Among the Women's Clubs

Boy Scout Movement Topic at Meeting of Social Science Department—Special Speakers at Current Topics Session—Meeting Called for Organization of City Federation of Missionary Societies—Announcements.

THE boy scout movement is to be the subject of consideration at the meeting of the social science department of the Woman's club Monday afternoon. Rev. M. O. Laughlin and E. C. Denison, secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, will tell of the organization and its purpose. Mrs. William Alderson will give an appreciation of Julia Ward Howe. The music for the program will be contributed by the Kuntz Boys' and Girls' orchestra.

Dr. Mary Kienton, medical missionary at Wu Chang, China, will be one of the speakers at the monthly meeting of the Woman's auxiliary of the Episcopal churches of Omaha and South Omaha, which is to be held Friday afternoon at St. Andrew's church, Forty-first and Charles streets. She will speak of the work of her mission. Mrs. Albert Noe will give a report of the meeting of the recent convention at Cincinnati.

For the organization of a city federation of the missionary societies of the different churches of the city, a meeting will be held at the Young Women's Christian association November 30 at 2 o'clock. This meeting is open to all women interested in mission work and especially to those who took part in the recent National Foreign Missionary Jubilee meetings.

Mr. Charles Alden of Chicago, who will be in Omaha as the guest of the Omaha Ad club, will speak at the meeting of the current topics department of the Woman's Club Tuesday afternoon. The meeeting will be called promptly at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Charles Giddings of Aguppa, Brazil, South America, will give a talk descriptive of his country and its advantages. Mr. Alden, who is acting pastor of the Woodlawn Avenue Unitarian church of Chicago, is here as representative of one of the departments of the Curtis Publishing company.

Each member of the department is expected to contribute current events. A character study of Edgar Allen Poe will be given, and Mrs. John Haarman and Miss Ruth Ganson will furnish music. All club members are invited to attend the meeting.

The musical department of the Woman's Club will meet Friday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Those who will furnish the program are Miss Emily Boltz, Miss Glenna Bley, Mr. Jean G. Jones and Miss Lucy Muller.

The art department of the Omaha Woman's Club will meet on Friday of this week because of Thanksgiving. The topic will be on portrait painters and Mrs. C. J. Roberts will be the leader; Allan Ramsay, 1713-1784; George Romney, 1734-1802; Sir Henry Rasburn, 1756-1823; Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1769-1830; the artists considered.

The Philosophy and Ethics department will meet Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock as guests of the leader, Mrs. Mary B. Newton, at the Delft tea room.

Interest in the furthering of the purchase of the red cross seals for use on Christmas packages, is being promoted by the Omaha club women as individuals, and also at some of the department meetings. After the meeting of the Household Economic department Thursday morning, the members lingered and gave their time to tearing up sheets of the stamps and arranging them in the 10 cent lots which are the more convenient sale size. Twenty-thousand stamps were then got ready for sale.

All over the state the clubwomen are working to increase the sale of stamps and interest in the work which the stamps represent. The apportionment of stamps for Nebraska this year is 600,000. Last year there were 100 agencies, and Mrs. Albert Edholm, who was at the head of the Nebraska distribution office, hopes that this number will be doubled this year.

The Women's society of the First Presbyterian church will meet Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for a thank offering meeting. Program is: "Devotions," Mrs. Charles W. Rainey; "The Deaf Mutes in China," Miss Hilda Hammer; vocal solo, Miss Alice Kennard; "A Visit With Mrs. C. H. Bandy at Fatehgarm," Mrs. Robert Dempster.

A delegation from the Council Bluffs chapter attended the meeting of the Omaha chapter of the American Woman's league at its meeting held Thursday evening at the Schmoller & Mueller auditorium. Mrs. Walter I. Smith, president of the Council Bluffs chapter, gave a talk on the work, Mrs. C. D. Scott, local agent of the Omaha chapter, told of a visit to the chapters at Spokane, Pasadena and Los Angeles. The program for the evening, included:

Piano solo, "Les Sylphes," (Bachmann), Miss Helen J. White; recitation, "Last Hymn," Miss Josephine Craig; vocal solo, "He Was a Prince," (L. Lynes), Miss Hope Shissley; violin solo, Miss Wilma Howard; recitation, "Mr. Bob of Yale," Miss Marguerite Scott; vocal solo, "A Summer Night," (G. Thomas), Mrs. J. M. Sturdevant; violin solo, Miss Howard; recitation, "Saint Healthy," Miss M. Scott; vocal solo, "One Word," (Nicoll), Mr. and Mrs. Sturdevant; instrumental solo, Mrs. Nettie M. Allen.

Personal Notes from Gotham

Horse Show Opens the Real Social Season in New York and Functions Will Be Continuous Until Society Goes South—Debutantes to Rule and Hold Sway from Now Until the Holidays—Some Beauties Coming Out.

BY MARGARET WATTS DE PEYSTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—(Special to The Bee.)—The horse show practically opens the real New York season. Before that momentuous event, society is more or less scattered, but everybody comes to town then and nearly everybody stays in town until the time comes for the southern migration. Hence from now on there will be busy days for those who are accustomed to shine in the social world either through innate brilliancy or reflected luster.

From now on until the holidays the season practically is the debutant's and the greater number of social events are arranged with a view to her exploitation. The annual ball at Tuxedo club house, was usual, the first stepping stone of the debutante's career, serving to introduce in a somewhat informal manner the girls who will constitute that interesting faction of metropolitan society known as "the younger set."

Occasionally some of the young women make their social debut during the summer at Newport, while many of them, although not officially "out," are allowed to attend small affairs in the summertime, but the Tuxedo ball is generally regarded as the first authentic "coming out" followed later by the more formal receptions and dances in town and by the first junior cotillion, the true social rubicon of the society bud.

Approximately about the same number of girls are presented each year. Just at present the list seems unusually long, and it is far from being complete yet, new entrants being heard from every day, but by December it will be known definitely just who may be counted upon.

Miss Margaret Rutherford, Mrs. K. Vanderbilt's daughter, was introduced late last season, but went out very little owing to illness in the family, so this practically will be her first season. Another young woman whose debut has been expected for some time is Miss Alice Drexel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel. Miss Drexel is still a school girl, but has been much with the younger set of society girls in Newport for a couple of seasons and is generally considered as one of that set. It is hoped among her friends that her mother will decide to introduce her this winter.

One of the most interesting of the debutantes is Miss Vivian Gould. Remembering the elaborate functions given at the debut of her sister, then Miss Marjorie Gould, now Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, jr., much is expected in the way of entertainment at the introduction of the present debutante.

Others of the season's buds are: Miss Lila B. Gilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert. Miss Marian Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Renselaer Kennedy. Miss Elizabeth T. Cunningham, daughter of Mrs. James Cunningham. Miss Marian Floyd Whitman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Spurr Whitman. Miss Agnes Le Roy Edgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar. Miss Dorothea Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. Miss Rosalie Coe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe. Miss Marion Hollins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins. Miss Mary Bishop Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman; Miss Henrietta Thaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw; Miss Agnes Page-Brown, daughter of Mrs. A. Page-Brown; Miss Dorothy Cramp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cramp; Miss Aileen Osborn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn; Miss Lydia C. Butler, daughter of Mrs. William Allen Butler, jr.; Miss Marjory Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair; Miss Thelma Violett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Violett; Miss Margaret Kemp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kemp; Miss Cara Quartley Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown; Miss Sara McAlpin Pyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Tolman Pyle; Miss Anna Clements, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Clements, who have made Paris their home for some time, and Miss Lois Whitney Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Martin.

It is rumored that evening receptions may find favor this winter as the American salon, which is so often talked about, but has not as yet fully materialized. The American salon as it now exists invariably consists of a musicale at which the artists are all of great price and not the ideal salon where are supposed to be gathered the most brilliant men and women of the time. One reason may be that there is no court to decide upon which men and women are really the most brilliant. To determine that would require the services of an investigating committee which, of course, would have to be investigated by still another committee. So the clever hostess of the day realizes that it is wiser to provide a superb musical entertainment and invite those whose names always appear "among those present" at any entertainment really worth while.

Luncheons and dinner dances are to be popular forms of entertainment. Indeed, the debutant luncheon is quite a feature of every winter. It is given at one of the fashionable restaurants of the Colony club and is for the girls who make their debut this winter. In fact, it is the only entertainment of the sort that really is distinctive in that girls of other sets are not invited. Dinners and dances cannot be so exclusive and the girls of two and three and four seasons are always included in the larger entertainments, much to the delight of the young men who find the constant companionship of debutantes somewhat insipid and monotonous.

Miss Dorotha F. Wardwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell, will be married to Mr. Throop Martin Wilder, son of Colonel W. E. Wilder of Denver, Colo., and a nephew of Mr. Edward S. Martin of this city, in the church of Holy Communion on November 22. Miss Wardwell's attendants will be her three sisters, Misses Florence, Alice and Menere Wardwell. Misses Sylvia and Cornelia Wilder, sisters of Mr. Wilder; Miss Mollie Martin and Miss Elsie Jennings. Mr. Robert Brewster will be the best man.

Mrs. C. A. Dolph and her daughter, Miss Hazel Dolph, of Portland, Ore., has arrived from Europe, where they had spent the summer in sight-seeing, and are registered at the Plaza hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dammann, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Baumgarten and Mr. Tyler Nordlinger, all of this city, went to Savannah, Ga., for the wedding in November of the son of the first named couple, Mr. Hilton Dammann, and Miss Reta Madeleine Weil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand A. Weil of Savannah. The bride has beauty and great personal charm.

Mrs. Victor S. Allen of Stamford, Conn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Cordier Allen, to Mr. Jerome I. Case, son of the late Jackson I. Case and a grandson of the late Jerome I. Case of Racine, Wis., the owner of many famous trotting horses.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Stebbens Lathrop have gone to San Francisco, where they will probably spend the next year or two. They have spent the last two years in Boston, Newport and Provincetown, Mass.

Mrs. Henry Addison Alexander of New York has gone to San Francisco, where she is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., for a month.

National Shortsightedness.

"In this country," said the sociologist, "everything possible is done to discourage people from marrying."

"How so?" queried one of the listeners.

"You have to buy the marriage license, fee the preacher, the boys give you what they call a 'shivaree,' your friends throw old shoes at you, the newspapers print caricatures of you, life insurance agents hound you, you bump right up against the cost of living, and if you find you've made a mistake you have to go to no end of trouble to get a divorce."—Chicago Tribune.

IS HOME LIFE VANISHING?

Some Sociologists Insist Women Are Foes of Domesticity.

VIEWS OF OHMANN-DUMESNIL

Story of One Stenographer Who Quit Work to Go to College in the Kitchen and Get Pay While Learning.

Is real home life vanishing among the American people?

Scathing denunciations of "the selfish American girl" by certain sociologists have aroused a discussion that is waging fiercely. Many of the disputants maintain that real domesticity is growing less and less; that the old-fashioned American home is fast disappearing, if not already gone, and that the American girl is its destroyer; and she, too, is to blame for the fact that there is a "servant girl" problem.

"If domesticity is not altogether a thing of the past, it is rapidly waning," says one eminent sociologist, "and the American girl, instead of being the builder of homes, has been transformed into a social butterfly or a mere low-priced adjunct to an industrial or commercial machine."

Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil, a prominent physician of St. Louis, and a profound student of sociology, in an interview in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat concurs in the view of the sociologist who arraigns the American girl as the cause of celibacy.

"Real home life has practically vanished," says Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil. "The average housewife of the middle and higher class of the present day chooses to idle away her whole life in the parlor, the woman's club or in society. The daughter prefers the store, the office or the factory to the kitchen, and to devote her God-given energies outside the hours when she is 'earning wages' to flitting about and the gayety of the cafe, the theater, auto joy-riding, the summer garden or the ball room—in winter—never giving a single thought to training herself for the duties of wifehood and motherhood. Mother and daughter alike are concerned only with the idea of 'having a good time.'"

Men Must Rebel.

The doctor believes it is because of these alarming conditions that many men are crowded out of their legitimate spheres of usefulness and occupations, and that wages and salaries of men have not kept pace with the increased cost of living. He cries out to the women and girls, "Halt!" Simultaneously, he suggests to the men to "rebel."

"Go into the kitchen, you men," says he; "take up the women's work just as they have taken up yours. They'll scream against the invasion. They'll denounce you; but it's the only way to restore the lost American domesticity—similia, similibus, curantur."

Speaking on the subject not long ago, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago said:

"There is no doubt that the girls of the present day are too eager to shun the duties of the kitchen and take up work in the office, store or shop. The fault to a certain extent lies with the mothers. If the girls were taught that household work is not menial labor, but rather the stepping stone to the highest and noblest usefulness—as it surely is—there would be no servant girl problem, and no charge could be sustained that the American girl is destroying the American home."

New Woman Loves Ease.

"The love of women for good times and an easy life is the cause of the servant girl problem," says Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil. "So many things seem out of joint. The home life is not inviting, because of the wild, mad plunge of the feminine sex into man's domain. If man began as determined an onslaught into woman's work we would have music.

"Why do girls hate housework? Is it because they have come to look on it as drudgery? Why, there is not the hundredth part of the drudgery about it that there is in standing all day behind a counter in a store, pounding a typewriter for nine hours, or in feeding a machine for ten long hours at a factory.

"I am inclined to think that girls dislike or hate housework because they have an utterly wrong conception of it. They do not see the nobility in it or the honor attached to the service. They do not see that it is a creative occupation, giving opportunity for the exercise of the highest brain power. Selling ribbon or some other commodity in a store is nothing but a mechanical task. The saleswoman creates nothing. She has to be polite, no matter what the provocation to be otherwise. Over and over again she must lift the goods out of their places on the shelves, display them to prospective customers and wearily lift them back again. She is a mere human machine.

Queen in the Kitchen.

"How different the queen of the kitchen! I say queen advisedly, for all the great titles do not belong to Europe. 'Milady of the kitchen' or 'milady of the American home' is a nobler title than any other ever given to woman. It embraces the sweet girl, the devoted wife, the affectionate mother. In America there is 'milady of society,' 'milady of the pen,' 'milady of the brush and palette,' 'milady of fashion' and 'milady of the amusement circle.' These are great titles, but 'milady of the home' overtops them all—it is little par excellence that denotes the truly noble American woman, and to her we doff our hats and do obeisance.

"It is a common saying that 'the farmer pays for all.' In its last analysis that is a true saying. But 'milady of the kitchen' is greater than the farmer; she ministers to all. Nobody can overestimate what depends in common and business life on the management of the kitchen. It is the foundation-mark, and let it suffice. Can it be doubted that the reluctance of the average American girl to perform household duties makes the eligible American bachelor averse to matrimony? The sensible man seeks a helpmeet who is skilled in domesticity and shuns the butterfly of pleasure."

Girl Who Went to "College."

Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil recounted the story told him by a professional friend who thought housework ought to be called "college work." The professional friend had a young woman acquaintance, a stenographer, who gave up office work for the kitchen. He met her while she was rejoicing in her new occupation.

"I'm going to college," she explained, "in Mrs. B's kitchen. I'm getting ready to keep school with George. He can't live on stenography and typewriting, so I left the office. Stenography and typewriting was all I knew. I, therefore, concluded to go to "college" and Mrs. B. offered me the opportunity. I'm getting pay while learning, too.

"I cook, sew, sweep, dust, make beds, make pies and cakes and bread, read, keep house; play some on the piano—and I'm having the best time of my life.

"I used to get $20 a week at the office, but do you know, I never saved a penny? I was forgetting to be real modest—I had to mingle with so many men of so many kinds. Now I am getting only $7 a week, but I am saving money for the first time in my life. I have a good home with Mrs. B.; my board costs me nothing. Instead of eating indigestible things like I used to select from the restaurant or dairy lunch bill of fare, I have wholesome food and genuine home-made dainties. Oh, it's heaven, compared with the old life, and I wouldn't go back to stenography, even if George and I should decide not to keep school together."

Women Should Dignify Housework.

"That girl," resumed Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil, "strikes the truth. We are forgetting home life in our rush for dollars and amusements.

"Lawyers, merchants, manufacturers and other business men have bought machines. They hire girls and women to operate them. One girl or one woman and a machine do a man's work at half the cost of a man's services.

"According to my view, it is the housewife's first duty to dignify housework. Let her show by example that there is honor in knowing how to make a home and in actually making one. Then there will be no servant-girl problem. It may be that the American girl will rob the store, office or factory of many of her kind, but, if so, she will only be making places for young men at higher wages, and, anyway, it is better to rob the office or store of youth and beauty than to rob the home of its domesticity.

"A greater inclination to, and love for, domesticity, real home life and less of the empty and alluring frivolties of social gayety, will make a good and eligible young American citizen less averse to matrimony."

INDIAN WOMEN AS WEAVERS

Workmanship and Design in Baskets and the Coloring and Decorations.

All too unknown are the beauty and the art comprised in the basketry of the North American Indians. Their baskets are believed to be the finest in the world, and they are the product of the Indian women, relates the Los Angeles Express.

Indian basketry saw its prime before the advent of the white man, since when, through the introduction of foreign elements, it has been on a gradual decadence. Fine specimens are still put out, however, and the owner of an Indian basket of the better sort is the possessor of a treasure.

Basketry antedates pottery, whose mother it is said to be. Baskets were used by the Indian for every conceivable household purpose. Materials for them were culled from the natural products of the land round about. Hence we have baskets of birch bark and spruce root ornamented with gaily colored quills, baskets of sweet grass and baskets of hazel tongs, redbud, stripped cedar, sea grass, pine root, fern stalk and willow. One versed in the subject can tell at a glance just where a basket came from, the nature of the soil, color of the rocks and growth of the region.

The woven baskets are considered finer than those which are sewed. The higher grades of these are exquisite in workmanship and design. Nine different weaves are employed today. Five more are to be seen on ancient baskets, but the knowledge of their making has become extinct. The Indian woman took as much pride in her basket as any Penelope of today. She counted her stitches with most careful precision and intertwined her weaving with marvellous imagery of color and design.

The symbolism of the shape and ornamentation of the baskets is a fascinating study. Students have spent years in working it. Signs of the zodiac, man, beast and flower all appear on the various articles. The coloring also has its significance and must be understood before an Indian basket can be fully appreciated. There are also ceremonial baskets used by the Indians in their religious rites. These are especially fine and elaborate.

Baskets ornamented with feathers bring hundreds of dollars on the market today. They are seldom if ever made now, and therefore are rare. In addition to the feathers these are often garnished with an embroidery of beads, some of them so beautiful as to be almost like pearls. Shells also are employed in the decoration of baskets.

The finest Indian baskets are too expensive for any but collectors, but the desire for baskets for all purposes that is now possessing femininity has aroused general interest in this work of the Indian sister and whenever possible her products are purchased instead of the modern raffia or willow, or those made of corn husks, beautiful though they may be.

WOMEN'S WORK AS FARMERS

Alluring Tales of Financial Success Omit the Dull Colors.

Wonderful and alluring tales have been published of the financial success and physical advantages gained by women in operating suburban farms while meeting the tasks of daily employment in the city. But it is to be feared that at least some of these were woven from the imagination rather than from experience. Reasons adduced by Maude Radford Warren, in discussing the failures of women farmers, are that many of them have taken up that pursuit too hastily or with too little capital, or because they are already so exhausted by the demands of some other vocation that they have not the strength for the hard work of the farm.

It is true that the wresting of wealth from its first source is hard work. Yet it has been made easier by modern invention. Thus the harnessing of a stream in its course through a farm has been made to run a dynamo, and the current thus obtained has been utilized for both lighting the house and other buildings, and for running the churn and other light machinery. Nevertheless, much of the drudgery of the farm must fall upon woman, even when a husband is master of the acres. It is she who toils in the kitchen, watches over the poultry, keeps the house sweet and clean, mends the clothing, keeps an eye upon roving children, and even in some parts of the country does the milking and gathers fruit.

The increased profit of farming and the introduction of the automobile have done much to lighten the woman's lot and to broaden its social side. Its monotony is less dull than it was, and even the former isolation of winter is broken by more frequent gatherings at the school house or the church. But as a rule the woman who undertakes agriculture as an independent pursuit needs other qualities besides her admirable spirit of enterprise and independence.—Washington Post.

TOO MUCH OF THE GOOD-BYE

Young Matron Disregarded Husband's Advice and Received a Lesson.

There is one young married woman in town who will not wave adieux to her husband any more when they separate on the street, she on her way shopping and he to hasten to his office. She got a lesson last week. Her husband had often warned her against the arm waving and salute throwing business.

"You'd better cut that out," he had said to her several times. "Some masher on the street'll fall to see me and he'll think you're meaning him."

But she disregarded the advice.

The other afternoon they separated when she saw her car coming. As usual, he stood at the corner watching her retreating form. As usual, too, she turned about several times and waved at him. A Willie-boy was standing up the street a short distance. When he saw the good looking young matron waving in his direction he showed palpable signs of interest, adjusted his tie, fixed his hat on straight, looked up and down the street to see if she could be beckoning to anyone else besides his own pretty self, and finally started after her. Her husband saw the Willie-boy's performance and perceived the masher's mental processes, and it didn't take him a minute to hustle after him. He got up to his wife, in the middle of the street on a lope, just as the Willie-boy was raising his hat to her. He tried to sneak up on the masher with the purpose of handing him something he would remember, but the Willie turned suddenly, saw how things stood, and did a 200-yard sprint in :22 flat. The young woman now makes her goodbys complete and thorough before she leaves the house.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Religious Notes.

Decorah, Ia., merits mention because of the fact that Rev. U. K. Koren has preached to the Norwegian Lutherans there for fifty-seven years and still occupies his pulpit. He is well preserved at 94 years and is president of the synod of his church in America.

Rev. Annie Ford Eastman, with her husband, the Rev. Samuel E. Eastman, the joint pastors of the Park church in Elmira, died in that city of uremic poisoning. Mrs. Eastman took great interest in the equal suffrage movement and was the first woman to be ordained to preach in the Congregational church.

William Victor Baker, "the Blind Gospel Singer," is dead, aged 70, in Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were educated at the Institute for the Blind at Philadelphia and were married in 1864. What was intened by them to be a career in light operatic entertainments was changed to gospel work and they toured with the evangelists, Moody, Chapman and Francis Murphy.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith of Tientsin, China, told a Boston audience a few days ago that our popular notion that the Chinese are living in total moral obliquity was wholly wrong. On the contrary, he said, the Chinese have in Confucianism a religion admirably fitted for certain high moral ends. Then he added: Missionaries in China have no quarrel with Confucianism. Confucianism is one of the noblest collections of thought anywhere outside of Christianity. Missionaries in China have issued a tract entitled "Christianity as a Supplement to Confucianism."

Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker has just retired from the pastorate of St. Paul's church, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Mrs. Crooker took charge of this church about six years ago, when she moved with her husband from the west. At the time of her arrival the church was a small and poor mission, deeply in debt. During her pastorate she wiped out the debt, tripled the membership and leaves it self-supporting. Mrs. Crooker holds an A. M. degree from the University of Wisconsin and took a full course in the divinity school of St. Lawrence university, New York.

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