

**PARIS FLOODS
 THREATEN LOUVRE**

**WORKMEN TRYING TO
 SAVE GALLERY.**

Property Loss Placed at \$200,000,000 and Death Rate Is Growing.

Paris, Jan. 27.—At 1 o'clock this morning the water was rising rapidly, and had reached to within a few inches of the parapet of the quay at the Louvre. The flood threatened momentarily to inundate the sculpture gallery, where are kept the Venus of Milo and other priceless art treasures.

The danger to the Louvre is increased by the presence at this point of a big sewer which it is feared will burst. A gang of masons was hurriedly assembled, and are working under high pressure in the glare of flaring gas lamps, building up a concrete wall to keep out the water.

At 2 a. m. the walls of the Quai d'Orsay railway station gave way under the enormous pressure and a vast volume of water poured under the roadway, lifting it bodily and washing the blocks of wood along like straws. The whole quarter is now flooded to a depth of two feet.

The subway station at Bercy collapsed with a terrific roar early this morning, nearly carrying to ruin a nearby police station, in which a number of flood sufferers had sought refuge. The yellow waters boiled through the chasm and swept all before it.

Party houses in the vicinity had to be evacuated, storekeepers therein abandoning everything. As the gas mains burst when the station collapsed, darkness added to the terror of the people.

Late dispatches from the provinces bring a ray of hope. These indicate that the situation there has improved, and that the floods have at length reached their crest. The affluents of the Seine are even beginning to show a tendency to drop. The Rhone and Saone rivers, however, are still rising.

Reports of villages submerged and people absolutely without food are reaching Paris constantly. Saint Laurent is flooded, and the people are without drinking water. At Conflans-sur-Marne a score of houses have fallen in and many people are homeless. At Sevres the famous government porcelain factory is completely surrounded by the flood.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The snowstorm has ceased and the weather is moderating, but the Seine is still rising, and Paris, like a doomed city, is holding its breath in terror. Half the city is in darkness. In the gloom galloping orderlies are bearing instructions which can no longer be sent by telephone. The army of police, firemen and soldiers give the appearance of a city fighting for its life.

Every minute brings graver dangers. New areas are being inundated, quays are collapsing and yawning chasms appear in the streets. The water of the Seine has invaded the entire labyrinth of underground Paris. It threatens ruin and destruction everywhere.

What new disaster will come to the water-logged city before the Seine begins to fall no one can predict. Already the damage is officially estimated at \$200,000,000, and every hour adds millions more. The catastrophe promises to exceed the limits of a national disaster and become international.

The death rate also is growing at a frightful rate. Scarlet fever has appeared among the refugees at Ivry.

Among the superstitious there is talk of the destruction of Paris as a result of the appearance of Halley's comet.

The authorities are facing the situation bravely, and are bending their energies to the rescue of the imprisoned and the succor of the homeless. The public subscriptions opened by the newspapers have reached nearly \$100,000, while the Red Cross and other relief societies have gone nobly to work.

The extent of the floods in Paris may be judged by the fact that about half the length of the quays within the city are under water, which is pouring into the streets, and thousands of laborers and soldiers are working like mad to build cement walls to hold back the current. The Foreign Office and the Hotel Palais d'Orsay have been abandoned, as the cellars are full of water.

ABANDON HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

The Continental Hotel and many residences in the aristocratic quarter are rapidly being evacuated. There is ten feet of water in the subway station in front of the Gare St. Lazare, and the sinking of the square threatens to carry down the adjacent buildings.

At a conference between the officials of the Chamber of Commerce and MM. Godeby and Dupuy, Ministers of Finance and Commerce, respectively, it was decided to ask Parliament to authorize an extension of time for commercial papers because of the general disorganization of business.

With the failure of the gas and electric lighting plants, Paris is confronted with an oil famine. Scores of oil barges from Rouen are tied up in the Seine, and the great depots of distribution in the outskirts of Paris are endangered. The situation in the provinces is no better than in the city, as they are supplied with oil from Paris.

An official bulletin to-night stated that the water at Pont Royal will reach the thirty-foot mark to-morrow morning. The prospect for the immediate future is grave, as it is estimated that the Seine to-night and to-morrow will rise from two to three feet. Moreover, it is feared that the high tide which is setting in, beginning to-night, will aggravate the situation, pouring in an additional volume of water and adding strong pressure to that which is already invading the city underground.

Reports received here from Rouen say that the quays and fields for many miles are under water. Half of the town of Plaisance, in the Department of Gers, is submerged, and hundreds of refugees

ADMITS TAKING GEMS.

Dr. Wiley Blames Arrest on "Conflicting Temperaments."

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Pittsburg, Jan. 26.—Dr. C. C. Wiley, the alienist, who was arrested on January 18, charged by Miss Dora Pedder, one of his patients, with having taken \$1,400 worth of jewelry from her, acknowledged to-day that he had taken the gems, but declared his arrest to be due to "the artistic but conflicting temperaments of myself and Miss Pedder."

This acknowledgment was made after the jewels had been found in a Smithfield street pawnshop, where they had been pledged for \$357.50. They were pledged under the name of Martin, but the pawnbroker identified the former Thaw alienist as the man who hypothesized them.

BIG DEAL BY WOMAN.

As Real Estate Broker She Sells \$800,000 Property.

A Manhattan real estate deal involving property valued at about \$800,000 was negotiated yesterday by a woman broker. The transaction was the leading feature of the market.

Up to about five years ago there were only a few women identified with the private sales market, but recently the women have been employed on an equal footing with the sterner sex. In the Manhattan district Miss Mary Monahan, Mrs. Blakely and Mrs. L. G. Johnson have figured prominently for some years.

Mrs. Johnson made about \$8,000 yesterday by selling the Raleigh Hotel, No. 663 and 665 Broadway, opposite Bond street, for the Stephen Whitney estate.

In part payment the company gave the Robert Fulton, a six story apartment house at the northeast corner of 95th street and Riverside Drive. On the Broadway site a twelve story loft and store structure will be built for Isaac Brothers, clothing merchants and manufacturers.

HOLD-UP MAN CAUGHT

New Yorker Tried to Rob Banker in His Home.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—A man who gave his name as Stephen Brown, of New York City, was arrested to-night after he had entered the home of Henry Ruetchlin, and demanded \$500 at the point of a loaded pistol. The police were attracted by the screams of Mrs. Ruetchlin, who had fled from the house, where her husband was engaged in a desperate tussle with the intruder.

The stranger entered the front door after ringing the bell, kicked the door shut with his heel, and at the same instant shoved a pistol into the face of Ruetchlin, who met him in the hallway. The fight that followed led through to the rear of the house, where the police found him still struggling under the banker on the kitchen floor.

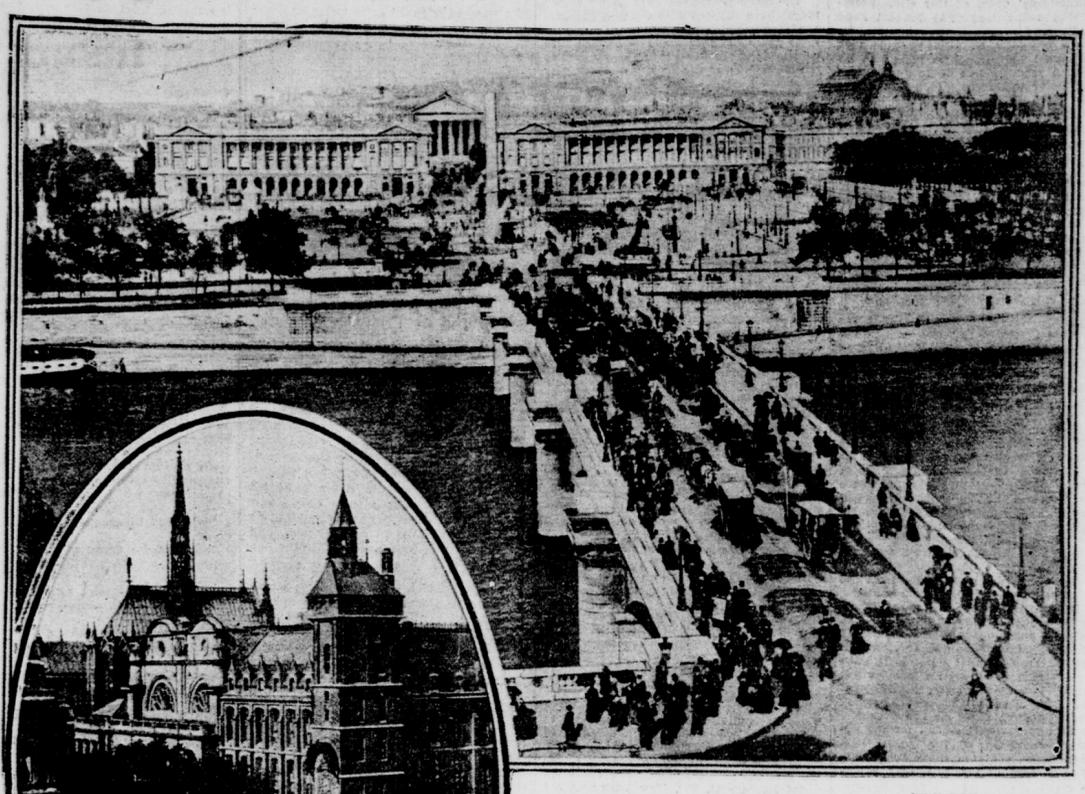
THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED.

Only Sold Through Train to St. Augustine; through sleepers to all "East Coast" points; connections for Nassau and Havana—"N. Y. & Florida Special," 1:25 p. m. Atlantic Coast Line. Quickest Service. 1218 E'way.—ADVT.

DEWEY'S SPARKLING MOSELLE.

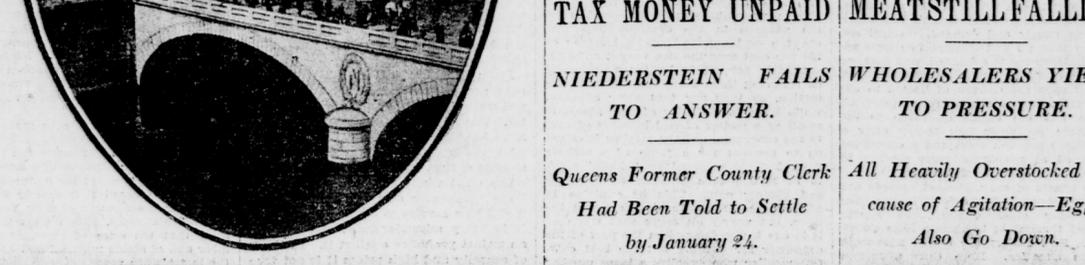
Just like Champagne. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., N. Y.—ADVT.

TWO OF THE BRIDGES AND THE HEART OF PARIS ENDANGERED BY FLOOD.



THE PONT DE LA CONCORDE, WHICH CROSSES THE SEINE FROM THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

The river has risen to the level of the high stone embankments and is pouring into the streets. On the far side of the Place are seen, left to right, entrance to the Champs Elysees, the Automobile Club, the Hotel Crillon, the Rue Royale with the Madeleine at its head, the Ministry of Marine and the Tuilleries Gardens.



THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE WITH ITS FAMOUS CHAPEL, AND THE PONT AU CHANGE.

LIBERALS NOW SURE WILL HAVE MAJORITY OF POPULAR VOTE.

With the Approval of Electorate Lords Must Pass the Budget.

BRITISH ELECTIONS TO DATE.

With the return of the Premier, Mr. Asquith, and War Minister Haldane, all the chief Cabinet ministers have now been re-elected. Only a few additional returns were received last night, and the parties now stand:

Government coalition—	
Liberals	233
Laborites	38
Nationalists	74
Total	345
Opposition—	
Unionists	255
Net gain of the Unionists to date, 98.	

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Jan. 26.—The coalition passed the halfway line to-day and went ten points beyond it, when the deferred results were declared, and the coalition had 345 seats. Its actual majority over the Unionists was 90, with seventy divisions unpolled. Of these remaining divisions thirty-two were in Scotland, Wales and Ireland, where gains could not be expected by the Unionists. There were 42 English seats in which their net gain might be slightly increased from 98 at midnight, but with few exceptions the Liberal majorities were too heavy to be overcome.

Only two results of to-day's twenty-seven elections were announced up to a late hour, and they caused no alteration in the state of the parties. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that while several minor members of the government have come to grief at the polls all the Cabinet ministers have now been successful. The Unionists expect to win another government seat in Ireland to-day, as Redmond John Barry, the Irish Solicitor General, only held North Tyrone in the last election by 7. The Nationalists' vote is believed to have gone solidly in his favor, but the Presbyterian farmers, knowing that the Liberal government is definitely committed to Home Rule, have probably supported the Unionist candidate in sufficient numbers to turn the balance.

The government will have an absolute Liberal-Labor majority of 30, and possibly of 40, without the 82 Nationalists, and there will be a popular majority of about 300,000 against the Lords and in favor of the budget, without reference to the uncontested constituencies in Ireland and elsewhere.

This ought to put an end to the wild

TAX MONEY UNPAID MEAT STILL FALLING

NIEDERSTEIN FAILS TO ANSWER.

WHOLESALE YIELD TO PRESSURE.

Queens Former County Clerk Had Been Told to Settle by January 24.

The money collected as a mortgage tax by the clerk of Queens County for December, 1909—estimated at about \$12,000—has not been received by the City Chamberlain. The report made to the State Tax Commissioners for the quarter ended December 31, which was signed by Henry J. Walsh, Deputy Chamberlain, contains a blank where the amount of the Queens collections for December should be.

John Niederstein, of No. 422 Beech street, Richmond Hill, who retired as County Clerk of Queens on January 1, and is responsible for the money, is said to be sick in Sullivan County. Mr. Niederstein ran for Sheriff on the Cassidy ticket in the election, but was defeated by the fusion nominee, Sheriff Quinn.

Frank Klingenberg, who acted as secretary for Mr. Niederstein when the latter was County Clerk, said last night that he knew nothing about the failure of his former chief to send in the mortgage tax money for December.

"It was his custom to send this money to the City Chamberlain about the 4th or 5th of every month," said Mr. Klingenberg. "He was taken sick on January 4. He had one operation and then went to his cottage in Mongaup Valley, about seven miles from Monticello, to prepare for another. In his last letter he said it was so cold at the cottage that he might go to Monticello. I expect another letter to-morrow."

Although his official connection with the former County Clerk ceased with the first of the year, Mr. Klingenberg said he was still working without salary in cleaning up a few ends and ends of the business. "Mr. Niederstein is a man of means," said his former secretary. "He had \$101,000 when he went into the office of County Clerk, and everybody knows how lucrative that is. If he has not turned over the December mortgage tax money, it unquestionably is due to his sickness."

Martin Mager, the present County Clerk, at his home in Middle Village, said: "Mr. Niederstein left no money in the office or on deposit subject to my order, and anything due the City Chamberlain from him I know nothing about. My own system is to deposit mortgage tax money in the bank in a separate account. This money will be sent to the City Chamberlain the fifth of each month."

The money collected as a mortgage tax by the various county clerks of the four counties making up the city is turned over to the City Chamberlain monthly. He in turn makes a quarterly report to the state tax commissioners, turning over to them one-half of the collections, according to law.

Chamberlain Hyde said yesterday that when his office wrote to Niederstein after the December money from Queens was overdue he received word that the former County Clerk was sick, but that the matter would be attended to within a short time. Not getting any further word, Chamberlain Hyde on January 14 sent a second request for the money. The letter, addressed to Niederstein, was registered. The receipt for it was signed by Mrs. Niederstein, but it was not answered.

Then it was that the State Tax Board took up the case, and, according to Chamberlain Hyde, sent word to Mr. Niederstein that they would give him until the close of business on January 24 to send in the money. But Mr. Hyde had not seen any of it when his office closed yesterday.

MEAT STILL FALLING WHOLESALE YIELD TO PRESSURE.

All Heavily Overstocked Because of Agitation—Eggs Also Go Down.

The wholesale meat market to-day is demoralized," one of the largest dealers said yesterday. "At least, 'demoralized' is the word I should use. Beef prices are quoted at about where they were yesterday—that is, \$8 to \$9, or \$11 off from Saturday's closing prices. But there is very little trade. By the end of the week I think there will be a considerable decline all along the line. I never knew prices to be higher than they were last week. On the other hand, I believe that this agitation will blow over in a few days, and that trade will pick up again."

Wholesale dealers and retailers alike made it evident yesterday that, after five days of comparatively mild agitation for cheaper food, the people of New York City have brought enough pressure to bear to bring prices tumbling down from the heights which they reached a few days ago. Already the price of pork has fallen in the retail shops, and beef has gone down in many instances. Today the retail butchers will probably be offering their best cuts everywhere at two or two and one-half cents lower than yesterday's figures.

Eggs fell two cents a dozen in the wholesale market yesterday, meaning a cut of several cents by the time they reach the consumer. Julius D. Mahr, president of the Mercantile Exchange, said that this decline will go on steadily, and that by the second week in February eggs will be selling at normal figures. Butter was quoted at half a cent higher, wholesale, than on Tuesday. Nine milk companies in Brooklyn and Manhattan have announced that milk will be reduced to eight cents a quart, either on February 1 or at once.

EXPECT CUT IN BEEF.

Retailers and wholesalers agreed that prices are falling fast, whatever may be the reason, and that the consumption of meat has decreased enormously since last week. A representative of A. McCarthy's Sons, a large retail firm, said: "Everybody thinks, and that includes the wholesalers, that beef will have fallen off another half or three-quarters of a cent a pound, wholesale, by Saturday. The big houses have sold only about one-fourth of their week's supply so far, while ordinarily at this time of the week it is half gone, or rather more. The trading week for the wholesale people practically closes on Friday. Rather than carry over the surplus and curtail next week's supply they will cut the price."

"Already we have put down the steaks we are selling at retail, cutting two cents off the higher grades and a cent and a half off the lower. Porterhouse steaks that we sold yesterday for 22 cents got for 20 cents to-day, and chuck steaks that were 11 cents are 9 or 9½ cents."

"Pork is already two cents below Monday's opening, wholesale, and it is going a great deal lower. It is now quoted at 12½ cents a pound. We have offered 11 cents for several thousand pounds for Friday delivery, and several of the big houses are considering our offer. That is a cent and a half off the present price. By Friday we expect to retail roasting loins, the best of the pork, at 12½ cents, as against 14 cents, the present price."

Inquiries at Swift & Co.'s offices brought out what was practically an admission that the wholesalers have a great deal more of their week's supply left on their hands than is usually the case.

WHOLESALE OVERLOADED.

"The market seems to be going on about as usual," it was said. "Often

NO TARIFF WAR WITH GERMANY

ONE WITH FRANCE EXPECTED.

Negotiations with Berlin Government Making Satisfactory Progress—Paris Firm.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 26.—There will be no tariff war with Germany unless all indications fail. The negotiations looking to an adjustment of the remaining differences are proceeding favorably, and point to an agreement whereby this country will obtain Germany's minimum tariff and grant the minimum tariff of the United States in return.

Because of the somewhat delicate character of these negotiations and the necessity which has confronted the Tariff Board of making the most of the points in favor of the United States a widely erroneous impression has gained circulation. This is that the American negotiators would cheerfully bring about a tariff war rather than make any concession inimical to German importation of American cattle on the hoof. A consistent effort has been made in these dispatches to prevent the readers of The Tribune from being misled, although it has not been wise until now to make public the exact facts.

THE MEAT DISCRIMINATION.

Germany does unduly discriminate against American live cattle. This fact is now acknowledged by the German authorities, and with the admission comes the frank statement that because of the political conditions—which means the power of the Agrarian party—it is impossible to waive that discrimination. Actuated solely by a purpose to obtain for American exporters the greatest possible advantages in the German market, it became the duty of the Tariff Board first to obtain this admission and then to utilize it to the fullest extent, if not to effect a waiver of the discrimination, at least to obtain concessions in other directions which might consistently be accepted as compensation. That policy has been pursued, and the indications all point to an agreement whereby the discrimination against American live cattle will be continued, but in return therefore Germany's full conventional tariff will be applied to imports from this country. The discrimination against American cattle consists, it must be understood, of certain sanitary regulations, not of the imposition of an excessive tariff.

The inability of those charged with the responsibility for conducting the tariff negotiations to lay their cards face upward on the table for the benefit of the American public and of the German negotiators has led to the unwarranted assumption that the Tariff Board purposed to plunge this country into a tariff war with Germany rather than yield in the case of a single discrimination practised against a branch of the American export trade which is not and in the nature of things, never can become extensive. The German press has naturally emphasized the unimportance of the cattle trade with a view to check-mating the efforts of the Tariff Board to utilize that discrimination to gain the greatest possible concessions in other directions.

MAY CONTINUE PRESENT STATUS.

The existing entente with Germany expires by limitation on February 7. Should no agreement be reached before that time the German maximum tariff would go into effect, and the Dingley agreement on the part of the United States would fall. The maximum duties of the Payne tariff bill will not actually become effective, however, until March 31, and the negotiators on both sides are well aware that it would not be difficult to effect an agreement continuing the existing conditions until that date. Despite press reports to the contrary, it seems hardly probable that the German Foreign Office would risk prejudicing an ultimate satisfactory agreement while the negotiations were still pending, and it is therefore regarded as probable that unless an agreement is reached by February 7 steps will be taken to continue the status quo until the last of March.

From what has been said it will be seen that too much importance has been attached to the demand of the Tariff Board that Germany waive its undue discrimination against American live cattle—a result in part, no doubt, of the present high price of meats and the popular indignation against the Beef Trust. It is worthy of consideration, however, that even should the German discrimination against live cattle be removed, the Beef Trust, or the packing industry, would be in no way benefited. Any benefit which might result would obviously go to the cattle raisers, who would obtain at least a small demand for their stock from a source uncontrolled by the trust. It is also obvious that any appreciable curtailment of the demand for live cattle must accrue to the benefit of the packers, whose business it is to slaughter and dress and not to export cattle on the hoof.

NO CONCESSIONS BY FRANCE.

A tariff war with France now seems inevitable. The French government has shown no disposition materially to mitigate that discrimination against American imports which constitutes an insuperable obstacle to the imposition of the minimum tariff on imports from France. The diplomatic representatives of that country, acting, no doubt, on instructions from Paris, take the position that this country imports from France only luxuries, for which the American consumers will gladly pay any price in order to obtain the French brands. They point out that chief among the American imports from France are wines, silks and lace, and complacently remark that they have no fear that American hosts will serve other than French champagnes or American women wear other than French gowns, whatever price these may command.

Unfortunately for the efforts of the Tariff Board, the value of French imports continues steadily to increase. In the five months ended with December last the total imports from France

BRITISH NAVAL PLANS

Reported Four New Dreadnoughts Are Provided For.

Portsmouth, England, Jan. 26.—In well informed naval circles it is understood that the next British naval estimates will provide for four Dreadnoughts, two armored cruisers, eight small cruisers, twenty-four torpedo boat destroyers, ten submarines and five thousand additional men.

A KING OF INDIA.

Anti-British Conspirators Also Arranged for Parliament.

Lahore, British India, Jan. 26.—It developed at the trial to-day of an alleged Indian conspirator that the plans of conspiracy against the British Indian government included the establishment of an independent kingdom with a king, an imperial council of five, a house of princes and a house of commons, the latter having a membership of thirty. The seat of government was to be at Delhi.

NOVEL CITY OFFICER.

"Public Defender" Will Guard Rights of Cleveland Poor.

Cleveland, Jan. 26.—Announcement was made to-night that a new post, to be called the "public defender," will be created at once. The defender will be an assistant to the city solicitor and it will be his duty to oppose the prosecutor in the trial of poor prisoners in the police courts.

MRS. SOL SMITH HURT.

Aged Actress in Auto Collision After the Theatre.

Mrs. Sol Smith, the actress, was painfully injured early this morning when a taxicab in which she was riding collided with another automobile in Broadway, between 62d and 63d streets. Mrs. Smith was thrown against the window of the taxicab, breaking it and receiving severe cuts about the head. Her daughter, Miss Alice Brown, and Joseph S. Goodman, of No. 157 East 73d street, were thrown from the cab, but escaped with slight bruises.

The party had attended the first performance of "Twelfth Night" at The New Theatre and were on their way to Mrs. Smith's home, at No. 250 West 84th street, when the accident happened. When they entered the cab bystanders noticed that the chauffeur, John Dunn, of No. 2348 Seventh avenue, seemed unable to manage the machine.

Mrs. Smith was taken back to The New Theatre and after receiving medical treatment was taken to her home by the director, Winthrop Ames. The chauffeur was arrested.

Mrs. Smith will be eighty years old on March 19. In her long stage experience she has made many friends, both on and off the stage. She occupied the company box last night, and between the acts it was thronged with her friends. She was resting comfortably, according to latest reports.

KAISER, SAMARITAN.

Sends Unconscious Man to the Hospital.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The Emperor, whose birthday is to-morrow, acted the role of a good Samaritan during the course of his walk late this afternoon. While returning to the castle through the Thiergarten afoot, accompanied by an adjutant, after visiting the hunting exposition in the Zoological Gardens, his majesty found an unconscious man lying in a lonely spot.

He immediately knelt and tried to revive him, at the same time sending his adjutant to fetch a cab. When the vehicle arrived the Emperor and adjutant lifted the still senseless man into it, ordering that he be driven to a hospital.

The Emperor continued his walk, and later telephoned to the hospital and learned that the man had recovered. He was one of the unemployed and had fainted from fatigue and hunger. His majesty ordered that the man be kept at the hospital, and promised that he would give him assistance in finding work.

GETS \$20,000 FOR A HAND.

Laundress Had It Crushed in the Cadillac Hotel.

For the loss of her right hand and part of her arm a jury presided over by Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday awarded a verdict for \$20,000 to Miss Elsie Harrington Fitzgerald, a laundress, against the Cadillac Hotel Company of Manhattan. Miss Fitzgerald sued for \$50,000, setting forth that she would be unable to do any kind of work again.

At the time of the accident the woman was in the laundry of the Cadillac, working at a drying machine, when her arm was drawn between the rollers and crushed to the elbow so badly that the lower part had to be amputated.

KENTUCKY AND INCOME TAX.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26.—The Kentucky House of Representatives adopted a resolution to-day favoring an amendment to the federal Constitution to allow an income tax. The vote was 89 to 7. The Senate has not yet passed on the question.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Unparalleled for relieving hoarseness & coughs. —ADVT.