

Let's Have Raisin Bread Tonight

HOW long since you've had delicious raisin bread—since you've tasted that incomparable flavor?

Serve a loaf tonight. No need to bake it. Just telephone your grocer or a bakery. Say you want "full-fruited bread - generously filled with luscious, seeded, Sun-Maid Raisins.

The flavor of these raisins permeates the loaf. A cake-like daintiness makes every slice

Serve it plain at dinner or as a tasty, fruited breakfast toast.

Make delicious bread pudding with leftover slices.

Use it all. You need not waste a crumb. Raisin bread is luscious, energizing, ironfood. So it's both good and good for you.

Serve it at least twice a week. Start this good habit in your home today. But don't take any but a real, full-fruited

genuine raisin bread.

Your dealer will supply it if you insist.



Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins

Make delicious bread, pies, puddings, cakes, etc. Ask your grocer for them. Send for free book of tested recipes.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers

Membership 13,000 Dept. N-28-3, Fresno, Calif.

Color vs. Contents.

A little girl of perhaps nine years a book for her mother. Approaching on his farm discovered two graves at the librarian's desk, she said: "My mother wants a book."

something to guide her in her choice "After a moment's puzzled consideration, came the rejoinder:

"Sure, she said to get a red or a green one."

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller and walk in comfort by using ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, the antisep-tic powder for the feet. Shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, Allen's Foot=Ease makes tight. Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns, bunions and callouses, prevents Blisters, Callous and Sore Spots.—Advertisement.

Always an Opening.

Mr. North-No, sir. I don't want any insurance. I have no dependents and I am burning my bridges behind me! Insurance Salesman - Ah! How about fire insurance for the bridges?

The prices of cotton and linen have been doubled by the war. Lengthen their service by using Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. All grocers-Advertisement.

Music Hath Charms. "How do you like your music?"

"Both rare and well done."-Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

WOODMEN OF WORLD LIFE INSURANCE

LARGEST AND STRONGEST IN THE CENTRAL WEST Headquarters

OMAHA, NEBRASKA ISSETs \$110,000,000

Keep Nebraska Money in Nebraska **Patronize Home Industries**



Our Business Is—We Tear
'Em Up and Sell the Pieces
STANDARD AUTO PARTS COMPANY
Parts for All Makes of Cars
Call, write or phone; you'll receive prompt
Service. Highest prices paid for old cars.
2021 O Street Lincoln, Nebraska

ARE YOU AN AMERICAN?

Do you believe in our creed? Do you want
to wear that mysterious emblem? Information free. BOX 386, TULSA, OKLA.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington D.C. Advice and book free. States reasonable. Highest references. Bestservices.

Find Old Graves in Ireland.

A farmer at Camaghly, near Pomwas sent to a branch library to get ersy, Ireland, while plowing a field opposite corners of the field. It took six men to remove the covering stone "Did she say what kind she want- slabs. As well as human remains, one ed?" asked the librarian, hoping to get grave contained a very beautifully designed clay pot in a good state of pres ervation. The graves were also lined with one piece slabs. Hundreds of sightseers have visited the spot, and the general belief is that the graves date back to the Sixteenth century.

CAN NOW WALK AS WELL AS EVER

Esteemed Lincoln Resident Declares Tanlac Has Made a Clean Sweep of Her Rheumatism and and Other Troubles.

"I couldn't believe all they said about Tanlac until I tried it myself, and now I never doubt what I read about it," said Mrs. Anna B. Crawford. 2500 N. 23rd St., Lincoln, Neb., wife of

a well-known retired business man. "I got into a badly run-down condition," she continued, "and suffered greatly from indigestion. I had headache for days at a time, slept poorly and woke up mornings so weak and dizzy I could hardly get up. Then rheumatism set in and made walking difficult and I could scarcely use my arms for the pain.

"But Tanlac has made a clean sweep of my troubles, brought back my appetite and enabled me to gain much weight. It is a pleasure to make a statement in praise of this great medi-

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

Fast Color.

Joseph Hug, the novelist, said at a luncheon in Philadelphia:

"I'd like to go to Havana again this winter. There's very good bathing there, all the year 'round.

"I met the other day a young man who had just got back from Havana. "'Did you sport with the breakers?' I said to him.

"'I should think so,' said he. 'A couple of beautiful Spanish dancing girls from Malaga. They broke me in about three days."

Freshen a Heavy Skin

With the antiseptic, fascinating Cuticura Talcum Powder, an exquisitely scented, economical face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume. Renders other perfumes superfluous. One of the Cuticura Toilet Trio (Soap, Ointment, Talcum) .- Advertisement.

Draws No Interest. "Have you anything in the savings

bank?" "Only confidence."

Costs Less Per Day To Wear Them



people themselves-though they apparently got something for nothing, paid for these seeds, since the cost of the purchase and distribution came out of the public funds. Doubtless this seed business all seems peaceable enough to the voter who gets the seeds, but, good-

ness, he should be in Washington when the annual flurry over these same seeds is on! It's really as exciting as a two-ring circus, for there are two seed flurries going on at one and the same time. One flurry is going on at Uncle Sam's seed wareise, where a small army of girls is doing up the

seeds and pasting on the franks of the members of congress and hustling the packages off to the The other flurry is in the capitol, where congress

is fighting tooth and toenall over the question of whether it will distribute seeds again next spring. You see, Uncle Sam's fiscal year begins July 1 each year and he has to make a seed appropriation a year in advance-or no seeds. So this spring, while congress was fighting out the same old fight on seeds for 1923, the 1922 distribution of seeds was going merrily on under an appropriation made after a prolonged fight in the spring of

The fight over the seed distribution usually runs about like this: The appropriations committee reports the agricultural department appropriation bill without the seed item. Some "seed man" offers a seed amendment. The antis object to the amendment on a point of order. If the speaker rules against the seeds the house overrules him. Then the bill goes to the senate and the senate throws out the seed amendment. The bill then goes to conference and the senate and house wrangle over the seed item-with other itemsuntil an agreement is reached. It's like a game of poker-bluff and raise. And of course there's always a show-down-for the agricultural appropriation bill must be passed, seeds or no seeds.

This year the fight was unusually prolonged, but as usual the seed men in the house had their way. The agricultural bill carrying \$36,000,000 contained an item of \$360,000 for the free distribution of seeds in 1923.

In the course of the house debate this spring Representative Bill G. Lowrey of Mississippi, a "seed man," read into the Congressional Record an interesting article on Uncle Sam's seed distribution from the Washington Sunday Star. Here are some of the points brought out in the article:

At a cost of \$360,000 food products to the value of \$130,000,000 will be grown from 100,000 packages of vegetable seeds and 10,000 packages of flower seeds which are being sent out from Washington by each and every one of the 96 senators and 435 members of the house under 13,000,000 franks (free postage) to home gardeners in every State in the

Now, let us look over the historical background for this annual "graft." The purchase of seeds and plants by the government may be said to date back to colonial days. As early as 1743 the British parliament granted \$600,000 to promote the cultivation of indigo and other crops in the American colonies, and the assemblies of the various colonies appropriated small sums from time to time to encourage the cultivation of plants new to the country, such as hops in Virginia, mulberry trees for slik culture in Georgia, and vineyards for the establishment of an American wine industry.

In 1839, through the efforts of Henry L. Ells worth, commissioner of patents, an appropriation of \$1,000 was made for the purpose of collecting and distributing seeds, prosecuting agricultural investigations, and procuring agricultural statistics, with which 30,000 packages of seeds were purchased and distributed. This appropriation marked the beginning of the Department of Agriculture.

Demands upon members of congress for seeds became so numerous and insistent that it was impossible to fill the orders with new varieties of seeds. The practice of sending out larger and larger quantities of vegetable seeds thus developed. During the years from 1889 to 1893 practically the entire seed appropriation was expended for

standard varieties of vegetable and flower seeds. In 1894 a change was advocated and action taken to discontinue the customary distribution. This action was not approved by congress, which, in an act approved April 25, 1896, changed the wording of the previous act. The attorney general, to whom the question was submitted for decision, held that the purchase and distribution of seeds, including vegetable and flower seeds, were mandatory and left the secretary of agriculture without discretion. Congress has specifically reserved for itself the distribution, with proportionate allotments to each member, of five-sixths of all the seeds and plants purchased by the department. So that is where "congressional seed distribution" origi-

Now, then, it costs Uncle Sam about 31/2 cents for every package of seeds sent out by a congressman. Each package contains five different kinds of seed. The following kinds of vegetable seeds are purchased for free distribution: Peas, beets, lettuce, onions, radish, beans, corn, carrots, cucumber, parsley, parsnip, squash, tomato, turnip, and watermelon. There are 14 combinations, so that a member of congress can select the five different kinds of seeds he wants to send out in one package. Similarly there are 22 different varieties of flowers, such as chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, balsam, candytuft, dianthus, nasturtium, poppy, sweet peas, petunia, zinnias, mignonette.

That package containing five small papers of seeds, which costs the government 31/2 cents, If bought in the open market would cost 50 cents.

The office of seed distribution in the Department of Agriculture keeps an exact account for each member of congress, just the same as a bank account. The member is credited with his quota and is allowed to draw against that quota, just the same as against a bank account.

From one sample package, containing five small papers of seeds, any person can raise at least \$15 worth of food, according to the agricultural authorities. Deducting \$5 for waste, loss in transit, or carelessness in planting or poor soil, it leaves a \$10 net production. Members of congress are sending out this year 13,000,000 of these large packages (five papers in each), which, it is conservatively estimated, will return \$130,000,000 food products for an outlay of \$360,000, which certainly should have some effect on the economic life of this country.

When the annual fight over the appropriation is being waged the claim is often made that the free-seed distribution comes near wrecking the Post Office department and is responsible for an annual deficit. The records show that the run is usually from 1,500,000 pounds to 600,000 or 700,000 pounds, and that if the office of seed distribution pald postage on each package, the same as any private individual, the postage bill would never have been more than \$131,000, and that it would average about \$95,000.

Every seed sent out is tested for vitality and for trueness to name. These tests are made on the experimental farm of the department, near Arlington National cemetery, although the germination tests are mostly made in the laboratory by using blotter paper. All seed has to be of the particular variety ordered. The department, while opposing the congressional distribution, takes very good care that the seeds are all good before they are sent out. It sets a very high standard to which the seeds must register, a much higher standard than is often required commercially. If the seeds do not reach that standard, they are shipped back to the contractor from whom they were purchased at the latter's expense. Some years they reject a very large amount-this year, for example, about 150,000 pounds, after it had reached Washington -because the germination was not high enough. This is sent back as not good enough for congressional seed distribution, but there is no assurance anywhere that the very same seed is not disposed of commercially.

Uncle Sam buys these seeds on straight competitive bids, and when any contractor's deliverles show a consistent poor germination he is blacklisted. Each bidder is informed why he did not get the contract, told who did get it and why

and the price paid. This is a straight official let-

Congressmen are coming more and more to send their quotas of seeds out, not to the voting lists in their districts but to the school children, to civic organizations, chambers of commerce, banks, and factories for workmen, and a great deal to

With the department opposed to the congressional seed distribution, and with congress habitually for it, Oliver F. Jones, originally from Cincinnati, active charge of this work, has had an unenviable job as buffer between the department and congress for about twenty years. He probably knows all the members of congress more intimately than any other man in Washington, because he is calling upon them in their offices every day in the year. At present he is getting more than 200 telephone calls a day from them, dictates about 100 letters a day to them, and has 20 or 30 of them calling on him in his office each day.

The seed distribution is conducted under the bureau of plant industry, of which Dr. William A. Taylor is chief. R. A. Oakley and J. E. W. Tracy purchase under contract all the seed that enters into the congressional distribution and supervise the mechanical and physical work of filling the packages and mailing them. Mr. Tracy is in charge of the seed warehouse, located at 339 Pennsylvania avenue, which is not at all modern, well ventilated or lighted. This building was erected in 1884 and was the scene of receptions, banquets and inaugural balls for Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren and Abraham Lincoln. This is not a government-owned building, but has been rented by the department and used as a seed warehouse for about ten years.

The filling of the orders of congressmen is an interesting part of the free-seed distribution. The members supply their franks in sheets of ten. They are cut up into single slips and counted into bundles by expert counters from the bureau of engraving and printing. As a member sends in an order a blue slip is made out calling upon the seed warehouse to deliver that quantity, and this is accompanied by the corresponding number of franks. The seed packages are either sent to the office of the member of congress, if the franks are not addressed, or are mailed out directly from the seed warehouse if they are addressed.

These franks are now coming in at the rate of 200,000 or 300,000 a day. Each member is entitled to 20,000 packages of vegetable seeds and 2,000 packages of flower seeds. As each of these packages contains five small papers of seeds, it really means that 110,000 papers of seeds are sent out by each member of the senate and house.

The way in which these seeds are first put into the small papers and sealed and then put one each of five different kinds into a larger package and sealed, with the member's frank pasted on each package for direct mailing, is an interesting part of the congressional distribution system. This is done by contract, and this year a new contractor is on the job, Frank Clarke of Waco, Tex., who has speeded up the work by devising a new gluing

machine. The seed envelopes are filled by machinery, which automatically weighs the contents of each envelope. Two girls work at one of these machines, one filling and the other sealing the little envelopes on a revolving belt. Filling and sealing 36,000 of these little envelopes is considered a good day's work. The girls get plecework over 20,000

a dey. Other girls sit at big tables pasting the congressional franks onto the container on which are printed the names of the five varieties of vegetables or flowers that are to be placed within. A belt carrier runs beside huge bins into which the small packages of seed have been dumped. As the girls finish pasting the franks on the big envelopes they are carried, one at a time, along this traveling belt roadway and in front of a bin at regular intervals are girls, each of whom sfips in a small envelope, and the container proceeds to an inspector and then past another girl, who seals up the package by machinery.