The Recognized "Room for Rent" medium in St. Louis is The Republic.
2,368 More "Room for Rent" Ads were printed in The Republic last month than in any other St. Louis newspaper.

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

1,363 Houses, Flats, Stores, Etc., were advertised for rent in The Republic last month. Every locality in the city is represented in the "FOR RENT" columns of The Sunday Republic.

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1903. PRICE {In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

## SENATOR COCKRELL OUTLINES HIS POSITION WITH REFERENCE TO THE PRESIDENCY.

United States Senate,
WASHINGTON, D. C. November 7 1903

My dear Maj. Salmon.

Your favor duly received. As I have repeatedly said, I am a candidate for re-election to the US Senate and will be content with such re-election. I am not seeking the nomination for the Presidency. The movement by the democrats of Missouri to present my name for that nomination to the National Democratic Convention is without my solicitation directly or indirectly. Therefore I appreciate the more highly the honor conferred by the resolutions adopted by the democratic mass meetings at Moberly and St. Joseph, Mo., and the personal assurances and indorsements of friends. These show clearly that the movement is not inimical to my candidacy for re-election to the Senate, and come from friends and loyal democrats, and that such apprehension is, in fact, without foundation. The proprieties of course forbid that I should say I am or will be a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency.

Perhaps I go far enough, when I say I am gratefully appreciative of the continued confidence and friendship of the good people of Missouri, and of the great honor they do me in mentioning my name in connection with the highest office in the greatest nation of the World; yet if the democrats of Mo deem me worthy, and desire, without my seeking, to present my name to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination for the Presidency, it would be ungrateful in me to object. With best wishes

Your friend
F. M. Cockrell

My Dear Major Salmon—Your favor duly received. As I have repeatedly said, I am a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, and will be content with such re-election. I am not seeking the nomination for the presidency. The movement by the Democrats of Missouri to present my name for that nomination to the National Democratic Convention is without my solicitation, directly or indirectly. Therefore, I appreciate the more highly the honor conferred by the resolutions adopted by the Democratic mass meetings at Moberly and St. Joseph, Mo., and the personal assurances and indorsements of friends. These show clearly that the movement is not inimical to my candidacy for re-election to the Senate, and come from friends and loyal Democrats, and that such apprehension is, in fact, without foundation. The proprieties of course forbid that I should say I am or will be a candidate for the nomination for the presidency.

Perhaps I go far enough when I say I am gratefully appreciative of the continued confidence and friendship of the good people of Missouri, and of the great honor they do me in mentioning my name in connection with the highest office in the greatest nation of the world; yet if the Democrats of Missouri deem me worthy, and desire, without my seeking, to present my name to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination for the presidency, it would be ungrateful in me to object. With best wishes, your friend,

F. M. COCKRELL.

This facsimile is of a letter from Senator Cockrell to Major Salmon, replying to a request that the Senator express to his friends his consent to the use of his name in connection with the presidency. Major Salmon said in his letter that these friends appreciated the Senator's reluctance to appear as seeking the national Democratic nomination; but urged that the State Democracy sincerely believed in the national value of the Senator's name to the party, while too loyal to permit the pendency of the question to affect his re-election to the Senate. Senator Cockrell's reply states his position fully and will be appreciated by the Democrats of Missouri.

## WILD RIOTS MARK CHICAGO'S STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

One Man's Back Broken and Many Persons, Including Two Women, Are Injured in Disturbances.

CARS WRECKED BY THE MOBS.

After Long and Stubborn Fight Company Is Compelled to Suspend Efforts at Operation.

TO RENEW STRUGGLE TO-DAY.

Hint That Federal Interference May Be Asked if Mail Cars Are Much More Delayed—Crowds Pack Elevated Trains.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Constant scenes of disorder over a district approximately fifty square miles in extent resulted to-day from the inauguration of a strike by the employes of one of the two principal surface street railway companies in Chicago.

All along the lines, wherever cars were started, strikers and their sympathizers made desperate onslaughts on the crews beginning at dawn of day and continuing as long as cars remained on the tracks. The tie-up was made complete.

Several cars were wrecked and that no person was killed is no fault of the rioters.

**Man's Back Broken.**

One man's back was broken and the first shot of the strike was fired at Wentworth avenue and West Sixty-ninth street, where a mob tried to hold up a train.

Many persons, chiefly nonunion street car men, were injured by flying stones or splintered glass. Two women were among those hurt.

Excepting a few dozen passengers who had to flee from the cars, the 300,000 daily patrons of the company were forced to all sorts of other methods in order to get down town and back.

**Crews Driven Back.**

With faces and hands bleeding from the attacks of the strikers, motormen, gripmen and conductors who tried to run trains returned to the barns and refused to go out again, unless the trains bore platoons of police or patrol wagons were alongside.

The police confined their efforts to seeing that the passage of the cars from the barns was unobstructed and that crowds and blockades in the streets were quickly cleared.

This was done under orders from Mayor Harrison, whose announced purpose was to preserve an impartial attitude, taking sides neither for nor against the strikers or the street-car company, which, though known as the Chicago City Railway, is a private corporation, lines of which extend to the outside of the city.

**New Police Chief.**

Developments regarding the municipal administration hinge largely upon a new

Continued on Page Two.

## MISS DREYER IS REMOVED ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY; MAKES STRONG STATEMENT.

Joseph Dreyer, Samuel Kober and Miss Birdie Knott Also Affected by Postmaster General's Order of Dismissal—Asserted That These Employes of the Post Office Entered Into a Conspiracy to Secure Discharge of Baumhoff—Delay in Dismissals Seems Rather Peculiar.

MISS DREYER SAYS THAT SHE HAS BEEN CRUELLY WRONGED.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The Postmaster General has directed Postmaster Baumhoff to remove from office Anna Dreyer, Joseph Dreyer, Samuel Kober and Birdie Knott, employed in the St. Louis Post Office.

Alleged conspiracy to secure the removal of Postmaster Baumhoff of that city is the reason advanced.

These clerks were suspended March 9 and 10, and their permanent separation from the service is now ordered as the result of the investigations of the charges made against Baumhoff.

The Civil Service Commission a week ago requested Postmaster Baumhoff's reasons for suspending the clerks, and on his report made a decision sustaining the Postmaster's allegations of a conspiracy against him.

**COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON DREYER CASE.**

Civil Service Commissioner Cooley called on the Postmaster General to-day and submitted the commission's decision. It is as follows:

"On Friday, November 6, the Commission requested Postmaster Baumhoff of St. Louis to state in writing his reasons for the indefinite suspension of Anna Dreyer, a clerk in the St. Louis Post Office. Mr. Baumhoff has replied, stating that he suspended her, acting under instructions from the Postmaster General.

"The Postmaster General states that Miss Dreyer was suspended because she, with others, entered into a conspiracy with certain political enemies of Mr. Baumhoff in the city of St. Louis to secure his removal from the public service. At the request of the President, Commissioner Foulke investigated this matter, and the testimony taken by him established the fact of the conspiracy and of the attempt of Miss Dreyer and others to secure false testimony. Beyond the shadow of a doubt Miss Dreyer's suspension was due to this cause, and no other.

"Any statements from the Postmaster and from any one else other than that she was engaged in the conspiracy referred to have nothing to do with her suspension, and the commission is, of course, without power to settle any personal disputes between Miss Dreyer and any other person, whether in the public service or out of it."

The same reasons are given for the other removals.

**REMOVAL WAS FIRST AUTHORIZED MONTHS AGO.**

Their removal was first authorized, it is said, some months ago, and the question arises, naturally, why the Postmaster has retained them after being authorized to remove them "for cause." There is apparently good authority for the statement that fully eight months ago the varying affidavits made by these clerks were brought to the attention of the department, and their removal was "authorized" if not "directed." Their retention until Mr. Baumhoff's successor has been selected is one of the peculiar features connected with the St. Louis Post-Office matter.

In offices under the civil service law, where clerks are to be removed "for cause"—and removal of clerks in such offices are assumed to be only "for cause"—it is very unusual, even if legal, for such an order or authority for removal to be held in suspense for so long a period.

If this action is taken upon an order just received in St. Louis it would seem to merely be a confirmation of a like order or authority to the Postmaster, given perhaps verbally in the first place, but after all the facts had been considered. The question of how promptly these removals were made after they were first authorized and arranged between Mr. Baumhoff and the department ought to be of interest to the Civil-Service Commission. At all events the department, the White House and all concerned have known for months of the existence of the conflicting affidavits from some of these employes, upon which the removals finally are made.

**RETENTION OF CLERKS SEEMS PECULIAR.**

The retention of clerks for months after the department has in its possession documents which make admissions of false statements by them is unusual at least.

The Dreyer affidavit—or one of them—was explained to the department by Doctor Boyd. He said the young woman admitted to him that she had been coerced into making the charge against the Postmaster. Subsequently, it is said, the department received a second affidavit, contradicting the first and it is said that the action of the President finally was not based upon the documents signed by any of the clerks mentioned which were thrown out as having no bearing upon the case. The subsequent personal visit of Civil-Service Commissioner Foulke to St. Louis and his report to the White House were for the purpose of covering ground on which the affidavits were valueless. But the long retention of clerks from whom such worthless affidavits had been received is an interesting feature of this case.

**Buys Sixty Dozen Bad Eggs.**

Sixty dozen eggs and every one of them spoiled were sold to Mrs. D. J. Gunn of No. 1416 North Grand avenue Wednesday afternoon for $12. Mrs. Gunn keeps a grocery, and when a man who looked the part came in and told her that he was a farmer and had sixty dozen "good, fresh eggs" to sell, she readily accepted his offer and took them at 20 cents a dozen. Soon afterwards she sold several dozen of the fresh eggs. Mrs. Gunn had not long to wait before the trouble began. Patrolman George J. Bock was notified and took a description of the "farmer," his small black horse and the old buggy in which he rode.

## ANGRY COLOMBIANS STONE CONSULATE OF UNITED STATES.

Populace of Cartagena and Barranquilla Are Intensely Aroused Over Panama's Secession.

BITTER AGAINST AMERICANS.

Purpose of Authorities to Send More Troops to Colon Is Suddenly Abandoned.

Colon, Republic of Panama, Nov. 12—The Royal Mail steamer Orinoco, which took Colonel Torres and the last of the Colombian troops from Colon to Cartagena, returned here to-day, bringing news that the United States Consulate was stoned by an angry crowd after a report of the secession of Panama had been received.

On arrival of Colonel Torres and his troops at Cartagena the news of events on the isthmus quickly spread and caused excitement. Colonel Torres and his officers were threatened with arrest as traitors, but the threat was not put into effect.

The populace, greatly excited, soon crowded the streets, crying "Down with the Americans."

United States Consul Ingersoll, fearing violence, remained shut up in the consulate.

TROOPS HELD BACK.

The Barranquilla authorities had intended sending 300 Colombian troops by the Orinoco to Cartagena, but I learned that that vessel had debarked Colonel Torres and his army and decided to keep the troops there.

The excitement at Barranquilla increased with the spreading of the news of the secession of the isthmus, which was supplemented by exaggerated accounts of the alleged part played by the United States therein.

Panama's declaration of independence was read from a newspaper by the Prefect to a crowd in the plaza and was greeted with furious cries of "Death to the Americans."

The Prefect followed the reading by a speech in which he declared that the Colombian Government would not permit the secession of the isthmus and would win back the lost territory. The crowd in the plaza indulged in many extravagant threats.

United States Vice Consul Lovelace was seated on a balcony of his house at Boranquilla that night and several stones were

Continued on Page Two.

## MANUFACTURERS ACTIVE FOR BATTLESHIP TESTIMONIAL.

President Kingsland of Local Association Names Subcommittee to Raise Fund—Round Table Club Will Consider Donation at Next Meeting.

Of all the organizations, both social and commercial, that are taking part in the raising of the battleship "Missouri" testimonial fund none is more actively at work than the Manufacturers' Association and none got to work with greater promptitude. The letter of Mayor Wells appointing President L. D. Kingsland to membership on the committee was acted upon within fifteen minutes after it was received.

The plan followed by Mr. Kingsland in appointing his subcommittee was to spread the committee over the various branches of the organization in such way that every branch of the manufacturing trades of the city would be fully represented.

In many cases two members from each line of trade were appointed. This was intended to insure closer work on the part of the subcommittee and make it possible for the Manufacturers' Association to make a large contribution and one that is in keeping with the character of the organization.

Following are the names of the subcommittee appointed by Mr. Kingsland the day he received Mayor Wells's notification. They are selected to include the men who have taken greatest interest in the testimonial fund and whose efforts in similar work have been successful:

COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS.

Bakery Goods—L. D. Doner, Doner Bakery Company; A. Boettler, Wells-Boettler Bakery Company.

Can Manufacturing Companies—W. F. Blanke, W. F. Blanke Can Company; F. Westerbeck, Columbia Can Company.

Dairies—H. Wood, Union Dairy Company; J. F. Cunnane, St. Louis Dairy Company.

Cement Companies—J. C. Robinson, St. Louis Portland Cement Company; S. H. Bassett, Iola Portland Cement Company.

Foundries—F. Schwerdtmann, Magnetite Foundry Company; C. G. Ette, St. Louis Malleable Casting Company.

Bricks—A. Ittner, A. Ittner Brick Company; George W. Jones, Evens & Howard Brick Company.

Lime and Cement—C. W. S. Cobb, Glencoe Lime and Cement Company; F. W. Hunkins, Hunkins & Willis.

Paper—A. T. Flint, American Roll Paper Company; W. G. Chappell, St. Louis Paper Company.

Coffee—Robert Meyer, Meyer Bros. Coffee and Spice Company; A. E. Forbes, James Forbes Tea and Coffee Company.

Lumber—H. G. Roifes, Eau Claire-St. Louis Lumber Company; T. C. Whitmarsh, W. T. Ferguson Lumber Company.

Chemicals—T. P. Haley, Jr., Peacock Chemical Company; George W. Wines, Larkin & Scheffer Chemical Company.

Candies—F. A. Loud, Blanke Bros. Candy Company; C. H. Hoke, St. Louis Candy Company.

Oak Leather—Joseph Kessler, A. Kessler & Sons Oak Leather Company; J. A. Gardener, American Oak Leather Company.

Jewelry—S. Eisenstadt, Eisenstadt Jewelry Co.; G. King, Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.

Electric goods—H. K. Gilman, Western Electrical Supply Company; T. M. Meston, Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company.

Stoves—C. A. Stockstron, Quick Meal Stove Company; R. H. Stockton, Majestic Manufacturing Company.

Shoes—J. C. Roberts, Roberts-Johnson-Rand Shoe Company; A. D. Brown, Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company.

Glass—R. H. Levis, Illinois Glass Company; J. A. Ludwick, Mississippi Glass Company.

Clothing—J. G. Gilmore, Gilmore & Ruhl; L. J. Schwab, Schwab Clothing Company.

Mining machinery—W. C. Rumsey, Rumsey & Silkemeier; C. S. Russell, Parker-Russell Mining Manufacturing Company.

Dry goods—Geo. M. Wright, William Barr Dry Goods Company; Charles Stix, Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company.

Printing—W. H. Woodward—Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company; S. J. Harbough, Greeley Printery.

Butcher supplies, etc.—E. Volkening, Brecht Butcher Supply Company; Joseph Lehnbeuter, Cass & Lehnbeuter Manufacturing Company.

Produce—M. C. Richmond, Shaw & Richmond Produce Company; W. H. Redemeyer, Redemeyer Hollister Commission Company.

Wagons, buggies—J. C. Moon, Moon Bros. Carriage Company; C. W. Mansur, John Deere Plow Company.

Coal—J. C. Brush, St. Louis & Big Muddy Coal Company; E. C. Donk, Donk Bros. Coal & Coke Company.

Coffins—R. H. Logeman, Mound Coffin Company; J. W. Farris, St. Louis Coffin Company.

Carbonating Companies—James McClosky, St. Louis Carbonating Company.

To each member of this subcommittee was sent a copy of the following letter, inclosing Mayor Wells's letter appointing Mr. Kingsland:

Dear Sir—The inclosed copy of letter from Mayor Wells explains itself. President Kingsland is very anxious that the Manufacturers' Association do its share in raising funds for the battleship testimonial, and has named you one of a committee to solicit subscriptions from the firms in your line of business in St. Louis.

I sincerely hope you will accept the appointment, and do everything in your power to make the amount raised by the Manufacturers' Association a respectable one.

Please report to the Manufacturers' Association not later than Saturday, the 14th inst. Yours truly,

(Signed) CHARLES E. WARE, Secretary.

At the meeting of the General Committee, the time for reporting on subscriptions was set for December 1, and the subcommittees were notified of the change.

Mr. Kingsland has urged upon each member of the committee the need of reporting progress and of turning over the funds as fast as received. Very few of the manufacturers have declined to serve and only valid excuses have been offered.

Robert H. Stockton of the Majestic Range Company was one who could not serve. He sent $10 with his letter of regret as an earnest of his interest in

Continued on Page Two.

## KRATZ PAPERS ARRIVE AT THE CITY OF MEXICO

Ambassador Clayton Turns Over Requisition to Translator and Notifies Department of Foreign Relations.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC BY CABLE, VIA GALVESTON.

City of Mexico, Mexico, Nov. 12.—The requisition papers in the Kratz case, were received at the American Embassy to-day.

They were turned over immediately to a translater.

As soon as he completes the work of writing out the request in Spanish, Ambassador Powell Clayton will make the formal presentation of the American Government's request to the Department of Foreign Relations. It is thought that this can be done by to-morrow.

After this is done there probably will be no unnecessary delay in pushing the matter to a conclusion.

Mr. Calyton visited the Department of Foreign Relations to-day to make the formal announcement of the papers' arrival.

Chief of Detectives Desmond of St. Louis, was much elated over the arrival of the papers. For three days he had been rather anxious about their coming and made frequent visits to the American Embassy.

There was no attempt on his part today to conceal the satisfaction he felt. When they were overdue he feared that they might be indefinitely delayed and the Mexican authorities might grow tired of waiting and release Kratz.

In well-informed circles it is generally believed that Kratz was removed to the Jalisco Penitentiary for safekeeping at the suggestion of General Clayton, who feared that the fugitive St. Louis ex-Councilman might escape from the Guadalajara Jail, which is not a most formidable prison.

Sheriff Dickmann of St. Louis arrived here to-day from Guadalajara.

He said that Kratz's removal to the penitentiary had had the effect of considerably disheartening Kratz and his friends, who take the move as an ill omen.

Dickmann says from the talk of the Kratz crowd it would appear that he and his friends have grabbed up the whole state of Jalisco and own everything worth owning.

All the bluff and bluster, he says, has had no effect in influencing the Mexican officials and the court having the case in charge.

## LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:29 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:49. THE MOON RISES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 1:38.

GRAIN CLOSED: ST. LOUIS—MAY WHEAT, 77⅞@77⅞c BID; MAY CORN, 39¼c. CHICAGO—MAY WHEAT, 76¼@76¼c; MAY CORN, 41⅝c ASKED.

**WEATHER INDICATIONS.**

**For St. Louis and Vicinity—Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; variable winds, mostly southerly.**

**For Missouri and Illinois—Fair and cooler Friday. Saturday, fair.**

**For Arkansas, East Texas and West Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday.**

Page.
1. Airship Flies 46 Miles in 101 Minutes at Paris.
Rathbone Will Make War on General Leonard Wood.
2. Woman Athlete Bests Ruffian.
French Senate May Aid Monks.
To Exhibit Big Guns at Fair.
3. Missourians Have Important Places.
Active for Battleship Testimonial.
4. Young Girl in Jail at Clayton.
Turks Butchered Armenian Bands.
Trains Collide in Dense Fog.
5. Happenings in East Side Cities.
6. Pass Book Won at 100 to 1.
C. B. C.s Expect to Defeat Quincy.
7. River News and Personals.
8. Editorial.
Society News.
9. Matron Dismissed; Doctor Gives Bond.
Two Disposal Systems Indorsed.
Meeting of Apple Growers.
Child Bitten by Dogs.
10. Republic "Want" Ads.
Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
New Corporations.
11. Rooms for Rent Ads.
13. Pennsylvania and Steel Hold Brokers' Attention.
Transit Stock Leads Local Security List.
Market Closes Easy.
Summary of the St. Louis Markets.
14. Fraud Cases Go to Jury.
Talk of Using Rifles to "Purify the Ballot."
City Officials Appear Before Grand Jury.
Czar Dismisses Brutal Governor.
Nurse at Poorhouse Weds.

## MISS ANNA DREYER MAKES ASTOUNDING STATEMENT OF CASE.

Miss Anna Dreyer, whose dismissal was directed by Postmaster General Payne from the postal service, learned of the fact yesterday afternoon. She lives with her mother at No. 3026 Locust street.

"The charge upon which I am dismissed," said Miss Dreyer, last night, "is conspiracy to secure the removal of Postmaster Baumhoff. I am not able to see how my action can be so construed. I conspired with no one for Mr. Baumhoff's dismissal. All I did was to protect myself as any self-respecting girl would have done.

"Mr. Baumhoff was repeatedly guilty of improprieties toward me. I did not for a long time say anything about his actions, but when they became unbearable I reported them with the hope of ridding myself of them.

"If at first overlooked the Postmaster's conduct because I did not wish to jeopardize my position. Finally, however, I determined to risk everything rather than submit to indignities any longer.

"If it is conspiracy for a girl to report the improprieties of her superior toward her, by which she is insulted, mortified and humiliated, then I am guilty of conspiracy. If this is conspiracy, that is punishable by dismissal from any service, what protection has any girl against the advances of those whom she may happen to be under?

"My testimony was taken before three Inspectors, and it must have been seen by Postmaster General Payne. How I could have been dismissed from a Civil-Service position for what I did I cannot see. I have been cruelly wronged, and a further investigation should be made.

"Commissioner Foulks, when he was here, refused to see me or to hear my testimony. One of those who had joined in the charges against Mr. Baumhoff was allowed to testify, but not before it was known she would change her story.

"My character was even assailed and I was impersonated by a woman in the Post Office who is now receiving $100 a month. I am thankful, at least, that the Post-Office Department at Washington had the decency to state that there was no question as to my reputation being above reproach."

Mr. Baumhoff said that he had first learned of the recommendation of the dismissal of Miss Anna Dreyer, Joseph Dryer, Samuel Kober and Birdie Knott through the papers.

Mr. Baumhoff said that in view of the publicity which the case had already had it was not necessary to say anything further regarding the matter, except that his position in the matter had been sustained by the Department at Washington and that the incident was finally disposed of.

## WOMAN ATHLETE BESTS RUFFIAN IN A STRUGGLE.

Choir singer, who repulsed a midnight attack by a ruffian.

Miss Emma C. Cunningham of No. 2026 Kosciusko street, soprano soloist at the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church, was attacked by an unidentified ruffian shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning on Russell avenue.

In the struggle which ensued, Miss Cunningham succeeded, by her superior physique, in freeing herself from her assailant, after both had fallen to the ground. Beaten off by Miss Cunningham, the man made his escape.

Miss Cunningham is 5 feet 8 inches in height, a perfect athlete, and to this fact she owes her escape.

Miss Cunningham had spent the evening with friends on Bell avenue. She returned with women companions on the Broadway car. Refusing to accept their escort, she left the car at Russell avenue to walk to her home.

On the curb as she left the car she noticed a young man wearing a light overcoat and a fedora hat. He was accompanied by a man wearing the uniform of the United States Army. Thinking they were about to take the same car she passed on.

Then she heard footsteps behind her and hastened her steps. Glancing back she saw that she was being followed by the man in the light coat.

After passing Third street she knew there was an alley between Third and Second street. She hoped to pass that

ley in safety, and, if necessary, she thought she could take resort in one of the dwellings. Then the steps behind her increased to a run.

Suddenly she turned to confront her pursuer. At that moment the man threw himself upon her and attempted to grab her by the throat. She grasped him, believing that she could throw him aside. She had about done this when her feet slipped and they both fell to the curb.

By this time Miss Cunningham's outcry had aroused several neighbors. Philip Loesch and his family, who live at No. 221 Russell avenue, witnessed the assault, and saw the man disappear down the thoroughfare.

Miss Cunningham carried a chatelaine purse at her side, but her assailant made no attempt to seize that. Miss Cunningham was confined to her room yesterday after having reported the assault to the police.

She is not only prominent in South Side music circles, but frequently contributes her voice to the religious services for the prisoners at the Four Courts, where the police, who know her well, trust that her assailant may yet be able to hear her voice again.