

ROOSEVELT LEADS LOSING STRUGGLE

No Doubt in Minds of New Yorkers as to Result.

CONDITIONS ANALYZED

Intensity of Feeling Against the Former President.

Popular as a Man, but Decidedly Disliked Because of His Views, Especially Those Expressed at Osawatimie—Reason for Change of Attitude on Part of New York Papers and Apparently of Voters.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Nov. 1.—Newspaper correspondents who are here watching the campaign in its last stages are of one mind as to the result. The State will go Democratic. As to how large the majority for Dix will be, they do not venture to guess, but they will be surprised beyond measure if it should fall below 50,000.

Political writers of the New York press who have followed the State campaigns for twenty years past—men like Riggs, of the Sun; Seibold, of the World; Thompson, of the Times, and veterans of their class—are convinced that the defeat of Stimson is inevitable. While they do not believe that there will be a heavy slump in the Republican ranks up the State, they are sure that that vote will be below normal and far from sufficient to overcome the Democratic vote in Manhattan.

And this is the view of expert politicians generally, regardless of party.

REPUBLICANS RECONCILED.

A more unusual situation politically has never been presented here. The average Republican one meets at the big hotels or in the downtown business districts is not only expecting a Democratic landslide, but fully reconciled to it.

A former government official, identified with Roosevelt's administration, after a two days' stay in New York, said frankly that he had not met a single Republican who intended to vote for Stimson. Of course, he was brought into contact only with men of prominence and did not think their sentiments permeated the masses of the party here; but with the business interests so strongly arrayed against Roosevelt he did not conceive it possible for his party to carry the State. He himself confessed that if he were a New Yorker he probably would be sharing the views of his business friends here.

The intensity of the feeling against the ex-President can hardly be appreciated by those who have not been brought into direct touch with it. It is reflected, however, in the press, which, with one or two exceptions, is outspokenly and abusively hostile. One of the exceptions is Mr. Hearst's morning newspaper, which dislikes Roosevelt cordially and resents Roosevelt's participation in the campaign, but is attacking Candidate Dix as the creature of Murphy and the tool of Tammany Hall.

East Side Enthusiasms.

The immense outpouring on the East Side last night to hear Roosevelt put the loyal Republicans in better spirits to-day, and they profess a renewed faith in the outcome. But to the cool, calculating observers these monster meetings were not meaningful or significant. It is easily recalled that the East Side rally went wild in its greetings to William Jennings Bryan. But the city uniformly voted against him at the elections following.

The importance of Hearst's Independence League in the present equation doubtless is exaggerated. Its platform is truly progressive and decidedly more representative of the sentiment of the State than are the principles of the old parties enunciated at Saratoga and Rochester. But there is nothing picturesque or appealing in the league's campaign, and nothing whatever to indicate that it will be a consequential factor at the polls.

Roosevelt's Waning Prestige.

When Roosevelt returned from his stay abroad, New York, forgetting and forgiving the things he had done in the past to disturb its equanimity, received him cordially as its foremost citizen and a man of the world. New York was really proud of Roosevelt. It was ready to believe in him as a thinker, a scholar, and a philosopher. It was no longer a case of "a prophet not without honor save in his own country." No eminent citizen of the State ever before was esteemed more highly.

Roosevelt was not then in politics. It was the man, not the politician, that was receiving this favorable appraisal. He grew in popular esteem during his sixty days of silence, but the moment he began to take an active hand in partisan politics respect for and confidence in him began to wane.

A quiet murmur of disapproval soon broke into a storm of absolute condemnation. His trip to the West, culminating in his New Nationalism at Osawatimie, was his undoing, so far as New York is concerned. At least, that is what sober New Yorkers are now earnestly telling you. They say that he can never regain the high position he held six months ago. He has forfeited it, in New York's opinion, forever.

Criticized formerly, and at times unmercifully, never until the last thirty days

did newspapers of his own city call him a mountebank and a charlatan, and contrast him with Bryan to the latter's credit.

Roosevelt's course, according to the New York view, leads to but one logical conclusion: He is an aspirant for the Presidency again and has endeavored to turn the unrest and discontent of the country, arising from the high cost of living and a growing antipathy to bossism, to his own political advantage.

Explanation of Hostility.

His ungenerous attitude toward Taft, his chosen successor; his encouragement in the West of the revolt against the tariff which he himself studiously left undisturbed for seven long years; his fulminations about crooks and grafters and wholesale onslaught upon corporate wealth, without specifications as to his meaning; his Kansas creed, calling for greater centralization, with a stewardship at Washington; his boss-like domination of the saratoga convention, after the overthrow of the "Old Guard," and a wanton humiliation of the Vice President of the United States; his commendation of the Payne-Aldrich act in its platform, after aligning himself with its opponents before the Mississippi; his failure to make direct nominations and State-wide primaries the paramount New York issue; his championship of Beveridge in Indiana and of Lodge in Massachusetts, who represent the extremes of present-day Republicanism; his denunciation of a United States judge as a "jackass and crook"; and the jarring tone of his daily and nightly utterances—all these things and more have combined to discredit him and discredit him completely in the minds of conservative New Yorkers.

They see no wisdom in the advice of Ellhu Root that to follow him by supporting his candidate will eliminate him as a Presidential factor in 1912. On the contrary, they believe that the time to put the stamp of repudiation upon Rooseveltism is now.

With it all, however, there is a latent fear in New York, in the face of universal predictions of a Democratic landslide, that the unexpected may happen. It is the same sort of fear that was entertained four years ago, when William Randolph Hearst ran for governor. Not until the votes were counted did New York take a long breath. The specter of Hearstism was over everything then just as the specter of Rooseveltism is over everything now.

Odds Are Against Him.

Roosevelt has not at any time been the least sanguine of carrying the State for Stimson. He appreciated even before the campaign opened that it would be a fight against overwhelming odds. He went into it, therefore, with his eyes open. He was not prepared, however, for the severe attacks made upon him by newspapers which formerly were conservative, if not friendly, and he is deeply resentful of these attacks. He has manifested his resentment time and again.

It is now of common knowledge that if the expected landslide materializes he will come out with a ringing statement attributing the result to warfare upon him by predatory wealth and sinister political influences generally, and call upon the rest of the country to take up the battle anew and carry it forward to victory.

But astute politicians do not believe that the republican party will see in an ex-President overwhelmingly repudiated by his own State an available candidate for the nomination in 1912.

At the local Republican Congressional headquarters there is little dissembling. The committeemen know that the general situation is most unpromising, and that the control of the House of Representatives will in all likelihood pass to the Democrats by a decided majority. The committee has had no funds worth mentioning to conduct the campaign, and it is very specifically, but more with the idea of impressing the public than that the Republicans are not responsible because prices have climbed, and because he wanted to hammer home the fact that Tammany would be powerless and unwilling to alleviate the cost if it had the chance.

Party Not to Blame.

He said that it is ridiculous to try to hold the Republican party responsible for the high cost of living. It would be positively absurd to put Tammany Hall in power in the hope that conditions would become better. He declared that only a demagogue would promise results that are impossible to achieve.

Mr. Roosevelt said Bryan kicked because prices were not high enough. He took wheat as a specific example. The only explanation he offered to-night was that in a large measure the high cost of living is due to changes of international significance for which the Republican party of 1908 is no more responsible than it was in 1896 because prices were too low.

Mr. Roosevelt thought that perhaps the corporations were partly to blame, but pointed out that Harry Stimson is the man who got after them and had a hand in checking the upward flight.

Crowds Encourage Him.

Throughout the day the colonial fired hot shots at Tammany, Mr. Dix, and the rest of his opponents. Livingston, Niagara, and Erie counties were mightily encouraging to Mr. Roosevelt by their receptions. He felt to-night, after it was all over, that the chances for electing Stimson are a good deal brighter than they were a couple of weeks ago, and that his strenuous efforts and hard fight will be rewarded.

Hold Overflow Meeting.

There was much whooping and excitement and the crowd was so big that it was impossible to pack them all into one theater, so they had an overflow meeting out of doors. The colonel spoke long and freely. When he had finished the committee led him to an automobile and headed a procession that wound its way through the park on Goat Island. He saw the Horseshoe Falls and heard the roar. Then he came to Buffalo. From here he goes to Baltimore. After addressing the Methodist conference he will head for the West. He will speak in Iowa and Ohio.

Auto Racer Dead.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1.—While driving around the Atlanta speedway in a practice loop at ninety miles an hour, the National river ested in the local meet and piloted by Livingston, Niagara, and Erie counties were mightily encouraging to Mr. Roosevelt by their receptions. He felt to-night, after it was all over, that the chances for electing Stimson are a good deal brighter than they were a couple of weeks ago, and that his strenuous efforts and hard fight will be rewarded.

ROOSEVELT ENDS NEW YORK FIGHT

Colonel Will Invade West Beginning To-morrow.

SPEAKS IN BALTIMORE TO-DAY

Buffalo Turns Out Enthusiastic Crowds to Hear Stimson Praised and Dix Grilled—Cost of Living Issue Taken Up and the Republican Party Is Held Blameless.

Buffalo, Nov. 1.—The fight for Stimson and the Republican State ticket is over so far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned vocally. To-night, before two great audiences here, the colonel made speeches that created enthusiasm. They were his last speeches, unless the State committee sees fit to pile on some more next Monday night. And the colonel may demur if they try to.

For the first time in his whole strenuous campaign of New York, Mr. Roosevelt tackled the cost-of-living proposition this afternoon and to-night. He went at it not very specifically, but more with the idea of impressing the public than that the Republicans are not responsible because prices have climbed, and because he wanted to hammer home the fact that Tammany would be powerless and unwilling to alleviate the cost if it had the chance.

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IF DEMOCRACY WINS.



WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Unsettled to-day; to-morrow, fair and colder; moderate southerly winds, becoming west and northwest by to-night.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

- 1-Roosevelt Leads Losing Struggle. New York Campaign Near End. Vanderbilt Likes Aeroplaning. Rumor of Revolt in Spain. Mystery Surrounds Shooting. 2-James M. A. Spottswood Dead. Boy's Legs Cut Off by Car. 3-Army Needs Aros, Says Allen. Carnegie Is President's Guest. 4-Orphans Filled at Baltimore. 5-Opium at Double Frenzy. 6-Ed. in the World of Society. 7-The House of Ill-Luck. 8-Fogel May Sue Herrmann. 9-Philadelphia Honors Athletics. 10-Columbia Heights Fears Fire. 11-Commercial and Financial. 12-Street Railways Held Liable. Judson Creates Merit System.

VANDERBILT PLANS TO BE A BIRDMAN

Millionaire Enjoys Thrills and Will Continue Flights.

New York, Nov. 1.—In the air 300 feet above the Wright hangars out at the all-but-deserted Belmont Park toward the close of the afternoon, Cornelius Vanderbilt had the time of his life cavorting about in figure eights in a Wright machine with Orville Wright this afternoon.

It wasn't just a little air joy ride never to be tried again, either. Mr. Vanderbilt, upon alighting, told a reporter that several months ago he ordered a Wright machine, and that as soon as it is hatched at the Dayton factories he will start immediately to learn to fly around for the fun of it.

Mr. Vanderbilt drove his automobile out to the park during the afternoon and cut across the field to the Wright tents. As soon as he had inserted a layer of gray sweater under his jacket one of the old Wright machines was trundled out upon the field and Orville and Mr. Vanderbilt climbed aboard.

Mr. Wright first took Mr. Vanderbilt around the track with jumping-off distance. When he had decided that his passenger was getting the revolution of things the sky skipper tilted the horizontal control out at the back of the propeller and Mr. Vanderbilt went away from here. For ten or fifteen minutes after that Mr. Vanderbilt heaved the birds across the sky at a height of 300 feet.

"When are you going to fly one yourself?" Mr. Vanderbilt was asked. "As soon as Mr. Wright will deliver an aeroplane to me," said Mr. Vanderbilt. "Do you intend to fly it yourself?" was the next question. "Certainly," was the reply.

DEMENTED JAPANESE HELD.

Auki, an Engineer, Tried to Gain Audience with Taft.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 1.—Officers to-day captured S. Auki, a demented Japanese, whose father is a wealthy member of the Japanese Parliament. Auki had escaped while on a train from E. J. Cassidy, who was appointed by the United States government to accompany him from New York to Japan.

Auki is an engineer. While traveling in Switzerland he became imbued with the idea that Lake Geneva could be made to develop tremendous water power without ruining the beauty of the lake. He came to the United States and attempted to-day that he would support O. B. Colquitt, the Democratic nominee for governor.

Green Deserts Texas G. O. P.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1.—E. H. R. Green, former Republican State chairman of Texas and son of Mrs. Hetty Green, stated to-day that he would support O. B. Colquitt, the Democratic nominee for governor.

RUMOR OF REVOLT IN SPANISH CAPITAL

London Paper Gets Out Extra on Crisis at Madrid.

DUE TO MOROCCAN TROUBLE

Fear of New Expedition to Force Payment of \$31,000,000 Indemnity Causes Popular Anger—Impossible to Obtain Confirmation or Denial of Reports of Uprising.

London, Nov. 2.—A special edition of the Telegraph contains a Paris dispatch stating that rumors are current in official circles early this morning that a revolution has broken out in Madrid. It is impossible to obtain either a confirmation or denial.

If there is any basis for the Telegraph's dispatch, which, at least, is questionable, it may safely be assumed that the trouble is due to popular anger against the Madrid government's supposed contemplation of a new Moroccan expedition to enforce its demand for an indemnity of \$31,000,000 for the recent war.

Public feeling in Madrid for the last few days has been greatly excited over this subject. The Socialists and Republicans have been agitating the matter, and according to the government, they have been tampering with the discipline of the army. Several Republicans, including Prof. Ovejero, of the Madrid University, have been arrested on this charge.

Emorji, Morocco's representative at Madrid, has repudiated liability for the indemnity. He also pleaded his country's inability to pay, and he is apparently supported by France, who saw her lion on the Moorish customs threatened by Spain's insistence.

According to the Madrid correspondent of the Telegraph, however, the matter was discussed by Great Britain and France at Spain's request, with the result that France has withdrawn her opposition, and Emorji has consequently admitted the principle of indemnity.

If this is a true picture of the state of affairs, the danger will not be removed until Morocco makes good, for while a new military adventure in Morocco would almost certainly excite a popular insurrection in Spain, the abandonment of the claim would exasperate the army, which is said to favor another expedition.

CUBAN VOTE LIGHT.

Returns Coming in Slowly, but No Disturbances.

Havana, Nov. 1.—The elections to-day passed off without any disturbance being reported from any place. The vote was light.

The Conservatives have apparently won in the provinces of Santiago and Matanzas, but Pinar del Rio is still doubtful. The Liberals carried Havana province, but the Conservatives claim the city. The returns are coming in slowly.

The condition of Gen. Guerra, who was shot some days ago by a policeman, is worse.

According to the scanty returns thus far received, the Liberals are winning everywhere except in Carvajal. The claim of the Conservatives that they won a victory in Havana is doubtful.

BARRY ASSUMES COMMAND.

Rear Admiral Takes Charge of the Pacific Fleet.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—As the vessels of the Pacific Fleet boomed forth the admiral's salute of thirteen guns, Rear Admiral Edward R. Barry assumed active command of the fleet to-day.

The flagship California, which has for many months led the cruisers of the naval defense of the Pacific, exchanged places with the West Virginia and became the flagship of Rear Admiral Chaucey Thomas, who assumed command of the second division.

Admiral Barry appointed Commander Victor Blue as chief of staff and Lieut. Commander D. E. Theelen as fleet engineer. Admiral Thomas' staff is not yet appointed, but Ensign A. T. Beauregard has been detached from the Tennessee as aid.

GAINS IN RECOUNT.

Population of Newburgh, N. Y., Given Out After Revision.

The Census Bureau yesterday announced the population of Newburgh, N. Y., as 27,535 for 1910, as compared with 24,943 for 1900 and of Taylor City, Texas, as 5,314 for 1910, as compared with 4,211 for 1900. The revised figures of Newburgh is the result of a re-enumeration in certain districts, amounting to about one-half of the city.

It was found that, owing to the lack of a special agent to supervise directly the work several of the enumerators failed to canvass their districts thoroughly. Most of the omitted names, however, were found in the district of a single enumerator, who entirely failed to canvass a large portion of his district. Of the 2,532 names added by the re-enumeration, 1,553 were found in this one district and a total of 2,019 were added in five enumeration districts.

This is the only instance throughout the United States in which a re-enumeration has been made of a large portion of any city because of evidence of omissions in the original count.

ROCKVILLE SHERIFF GETS ELOPING PAIR

Linaweaver to Face Perjury and Abduction Charges.

Sheriff W. E. Yelt and Chief Deputy Whalen, of Rockville, yesterday afternoon arrested Otto Linaweaver, who eloped from Craigsville, Va., with the fifteen-year-old daughter of Armentus C. Buchanan. The couple were found in a boarding house, where they have stopped since their marriage last Saturday by the Rev. S. P. White.

When the sheriff and his deputy arrested the man the girl fell in a faint, and it was over an hour before she could be restored.

Linaweaver will be given a preliminary hearing this morning at Rockville, at which his divorced wife will appear. Lephina Buchanan, the child-wife, will be taken to her home in Craigsville by her father this morning.

Linaweaver will be arraigned on a perjury charge, and it is possible that the girl's father will also prefer a charge of abduction.

Mrs. Linaweaver obtained her divorce last May on statutory grounds, and now lives at 72 Tenth street northwest. Linaweaver was ordered by the court to support his child. This he refused to do and was arrested and sent to the workhouse, being released October 1.

He went to Craigsville, where he started a palmist and clairvoyant prior under the name of Prof. Owen LeMonta. There he proposed to several girls and tried to induce them to elope with him. Miss Buchanan was the only one who took advantage of his proposition.

NIGHTMARE FATAL.

Georgian Kills Wife, Son, and Self While in a Frenzy.

Lawrenceville, Ga., Nov. 1.—Joseph Wallace, a prominent merchant of this place, shot and killed his wife and thirteen-year-old son, fatally wounded his sixteen-year-old boy, drove two daughters away from home, and then turned the revolver on himself, ending his own life, at his home here last night.

The surviving members of the family can give no clear idea of the tragedy, but they insist that Wallace was subject to nightmares and that he began shooting while in a state of madness following an attack.

Mrs. Wallace in talking to friends about her husband's nightmares had expressed a fear that at some time he would harm her or the children while under the terror induced by the attack.

PEARY GETS BERTH.

Arctic Explorer Assigned to Department of Justice.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., the arctic explorer, was yesterday assigned by the Navy Department to duty as technical adviser of the Department of Justice in connection with cases in the Court of claims.

There are a number of technical cases now pending in which engineering advice is necessary, and at the request of Attorney General Wickersham a civil engineer was assigned. It is understood the detail is satisfactory to Mr. Peary.

This duty was formerly performed by Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, retired.

It is the first duty Mr. Peary has received since his return from his polar expedition. He will be eligible for voluntary retirement under the thirty-year service law on October 28, 1911.

HELD FOR WIFE'S DEATH.

Kansas Physician Is Charged with Administering Poison.

Greensburg, Kans., Nov. 1.—Dr. G. H. Buck was arrested to-day charged with poisoning his wife in this city. Mrs. Buck died about two weeks ago. Her father, W. B. Kinsall, a farmer, living near here, says he has sufficient evidence to make good the charge.

When Mrs. Buck died suddenly it was a surprise to her friends, as she apparently was strong and seemed to be enjoying the best of health. The cause of her death was not made public, and there was much talk at that time.

Dr. Buck says he is innocent. He asserts that his wife became ill and died of a complication of diseases. On the afternoon of Mrs. Buck's death Dr. Buck called in two other physicians to consult with him about her case. They were of the opinion that her condition was not serious. She died shortly after they left the house.

Dr. Buck is a widely known physician in this section, and there are many who scoff at the idea of his murdering his wife. Mrs. Buck was twenty-four years old and pretty.

Wellesley Student Elopes.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Lourin Seth Uman, aged twenty, son of Seth A. Uman, a Lynn banker, and Miss Madeline Powers, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Frank H. Powers, of San Francisco, a student at Wellesley, ran away from Nashua, N. H., to-day and were married. They hurried away on a honeymoon to the Pacific Coast to receive the forgiveness of the bride's parents.

MYSTERY SHROUDS SHOOTING IN FLAT

New Yorker Is Wounded in Woman's Apartment.

POLICE END INQUIRY

Accident or Attempted Suicide? Theory Not Conclusive.

Samuel R. Goodwin Removed to Garfield Hospital with Scalp Wound After Peculiar Occurrence at Victoria Apartments—Everybody Connected with Strange Case Refuses to Discuss Events Leading Up to It.

Samuel R. Goodwin, twenty-eight years old, of 517 West 113th street, New York City, was shot and seriously wounded yesterday afternoon while in the apartments of Mrs. William J. McClure at the Victoria, Fourteenth and Clifton streets northwest.

He was given first aid treatment by a physician called in from the street, and was then removed to Garfield Hospital. The police of the Tenth precinct instituted an investigation and learned, they say, that Goodwin was shot "either accidentally or in an attempt to commit suicide."

The facts in the case are veiled in mystery. Efforts to learn the circumstances connected with the case were unavailing, and the police discontinued their investigation, accepting the "accident or suicide" theory as conclusive.

Young Woman Hysterical.

Despite the secrecy maintained, some facts leaked out, and it is known that at 2:35 o'clock in the afternoon a beautiful young woman, panic-stricken and hysterical, ran from the entrance of the apartment house and entered a drug store on the first floor, crying that a man was shot and pleading that some one run upstairs quick.

A clerk in the drug store ran to Mrs. McClure's room in apartment No. 41, and then ran downstairs, picking up a telephone, and calling the office of a physician to get in communication with a physician. He called the offices of three physicians, but they were out.

The young woman grew frantic, and cried: "Oh, can you get some morphine? Can't you stop the blood?" The drug clerk replied that he was not a physician, and that it was an emergency case, and that he was doing everything in his power. He called the office of three more physicians, but they were out.

Standing in the street, the young woman began screaming in a hysterical voice: "Doctor, doctor, doctor!" The clerk ran into the street, and by a singular coincidence saw a physician whom he knew passing in a buggy.

"Come here quick," called the clerk to the physician. "It's an emergency case and you must hurry." The physician, who was Dr. S. Wrenn Howard, of 325 Thirteenth street northwest, grabbed his surgical case, leaped from the buggy, and ran to the apartment house, following the hysterical young woman up the stairs. What the physician saw or what he did in the apartment has not been learned, but a short time later Goodwin was removed to Garfield Hospital in an ambulance.

Bullet Glanced Off.

Physicians at the hospital found he was suffering from a pistol shot wound of the scalp near the top of the head. The bullet probably struck the skull and glanced off, leaving a hole in the scalp. Goodwin would not talk.

Mrs. McClure, speaking to a reporter last night, said: "I have nothing to say about it." Dr. Howard said: "I know nothing of the case." Physicians at the hospital said: "We do not care to speak of it." Clerks in the drug store also refused to talk.

Policeman Collins, of the Tenth precinct, made the investigation for the police. He learned that the revolver with which Goodwin was injured was a weapon of the caliber of a walking stick. The bullet lodged in the ceiling of the room after plowing through Goodwin's scalp.

Efforts to learn anything of Goodwin were as futile as the attempts to learn the facts surrounding the shooting. He was unconscious when removed to the hospital, and did not regain his senses until 10 o'clock at night.

Three as Witnesses.

Policeman Collins was told that there were three witnesses of the shooting. They were Mrs. William J. McClure, Miss Pearl McClure, and John W. Emmet, of 750 Fourteenth street northwest. It is evident from Collins' report that neither of the three witnesses knew whether Goodwin shot himself accidentally or in an attempt to end his life.

It is believed Miss Pearl McClure was the handsome young woman who ran down to the drug store and asked for aid. How Emmet came to see the shooting, or why he was present, has not been learned. He could not be located last night.

GOODWIN FORMER MEMBER OF FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

New York, Nov. 1.—When seen at his home in West 113th street last night, Edgar B. Goodwin, father of Samuel R. Goodwin, said that up to a month ago his son was sergeant-major of Troop H, Fifteenth Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and said that he knew of the acquaintance with Mrs. McClure.

JACK JOHNSON IN POLITICS.