

NAME WALCOTT SECRETARY OF SMITHSONIAN

Board of Regents Hold
Executive Session After
Annual Meeting.

New Officer Is Director
of United States Ge-
ological Survey.

Has for Many Years Been
Connected With the
Institution.



CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Selected for Secretaryship at Smith-
sonian Institution.

Charles D. Walcott, director of the
United States Geological Survey, was
elected secretary of the Smithsonian
Institution today by the board of regents
in executive session after the annual
meeting today.

Mr. Walcott has been for many years
connected with the institution, and his
election was well received. From Janu-
ary, 1887, to June, 1888, he was a
curator of the museum, and served as
acting secretary in charge of the United
States National Museum.

There were present at the meeting to-
day the chancellor, Chief Justice Fuller,
presiding; the Vice President, the Hon.
Charles W. Fairbanks; Senator S. M.
Cullum, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge,
Senator A. O. Bacon, Representative
John D. Long, Representative James R.
Mann, Representative W. M. Howard,
Dr. James B. Angell, the Hon. John B.
Henderson, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,
Judge George Gray, and the Acting Sec-
retary, Richard Rathbun.

Succeeds Prof. Langley.
Mr. Walcott succeeds the late Prof.
Samuel Langley. The newly chosen
secretary occupies a high position in the
scientific world and is a man of wide re-
search. He is believed to be most im-
portantly fitted for the position. Mr. Walcott
is a close student and is the author
of many valuable papers on geology.

He was born in New York Mills, N. Y.,
March 3, 1850, and received his early
educational training in the public
schools in Utica, N. Y. He received the
degree of L. D. at Hamilton, in 1871,
and also took degrees at the University
of Chicago, in 1861, Johns Hopkins, 1883,
and the University of Pennsylvania, in
1885. Mr. Walcott married Miss Helen
B. Stevens, of Rochester, N. Y., in
June, 1888.

Career as Geologist.
Early in life Charles Doolittle Walcott
showed a predilection for geologic
research, and at the age of twenty-six
became assistant of the New York
State survey. Three years later he ac-
cepted the position of assistant geologist
of the United States Geological Survey,
the Cambrian rocks and fauna of the
United States being his especial sub-
jects of inquiry. In 1888 he presented
his Cambrian researches before the In-
ternational Geological Congress in Lon-
don, and was highly complimented.
From 1882 to 1894 he was the paleontol-
ogist in charge of invertebrate paleon-
tology. The next year he was geologist
in general charge of geology and paleon-
tology. Since 1894 he has been con-
nected with the United States Geological
Survey in important capacities, finally
rising to the directorship.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	16
12 noon	20
1 p. m.	21

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	20
12 noon	27
1 p. m.	28

SUN TABLE.

Sun, sets today	7:15
Sun rises tomorrow	7:11
High tide today	3:45 p. m.
Low tide today	10:40 p. m.
High tide tomorrow	4:24 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow	10:48 a. m., 11:21 p. m.

HARPER'S PERRY, W. Va., Jan. 23.—
Both rivers clear.

RICHMOND FIRE STILL SPREADS; EIGHTY-THOUSAND LOSS

Flames Start In Factory
of the Surbrug To-
bacco Company.

Loss Is Now Estimated
at Nearly One Million
Dollars.

Continues to Sweep
Through Business Sec-
tion of the City.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23.—A fire
that originated at 2 o'clock this
morning at the Surbrug tobacco
factory, corner of Ninth and Cary
streets, and totally destroyed that
building, including the offices of the
Adams Express Company and the
armory of the Richmond Light In-
fantry Blues, has now spread to
other buildings on Cary street, with
the entailment of a probable prop-
erty loss of over a million dollars.

Among the buildings already destroyed
are the B. F. Johnson Publishing Com-
pany, Southern Paper Company, Bed-
ford Pulp and Paper Company, Hurst &
Owen's building, Southern Express Com-
pany Richmond Light Infantry, Blues
armory, Surbrug Tobacco Company,
United States government building, and
John L. Williams Company building in
Cary street.

Several persons are reported missing.
Chief firemen fell on the ice and was so
badly injured that he was taken to a
hospital. Captain Haake was struck by
falling walls and badly hurt.

Firemen Battle With Elements.

The intense heat of the fire drove
back the fire companies time and again,
causing almost as much suffering as
the biting cold. Falling walls menaced
the lives of firemen three or four
times. Another peril was the ammuni-
tion stored in the Blues' armory, which
was reached by the flames after the
Surbrug tobacco factory and the Adams
Express offices were burned. Explosions
of gunpowder and rifle cartridges
continued for hours. Rifle bullets flew
in every direction and it seems little
short of miraculous that no life was
lost from this cause.

The origin of the fire is in doubt. The
blaze is supposed to have started in the
drying box in the Surbrug tobacco fac-
tory in the Williams building, a four-
story brick and slate structure at the
northwest corner of Ninth and Cary
streets.

William Cameron, one of the managers
of the Surbrug company says that their
bill will probably reach \$1,000,000 with a
fair amount of insurance. There were
about 200 girls employed by this com-
pany in the cigar factory department, and
all will be thrown out of work.

Priceless Records Saved.

One fortunate circumstance is that the
priceless record book of the Richmond
Blues is safe. It was written up years
ago by Mr. Cary, president of the Blues
association, and went back to the be-
ginning of the organization in 1788. It
has been kept up faithfully in more re-
cent years, and last night happened to
be in the city hall, where it was in use.
The great silver punch bowl, the ser-
vice of the Blues by the city of Lynchburg,
and dear to the hearts of all members,
was lost.

It is supposed that the United States
Government, through the War Depart-
ment, will take prompt measures to
supply the Blues with rifles, ammuni-
tion, service uniforms and blankets.
The organization is homeless, however,
and the parade uniforms are gone.

CRIES FOR RELIEF GET NO RESPONSE

Red Cross Receives No
Money for Sufferers
at Kingston.

That great disasters and calamities in
different parts of the world have oc-
curred with such unusual frequency
within the past year as to overtax the
charitable spirit of the American people,
in responding to cries for relief, is the
opinion of officials of the American
branch of the National Red Cross, as
expressed today.

That opinion is expressed in the face of
the fact that notwithstanding that it
has been a month ago today since the
President issued his stirring appeal to
the American people to contribute to
the relief of 15,000,000 starving people in
China, only \$14,000 in contributions have
been received so far, and nearly all of
this came in within the last two weeks.
Notwithstanding that there has been a
dreadful calamity at Kingston, in
which many Americans suffered, no con-
tributions have been volunteered for re-
lief work there. Notwithstanding that
certain sections of Russia are experi-
encing the worst famine ever known in
the history of that empire, and millions
of people are officially reported as fac-
ing starvation, only two contributions
have been volunteered for relief work
there.

Last winter, within a few weeks after
the call of the Red Cross, without the
aid of a proclamation from the Presi-
dent for contributions to relieve suf-
ferers of the famine in Japan, several
times the sum of \$14,000 had been con-
tributed. Contributions also came in
more liberally for relief of the sufferers
from the eruption of Vesuvius last
spring. The San Francisco horror was
different, of course, being nearer at
home, and contributions for that cause
rapidly ran up into the hundreds of
thousands of dollars.

ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE, THAW IS COOL AS ICE

HARRY K. THAW, Slayer.

EVELYN NESBIT THAW, Cause.

STANFORD WHITE, Victim.



POOR SURGERY ADDS TO DEAD AT KINGSTON

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23.—Hospit-
al conditions in Kingston are today
attracting the greatest interest because
of their terror. The famine in medi-
cines and anesthetics has brought many
of the victims into a pitiable plight. It
is still necessary to perform operations
and amputations while patients are
conscious, and their sufferings are ter-
rible.

Gangrene has set in in many cases,
where persons were operated upon dur-
ing the first few hours after the shock,
owing to the crude manner in which
limbs had to be cut away. Tetanus has
also resulted in several cases. The
field hospitals today, nine days after the
shock, are places of torture.

There have been many noble workers
to relieve the distress of the sufferers.
Among them is Lady Swettenham, wife
of the governor. While everyone con-
tinues to exhort the government, the ser-
vices of his wife have aroused the
greatest admiration.

Putrid bodies are continually being
removed, but no attempt is made at
identifying the decomposed remains.
Generally they are thrown onto the
ever-burning pyres at once.

British Deny Yankees Food

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—With the pub-
lication today of the stories of Amer-
ican refugees from Kingston who ar-
rived on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, tel-
ling of the slights and actual cruelties
practiced upon hapless Americans in the
earthquake city by British officials and
citizens, sentiment is rapidly crystalliz-
ing into a feeling of resentment against
all things British.

The action of Governor Swettenham
in ordering the American relief warships
from Kingston in the light of these de-
velopments has assumed a new signifi-
cance. Hitherto the feeling has been
that Swettenham had merely "made an
ass" of himself, but today there is a
general feeling that there was more in
the incident than appeared on the sur-
face.
Americans, the refugees charge, were
dejected food and drink, and forced to
live on an unprotected open deck, while
friends of Alfred Jones were entertained
sumptuously on board the steamer, Fort
Kingston, owned by the line dominated
by Jones. American women were de-
cidedly treated as "second-class" passen-
gers. The charges of the American refu-
gees are summarized in a resolution
adopted by the entire crowd on board
the Prinz Eitel, addressed to the gen-
eral public and international press.
The evidence of these refugees also
refutes the insinuations that Admiral
Davis may have "batted into" the sit-
uation in order to rebuff Governor
Swettenham. Father O'Donovan stated
that Mr. Anderson, the Jamaican col-
onial secretary, requested the naval offi-
cers to give aid.

TWO JURORS SELECTED FROM FIRST FOUR MEN ATTORNEYS QUESTIONED

Thousands Riot and Fight Police in Effort to
Enter Court—Hundreds of Writers
From All Parts of World.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Two hours after Harry Kendall Thaw was
brought to trial today for the killing of Architect Stanford White, two
jurors were selected, and it was known that the defense for the killing
would be emotional insanity.

The examination of talesmen moved with a celerity rarely wit-
nessed in great murder trials. Thaw, with his mother, wife, and sisters
grouped near him to give him aid in his ordeal, listened attentively to
the examination, looked at the talesmen, or the state's attorney who
was seeking his life as a forfeit for the killing of Stanford White on that
June night on Madison Square Garden roof.

Deming-B. Smith, a retired umbrella manufacturer, was the first
juror selected. He is the foreman of the Thaw jury. Frank B. Hill, a
painter, the fourth talesman examined, was chosen as the second juror.
Court adjourned from 1 until 2 o'clock.

Two hundred and twenty-eight correspondents, from papers in all
parts of Europe and America, will report the trial.

The Criminal Courts' building has been turned into a cable office.
Thousands of persons, barred from the court, have been fighting
and rioting all morning in front of the building. Hundreds of policemen
are hardly able to cope with them.

Harry Thaw, as his trial opens, is remarkably calm.
Acting as calmly as if he were out for a stroll, Thaw walked into
the criminal branch of the supreme court at 10:37 a. m. today, to be
tried for the slaying of Stanford White.

Justice Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench. Clerk Penny began
to call the roll of talesmen, and the trial of the slayer of Stanford
White was formally begun.

Calmer and coolest among those within the courtroom was the de-
fendant. He took the seat assigned to him in a matter-of-fact way,
glancing at the painting of the "Three Fates," just in front of him, and
then, half turning, casually swept the faces of the spectators with his
eyes.

No citadel was ever more closely
guarded than the big courtroom where
Thaw sat on trial for his life. Inspector
McCluskey threw a cordon of police
around the building, while fifty or more
police stood in a solid phalanx in front
of the heavy oak door of the trial room.
Reporters armed with enough creden-
tials to obtain an audience with a king
were held up and closely examined.
Talesmen were required to show their
jury notices many times before they
finally succeeded in getting into the
courtroom. Court officers moved nerv-
ously the room, showing the newspaper
men to their designated seats.
Shortly after 10 o'clock there was a

HOWARD NESBIT,
Brother-in-Law of Thaw, Who May
Testify Against Him.

CLIFFORD HARTRIDGE,
Thaw's Chief Counsel.

NEW BATTALION OF NEGRO MEN TO BE FORMED

Orders for Recruiting of
Soldiers in Place of
Discharged Ones.

Orders have been issued by the War
Department to recruiting officers to en-
list a sufficient number of colored men
to fill the vacancy in the Twenty-fifth
Infantry caused by the dishonorable dis-
charge of three companies of the first
battalion of that regiment.

By order of the President, 161 privates
and non-commissioned officers of that
regiment were discharged, and a like
number of recruits are now desired to
bring the regiment up to its ordinary
quota. Three entire companies and two
men of Company A were discharged, and
in order to fill up the gap, men were
transferred to these companies from
other companies of the regiment,
thus preventing the possibility of any
one company being composed entirely of
recruits.

Attribute It to Pressure.

In some circles it is hinted that this
action has been taken on second
thought of the President, as a result
of the letters of protest that have
reached the War Department, 250
White House since it was published
that the President had determined
to enlist no more colored soldiers,
with the view of eventually getting
rid of them entirely.

This action follows closely upon the
order modifying the order issued sev-
eral weeks ago, designating all three
of the colored regiments in this coun-
try for service in the Philippines. At
that time it was officially denied to
be the object to leave no colored sol-
diers on duty in this country, and the
recent modifying order directed that
general discharge be given to all
of the older soldiers who shall
have less than six months to serve at
the time of the departure of their re-
spective regiments shall be retained
on duty in this country.

Other Vacancies Laid.

Today's order, calling for recruits,
is construed by some to mean that un-
der it recruits may also be enlisted to
fill the vacancies to be created by the
departure from the service of those
whose period of enlistment will soon
expire. While the department officials
will give out no figures, it is estimated
officially that the period of service
of fully 500 men will expire between
now and the time their respective
regiments are scheduled to be sent to
the Philippines.

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists,
Washington and New York—Adv.

PRESIDENT FOR SALARY RAISE; INFORMS DAVIS

Heartily Indorses Bill
for More Pay for Gov-
ernment Employees.

Confers on Same With
Representative From
Minnesota.

Gets Copy of Measure
Containing Schedule of
Proposed Increase.

President Roosevelt told Representa-
tive Davis of Minnesota today that he
was "heartily in favor of an increase
of salary for Government employees."

Mr. Davis called at the White House
to present the Executive with a copy
of his bill, and to consult with him
about certain provisions which he may
add later to the measure.

"My bill," said Mr. Davis, "stands a
pretty good chance of passing, I think,
for I have talked with a large number
of Congressmen and find them generally
in favor of the proposition. Several
members of the Appropriations Com-
mittee whom I have consulted, think it
a very good bill, and have
promised me their support. The fea-
tures of my bill, which differ from those
of some other measures, are that the
increase will principally help the poorly
paid laborers and clerks. The high-
priced employees will not get much of an
increase, though some of them are 25 per
cent rural free delivery carriers throughout
the country who cannot get under the
law any more than \$725, although they
are obliged to maintain a horse and
wagon. My bill, if passed, will raise
them to \$884. Under the present law the
letter carriers of the big cities cannot
get any more than \$1,000. I would raise
them to \$1,250, and they are worth every
cent of it.

One provision, which I have not yet
inserted in the bill, but which will
put in, will provide that where a man
and wife are both in the Government
service and their combined salaries
amount to more than \$2,500, the in-
crease in wages shall not apply to
either. I am opposed to the idea of
husband and wife both working for big
money in the Government departments.

The President told Mr. Davis that he
was "warily committed to the propo-
sition of raising Government salaries,"
but had not yet devoted enough atten-
tion to the matter to come to a conclu-
sion as to just how much the various
grades ought to be raised.

The following is the schedule of in-
crease provided for by the Davis bill,
and the amount of percentage of each.

Present Proposed	Per cent	Result	Increase
\$240 plus \$100	100	\$340	41.67
300 plus 100	100	400	33.33
350 plus 100	100	450	28.57
400 plus 100	100	500	25.00
450 plus 100	100	550	22.22
500 plus 100	100	600	20.00
550 plus 100	100	650	18.18
600 plus 100	100	700	16.67
650 plus 100	100	750	15.38
700 plus 100	100	800	14.29
750 plus 100	100	850	13.33
800 plus 100	100	900	12.50
850 plus 100	100	950	11.76
900 plus 100	100	1,000	11.11
950 plus 100	100	1,050	10.53
1,000 plus 100	100	1,100	10.00
1,050 plus 100	100	1,150	9.52
1,100 plus 100	100	1,200	9.09
1,150 plus 100	100	1,250	8.70
1,200 plus 100	100	1,300	8.33
1,250 plus 100	100	1,350	8.00
1,300 plus 100	100	1,400	7.69
1,350 plus 100	100	1,450	7.41
1,400 plus 100	100	1,500	7.14
1,450 plus 100	100	1,550	6.88
1,500 plus 100	100	1,600	6.67
1,550 plus 100	100	1,650	6.45
1,600 plus 100	100	1,700	6.25
1,650 plus 100	100	1,750	6.06
1,700 plus 100	100	1,800	5.88
1,750 plus 100	100	1,850	5.71
1,800 plus 100	100	1,900	5.56
1,850 plus 100	100	1,950	5.41
1,900 plus 100	100	2,000	5.26
1,950 plus 100	100	2,050	5.13
2,000 plus 100	100	2,100	5.00
2,050 plus 100	100	2,150	4.88
2,100 plus 100	100	2,200	4.76
2,150 plus 100	100	2,250	4.65
2,200 plus 100	100	2,300	4.55
2,250 plus 100	100	2,350	4.44
2,300 plus 100	100	2,400	4.35
2,350 plus 100	100	2,450	4.27
2,400 plus 100	100	2,500	4.17
2,450 plus 100	100	2,550	4.08
2,500 plus 100	100	2,600	4.00
2,550 plus 100	100	2,650	3.92
2,600 plus 100	100	2,700	3.85
2,650 plus 100	100	2,750	3.77
2,700 plus 100	100	2,800	3.70
2,750 plus 100	100	2,850	3.64
2,800 plus 100	100	2,900	3.57
2,850 plus 100	100	2,950	3.51
2,900 plus 100	100	3,000	3.45
2,950 plus 100	100	3,050	3.39
3,000 plus 100	100	3,100	3.33
3,050 plus 100	100	3,150	3.27
3,100 plus 100	100	3,200	3.23
3,150 plus 100	100	3,250	3.18
3,200 plus 100	100	3,300	3.13
3,250 plus 100	100	3,350	3.08
3,300 plus 100	100	3,400	3.03
3,350 plus 100	100	3,450	2.98
3,400 plus 100	100	3,500	2.94
3,450 plus 100	100	3,550	2.90
3,500 plus 100	100	3,600	2.86
3,550 plus 100	100	3,650	2.82
3,600 plus 100	100	3,700	2.78
3,650 plus 100	100	3,750	2.74
3,700 plus 100	100	3,800	2.70
3,750 plus 100	100	3,850	2.67
3,800 plus 100	100	3,900	2.63
3,850 plus 100	100	3,950	2.60
3,900 plus 100	100	4,000	2.56
3,950 plus 100	100	4,050	2.53
4,000 plus 100	100	4,100	2.50
4,050 plus 100	100	4,150	2.47
4,100 plus 100	100	4,200	2.44
4,150 plus 100	100	4,250	2.41
4,200 plus 100	100	4,300	2.38
4,250 plus 100	100	4,350	2.35
4,300 plus 100	100	4,400	2.32
4,350 plus 100	100	4,450	2.29
4,400 plus 100	100	4,500	2.27
4,45			