture and material, but the distance softened some of the scars of its age. The house gleamed white in the sunlight, dormer windows stood out on its roof and a porch with white columns stretched all the way across its front. Turning into a road through the bit of woodland which some axmen were destroying, even on Sunday, the Rambler came into the Sheriff road and, following this eastward to the main house of Union Valley, turned north into a lane. It was a lone lane without a turn, but at last there was the turn and a path led uphill, passed barn and cornhouse, to the house which the Rambler had seen from afar.

Off from one corner of the house is one of those old bells perched high on a post which long ago was used to bring the hands in from the fields at time of dinner and of supper. This old bell is still used as a dinner and supper signal when the farmer who lives there today happens to be far off on the place at mealtime. A wire runs from the bell into the kitchen and the busy housewife can set the bell a-ringing without moving far away from the kitchen stove. The farmer living at the Old Orchard is Brook Shaw. He has tilled the place since 1898. The place is still in the Magruder family, being owned by Mrs. James Rea of Hyattsville, who was Hattie Magruder.

In the rear of the old house is a carefully kept little cemetery in which the Rambler read the following epitaphs:

In Memory of Fielder Magruder, died August 5, 1840, Aged 90 years.

In Memory of Fielder Magruder, born February 26, 1814; died May 7, 1888.

In Memory of Ann T. G. Magruder, died February 5, 1894, Aged 79 Years.

In Memory of Matilda, Consort of Fielder Magruder; Died October 1, 1849, in the 60th year of Her Age.

Sacred to the Memory of Lewis Magruder, born June 5, 1822; Died June 18, 1887, in the 75th Year of His Age.

Sacred to the Memory of Susan Evelyn, wife of Lewis Magruder; born June 13, 1827; Died December 13, 1914, Aged 87 Years.

Sacred to the Memory of Rebecca M. Magruder, Who Departed this life Nov. 1, 1862, Aged 69 years.

In Memory of William M. Magruder, who Died December 30th, 1879, Aged 67 Years.

Mary Magruder, Died August 4th, 1886, Aged 66 Years.

Fielder Wilson Magruder, Born February 1, 1850; Died August 9, 1910.

Arthur Clarke Magruder, Born January 22, 1852; Died October 10, 1898, in the 46 Year of his age.

In loving Memory of Lewis Montgomery Magruder, Born December 11, 1848; Died September 29, 1881, in the 36th Year of His Age.

Sacred to the Memory of Sarah V. Magruder, Who Was Born July 24, 1854, and Departed this life August 14, 1858.

Hattie L., Daughter of C. C. and A. Magruder, born August 5, 1896; died July 7, 1897.

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There are some sad new graves in this cemetery. In one of these lies Cassius Magruder, who lived at Tuxedo, and who died summer before last. The Rambler, standing at his grave, could make out among the trees on a ridge about a mile away the house in which Cassius Magruder lived. Another new grave, covered with flowers and wreaths when the Rambler passed that way, is that of the wife of William Pinkney Magruder of Hyattsville.

One may stand in the little cemetery or at the old house and see to the east the buildings of the United States Industrial School and the Soldiers' Home and a number of the stacks of industrial plants north and east of the city stand up against the sky. From a field a few hundred yards from the house, one may see the Capitol and the Monument.

One of the ancestral-patriotic societies of the United States is the American Clan Gregor, which was organized in 1909 in Washington, largely through the efforts of Dr. Jesse Ewell of Ruckersville, Va., and Dr. Edward May Magruder of Charlottesville, Va. At the time of the organization of the American Clan Gregor the requirements for membership were:

"Those eligible for membership are persons of good reputation who may be able to establish to the satisfaction of the committee on membership their descent from an ancestor of Scotch origin having one of the following surnames: Gregor, MacGregor, Grigor, MacGrigor, Gregory, Gregorson, MacGruther, MacGruder, Magruder and their derivatives." In 1910 there was substituted for those provisions the following: "Those eligible for membership are persons of good reputation who may be able to establish to the satisfaction of the committee on membership their descent from Alexander Magruder or from the paternal ancestor or ancestors of said emigrant or from a member of Clan Gregor of Scotland."

To Dr. Edward May Magruder the Rambler is indebted for the following facts concerning Clan Gregor: The founder of the clan was Girig, Grig or Gregory, King of Scotland, who reigned from 878 to 890. Subsequently the letter "y" was dropped and the clan name came to be known as Clan Gregor or Children of Gregor or Gregory. In the course of time, by changes in spelling, there rose in the clan several families of different names, as Gregor, MacGregor, Grigor, MacGrigor, Gregory, Gregorson, etc., all variants or derivatives of Gregory or Gregor, the name of the founder. On account of the lack of Clan Gregor genealogical documents, the clan being outlawed with proscription of its name, it is probably impossible for the vast majority of the MacGregors to furnish documentary proof of descent from their clan, but the Clan Gregor names are so characteristic that simple possession of one of them may practically be considered as proof of MacGregor origin. This is recognized by the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland, which demands no other proof of eligibility, and also by the chief of Clan Gregor, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, who was born at Edinchip, Balquhidder, Perthshire, Scotland, August 2, 1873, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, August 31, 1879.

The founder of the Magruder family in America was Alexander Magruder, who, it is believed, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1610, and who settled in Maryland between 1651 and 1656. Great versatility was exercised in the spelling of his name, as it is found in Annapolis indiscriminately recorded in various legal documents under many different forms, as Macruder, MacCruther, Magruther, MacGrowther, Magrowder, Magruder, etc. The form "Magruder" was finally permanently adopted by his children.

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The name Magruder, according to the Magruder genealogists, is practically unknown as a family name in Scotland, and is strictly American. It is not, says Dr. Edward May Magruder, as American Magruders have supposed, a variant or derivative of MacGregor or Gregor, nor does it occur among the Clan Gregor family names. It is a variant or derivative of Macrider, MacGruther or MacGruder, the name of a family in the Scotch highlands, which some assert was a sept or branch or offshoot of Clan Gregor.

One theory of the origin of Alexander Magruder, the American immigrant, was that although a McGregor he changed his name to MacGruther as a matter of political expediency.

In the year book of the American clan Gregor, containing the proceedings at the gatherings of 1911 and 1912, the Rambler finds many facts concerning Magruder, the immigrant. These facts are contained in "Remarks Upon the Presentation of a Gavel to American Clan Gregor," the remarks being made by Caleb Clarke Magruder, jr., of Upper Marlboro. He says that among the properties acquired by Alexander Magruder, the immigrant, by patent or through purchase, were Anchovie Hills, Alexander, Dunblane, Good Luck and Creignight. Continuing Mr. Magruder said: "There were other tracts of land, but these will suffice for my objects of demonstration that James and John Magruder, sons of Alexander, immigrant, died without issue, and that Alexander, immigrant, lived on his plantation called Anchovie Hills at the time of his death. In the will of Alexander Magruder, immigrant, executed February 12, 1676, and probated July 25, 1677, occur these words: 'I give and bequeath to my loving Wife, her three children, the plantation that I now live on, to my loving Wife Eliz Magruder, for her lifetime and after her decease to my Son, Alexander Magruder, my Son, Nathaniel Magruder, to them and their heirs forever. The said land doth contain by patent and conveyance eight Hundred Acres of Land.'"

Mr. Magruder says that the immigrant's sons, James and John, were devised Alexander and Dunblane, containing 900 acres of land. His son Samuel was devised Goodluck, containing 500 acres, and his daughter Elizabeth was devised Creignight, containing 200 acres; in all 2,400 acres of land thus being devised. The will, according to Mr. Magruder, plainly indicates that "wife Eliz Magruder" was the mother of sons Alexander and Nathaniel and daughter Elizabeth, and that James, John and Samuel were the issue of another or other marriages.

The Magruder family, like most of the old families of Maryland, is a very large one, and in one way or another there must be tens of thousands of people of Washington and surrounding country who are descended collaterally or lineally from the immigrant Alexander Magruder. In the records of Prince Georges county from 1777 to 1839 one may find the following Magruder marriages: Dennis Magruder to Anne Contee, Eleanor to Jhon M. Burgess, Sarah Ann to Isaac Brooke, Enoch to Elizabeth Sprigg, Cassandra to James MacKenzie, Edward to Elizabeth Wade, Sarah to Bernard Shanley, Alexander W. to Mary Conley, Harriet to Richard Lyles, Francis to Barbara Williams, Elizabeth to John Blackburn, Priscilla to James Handling, Elizabeth to Osborn Williams, Barbara to John H. Lowe, Jane to John Mackall, Sarah to John Osborne, Mary to Thomas Boyd, Rebecca to John Turnbull, Samuel to Mary Hilleary, Alexander to Mary Mackall, Nathan to Elizabeth Bevan, John B. to Sarah Jones, Anna to Robert Hay, Elizabeth H. to James Somerville, Mary to Thomas Forster, James to Millicent Beans, John R. to Amelia Hall, William to Elizabeth Hilleary, Harriet to Alexander Covington, Kitty to Aderton Skinner, Thomas to Mary Clarke, Matilda Snowden to Daniel McCarthy, jr.; Edward to Anne Allen, Jane Contee to William Marbury, jr.; Henrietta to Levin Beall, Isaac to Ann Hill, Haswell to Ann Allen, Samuel to Ann Hilleary, Thomas to Polly Beanes Bowie, Elizabeth to James Truman Magruder, Denis to Elizabeth G. Contee, Clarissa Harlow to James Webb, Margaret S. to Ignatius Wheeler, Martha to William M. Bowie, Edward to Tracy Barron, Emma C. to Brook M. Berry, Dennis to Frances Fitzgerald, Jane B. to John Waring, John Read to Elizabeth Waring, Dennis to Mary Ann Beard, Rebecca D. to Pealy Brown, Richard A. C. to Emily C. Bowie, Sophia to Philip Hill, Rebecca to George Washington Hilleary, Elizabeth to Samuel B. Harper, Susannah B. to Henry Phillips, Mary A. to P. Carter Dunlap, Dennis to Ellen B. Mullikin, Caleb Clarke to Mary Sprigg Belt, Louisa to William Wilson, John B. to Mary Ann Hill, Alexander I. J. to Catherine Johnson, Isaac G. to Margaret E. Hill, Mary to William Magruder and Jane to Thomas Beall.

VIEW ON CABIN BRANCH.

The records of Montgomery county show as long record of Magruder marriages as Prince Georges county. It should be remembered that the records for Prince Georges county include only the years from 1777 to 1839, and that the Magruders had been settled in Maryland more than a century before the beginning of that record. A list of the Magruders in Montgomery county prepared for the Clan Gregor Society shows that between 1798 and 1913 the following were united in marriage with lineal descendants of the immigrant:

Otho Z. Muncaster, James E. Liddane, William E. Muncaster, Zachariah Muncaster, Cora L. Weaver, Ella V. Whittington, Mary A. Milburn, Anna H. Prettyman, Laura Beatty, Elizabeth Linthicum, Eleanor Harwood, Elizabeth A. T. Riggs, Mary C. Mullican, Frances Ann Mullican, James W. Boswell, Bessie V. Roberts, William M. Griffith, Sophronia J. Bean, Mary Linthicum, Reborah Willcoxen, Mary Beall, Helen Gatton, Martha J. Griffith, Caroline M. Bradley, Elizabeth Shelton, Peyton W. Taylor, Thomas D. Singleton, Bazel Worthington Waters, Willietta Beall, S. H. Coleman, Susan Grady, Basil Barry, Claiborne H. Mannar, Thomas Daking, Wilson R. Tschiffely, John Leventon, Richard H. Griffith, Gus H. Riedel, Thomas W. Waters, Henry Stoffer, John W. Anderson, Philip Stone, Baker Waters, William Otis Lumsdon, William Wilson, Elbert Perry, Alexander Wimsor, Zadok M. Cook, Robert G. Davidson, Catherine Offutt, Chloe Ann Howser, Lavinia C. Ball, Mary Lavinia Higgins, America Prichard, Catherine Victoria Welsh, Eleanor Wallace, Harriet Bearcraft, Rebecca Lansdale, Eleanor Childs, Eleanor Warren, Elizabeth Worthington, Martha Riley, Eula H. Petty, Pierre Christie Stevens, George P. Castleman, Zachariah M. Waters, Benjamin C. Hughes, Robert Hasylup, Martha V. Offutt, Thomas J. Owen, William Riley Landon, Mary Childs, Eliza A. White, Mimie Quackenbush, Clara E. Walker, Carrie Willis Case, Harriett Holmes, Annie Renshaw, Ann Minerva Hardesty, Lucy Williams, Isabella Cooke, Mary Ann Hammond, Elizabeth W. Gaither, Margaret H. Brooks, Susan E. Jones, Mary M. Stewart, Catherine E. Baker, Leanna Benton, Alice E. Duvall Belle Warfield and Rachel Cook.

There must have been a large number of Magruders living in Montgomery county at the time of the organization of that county in 1776, because among those who took the patriot's oath were Samuel Magruder, 3d; Zadok, John Beall Magruder; Nathan, Isaac, Joseph, Levin, Nataniel Magruder of Ninian; Elias, Zachariah, William Beall Magruder; Josiah, William Offutt Magruder; Nathaniel Magruder of Alexander, Norman Bruce Magruder, Samuel Brewer Magruder, Enoch, Ninian, Samuel Beall Magruder, Edward, John, Richard, Ninian Beall Magruder; Hezekiah, Archibald, Walter, Samuel Wade Magruder; James, Basil and Nathaniel Magruder.

The record of Magruder marriages in the District of Columbia for the last 116 years would make a long list.

THE MAGRUDER HOUSE, OLD ORCHARD.

DINNER BELL AT OLD ORCHARD.

Uncle Sam Organizes a School of Commerce to Help Boost Foreign Trade

THROUGH Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a School Where Young Men Are Instructed in the Art of Promoting Trade With Other Countries Is Established—The Two-Year Course—Many of the Graduates Will Be Clerks to Commercial Attaches. Service in the Government Not Compulsory—It Is All a Part of the General Scheme for Commercial Preparedness After Peace Comes in Europe.

ONE more step in the program of commercial preparedness has been taken by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. This is the bureau which is charged with the duty of assisting manufacturers in the work of expanding and advancing the foreign trade of the United States.

The need of this kind of preparedness on the part of the United States is being constantly pointed out by economists and foreign trade students and experts. The United States, they say, must prepare if it is to survive the great trade battles which are predicted to follow the ending of the European conflict.

In the commercial battles of wit alert minds of trained men, young and old, will be needed to make aggressive steps into the foreign markets of the world and to hold the fort and even gain ground for goods of United States production. The government will need trained men who know foreign trade in all its angles, together with its glories and its pitfalls.

The industries of the country will need trained men to push their various lines. They will need them to help swell the export traffic of the country, which will certainly take a decided slump as soon as the war ends.

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Keenly appreciative of these facts, the officials of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, with the consent and encouragement of Secretary William C. Redfield, head of the Department of Commerce, have organized a school of commerce. Here young men of this trade-promoting branch of the government may obtain expert instruction in foreign trade promotion. It is a college without entrance examinations—without any examinations, in fact—and no diploma, unless the promotion to some higher position in the government's trade-promoting offices abroad be taken as such.

The idea for such a school to train the young men of the bureau to fight the commercial battles of the future was born of the brain of Edward A. Brand, assistant chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. He saw in such an institution an opportunity to obtain for the government's commercial diplomatic service young men who would know what the government wants as well as what American business wants.

The school is unique in its character. It is an unofficial institution for an official purpose. Mr. Brand is dean of the faculty, and with other officials of the bureau gives untiringly of his time and efforts in order to give to the young students the benefit of expert instruction which they could otherwise gain only in the great school of experience.

The course will consume two years—two years of unceasing study and application to details by the members of the class, who must give up their time after office hours for instruction and their evenings for study. The course during the first year will cover such general subjects as political economy, practical exporting, commercial geography, international commercial policies and industrial history of the United States.

Languages, of course, are included in the course, for many of the young men will be sent out into foreign lands either to represent the government or for individual firms which take a lively interest in foreign trade.

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Peculiarly enough, Spanish is the language which is included in the first year term, because in the Latin American countries to the south of the United States lies the big field while the great war wages. But the faculty are not unmindful of the wider field which will be opened to American commerce to battle for after the bloody conflicts are over; so the second year will include German and French.

In the second year, too, the students, having mastered what might be termed the preliminaries, if such there can be in the great commercial fields, will broaden out and take up a history of the world's commerce, together with a study of the foreign service of the United States, a study of international law as well as other subjects deemed necessary to make the students experts upon how to successfully drive the trade of the United States into every corner of the globe.

It is the aim of those promoting the school to outline a thorough course and to give to the young men in their daily work practical experience in handling requests for information concerning every phase of the export trade which comes to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce every working day in the year. This training, it is hoped, will develop a corps of young men fully equipped as aids both to the government in its work of helping its industries to promote their foreign trade and in the civil side itself.

Take the government trade promotion service. These young men, when they complete the course, will be used as clerks to the commercial attaches, some may be placed as students of commerce in the offices of the attaches, the latter to be brought home after the passing of several years to become trade advisers in regard to trade of leading countries or geographical divisions.

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They will be promoted gradually through the various intermediary grades to the very highest in the power of the service to give, that of commercial attache—a new figure in the American embassies and legations abroad. Under the present order of things, many of the desirable positions in the trade-getting service of the government now are going to men who come into the jobs from the outside.

The attempt is to be made, through this newly organized commerce school, to develop the government's own agents and to provide for an efficiency system so that the good trade plums will go to young men already in the service and familiar with it.

So much for the inside of the service. But these young men now attending the school, or the students of the future, need not necessarily remain in the government service. Nor is it the idea of the organizer of the school that the institution is only to provide for the government's wants. The students are there purely as a part of the commercial preparedness propaganda, and are free to go into the outside fields if they so desire.

Commercial organizations which are endeavoring to increase their export trade for their members will find these young men valuable assistants in establishing small export departments. Indeed, it is declared that they will be valuable additions to the foreign trade departments of leading manufacturing firms.

The plan under which the school now is working provides four nights of hard study and one evening of discussion. Regular text books have been provided for each branch of the course. All of the subjects are in charge of officials of the bureau who are expert in them.

Chauncey D. Snow, the tariff expert, is in charge of the course in political economy, which is divided under the heads of industrial expansion, money, credit and banking, foreign exchange and customs tariffs. E. A. Brand, assistant chief of the bureau, is in charge of the branch on practical exporting. The world's commerce branch of the commercial geography section is in charge of Dr. Frank R. Rutter, second assistant chief of the bureau. Gustavus A. Weber, head of the cost of production bureau, is in charge of the course on the industrial side of commercial geography. The section on international commercial policies is under the direction of Louis Domeratzky, foreign tariff expert, and the section dealing with the industrial history of the United States is in charge of Mr. Brand.

The lecture course is an important feature of the work of the school. Government officials and others, experts in their various lines, are invited from time to time to lecture to the classes on various subjects having to do with the commercial expansion work.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, has lectured to the class on finance as an essential to the understanding of international exchange and foreign investments. Dr. H. Parker Willis, secretary of the federal reserve board and a student of commerce and finance, recently explained the functions of his board, and the operation of the United States mint was the subject of a talk by Director Robert W. Wooley.

A great many people labor under the impression that most of the time of the United States consuls abroad is available for writing reports on commerce and industry. As a matter of fact, the writing of commercial reports is only one of many duties assigned to these officers. The consular officers keep the Department of Agriculture posted on crop matters; the public health service on matters relating to quarantine and kindred subjects; the immigration service on certain phases of its work abroad; the bureau of navigation for information in connection with shipping and seamen, and the Treasury and other departments rely on these officers for certain services.

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To explain in detail the functions of this service William J. Carr, director of the consular service, lectured to the class. Secretary Redfield, who, before he came into the cabinet, was a large manufacturer and a big exporter, gave the class a lecture on his experience in foreign trade getting.

There has been considerable discussion of late among business men about developing trade in China, but there is a general lack of information with respect to the factors of trade in that country. More should be known about the operations of the big American, British and German import houses. The functions of the compradore, who is the general intermediary between the big import houses and the local dealers, a sort of jobber, collecting commissions from both ends, is not well understood. Again, the operations of the various trade guilds of China are so connected with the business life of the republic that their operation should be thoroughly understood by students of commerce.

Another interesting subject to one studying the trade of this far eastern country is the granting of concessions for the installation of public utilities and the exploitation of natural resources. All of these important subjects were explained to the class by E. T. Williams, chief of the far eastern division of the State Department, who, through long years of service in China, has become thoroughly familiar with every phase of Chinese life and methods.

Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the federal trade commission, the new trade-regulating body of the United States government, recently explained the work of the new commission and gave much light on certain important features of the Sherman anti-trust law, together with modifications made in it by the organic act of the federal trade commission.

Prof. Phillip B. Kennedy, commercial attache at Melbourne, Australia, told the students of the free ports of Hamburg and Copenhagen and other foreign ports. Prof. Kennedy is a leading authority on the subject of free ports.

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On the program of the class are lectures by authorities on Latin America, Australasia and Russia, which countries, together with the far east, are regarded as the potential markets of the future for products of the factories of the United States.

No phase of foreign trade promotion work is overlooked in the course. The lectures are interspersed with the regular routine for the purpose of having the experts straighten out the various points which amy not be understood by the students as well as to supplement points which are only briefly touched upon in the text book course.

In addition to filling the mind of the student with a great fund of information which will be useful in making him an important factor in foreign trade expansion work, it is the purpose of the school to acquaint him with a storehouse of data which is at his disposal and which will be useful to him along foreign trade promotion lines, but which he could not hope to "carry in his head." Thus it is the idea to make his mind literally a card index to every bit of information having to do with this important subject.

For instance, there will come up such problems as marketing goods in foreign countries, the maintenance of an export trade department, the conduct of foreign trade credits, the sending of traveling salesmen abroad, the advertising problem, the functions of export commission houses, foreign sales and distributing houses, preparation of goods for shipment to foreign countries and the preparation of various documents connected with it, to say nothing of the problem of financing the shipments.

All of these the trade expert could not be expected to remember, but it is sufficient for him to know just where he can lay his hands on it, and to teach him this is one of the most important functions of the new school.

FACULTY OF SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.
Left to right: Gustavus A. Weber, Frank R. Rutter, Edward A. Brand (dean) and Louis Domeratzky.

Period Furnishing.

MISS ELIZABETH MARBURY, a dramatic agent, was talking at the Colony Club about "period" furniture.

"Period furnishing is splendid when intelligently done," she said. "A regence drawing room, an empire dining room, a Charles II library—a house so furnished is delightful.

"But you must buy your period things from dealers who know their business. Some dealers don't. I once heard a lady say to a dealer:

"'This chair is Louis XVI, but my drawing room, you know, is Louis XIV. Would the chair go in it, then?'

"'Sure, madam, sure!' said the dealer. 'Louis XIV and Louis XVI always go together. You see, there's only two years between 'em.'"

An Uncomplimentary Idea.

EX-SECRETARY OF [redacted] GARRISON said in a Camden interview:

"Your question is on its surface innocent, but if I answered it I should be giving myself away. Yes, I should be giving myself away as lamentably as poor old Traddles.

"Mrs. Traddles said to the poor old boy one night—he couldn't call his soul his own, you know:

"'Timothy, this article says here that those who are unlucky in love are lucky at cards. Do you believe it?'

"'Sounds reasonable, Jane; it sounds reasonable,' Traddles answered, briskly. 'By the way, there's a big poker game on at the cigar store, and if you'll let me go out tonight I feel in my bones that I'll come back with something handsome.'"

Fair Nourishment.

PORT COLLECTOR DUDLEY FIELD MALONE said to a New York reporter:

"We exported a billion dollars' worth of food last year. No starvation there, eh? No such growl coming there as the wounded soldier made.

"A wounded soldier in a French hospital developed a fever, and every little while his nurse put a thermometer in his mouth to register his temperature.

"Presently the doctor came to see him.

"'Well, how are you getting on?' the doctor asked.

"'Fairish, sir,' said the soldier.

"'Have you had any nourishment?'

"'A fair amount, sir—a fair amount.'

"'What did you have?'

"'A lady gimme a piece of glass to suck, sir.'"