



PANORAMA OF THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, NOW COVERED BY THE WATERS OF THE SEINE



1. Entrance to the Champs Elysées, the statues of the Horses of Marly; the water extends from this point up the Champs Elysées to the Grand Palais and is four feet deep in places. 2. The Cercle des Epatants, one of the famous clubs of Paris. 3. The Automobile Club of France, with its roof garden, where members and guests enjoyed with their meals what has been called the most beautiful view in Europe. 4. The Hotel Crillon. 5. The Church of the Madeleine, at the head of the Rue Royale. 6. The Rue Royale, which has caved in at several places and is partly inundated. Maxim's and other famous restaurants are on this street. 7. The Obelisk. 8. The palace occupied by the Ministry of Marine. 9. The beginning of the Rue de Rivoli, one of the famous streets of Paris, under which the Metropolitan Underground Railway runs. This street has caved in at many points and the water has gushed out of the subway stations, indicating that the tunnels are completely filled. 10. Residence of Baron de Rothschild. 11. Dome of the Grand Opera House, seen over the tops of the buildings. 12. Gardens of the Tuileries, which are under water. 13. Entrance to the gardens.

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UNIONISTS GAIN LEADING PARTIES IN CLOSE FIGHT.

Yesterday's Voting to Decide Outcome of British Elections.

Returns from the British elections show that the Unionists are one seat ahead in the contest with the Liberals, while the Labor and Nationalist parties have carried 117 seats. The table follows:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Seats. Unionists: 264; Liberals: 263; Labor: 40; Nationalists: 77.

London, Jan. 28.—The coalition majority has been increased to-day to 117, with a neck-to-neck race between the Liberals and the Unionists for first place. The Unionists, by gaining five seats in English counties, now hold 264 seats, to the Liberals' 263, the Labor members and Nationalists being excluded. The result in Berkshire was deferred for several hours, and when it came it was unexpected, the Liberal putting the Unionists ahead by a single point. Whether they can retain that slight advantage depends upon four doubtful divisions in the remaining twenty-eight points at Wick, Droitwich, Durham and Huntingdon.

The government, with 39 Laborites and 52 Nationalists, will probably have a final majority of 122, but the Nationalists' group will not be united, except on the vote question. Mr. O'Brien has been returned in triumph from Cork, and expects to muster ten recruits for a guerrilla warfare against the budget and Mr. Redmond's leadership. The Hon. F. E. Guest, after losing twice apparently safe by-elections, has won unexpectedly in the Dorset division.

The elections will virtually be over when the results of to-day's polling are declared to-morrow. Meanwhile the services of an efficient fool killer are needed among the extremists on both sides.

One of the most keenly contested fights of the electoral campaign in Ireland took place to-day in South County Dublin. This was the only Irish constituency outside Ulster, of which the Nationalist party at the time of dissolution. The Unionists had a majority of 1,343 four years ago, but the Nationalists have made such a vigorous onslaught on the seat that they fully expect to recapture it, and the disappointment of the Home Rulers will be great if a Unionist triumph is announced to-morrow. On the other hand, East Tyrone, which was also fought to-day, was held by the Nationalists at the last election by only a majority of 19, and as the total Nationalist poll may have been reduced owing to the fall in the camp the Unionists regard their prospects in this division as rosy.

COLORLESS RESULT. Both Sides Claim Victory for Their Principles.

London, Jan. 28.—Now that the electoral struggle is to the point of closing, the curious effect is seen of both conflicting parties claiming victory, and both basing their claims with plausible arguments, broadly speaking, on the question of free trade and protection. It cannot be said that the elections have decided anything, and it is difficult to judge whether the country as a whole is tending one way or the other. According to the contentions of the Liberals, the industrial communities already have decided to adhere to free trade, and all that remains for them to do is to complete the process of conversion of the agricultural population. According to the Conservatives, the education of the people is proceeding at a great pace, and it is only

TURNER IN COMMAND. Mauretania Leaves Liverpool with New Captain.

The Cunard liner Mauretania, the fastest passenger steamship afloat, will leave Liverpool to-day in command of Captain W. T. Turner. This is the second change in the company's plans since Captain John Pritchard, commodore of the fleet and commander of the Mauretania, resigned from the Cunard Line service, about two months ago.

On Captain Pritchard's retirement Captain R. C. Warr, the senior captain, became commodore, but, desiring to put a younger man in command of the Mauretania, the company selected Captain Charles. It was planned to let Captain Warr take the Mauretania for a few trips and then turn her over to Captain Charles, but this arrangement was abruptly changed a few days ago, when the Mauretania came out of drydock after her brief annual overhauling.

Captain Turner was getting splendid work out of the Lusitania, and his skill in handling her caused the company to give him permanent command of the Mauretania, which is faster. Captain Turner was content to remain on the Lusitania, but the board of directors decided that he should take the fastest ship of the fleet and assigned Captain Charles to the Lusitania.

It is contended that the older captains are not equal to the strain of running a big quadruple screw turbine ship at 24 knots. It is believed in the steamship quarter that Captain Turner will force some new records out of the Mauretania this winter over the long course.

IT'S A WISE FATHER. Many Babies Secretly Adopted by Wives.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—"There are in Chicago to-day fully three thousand men fondling infants that are not their own, but babies adopted by their wives—and the fathers are none the wiser."

This was the statement made to-day by Lyman W. Rogers, treasurer of the National Maternity Hospital, from which institution he says some two hundred and fifty infants are adopted into good homes every year.

Of these two hundred and fifty infants, more than one-half are believed by the "fathers" to be their own, he declared. A majority of the babies, he said, enter homes in stations high above those which they would otherwise occupy.

SINGLE ONLY SIX MINUTES. Pittsburg Woman Divorced and Married in Rapid Sequence.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Anna L. Williams broke all Pittsburg records for the marriage of a divorcee to-day. Within three minutes after she had received a decree from John A. Williams she appeared at the local marriage license bureau with William C. Watkins, who divorced his wife two years ago, applied for a license, and within three minutes more was again married. Squire George Campbell performed the ceremony.

Watkins is thirty-four years old and his bride is thirty-two. The first marriage of each was dissolved on the ground of desertion.

HOT DINNER DEBATE. OPINIONS DIFFER ON RAILROAD CONTROL.

Commissioner Clements Talks of "Scandalous Exploitation" —F. L. Stetson's Reply.

Francis Lynde Stetson, president of the Economic Club, introduced Judson C. Clement, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the first speaker at the club's dinner, in the Hotel Astor last night, and when Mr. Clements was through declaring for effective government supervision of railroad corporations, citing two instances of what he called "scandalous exploitation" by the latter, Mr. Stetson replied in a way that brought an immediate uproar.

Mr. Clement struck a blow at the Harriman syndicate, calling attention to the Chicago & Alton case, in which stock, funded debt, etc., of \$24,000,000 was expended to \$114,610,437, of which only \$18,000,000 was expended for improvements, leaving over \$96,610,437 increase of stock and liabilities without one dollar of consideration. In this transaction, he said, the principal stockholders voted themselves over \$6,500,000, which was never reported to the commission.

Then he took up the Louisville & Nashville case. When J. P. Morgan and Charles M. Schwab bought from John W. Gates the control of the road, the Atlantic Coast Line agreed to take the stock, and to do so issued stock and bonds of a little less than \$50,000,000. Mr. Clements said that this control was obtained on an option acquired overnight. He gave it as his belief that while Mr. Morgan said Mr. Gates was not a fit man to operate a railroad, he really feared him as a competitor in the South.

Mr. Stetson, when Mr. Clement sat down and the one thousand persons present had stopped cheering, said that he knew little about the Alton affair, but knew all about the Louisville & Nashville matter. He declared that he had waited five years for a report from the commission after its investigation, but none had been made up to the present time. One of the commissioners had told him that the transaction was a moral and an equitable one, he said. As to a remark made by Mr. Clement that the widows and orphans suffered through these stock transactions, he didn't believe it, for the dividends had been paid regularly.

There were ringing cheers, and Mr. Stetson was about to introduce William McCarrall, of the Public Service Commission, when there was a storm of cries for an answer from Mr. Clement.

MR. CLEMENTS' ANSWER. "Do you really want an answer?" asked the Commissioner. Mr. Stetson tried to rule that Mr. McCarrall should speak first, but the club then and there demonstrated the power of popular control. Mr. McCarrall shouted above the uproar that he would give way, and with reluctance Mr. Stetson called Mr. Clement to the platform. Mr. Clement said: "We made our report to Congress, enlightened it regarding the whole Louisville & Nashville proceeding, and that was the full extent of our powers. It was for Congress to apply the remedy."

AUTO HITS ARTIST. Miss Longacre Knocked Down and Badly Hurt.

While running to catch a southbound Eighth avenue streetcar at 67th street and Central Park West last night, Miss Lydia Longacre, of No. 27 West 67th street, slipped on the icy street and was struck by an automobile. She was dragged for several feet. Her left ankle was fractured and she suffered contusions and possible internal injuries.

Miss Longacre, who is a miniature painter, left her home last night to visit an art gallery at Fifth avenue and 34th street, where she has several miniatures on exhibition. After striking her, the automobile came to a stop and two men got out, placed her in the car and took her to her home, going away before their identity could be learned. Mrs. Andrew Longacre, her mother, called in the family physician, who advised that she be taken to the Red Cross Hospital, where her condition was said to be serious.

AUTO SMASH FATAL. One Dead, One Dying in Grade Crossing Accident.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 28.—While racing his car to its utmost to beat an electric interurban train, Robert C. Tuttle, of this city, was killed and his wife fatally injured to-night at a grade crossing in Rockville, when the train struck the machine. Louis Wiers, who was in the automobile with the Tuttle, jumped in time to save his life. He was slightly injured.

Mr. Tuttle was the son of Charles L. Tuttle, Charity Commissioner of this city. Mrs. Tuttle is the daughter of Dr. H. T. Sweet, of Hartford. Dr. Sweet is attending his daughter, but he has little hope of her recovery.

WILL NOT DROP SUIT. President Decides to Press Action Against Harriman Lines.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The petition of Maxwell Everts and ex-Senator John C. Spooner for dismissal of the suit against the Harriman lines for alleged violation of the Sherman law was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was decided that the prosecution by the government should be continued.

There have been two conferences at the White House regarding this suit, and an effort has been made by the attorneys to establish their contention that the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads were not competing lines within the meaning of the Sherman act, and, therefore, should not be made defendants in an anti-merger suit. Pursuant to the last conference with the Attorney General, counsel for the Harriman lines filed a brief with the Department of Justice setting forth the reasons why the suit should be dismissed.

BLAMES CLIMATE FOR INSANITY. Young Chinese Student Leaves Bay State Asylum Cured.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 28.—"The heavy atmosphere of New England, so different from the air I am accustomed to, caused my insanity," said Chin Dade, the young Chinese student who went insane about two months ago, as he left the Northampton State Asylum to-day cured.

AFTER J. R. KEENE. PROCESS SERVERS IN VAIN SEARCH.

Financier, Subpoenaed in Hocking Case, Eludes Searchers All Day.

James R. Keene was sought all over the city yesterday by process servers in the employ of Irving L. Ernst, receiver in bankruptcy for the firm of J. M. Fiske & Co., who were trying to serve him with subpoenas issued by United States Commissioner Alexander demanding his appearance to testify in the bankruptcy proceedings brought against the Fiske firm and also to explain his alleged transactions as manager of the Columbus and Hocking pool, the collapse of which caused the failure of three Stock Exchange houses.

The anxiety of the receiver to have Mr. Keene served with a subpoena at this time was due to the fact that he had received information that the famous Wall Street operator was about to sail for Europe. Up to a late hour last night the process servers had been unsuccessful in their efforts to find Mr. Keene, although he was believed to be still in his office on the fifth floor of the Johnston Building, at No. 30 Broad street.

Process servers were not only on guard here, but also at Mr. Keene's apartments at the Waldorf and at his country home at Cedarhurst, Long Island. Men were also watching the steamers which sail for Europe to-day in the expectation that he might decide to go on board the night before, but "the old gray fox of Wall Street" was apparently too clever for his pursuers, for not once did they get sight of him.

OFFICE SCENT IS WARM. The hottest scent seemed to be at his office, which was the first place to be besieged, not only by the process servers but by a small army of reporters. He had been seen to enter there earlier in the day, and as no one saw him go out, although strict watch was kept on the entrance to his office and on the elevators and stairway down which he would have to come, it was decided he was still there, notwithstanding the assertion of one of his representatives that he had gone about noon.

Every few minutes one of the clerks would come out and assure the reporters and process servers that it was useless for them to wait, that Mr. Keene was not there, and that he had telephoned that he would not be back that day. As to his whereabouts they expressed ignorance. The watchers, however, kept their vigil in the hope of finally tipping out the quarry, but if Mr. Keene was really within he gave no sign of his presence.

The apparent anxiety of his representative to get rid of the waiting throng, he even going so far as to request the superintendent of the building to order them to depart, served only to strengthen their belief that "the old fox" was still within, and determined them to camp on his trail until he broke cover. The siege continued until a late hour, and was only abandoned when the superintendent gave notice that he was going to lock up the building for the night.

Either Mr. Keene was determined to spend the night at his office rather than be served, or he had some way of leaving unknown to those who were seeking him. Baffled in their efforts at his offices the process servers transferred their activities to the Waldorf, the watch also being kept up at Cedarhurst and at the piers of the departing steamers. But it was all in vain.

The order requiring Mr. Keene's appearance was signed by Judge Adams, in the United States District Court. It demands his presence before Commissioner Alexander at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and directs him to produce at the hearing all the books, papers, memoranda and other documents relating to the Columbus and Hocking pool that he

RED CROSS APPEALS. Asks Americans to Aid Flood Sufferers in France.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The American Red Cross, having been informed to-day by Ambassador Bacon that contributions from this country to aid the flood sufferers in France would be acceptable, issued the following appeal to the American public to-night:

The American Red Cross has received cable advices from the United States Ambassador in France that the government of that country will deeply appreciate contributions from America for the assistance of those suffering from the terrible flood now devastating Paris and the neighboring provinces. Pursuant to this information, the Red Cross hereby appeals to the people of the United States to contribute with their characteristic generosity to the relief of our neighbors, whose misfortune calls for our substantial sympathy—a sympathy deeper because of the traditional friendship between the people of France and this country.

Contributions for this purpose sent to Charles D. Norton, treasurer of the Red Cross, Washington, will be forwarded promptly by cable through the American Ambassador.

The message from Mr. Bacon confirms previous dispatches from Paris to the effect that no Americans, so far as known, have been injured by the flood, although some of them, among them the ambassador himself, have been obliged to leave their homes and seek new quarters.

NO POLITICS IN IT. Official Statement Regarding President's Visit to Albany.

Washington, Jan. 28.—It can be stated on authority that the projected visits of the President to Albany and to Rochester have nothing to do with New York State politics. The President some time ago was invited by Mayor McEwen of Albany, an old classmate at Yale, to make a visit to the New York capital, which he promised to do. Later, Governor Hughes begged him to become his guest while in Albany, but the President, in accepting both invitations, regarded them as purely personal.

It was said to-day that he is not even yet certain that he will be able to redeem his promise, but that if he does, he will not be drawn into any factional differences in the state.

GUARDS SHOOT THREE. Naval Prisoner Killed Trying to Escape at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 28.—While attempting to escape from the naval prison here in a boat to-day, three prisoners were shot by armed guards, who killed one fugitive and wounded the other two. The dead man is R. F. Spurling, of Indianapolis. The wounded are Harry McGarvey and Albert J. Montgomery, homes unknown. Both will recover.

At the end of the noon hour, when the prisoners in detachments of about a dozen each were marching back to their places of employment in the yard, the three men suddenly broke from the ranks and ran for the gates. A momentary impulse on the part of the rest of the detachment to follow was frustrated by the accompanying guards, who closed in on them, leaving the escaping trio to other guards.

The fleeing men, by dodging around various buildings, managed to reach the banks of the Piscataqua River and jump into a skiff which they found there. Guards followed fast on their heels, and the fugitives were only a few hundred feet in the stream when the pursuers, seeing their demands for surrender disregarded, opened fire, with the result already told. The boat drifted helplessly about the river with its wounded crew for some time before guards could put out and tow it back. The wounded men were taken to the naval hospital.

PARIS'S FLOOD AT ITS CREST. SEINE'S TRIBUTARIES FALLING.

Paris, Jan. 29.—It was officially stated at 1 o'clock this morning that the River Seine here was stationary and that its tributaries continued to fall.

The situation greatly improved between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. This in part is attributable to the change in the weather. Suddenly the skies cleared and a full moon burst out. The temperature dropped and the wind veered to the eastward.

The improvement in the condition appears not to be merely temporary and the officials are convinced that the end may be said to be in sight and that the waters will begin to recede to-day. Late last night a crowd attacked two stores in the Temple district, the owners of which were demanding high prices for food.

Paris, Jan. 28.—An agonizing cry goes up from the people of Paris to-night. "Will the end never come?" they are asking.

After a slow, steady rise of the flood waters throughout the day, the Fluvial Department at midnight could only issue a statement in answer saying that it was probable the crest of the turbulent flood would be reached to-morrow. The water has begun to fall in all of the affluents of the Seine above Paris, but the passage through the city is clogged by drift, and the seething waters hourly are spreading over new acres. Choked underground rivers and sewers are bursting their confines and playing havoc with the streets, swamping more cellars and threatening more foundations of buildings.

A story of the details of the greatest flood which has swept Paris in years would simply be a repetition of what has gone before. The city presents a weird spectacle to-night, the soldiers, sailors, firemen and police hastily constructing temporary walls by the light of camp fires and torches in an endeavor to keep out the invading floods, while pickets are plunged in darkness by the bursting of the gas mains and the stoppage of the electric lighting plants.

The situation in the Place de l'Opera to-night is grave. The entire territory has been roped off as being unsafe. It is reported that the new Equitable Life Assurance Building is in danger of collapse.

BOATS SAVE 1,500 PERSONS. During the day 1,500 persons were removed from houses in the eleventh arrondissement. Provisions are being distributed there by boats.

Water is pouring into the basement of the Comédie Française. The Weather Bureau predicts further rain. Boats have arrived here from Gennevilliers, in the Department of the Seine, six miles northwest of Paris, asking assistance. The dike there has broken, flooding the town. Gennevilliers has a population of about seven thousand. A sewer burst to-night at the junction of the subway lines in the Rue Réaumur, about one mile from the river, converting the tunnels into roaring torrents. Shortly after midnight the water surmounted the parapet of the Ile St. Louis, which is now practically submerged. Ambassador Bacon has received a sheaf of dispatches from individuals in New York, Chicago and elsewhere, offering money to relieve the suffering. These messages were communicated to the Foreign Office, which replied that individual contributions would be gratefully accepted. Mr. Bacon announces that contributions sent to the embassy will be forwarded in the proper channels. President Fallières has received a cable

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