JUDGES' SALARY BILL APPEARS

Big Increases Provided in Measure Submitted to the House

A new judges' salary bill making substantial advances in the salaries of justices and judges of the appellate court and Philadelphia and Allegheny courts was presented in the House of Representatives last night by Mr. Brady, Philadelphia.

The increases are Supreme Court, chief justice, $13,500 to $18,500; justices, $13,000 to $18,000. Superior court, president judge, $12,500 to $16,500; judges, $12,000 to $16,000. Philadelphia president judges are to be paid $14,500 and additional judges $14,000 and Allegheny judges $14,000. The salaries in Philadelphia and Allegheny are now $11,000.

A bill providing for state licensing of barbers, similar to those presented in recent sessions, was submitted by Mr. Palmer, Schuylkill. He also introduced a bill establishing a $10 bounty for foxes.

Mr. Ringler, Berks, presented a bill to create a motor license bureau in each county through which all applications must be made and which shall examine applicants before sending applications to the state.

Another motor bill came from Mr. Palmer, who would require all drivers of cars carrying passengers for hire to file a $1,000 bond with the state.

A bill presented by Mr. Rinn, Lehigh, would require half of motor license fees to be returned to the city, borough or other municipal division where cars are owned.

Mr. Cook, York, introduced a bill authorising school directors at their option to admit children in orphanages or other institutions to schools.

Sunday fishing except in closed seasons would be authorized by a bill from Mr. Ringler.

Regulation of brilliant headlights on automobiles so that they must be dimmed when approaching any vehicle is proposed in a bill introduced by Mr. Showalter, Union. Fines from $25 to $100 are provided.

An amendment to the constitution to allow voters "unavoidably absent" from home on election day to vote where they may be at the time, was introduced by Mr. Bucher, Philadelphia.

Scott's Bill In

Two bills establishing military training in educational institutions receiving state aid, normal and public schools, were presented by John R. K. Scott, Philadelphia. Two commissions are created. That for the higher institutions to consist of the Governor, Adjutant General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will establish the system by September 1, next and be allowed $100,000. That for the normal and public schools is to consist of the Governor, Adjutant General and the Commissioners of Health and Labor and Industry and it will have an appropriation of $100,000. The bills establish a system for instruction and means of securing experienced military men to direct the work.

Mr. Neary, Philadelphia, presented a bill to fix salaries of Philadelphia real estate assessors at $5,000 a year. Mr. Helt, Northumberland, introduced a bill to change the bullfrog law.

A Rush of Bills

Other bills presented were:

Mr. Sterling, Philadelphia, establishing a uniform law concerning fraudulent conveyances.

Mr. Allum, Mercer, authorizing insurance commissioner to change rates or removal discrimination in fire insurance rates of companies or bureaus.

Mr. Walker, Philadelphia, abolishing requirements for advertising in German newspapers in Philadelphia.

Mr. Wells, Philadelphia, providing in giving credit for retirement under the state system, service with a municipality shall be considered.

Mr. Bucher, Philadelphia, forbidding sale or gift of any patent medicine containing over 5 per cent. except on a physician's prescription.

Mr. Scott, Philadelphia, requiring all highways constructed to be made safe for horses.

Mr. Beckley, Cumberland, providing for 100,000 copies of game, fish and forestry laws.

Mr. Bowman, Cumberland, appropriating $300 for the above publication.

Mr. John T. Davis, Indiana, forbidding courses in German in public and normal schools.

Mr. Sarig, Berks, regulating election expenses, the bill being in line with the Democratic legislation of last session.

Mr. Sinclair, Fayette, abolishing licenses for sale of oleomargarine; authorizing church and cemetery associations to lease or sell coal lands.

Mr. McIntyre, Fayette, establishing a penalty for public service companies which fail to furnish new tariffs to consumers, shippers or patrons.

Mr. Walker, Philadelphia, providing for publication of official advertising in Italian and Yiddish newspapers in cities where there are 40,000 persons speaking those languages.

Mr. Alexander, Delaware, establishing a $3 fee for sheriffs executing any order of court.

Mr. Fowler, Lackawanna, making contractors liable for wages or material bills due by subcontractors unless bonds are filed and certain conditions complied with.

Painful Piles

A Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment Is One of the Grandest Events You Ever Experienced.

You are suffering dreadfully with itching, bleeding, protruding piles or hemorrhoids. Now, go over

You Positively Cannot Afford to Ignore These Remarkable Pyramids.

to any drug store and get a 60-cent box of Pyramid Pile Treatment. Relief should come so quickly you will jump for joy. If you are in doubt, send for a free trial package by mail. You will then be convinced. Don't delay. Take no substitute.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
676 Pyramid Building,
Marshall, Mich.

Kindly send me a **Free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment,** in plain wrapper.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

IS YOUR BLOOD STARVING FOR WANT OF IRON?

Iron Is Red Blood Food — It Helps to Put Strength and Energy into the Veins of Men and Roses Into the Cheeks of Women. Why Nuxated Iron so Quickly Builds Up Weak, Nervous Run-down People.

Thousands of men and women are impairing their constitutions, laying themselves open to illness and literally losing their grip on health, simply because their blood is thinning out and possibly starving through lack of iron. Lack of iron in the blood not only makes a man a physical and mental weakling, nervous, irritable, easily fatigued, but it utterly robs him of the virile force, that stamina and strength of will which are so necessary to success and power in every walk of life It may also transform a beautiful, sweet-tempered woman into one who is cross, nervous and irritable.

Iron is absolutely essential to enable your blood to transform the food you eat into muscular tissue and brain. It is through iron in the red coloring matter of the body that life-sustaining oxygen enters the body. Without iron there is no strength, vitality and edurance to combat obstacles or withstand severe strains. Contrary to general opinion lack of iron in the blood does not necessarily mean you do not have enough blood, but it means your blood is not of the right kind. To help make strong, keen, red-blooded people there is nothing better than organic iron—Nuxated Iron. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. No matter what other tonics or iron remedies you have used without success, if you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Numbers of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while have increased their strength and endurance in two weeks' time while taking iron in the proper form. Nuxated Iron is now being used by over three million people annually, and the manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed in this city by Croll Keller, G. A. Gorgas, J. Nelson Clark, Clark's Medicine Store and other druggists.

Who Should Take Nuxated Iron

Absolutely No Pain

My latest improved appliances, including an oxygenized air apparatus, makes extracting and all dental work positively painless and is perfectly harmless. (Age no objection.)

EXAMINATION FREE

Registered Graduate Assistants

Dr. Phillips, Painless Dentist

Full set of teeth ..$5.00
Gold fillings, $1
Fillings in silver alloy 50c
Gold crowns and bridge work, $3, $4, $5
22K gold crown, $5.00
Office open daily 8.30 to 6 p. m.; Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, till 8 p. m.
REAL PHONE 3222-R.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENTS

320 Market St.
(Over the Rub)
HARRISBURG, PA. It didn't hurt a bit

Shaffer's Last Flight

(Continued from yesterday.)

As the road followed the railroad nearly all the way to Namur, I passed my comrades who were going on foot to the same town. They had my sympathy marching through that rain.

Namur People Kind

My arrival at Namur I am not liable to forget for a long time, because it was too firmly impressed on me by the kindness of the people. You see, our guard did not know where the hospital was we were assigned to, so he needs must ask, and while following directions we walked through the principal streets. Dressed in the blue of France we naturally drew a lot of attention.

Truly, if there would not have been so many Boche about we would have started a parade. In fact, we did start a small one, for many people walked along beside us, asking us where we had come from and where we were going. When they found we were bound for a hospital their pity assumed more practical shape, for people came running from every quarter to offer us presents—eatable ones, you know.

At first they slipped them to us sealthily, but on finding our guard did not object they did it openly. Soon my pockets were bulging with every known variety of eats. Everything from a potato to a bonbon. One woman came out of a shop and gave us each a loaf of bread, a gift that surprised us so much we nearly forgot to say "Merci," for not only was it a much needed gift, but we had not had so much bread for our very own for months.

Naturally, the shock left us somewhat stunned. Just walking through those streets did me more good than all my time spent in the hospital, for the streets were filled with people, and lots of them were pretty "mademoiselles," too. Well, you know what a good effect they would have, especially when they smiled.

Most of them did that, too, or moved to pity, even gave me presents. Once three came down on me all at the same time. One gave me an apple, another cigarettes and the third, the prettiest one, by the way, a little pack of candy. Indeed, if that street had been a little longer I would have been well before I reached the hospital, for with all the feminine attention being showered on me I was fast forgetting where I was bound and for what reason, and then there were so many pretty shops along the street, with their windows decorated so prettily that after I had walked a block I thought I was in Paris.

What surprised me most was the number of candy shops, and they had real cakes and candy in, too. Not the kind of substitute stuff one got in Paris. This was the real thing, and the thick yellow cream oozing out of the chocolate eclairs placed so temptingly in the window made a mouth-watering sight indeed. But nobody handed me any of these delicacies.

Loaded With Presents

Anyway, by the time we arrived at the hospital we were loaded down with all manner of presents. Now, that we had arrived, I had little doubt but that the adjutant would have his knee bandaged I would be given several pills, and we would be sent on the road again. That was the way we had noticed the Boche had treated sick prisoners, so we naturally expected the same. Nothing like this happened, however. Our names were written down, we were taken into a hospital ward, given a nightshirt and told to be in bed before the doctor came around. We needed no second order, for this was a soft bed covered with clean, if coarse, linen and warm covers to boot. Did we go to bed? Well, I'll say we did! "Cooties and all." And it was such a novel sensation that neither of us slept that night. We were not used to anything so soft, you know, but believe me, we grew accustomed to it much quicker than the old plank beds.

No, I had no kick coming about the service of this hospital, for I was given all I wanted to eat. I had a clean, soft bed, and not being very sick, did not need much medical attention. All that I needed was a good rest and I proceeded to take it in large quantities. The doctor and nurse seemed to know this, too, for after taking my temperature and giving me a pill, the first two days they let me strictly alone. The nurse did not even take my temperature after that time. Not that I wanted her to hold my hand, for she wasn't one of those pretty ones one reads about; besides, she was a Boche. A nice, fat, tubby one, with the usual feet, size 12.

Get Five Meals Daily

You probably will not believe me when I say that five meals a day were given us in this hospital. They were not the kind of meals you make, though, so don't begin to think I overate. The first meal consisted of a cup of coffee and a slice of black bread with oleomargarine.

About 10 a. m. they came around with another piece of greased bread and a cup of beef broth, and at 12 came soup, a whole bucket of it. No bread was served with the soup, however. The soup was not "Julian," either, but thick eatable soup with lots of meat in. Several times we even got chicken soup.

One could have all this he wished; that is, if he was a fast eater, and some of those fat Huns could sure lap up that soup at a great rate. There were about a dozen Boche in the same room with us, also two other Frenchmen, and as far as I could see there was nothing the matter with the majority of those Boche. Golly, how they could eat! Some would get away with three bowls of soup at a sitting, and that was considerable, for they were big bowls.

But my friend, the adjutant, was not far behind. Man! How that Frenchman could eat. And he was only a little runt, too. Dad could not accuse him of having hollow legs, either, for they were both bowed and painfully thin—about the nearest thing to pipe stems I ever saw. I used to envy him his appetite in the hospital, for I had none and we had plenty to eat. In camp he had my pity, for eating was slim.

Not only did he eat all he could get from the Boche, but he ate the loaf of bread the Belgian woman had given him, not to mention the other gifts he had. Not only that, but he got out his cigarettes again and passed both those and some bonbons around to those fat ambuscade Boche. Golly! but he made me sore! If I had had one of my old wooden shoes, I surely would have sent it his way.

Three days later he caught the grippe. It served him right, for to this day I think he ate himself sick. Besides, it was a fitting punishment for giving of his ltlie store of cigarettes and other gifts to the Boche.

Then to top it all off, with a fever of 120 degrees, he moved his bed up beside the stove, saying that as his former bed had been near a door he had caught the grippe from a draft. Perhaps he did. I don't know, but moving up beside that hot stove did not help any, for they always kept it red hot, and his fever promptly went up to 130 degrees. But did he move? He did not. What he wanted us to do was put the fire out. We knew there was a screw loose somewhere then, and let him rave.

Interested in Life Again

After two days of this much-needed rest, I began to take some interest in life, my appetite returned with redoubled vigor, I took an interest in the kind of soup served, and began making it difficult for those fat Boche to get three bowls of soup. Finding a Boche who had been in New York for some time, I got all the news as fast as it appeared in the paper. It was awful close to the armistice then, so naturally I was interested.

There were several Englishmen in the hospital also. One was a little red-headed runt, who, like most Englishmen, thought his country was the greatest in the world. Not only did he think so, but tried to make me think so, as well. Which was sure a waste of words. Arguments raged, long and fiercely, as to the greatness of our respective countries, and would you believe it, he had never heard of the Revolutionary war or the war of 1812, so I had a hard time making him believe his country had been licked twice.

Waiting Is Tiresome

Waiting around in that hospital soon grew very tiresome, for signing the armistice seemed to be as far away as ever. I was getting plenty to eat, but I had nothing to do, not even anything to read and time hung very heavy on my hands. Escape was out of the question, for my clothes had all been taken to be disinfected, and one could not start across country journey in his nightshirt—not comfortably, anyway, so we, the adjutant and I, asked the interpreter about getting some magazines. Not content with that, the adjutant wrote a note to the "committee for helping prisoners" and gave it to the French cook to deliver.

Naval Opportunities For Young Men Pointed Out

The need for machinists, firemen, engineers, boilermakers, shipfitters and many others, in the Navy, is particularly great at this time, according to a bulletin issued from the local Naval recruiting station at 221 Market street. One of the officials said this morning:

"Now that the wartime hysteria has somewhat subsided, why not sit down and look the thing squarely in the face?'

"America has set a pace; America herself must keep that pace. In other words, we have a standard to uphold.

"While abroad the great question of peace is being discussed, Americans are turning their minds to conditions at home, preparatory to meeting the world's needs. Chief of this work of settling down to business is the augmenting of the seafaring complement. The Navy completement must be maintained at increased strength and the merchant marine must be fitted out. The commercial development is the biggest thing in life just now. Big things are to be asked of America, and America must be ready.

"Do not get the notion that because hostilities have ceased that the work of the Navy has also come to a halt. The activities of the Navy are to continue in the task of reconstruction. Two hundred thousand men will be needed to carry out the plan of a big working peacetime Navy. Over fifty-five trades are open to young men with ambition to learn a technical training under the best of instructors.

"Machinists, firemen, engineers, boilermakers, shipfitters and many others are particularly needed. Men with no experience or trade knowledge may enlist as apprentice seamen or firemen and choose a trade later, after seeing what the Navy has to offer in the way of a trade.

"The local recruiting office at 221 Market street will be glad to give any other information as to the needs of the Navy and the advantages it has to offer."

Fat *Three ways to reduce your weight*

Particulars mailed free to any address. Hall Chem. Co. Dept. B-50 St. Louis, Mo.

When the Baby Needs a Laxative---

No one knows better than the ever-watchful mother—the natural doctor of the family in all the small ills—that when the baby is out of sorts it is usually due to indigestion or constipation.

It is always well, in any of its illnesses, to look for this cause. The diet may have to be changed, but before good can result from it, the bowels must be moved.

The mother has the choice of many medicines—cathartics, purgatives, bitter-waters, pills, physics, etc. But the little body doesn't need such harsh remedies for they wrench the system and do only temporary good, so often followed by an unpleasant reaction.

A better plan is to employ a mild, gentle laxative of which only a little is required. There is a combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin sold by druggists under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin that thousands of mothers have used successfully for baby's constipation and its accompanying ills, such as belching, wind colic, restlessness, sleeplessness, etc.

The nursing mother will also find it ideal for herself, and it is especially important that she be free from constipation.

Syrup Pepsin is guaranteed to do as promised or the druggist will refund the money. Thousands of cautious families have it in the house, secure against the little ills.

Dr. Caldwell's
SYRUP PEPSIN
The Perfect Laxative

PRICE AS ALWAYS

In spite of greatly increased laboratory costs due to the War by sacrificing profits and absorbing war taxes we have maintained the price at which this family laxative has been sold by druggists for the past 25 years. Two sizes—50c and $1.00.

FREE SAMPLES

If you have never used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin send for a free trial bottle to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 468 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. If there are babies at home, ask for a copy of Dr. Caldwell's book, "The Care of Baby."

Anthracite Available

For all Communities----For all purposes----In any quantity

By an order effective February 1, 1919, the U. S. Fuel Administrator permits the resumption of shipments of anthracite in any quantity, to any community and to any consumer, and suspends all regulations and restrictions on the price of hard coal. Coincident with the issuance of the order the Fuel Administrator gave to the press the following statement relative to the prices of anthracite which during the period of the war had been fixed by the Administration:

"By his Executive Order of August 23, 1917, the President adopted as maximum prices for anthracite coal, the schedule of prices which had been acquiesced in by the industry while under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission under the so-called "Calder" resolution of the Senate. This involved one price for the railroad controlled coal companies, and a price 75c higher for the individuals. With the exception of a reduction of sixty cents a ton in the prices for pea coal made October 1, 1917, and two adjustments to cover increases in miners' wages, the Fuel Administration allowed the prices fixed by the President to stand pending examination of costs such as were made in the case of bituminous coal.

"For the purpose of arriving at a fair increase in price to cover the increase in wages recommended by the War Labor Board last October, an examination was made to determine the costs of the various anthracite producing companies. The result of this examination showed that the general increases in the price of materials and labor had raised the cost of mining anthracite to such an extent that many of the companies were not receiving a fair return and that *some producers of necessary coal were actually sustaining a loss on the sale of coal at the Government prices,* in spite of the two increases allowed on account of advances to labor.

"At the time this situation was discovered every indication pointed to an early peace and it was deemed unwise to increase the maximum prices so near the time when, on account of the end of the war, price restrictions would in the natural course of events, be lifted entirely.

"The above statement is made at this time, when price restrictions are about to be lifted, out of fairness to those companies who have patriotically kept up their production to war needs, even at a cost which resulted in many instances in a loss, not only by the individuals, but also by some of the railroad companies, so that the impression shall not exist that the Government prices of anthracite coal in existence at the time of the lifting of restrictions were prices which the Fuel Administration had fixed on the basis of cost to the operators.

"Had the Fuel Administration's active control over maximum prices on anthracite coal been continued, the cost examination above referred to shows that it would have been necessary, on the basis of the present wage scale, to raise these maximum prices possibly as much as 50 cents a ton above these last fixed by the Government, in order to prevent financial embarrassment and perhaps the closing of companies producing a substantial per cent. of the necessary anthracite output.

"Such a curtailment of production would eventually result in the demand exceeding the supply to such an extent as to increase the prices much higher than they would be if that supply were continued."