

SEX MATTERS TO BE KEPT FROM THE CHILDREN

Senator Sears of Omaha Introduces Bill to That Effect in the Nebraska State Legislature.

"I am against any campaign of education or any public propaganda which will permit the indiscriminate imparting of sexual knowledge or discussion of social diseases to children of the 'dangerous age,'" said Senator C. W. Sears, Omaha, author of a bill prohibiting this practice.

The bill was introduced in the Nebraska senate on the closing day of the week and imposes drastic penalties upon any one, other than a parent, a guardian or person especially employed for that purpose, who imparts information of a sexual nature to children under 16.

The "Dangerous Age."
"Most of the children who enter high school are 13 years of age. They have not yet developed mentally or physically and it is the physical and psychological period which is characterized as the 'dangerous age.'"

"At present there is a movement in the country, while it may not be designed for that purpose, yet in practice, permits the public and open discussion of sex matters and social diseases under conditions highly pernicious to the young."

"Sex matters taught in mixed classes in the public schools and other institutions have a tendency to break down the natural barriers of convention and modesty which ordinarily are a protection to relations of the sexes in their younger and more tender years. It opens up a new field and because of the license it gives to the discussion of matters which have heretofore been taboo, would bring about freedom from convention in these matters, and make it easy for the vicious and perverted minds of older persons to corrupt the minds of the young and awaken desire in those who are yet too immature to be responsible."

Dangerous to Morals.
"Proximity between young persons of opposite sexes with a vehicle of this kind and all its prurient suggestion would make our public schools dangerous to morals."

"A condition of this kind would help panders to sow seeds which would result in a harvest of vice and herd the very evil of the over-enthusiastic social reformers seek to end."

Teach These Matters at Home.
"I believe the home is the place for the teaching of such matters. The home is a sanctuary and the parent, or guardian, could impart this knowledge to boys and girls of 16 or over, in a manner that would not violate conventions of sacredness or modesty, nor awaken a dangerous and prurient curiosity. I cannot believe that this can be successfully done, without dangerous consequences to society where it is taught to boys and girls together, in classes where the sexes are separated or even where they are classified in mature ages. It becomes a matter of public conversation, can be corrupted into lasciviousness, and opens a perilous gate to evil."

"Experience has taught that there are always older persons who delight in imparting knowledge, the young should not know in a manner which has caused this to be a fountain head of vice."

Federal Reserve Bank Society to Buy \$2,166 in W. S. S. During 1919

D. T. Eastman, manager of the Federal Reserve bank, has received acknowledgment from the state War Savings headquarters that the society in his institution is the first to definitely show its intentions for the year by filing a report showing the number of War Savings and Thrift stamps each member of the society has pledged to purchase during 1919.

Mr. Eastman feels that every member of the society is entitled to credit for their persistency in this savings work. He especially mentions the work of Miss Margaret Garmen, secretary of the society, who sees that everyone remembers their pledge.

Beginning January 1, this society has agreed to buy \$100.50 worth of stamps each month during 1919, a total of \$2,166 for the year. They have a membership of 58. This record explains why C. T. Kountze, late director for Nebraska, was able to report to the Treasury department the sale of more than \$35,000,000 worth of War Savings stamps during 1918.

Two Burglaries Friday Net Robberts Fair Sized Sum

A sneak-thief gaining entrance to Mrs. J. Whitney's residence, 3708 North Eighteenth street, by a bedroom window, ransacked the dresser drawers and escaped with \$110.

The Jacobs-Lee drug store, Eighth and Douglas streets, which police records show to be a favorite with burglars, was robbed again last night. Thirty-nine dollars was taken from the cash register. The robbers entered the place by breaking a window in the rear of the store.



Virtuous Wives.

(Continued from Page One.)

waves, washing its precursor further up the island and further up the social scale, founding, in the tenacity of the national instinct, "Little Italy" and the great Yiddish ghetto. Other waves have rolled in. The first colonies of Italians and Hebrews, always driven upward, have seized possession of the outskirts of the Bronx and overflowed across rapidly multiplying bridges into Williamsburg and into Queens, while below, on the lower East Side, the swarming immigrants still land by the hundreds of thousands, their fortunes on their backs, occupying the lately relinquished tenements in that great cellar of opportunity which lies below Grand street. This stupendous march of four nations completes the investiture of old New York by piercing its left flank, cutting it off from the river, and crowding it more and more against the eastern boundaries of the park.

What has happened? Just as the discovery of gun-powder destroyed the social state of feudalism, and the invention of the printing press, by the democratic dissemination of knowledge, made possible Cromwell and the French revolution, so the configuration of New York, which has made the skyscraper a necessity, has determined an unrelenting conflict between the past and the present, a war visualized to the minutest military comparison which goes on day by day before our eyes. Below this material destruction and reconstruction, a profound change has been wrought in the soul of the society in flight. In 1890, New York was a city of homes; today, it is a wilderness of transient hotels.

When man had achieved the right to live and had conquered political liberty, there still remained ahead that ultimate human goal toward which all his efforts throughout history have tended, in search of which he has tried every form of government and attempted every code of morality—the pursuit of happiness, the final realization of which lies in ethical and spiritual domains. It is the final judgment on society, by which it stands or falls, for which it has created its forms and established its traditions. Man does not seek to live under a republic, a liberal kingdom, or a beneficent despotism. Instinctively he seeks his individual happiness, but as his soul is not the soul of an ox, to acquire complete happiness he must have the consciousness of freedom to think, to speak, and to act. The conquests of these rights (which we call history) are visible and material. There remains the future of human speculation, that pursuit of happiness which is the inner life of the man himself, in quest of which he has created the symbol of the home and attempted to perfect the convention of marriage.

The most terrifying emotion which he can feel is the sense of detachment which oppresses him when he finds himself unrelated to the progress of the multitude, either by marriage, or the ties of a home or by intimate association with his fellows. Man is not a solitary creature. His instinct is to associate himself with others in the partnership of his joys and his sorrows. His sanity and morality depend on some responsibility toward others. To him, home is not merely four walls and a roof. It is a symbol. To supply the need of his imagination, it must have the permanence of a continuing tradition. The two profoundest instincts of which he is capable, which direct him in all his course through life, are the instincts of acquisition and possession. To acquire, to add, is to progress. To possess a home is to give permanence to the progress which extends its consoling significance to its possessor. But to have that sentiment of permanence which is attached to the symbol of the home, he must have his feet planted in the soil. Man does not possess one hundred cubic feet of air sixty feet above the ground.

Three additional developments in New York have been insidiously corrupting the old institution of the home—the telephone, which has leveled its walls; the apartment hotel, which has torn it from the soil, and the automobile, which has finally transferred it to breathless wheels. The modern wife finds the privacy of her bedroom invaded by a swarm of acquaintances who call her up at all moments of the day and night, interrupt her conversation, disturb her sleep, summon her from her table. Her automobile rushes her forty miles away for dinner in a popular restaurant, and she changes her apartment every three years without a memory of a regret.

A new and restless cosmopolitan society has formed, always in motion, without relation to the past or attachment to the present, without definite object ahead except the exigencies of pleasure. In this society, maternity consists in delegating to governesses and boarding schools the education of the children, while matrimony is little more than a legalized method of circulating in society in couples.

When one realizes in the shifting tireless city of New York the disappearance of the old-fashioned home, the slight authority of the parent generation, the confusion of social standards, the relaxing of religious discipline, one can see that each marriage is to its participants a fact apart, wherein two bewildered mortals are suddenly compelled to establish for themselves in their search for happiness and mutual respect, some code of standards, responsibilities, and concessions, as though they were themselves creating the institution of marriage.

The one patent social fact today is man's injustice to woman in the sentimentalization of her education. As a child, she is taught an excessive value of her own preciousness. As a debutante, she is displayed with barbaric luxury in the marts of society, and the crowded years of servitude to pleasure leave her tired, disillusioned and restless. She marries, and the acquired thirst for sensations tends naturally, after the accident of motherhood, to send her back to the freedom from responsibilities and the need of admiration which was her life as a young girl. In place of a consecrating ideal of duty, which alone can satisfy her spiritual longing for happiness, she

is taught at every step to conceive of her privileged existence as the pursuit of pleasure.

In this parvenu society (which finds its reflection in certain social sets throughout the country) the women have created a society of sensations never deep or lasting—sensations which must rapidly succeed one another and be constantly intensified. Man to them is a multiple animal; the flattery of the crowd replaces the adoration of the individual. They are capable neither of great passions nor great wickedness, and therefore easily convince themselves that, despite luxury and pleasure, they are the most virtuous of wives. It is a transitory society, for it is a society profoundly discontented and tragically inconsequential, which will disappear as humanity continues to move restlessly onward, re-establishing its discipline and harking back to old landmarks in its eternal pursuit of happiness.

(First chapter tomorrow)

BENSON

Mr. and Mrs. George Adams have returned to their home in western Nebraska, after a visit with relatives here.

The Woman's club held a short session at the city hall last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Tracy is visiting with relatives in Saybrook, Ill.

Mrs. W. A. Wilcox entertained at dinner for the Tri-City Birthday club, at her home Friday, in honor of her birthday. Covers were laid for twelve guests.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rivett leave soon for the south, where they will spend the remainder of the winter, for the benefit of Mr. Rivett's health.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Wood have returned to their home in Kansas City after a visit here with their daughter.

Miss Vera Marshall has been confined to her home the past week with an attack of blood poisoning.

Rev. and Mrs. A. J. McClung have been visiting at the home of the former's parents. He has been called to St. Joseph to accept a charge.

Mr. John Sherk of Vermilion, S. D., and Mrs. Roy Brenning of Douglas, Wyo., have been recent guests at the E. E. Paddock home.

The funeral services of Mrs. John Martig, who died Sunday evening, was held Tuesday morning at St. Bernard's church and interment made in St. Mary's Magdalene cemetery.

The Community Center held a meeting at the city hall last Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Speedie are now living in Lincoln. Mr. Speedie was for years superintendent of Benson schools and has been appointed deputy state superintendent.

Mrs. C. M. Brookman entertained ten guests at a week-end house party last week.

Miss Gladys Babcock will entertain the Queen Esther at her home on Monday evening.

Lt. Tom Donnelly has been honorably discharged from Camp

Pike, Ark., and arrived here last Friday to join Mrs. Donnelly at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Bellis.

The men of the Methodist church are to have a banquet at the church next Wednesday evening to rally for the centenary movement. Dr. Isham will give a talk and Miss Woyat will sing during the evening.

Mr. Frank Killian spent last week in the Dakotas on a business trip. Messrs. Vernon Lessard, Harry Gravert and Louis Campbell, who

have been home on furloughs, have returned to their camps.

The banks here held their election of officers Tuesday. The officers of the Bank of Benson are N. H. Tyson, J. T. Pickard and Carl Madsen. The Farmers and Merchant officers are B. C. Rans, H. O. Wulf, T. A. Drejer and H. Hutton.

Mrs. Otto Boyce has received word from her brother overseas that he was ordered to a seaport and would be home soon. Her parents' Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weather-

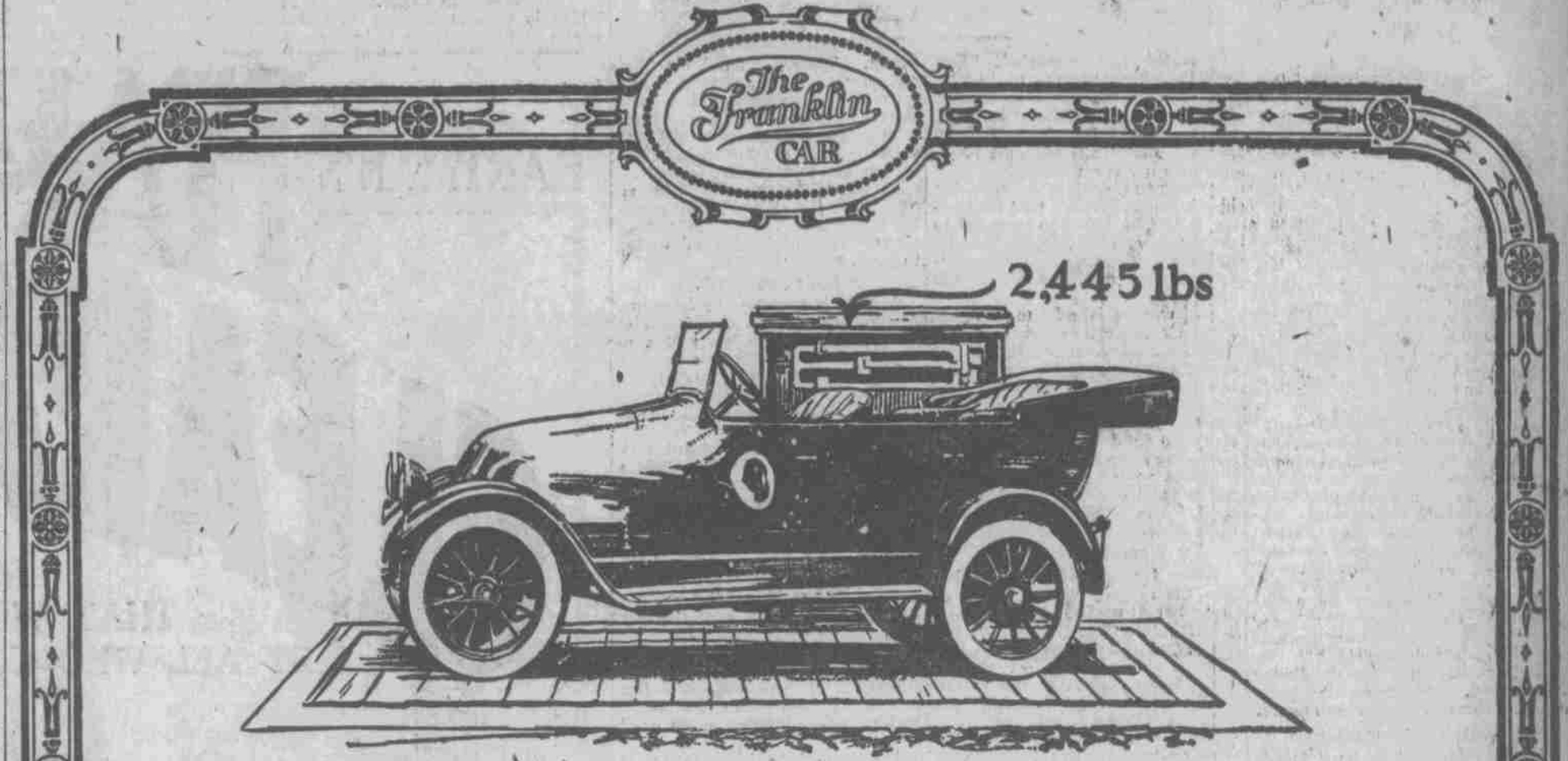
ill, who have been in Seattle, Wash., during the war time, where Mr. Weatherill was employed as a ship builder, are now at the Boyce home to visit on their way to Waterloo, Ia., to again open up their home in that place.

Miss Alta Calhoun entertained her class of Sunday school girls at her home Thursday evening. Games and music was had and refreshments served to about twenty guests.

Hugh Armstrong has received his honorable discharge from the service and now is at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Armstrong.

Bank Loans Reduced.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Reduced demand for commercial loans is indicated by the federal reserve board's weekly statement showing \$161,000,000 less bills on hand at the 12 federal reserve banks last week.

Trinity Cathedral Guild Help Armenian Relief Fund
For Armenian-Syrian relief, the young women of Trinity Cathedral guild, under the leadership of Mrs. Philip Potter, have made themselves responsible for the saving of one life for a year. A check for \$26 has been forwarded by the treasurer of the guild, Mrs. Fred W. Thomas, to the state treasurer for relief in the near east, John C. Wharton.



The Many Claims of Light Weight Call for the Scales—also Questions

LIGHT WEIGHT in an automobile is a correct basic principle, else there wouldn't be such a noticeable change of front in the industry—so many claims, where only one existed before.

It began 16 years ago with Direct Air Cooling, one of the principles which permitted logical light weight, sturdiness, resiliency and economy, instead of the prevalent heavy weight, rigidity and expense.

But the next time this statement of light weight comes up, get on the scales with it, and see how far the claim goes. Is it an actuality or just words? If it makes good, then ask, How did you get it?

This difference has appealed so strongly to the American people, especially during the last three years, that heavy weight, massiveness and rigidity have changed to statements of light weight, trimness and flexibility. The statements are in the right direction, but get on the scales with the weight and on a rough road with the flexibility—and see if the practice bears out the statements.

That's important, because light weight must not sacrifice strength and safety. The Franklin is the original and only light weight fine car. It weighs today 2445 pounds.

Then try the Franklin in the same way.

From Statement to Performance

Franklin Light Weight and Flexibility carry through from statement to performance, and the results are worth knowing about.

1. ECONOMY. Franklin economy is the logical result of its light weight and flexibility, and it consists of two parts—economy of operation and economy of depreciation. In gasoline and tires, the Franklin gives a daily delivery of—

3. COMFORT. You cannot realize Franklin comfort unless you ride in the car over a road that would mean hardship in another and heavier car. Franklin light weight and flexibility give a remarkable degree of riding-comfort over all the roads.

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline—instead of 10
10,000 miles to the set of tires—instead of 5,000

4. FLEXIBILITY. Here is the great aid to Franklin Light Weight.

And in economy of depreciation, the Franklin, owing to the fact that it does not pound itself to pieces over rough roads, depreciates 50% slower than the average car.

Franklin Flexibility, as opposed to rigidity, comes from the use of full-elliptic springs, instead of the compromise type, and chassis frame of tough, resilient ash, instead of the usual unyielding steel. No torque bars or strut rods and braces.

2. SAFETY. A car that is too heavy is an unsafe proposition on rough or slippery roads. And a car that has dropped off weight unscientifically, may have sacrificed safety in so doing. The Franklin's light weight and flexibility enable it to follow the bumps of a road with safety, and Franklin construction and materials mean strength.

5. SIMPLICITY. Fewer parts mean less trouble as well as less weight. Direct Air Cooling cuts out the 177 parts incident to water-cooling and with them go the frequent annoyance, bother and repairs common to radiators, pipes, water-jackets, etc. Nothing to boil or to freeze.

These are the points about Franklin Light Weight that indicate the carefulness with which it is arrived at. Note what they mean in each item of performance of the car.

Remember these points when next you hear claims of light-weight. For they are important to you, as distinguishing between mere claims and actual, scientific facts of construction.

2019-25 Farnam St.

Phone Doug. 1712



Dyspepsia Spoils Beauty

Makes the Dark Rings Around Eyes, Causes in the Cheeks and Ruins the Complexion. How to Get Rid of Dyspepsia.



"Take My Advice and Use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets if You Want a Pretty Skin."

Digestive troubles ruin the complexion. The sour, fermented, gassy contents poison the blood, draw the corners of the mouth, rob you of sleep, give the face that hungry, haggard, moribund expression in the morning and you are tired all day. It is not what you eat, but the fault of digestion that hurts. Eat anything you like and let Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest your food, tone your stomach, supply your blood with nourishment, then good looks, a healthy appearance and bright eyes will soon return. Get a 50-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store. They are real health makers.—Adv.

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluicings of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.

We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach troubles or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of intestinal sanitation.—Adv.