DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE

The President's Attempt to Settle the Coal Strike by Appealing to the Patriotism of the Parties Concerned Results in a Flat Refusal by the Coal Presidents to Accept Any Compromise.

Mr. Mitchell Makes a Proposition That the President Appoint a Tribunal of Arbitration, but the Capitalists Refuse to Have Anything to Do With the Labor Leader.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The coal conference between the president and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a failure to reach an agreement.

Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was the recognition of the miners' union.

It was announced at the White House that the president had no comment to make on the conference.

After the president's statement at the morning conference, Mr. Mitchell arose and said:

Mr. President, I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to met the gentlemen representing the coal operators to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims.

The president said:

"Before considering what ought to be done, I think it only just to both of you—both sides—and desirable from my standpoint, that you should have time to consider what I have stated as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall trespass so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think it over what I have stated, not to decide now, but to give it careful thought, and return at 3 o'clock."

The conference then adjourned until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling Mr. Baer spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: Do we understand you correctly that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?"

The President: "It will be a pleasure to m to hear any answer that you are willing to make."

Mr. Baer: "I have prepared an answer."

Mr. Baer's Statement.

"To the President of the United States: We understand your anxiety as forcibly expressed in the statement you read to us this morning to bring about an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecesary delay, meet the crying needs of the people. We infer that you desired us to consider the offer by Mr. Mitchell verbally made this morning expressing and speaking for the United Mine Workers, to go back to work, if you would appoint a commission to determine the question at issue.

"You distinctly say that you do not invite a discussion of our respective claims and position. But we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelevant. We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from fifteen to twenty thousand men at work mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the protection of armed guards. Thousands of other workmen are deterred from working by the intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Witchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief.

"I need not picture the daily crimes committed by members of this organization. The 'domestic tranquility' which every constitution declares is the chief object of government does not exist in the coal regions There is a terrible reign of lawlesness and crime there. Only the lives and property of the members of the secret oath-bound order which declared that the locals should 'have full power to suspend operations at colleries' until the non-union men joined their order, are safe. Every effort is made to prevent the mining of coal, and when mined Mitchell's men dynamite bridges and tracks, mob trainmen and by all manner of violence try to prevent its shipment to relieve the public.

"The constitution of Pennsylvania guarantees protection to life and property. In express terms is declares the right of acquiring possession and defending property 'to be inalienable.' When riot and anarchy too great to be appeased by the civil power occur, the governor of Pennsylvania is bound to call out the state troops to suppress it. He must fearlessly use the whole power of the state to protect life and property, and to establish peace—not an armed truce, but the peace of the law which protects every man at work and going to and from work. He has sent troops to the coal regions. Gradually the power of the law is asserting itself. Unless it is encouraged by false hopes order will soon be restored, and then we can mine coal to meet the public wants. If the power of Pennsylvania is inefficient to re-establish the reign of law, the constitution of the United States requires the president when requsted by the legislature and governor, 'to suppress domestic violence.' You see there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public.

"The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomentors of this anarchy and insolent defiance of law, but to do as was done in the war of the rebellion—restore the majesty of law, the only guardian of a free people, and to re-establish order and peace at any cost.

"The government is a contemptible failure if it can protect the lives and property and secure the comfort of the people only by compromising with the violators of law and the instigators of violence and crime.

"Just now it is more important to teach ignorant men, dwelling among us, misled and used as tools by citizens of other states, that at whatever cost and inconvenience to the public, Pennsylvania will use the whole power of government to protect not only the man who wants to work, but his wife and children while he is at work, and to punish every man who, by instigation or by other acts, attempts to deprive any man of his liberty to work.

"Under these conditions, we decline to accept Mr. Mitchell's considerate offer to let our men work on terms he names. He has no right to come from Illinois to dictate terms on the acceptance of which anarchy and crime shall cease in Pennsylvania. He must stop his people from killing, maiming and abusing Pannsylvania citizens and from destroying property. He must stop it because it is unlawful and not because of any bargain with us.

"We will add to our offer, 'to continue the wages existing at the time of the strike, and to take up at each colliery and adjust any grievance,' this further condition—that if the employers and employes at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievance. It shall be referred to the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination."

The Miners' Statement.

The following is the text of the statement made to the president by the official representatives of the miners' union:

"Mr. President: At the conference this morning, we, the accredited representatives of the anthracite coal mine workers, were much impressed with the views you expressed and the dangers to the welfare of our country from a prolongation of the coal strike that you so clearly pointed out. Conscious of the responsibility resting upon us, conscious of our duty to society, conscious of our obligations to the 150,000 mine workers whom we have the honor to represent, we have, after most careful consideration and with the hope of relieving the situation and avoiding the sufferings and hardships which would inevitaby follow in the wake of a coal famine, decided to propose a resumption of coal mining upon the lines hereinafter suggested.

"Before doing so, Mr. President, we desire to say that we are not prompted to suggest this course because of any doubts of the justice of our claims. In deferring to your wishes we are prompted by no fear on our part of our ability to continue the contest to a successful issue, thanks to the generous assistance rendered us by our fellow-workers in this and other lands; thanks to a justice-loving American public whose sympathies are always on the side of right, we are able to continue the struggle indefinitely.

"But, confident of our ability to demonstrate to any impartial tribunal the equity of our demands for higher wages and improved environment, we propose that the issues culminating in this strike shall be referred to you and a tribunal of your own selection, and agree to accept your award upon all or any questions involved.. If you will accept this responsibility and the representatives of the coal operators will signify their willingness to have your decision incorporated in an agreement, for not less than one year or more than five years, as may be mutually determined between themselves and the Anthracite Coal Mine Workers and will pay the scale of wages you shall award, we will immediately call a convention and recommend a resumption of work, upon the understanding that the wages which shall be paid are to go in effect from the day upon which work is resumed.

—"John Mitchell,
President U. M. W. of A.
—"John Fahey,
—"Thomas Duffy,
—"D. D. Nichols,
District Presidents U. M. W. of A."

President Thomas of the Erie Railroad.

Statement of Mr. Thomas, president Erie railroad:

"No one can more fully realize the gravity of the situation or the grave responsibilities resting upon them than men who have for months been seeking to protect the property under their charge as well as the lives of loyal employes from the attacks of misguided men, incited by people foreign to the state and to the industry we are seeking to defend. We are doing all in our power, and with increasing success, to mine coal. Mr. Mitchell and his lieutenants are doing all in their power to prevent it. We ask that such efforts cease, or, failing, that the state of Pennsylvania, and, if she is unable, the powers of the United States, shall be exerted to afford full protection to employes not only while at work, but to and from their homes, as well as to their families; and that the reign of terror, riots, intimidation and murder, which for months has prevailed in the anthracite region shall cease. A record of twenty killed, over forty injured, and with constantly and increasing destruction of dwellings, works, machinery and railroads by mob violence, with no proper enforcement of the law or order by the proper officials, is not the time to act on Mr. Mitchell's suggestion of this morning to arbitrate with men not in our employ. There are over 17,000 loyal employes at work in and around the anthracite mines, and since this conference has been called open threats are current in that region that such men will neither be permitted to work nor live in that country. We are contending for the right of American citizens to work without regard to creed, nationality or association. To seek to prevent this is a crime, and we cannot by implication sanction such a course. We ask the enforcement of law and order in the state, that we be permitted to deal with our employes, free from foreign interference, convinced that under such conditions we can fully perform our full duty to the public, our owners and to our employes. I fully concur in the suggestion of Mr. Baer which can be pursued in case of failure to agree with our employes, but in many years of such dealing it has never yet been requisite to call in assistance to fairly and satisfactorily deal with our own men."

John Markle's Views.

Statement of John Markle, independent coal mine operator:

"I have listened with deep interest to the remarks that you made before us, and do thoroughly apreciate the seriousness of the situation in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. As you disclaim any right or duty to intervene in your official capacity, but are using your personal influence, and as you admit this matter is beyond the merits of the issue between the coal presidents, and the operators on one side and the miners on the other, and you express the fact that 'this situation has become literally intolerable,' and as you further state, 'the evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking but are required to sink for the time being any tenacity as to your respective claims as to the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation apparently requires that you meet upon the common claim of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness in me, I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the public.'

"I fully indorse these remarks from you and as an American citizen and a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now ask you to perform the duties vested in you as the president of these United States, to at once squelch the anarchistic condition of affairs existing in the anthracite coal regions by the strong arm of the military at your command. A record of twenty-one murders, a long list of brutal assaults and bridges dynamited, daily acts of violence now taking place, and several washeries burned down, are actual evidences of this condition of lawlessness existing there. Are you asking us to deal with a set of outlaws? I can hardly conceive of such a thought. The respectable citizens of the United States will insist upon the officers in power giving to the citizens of Pennsylvania law and order and the right to work if they so desire.

"Mr. President, I represent the individual coal operators, and in addition thereto, we represent far better than Mr. Mitchell does a majority of the anthracite coal workers, including some 17,000 men who are now working, endeavoring against great odds to relieve the public of the possibilities of a coal famine, in making this appeal to you. Mr. Mitchell's organization is a small minority of the coal field, and he is holding a large majority by intimidation, coercion and attempts at bodily harm. If you desire anthracite coal to be placed in the market quickly, take the necessary steps at once, put the federal troops in the field and give to those desiring to work proper protection. By proper protection is meant that the men desiring to work shall not only be allowed to do so, but shall be protected while doing so; at their homes, while going to and from their work, and at the operations where they are employed; and in addition to this, while the men are absent from their homes at work, their families in their homes must also be protected. You do this (the citizens of the United States whom I represent seem to feel that they have a right to ask this of you) and I will assure you that anthracite coal will be rapidly placed in the market to relieve the seriousness of the situation.

"Please remember, Mr. President, that there is a large idle class of men now in the anthracite coal fields, taking every kind of unlawful act to prevent those who desire to work to relieve the situation in the anthracite coal market. Please remember that in the field now are only three thousand national guards; please remember that the total national guard of the state of Pennsylvania is only about 10,000. Mr. President, a condition exists, not a theory, in the anthracite coal fields, between a set of professional agitators and their coworkers on the one side (anarchistic in their acts) and the operators and a majority of the working men on the other, who are endeavoring to relieve the seriousness of the anthracite coal situation. You, Mr. President, I believe, can relieve the situation at once. Will you do it?"

Mr. Truesdale's Statement.

Statement of W. H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna:

"Mr. President: Representing the interests of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company, its board of managers and its stockholders, permit me to say that, realizing fully the gravity of the situation as stated by you, and appreciating the burden of responsibility which this situation imposes upon us, we feel that our duty at this time, having in mind all existing conditions, is so plain and straightforward that we cannot possibly mistake it. As citizens of this country, as trustees of vast and important interests committed to our care by the thousands and tens of thousands of security holders whose savings or legacies are invested in these properties; as men who have committed to them the interests of as loyal, true, faithful citizens, and employes as ever marched to victory in support of right and freedom under the flag of this or any other country, but who, with their families, are to-day outcasts, hunted, hounded and driven almost to despair and desperation simply because they seek to exercise their plain, simple right and duty of working at their chosen avocations, or as in many cases, of protecting and saving from destruction by fire, flood or dynamite the properties of other citizens, their employers, who are endeavoring lawfully and peaceably to maintain possession of, protect and operate their properties.

"This duty is so unmistakably plain that he who runs may read. It is first and foremost our duty, and we take this occasion to state it, and press it upon your consideration, and through you upon that of the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, to insist upon it that the existing conditions of anarchy and lawlessness, of riot and rapine, a condition which has been raging with more or less violence throughout the anthracite regions during the past five months, be immediately and permanently suppressed. To this end we ask that the entire authority and power of the state of Pennsylvania, civil and military, and, if needs be, that of the United States government as well, be exercised forthwith.

"Second, we ask that the civil branch of the United States government, taking cognizance of and following the decisions of its courts rendered in litigation growing out of their previous similar condition, at once instituted proceedings against the illegal organization known as the United Mine Workers' association, its well-known officers, agents and members, to enjoin and restrain permanently it and them from continuing this organization, and requiring them to desist immediately from conspiring, conniving, aiding or abetting the outlawry and intolerable condition in the anthracite regions for which they and they alone are responsible. We are advised by our counsel that such civil action will lie on the part of the United States government, and it is well known that United States statutes are daily being openly and grossly violated; that previous decisions of the courts justify fully such action being taken at this time; and that ample remedy can be given immediately and effectively for existing conditions.

President Wilcox's Statement.

Statement of David Wilcox, of the Delaware & Hudson:

"The United Mine Workers of America is an association composed of a large number of miners and laborers engaged throughout the country in mining anthracite and bituminous coal and employed by the owners of the mines. It has divided the whole country into various districts, each of which is represented by a so-called president and embraces local unions and it seeks to compel every one engaged in the industry to jcin the organization. The affairs of the association are managed by an executive committee having its headquarters at Indianapolis and by conventions called from time to time representing the entire organization.

"The object and practice of the association are, so far as possible, to regulate the supply of labor engaged in the occupation of coal mining throughout the country and the terms of employment thereof. It thus consists of one central organization which restrains and controls the production of fuel everywhere throughout the country and monopolizes the labor engaged therein. These are its purposes and results: Its ultimate object is to control the entire fuel supply of the country. At this hearing it is represented by one person, while six persons represent but a part of the production of anthracite coal. It is, therefore, the most entensive combination and monopoly which the country has ever known. It habitually enforces it orders and directions by whatever means may be most effectual, including strikes, boycotts, picketing, besetting and the like, not confined to its own members alone, but in which are compelled to join, as far as possible, all other persons similarly employed. Its violent methods have already received the consideration of the circuit court of the United States (Reinecke County vs. Wood, 112 fed, rep., 478; United States vs. Weber, 114 fed. rep., 950; United States vs. Haggerty, 16 fed. rep., 510).

"In accordance with these objects last May the United Mine Workers ordered a strike in the anthracite coal region which extended to all the workings therein. Since that time it has been so far as possible forcing all persons who are willing to work to cease doing so. Within a few days one or more miners who had returned to work, having been formerly connected with the Mine Workers' association, have been murdered by those acting in sympathy with the strike.

"These facts show that the Mine Workers' association is not within the rules regarding ordinary local labor organizations. On the contrary, the association and all of its members constitute a combination or conspiracy not only at common law, but also in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states and also an attempt to monopolize the labor necessary in supplying coal found in one state to the markets of other states, and thus to monopolize this part of the commerce among the several states. The action had by said United Mine Workers has greatly injured the interstate business originating in the anthracite coal fields. The courts have already many times held that such a combination is unlawful within the act of congress of July 2, 1890, passed for the purpose of preventing restraints of interstate commerce and known as the Sherman act (United States vs. Council, 54 fed, rep, 904; 157 fed. rep. 85; Thomas vs. Cincinnati County, 62 fed. rep. 803; 803; United States vs. Alger, 62 fed. rep. 824; United States vs. Elliott, 62 fed. rep. 801; 64 fed. rep. 27; Arthur vs. Oakes, 63 fed. rep. 310; in re Debs, 64 fed. rep. 724; affd. 158 United States, 564, 600; United States vs. Trans-Missouri Association,, 165 United States, 230, 343, 356).

"In addition, the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Virginia upon March 25 last held that this identical United Mine Workers' association was illegal. (United States vs. Weber, 114 fed. rep., 950). The case comes clearly within the Debs case.

"That was an effort to organize a universal association of railroad employes covering the whole country for the purpose of controlling interstate commerce. The government instituted suit by injunction, and when the injunction was disobeyed enforced the same by the use of the United States army. This quickly disposed of the matter, and the action of the government was upheld by the courts. (In re Debs, 64 fed. rep., 724, affd. United States, 564, 500).

"The true course for the national government, therefore, is to proceed in accordance with the precedent in the Debs' case. These considerations were called to the attention of the president and the attorney general last June.

"The anthracite coal companies are making every effort to mine coal as rapidly as possible. They are obstructed by the failure of the state authorities to fully protect those who desire to work for them, and by the failure of the national government to enforce the statute under which the mine workers' association has been already held to be illegal. As soon as action of that sort is effectively taken there can be no doubt that the supply of coal will be ample. The question at present is merely whether an unlawful association shall be permitted in this country, by means which are illegal, to decide who shall be allowed to work, what shall be his hours of work and what he shall be paid. This is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the laws. If they are enforced such an effort will cease at once.

"While the United Mine Workers have been endeavoring ever since the strike began to prevent the production of coal, the operators have been actively seeking to increase the same, and are now actually producing about 15 per cent of the normal output. This company now has about one thousand men engaged in the business. This production is steadily increasing, and the rate of increase would have been more rapid but for the failure of the state and national governments to protect life, liberty and property of those desiring to work for the operators, and to protect the operators from the onslaught of this illegal combination to restrain and monopolize the entire fuel supply of the country. If the functions of government in this regard were sufficiently discharged production would be rapid enough to supply all necessities.

"Grave as are the matters mentioned in the president's memorandum, the questions fundamentally involved are even more serious. They are whether freedom of life and property are to continue in this country, or are to exist merely in accordance with the will of combinations and conspiracies which are prohibited by the constitution and the statutes and the common law, and whether this company's faithful employes are to be delivered to the destruction which surely awaits them in case of the triumph of the mine workers' association. This company respectfully and earnestly urges upon the president the use of his lawful powers in the premises, which was made in the Debs case by one of his predecessors, and which was sustained by all the courts. If the national government would now enforce the law with equal promptness the strike would end next week.

"The representative of the United Mine Workers has now stated that its members are willing to return to work, and has frequently said that he did not demand official recognition of the union, notwithstanding that the Shamokin convention of March last resolved that the employment of non-union men should be a cause for striking. The condition of returning to work which he makes is that a commission be appointed by the president to investigate existing conditions and that the mine workers and the operators agree to abide by its recommendations. The personnel of such a commission is uncertain; its action would be without authority of law or precedent; and it would be without knowledge of the varying conditions in the different collieries and regions. This company has no power to commit the welfare and existence of the property to such uncertainties. Moreover, as already pointed out, the mine workers' association is an illegal body and has no lawful control over its members. This is shown by the fact that after the settlement of 1900, local strikes were more numerous than ever and that its representative is now constantly counselling against violence, while nevertheless outrages and murders are of constant occurrence. He must, therefore, be powerless or insincere.

"In order, however, that this company may be under no charge of unwillingness to endeavor in good faith to remedy any grievances which may exist upon the part of its employes at its several collieries, it is willing that the same shall be ultimately passed upon by the judges of the court of common pleas of the state of Pennsylvania for the district where such collieries are situated. These are the local officers of the law having knowledge of the facts. It is willing, therefore, in case of a resumption of work, to add to its notice already posted a provision to that effect, similar to that in Mr. Baer's statement. This would be as follows:

"'If the employer, and the employes at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievance it shall be referred to the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination.'"

Mr. Fowler's Statement.

Statement of Thomas R. Fowler of the New York, Ontario & Western:

"To the President: I beg leave to state that I fully concur in the statements submitted at this time by the other gentlemen whom you have invited to be present at to-day's conference. I, however, ask to present my views more fully at a later day, and hope to have in your hands early next week a statement presenting in some detail the serious situation and condition prevailing throughout the anthracite coal regions at the present time."

Mr. Mitchell Speaks.

After Mr. Fowler had concluded the president asked Mr. Mitchell if he had anything further to say. Mr. Mitchell said:

"The charge made by the gentlemen that twenty murders have been committed in the anthracite coal regions during the present strike is untrue. If they will name the men and will show that they have committed the murders I will resign my position. That is a fair proposition. Mr. President, that is a fair example of how our organization and people are maligned. The truth of the matter is, as far as I know, there have been seven deaths, unfortunately. No one regrets them more than I do. Three of them were committed by the coal and iron police, and no one else has been charged with them. God knows the miners do not escape being charged with everything done there. They speak about burnings. There was a reward offered for burnings. I can bring affidavits of a hundred people, if necessary, that lightning caused one burning that they charged to the United Mine Workers. Mr. President, I have admitted on more than one occasion that there has been lawlessness, but I will say that a large portion of such lawlessness has been provoked by criminals who have been brought into the anthracite regions to recruit the coal and iron police. I want to say, Mr. President, that I feel very keenly the attacks made upon me and my people, but I came here with the intention of doing nothing and saying nothing that would affect reconciliation."

A Definite Answer.

The president then asked the representatives of the anthracite companies whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition.

They answered "No."

In response to a further question from the president they stated that they would have no dealings whatever with Mr. Mitchell looking toward a settlement of the question at issue, and that they had no other proposition to make save what was contained in the statement of Mr. Baer, which in effect was that if any man chose to resume work and had a difficulty with his employer both should leave the settlement of the question to the judge of the court of common pleas of the district in which the mine was located. At about 5 o'clock the conference was brought to a close, without agreement.

The Progressive Spirit

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Worth $1.50, at 75c
Worth $2.00, at 98c
Worth $2.50, at $1.25
Worth $5.00, at $2.50

Coats.
Worth $7.50, at $2.69
Worth $10, at $5.00
Worth $15, at $6.50
Worth $20, at $7.50

Skirts.
Worth $4.50, at $2.25
Worth $5.00, at $2.50
Worth $5.50, at $2.75
Worth $10, at $5.00

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2 Pint, only.... 9c
3 Pint, only.. 10c
4 Pint, only.. 13c
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Graniteware, Covered Pails
1 Quart, only..... 19c
2 Quart, only..... 25c
3 Quart, only..... 29c
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Graniteware Bread Raisers—
10 Quart, only 98c
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A condition brought on through mifortune, ignorance or overwork is nothing to be ashamed of; the disgrace attaches in allowing oneself to longer remain in it. Also, it is well to remember that "An evil tree cannot bring forth good fruit," so an evil life, vicious habits and hereditary diseases cast their shadows before them; and now, as in the days of David, a man's glory is in his strength.

You should consult an honest doctor, one in whom you may confide, one who makes this particular line his study and practice; a Specialist who has the equipment of appliances and experience to render you the best service that professional skill in the 20th century can furnish.

Practice limited to diseases of men. Excesses, whether by natural or unnatural practices, create an irritable weakness of the organs. The urine is often found loaded with shreds, consisting of pus-corpuscles, epithelium and occasional spermatozoa. The pathological effects of abnormal losses upon the general system present the greatest variations. The immediate effects of youthful errors are a sense of great fatigue, headache, backache, mental dullness, etc. In the early stage these sensations are ordinarily of short duration, and may entirely disappear in the interval between the emissions. In an advanced stage of the malady the disturbances are more generalized; the patient is restless, cannot sit still or remain long in any position, and in more aggravated cases involuntary twitchings, trembling of hands, etc., are noticeable. The effects of abnormal losses upon the higher intellectual centers are more characteristic; the essential mental faculties are weakened; the patient finds that his perceptive powers are less acute; he cannot concentrate his mind upon any subject, and is therefore entirely incapacitated for intense or prolonged mental exertion; his memory is impaired, especially his memory for words; he constantly pauses in his speech for loss of a word, and his articulation becomes halting or stammering. Mental disturbances are also manifest. The patient shuns society, likes to be alone, constantly broods over his trouble, imagines himself declining in strength and that his humiliating secret may be read in his face; his glance is furtive and he rarely looks one straight in the eye. As a result a fixed melancholy seizes upon him; this condition of extreme depression is most deplorable, and forms the darkest shades in the clinical picture of Spermatorrhoea.

Dr. Cole will be pleased to receive a call or letter from all weak, discouraged, disheartened, despairing men. Consultation and Advice Free.

Letters and office calls confidential. Plain envelopes. No C. O. D.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8:30 p. m. Sundays—10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

DR. ALFRED L. COLE
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