

A PAGE OF SPECIAL FEATURES FOR TIMES READERS

FRENCH BOY SCOUTS
DELIGHT OF PARISFine Impression On
First Official Ap-
pearance

THE NAVY POWDER QUESTION

Declassé Makes Statement to Budget
Commission—Revenge of
Anarchist on Another Shows
Mastery of Cruelty—A Gunman
Who Would Not Carry Out
Orders

(Times' Special Correspondence)
Paris, Dec. 27.—The French Boy Scouts, their first official appearance before delighted Paris, and, after visiting the town of Napoleon, were reviewed by General Lacroix. About 200 members, including the Paris, Rheims, Lyons, and Rouen sections, dressed in their blue and buff uniforms, with red-tipped hats and blue sashes, they made a good impression as they filed their ranks before the general. General Lacroix, addressing them, said: "You are the hope of tomorrow, and it is pleasant to me, who went through the bitter hours of defeat, to think that, trained as good Frenchmen, you will possibly atone for the past."
In presenting them to General Lacroix, M. Chéradame, their president, said that this troop was the result of one year's effort, which is satisfactory considering the difficulties that always stand in the way of novel ideas. Among others, M. Chéradame especially thanked Captain Royet for his book "The Scout's Guide," which he termed a model set of instructions.
General Lacroix, in an address, said: "What I look for above all in your hearts is the idea of the 'patrie.' You seek to cultivate the French spirit to be useful and good, and to escape from the anarchy of egoism. Your oath shows you how to do this. Never forget it."
After several more speeches, the boys marched across the Alexander Bridge and down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées to the Place de la Concorde, where they saluted the Strasbourg monument, before reaching the Place de la Madeleine, where they dispersed. They were loudly cheered by the large crowd which accompanied them for most of the distance.

Still the Powder Question

In a secret sitting of the budget commission M. Painlevé, chairman of the navy committee, handed in a report asserting that most of the powder in the arsenals was still furnished by defective and dangerous powder. Among other statements the report revealed that the powder, which in November, 1911, several admirals were requested to inspect this powder, M. Delcassé, minister of marine, in answer to questions in the chamber in December, said this could not be done, because "France could not be left alone."
Hearing these accusations, the budget commission resolved to draw up a series of questions for M. Delcassé to answer. Tomorrow it would leave Toulon with a full stock of ammunition of all kinds, and supposing the ships of a unit from there, the whole stock away, there would be found in Toulon enough to renew the full complement immediately.
Dealing with M. Painlevé's assertions, M. Delcassé said that when his predecessor took office in 1909 the situation was far more serious than the one which had alarmed M. Painlevé. Since then the navy had stocked 100,000 large small-calibre shells and 422,000 medium and small-calibre shells.
Regarding the powder, which was really the serious part of M. Painlevé's report, M. Delcassé said that "three months of the powder of the first squadron and the flying squadron was manufactured with diphenylamine, and was already on hand. One-fourth of the quantity required by the second squadron was also ready. The rest required to make up full stock, since consisted of powder made with anylic alcohol, and was ready for shipment. It would require to fill up every ship of the squadron."

Agonizing Night, Then Death

The inquiry into the shooting of an anarchist named Duret, proprietor of the journal "L'Idée Libre," by another anarchist named Lacombe, has revealed an atrocious story of cruelty. Duret and his wife, who lived in the Passage de Clichy, Paris, being held at the point of the revolver for hours before Lacombe finally fired at them.
Lacombe came to the house in the Passage de Clichy at half-past nine on a Tuesday night and mounted to the room of Mlle. Lecomte, where she slept with the Durets' infant child. He locked her in, ordering her under pain of death to remain quiet whatever she heard. He then retraced the shop for weapons, and hid himself behind the door. When the Durets retired to bed at ten o'clock, and were sitting at the table, he thrust his foot in and entered, locking the door behind him. Producing a couple of revolvers, he cried: "You would sell me to the police? You are two spies! Your last hour has come."
Duret, keeping cool, merely replied: "You are mad," and when Lacombe retorted, "You know I am not given to joking," Duret could only say he had nothing to confess, while Mme. Duret swore that her husband had betrayed nobody. Lacombe, nevertheless, persisted in declaring that the Durets, being short of money, had taken a bribe to incriminate him in a handiwork outrage at Les Aubrais, and nothing they could say could make any impression.
"Very well," said Lacombe, "I know what I know, and instead of killing you now I shall execute you at two o'clock."
In vain Duret prayed, "You won't kill

Janette, who has nothing to do with our affairs," and vainly the woman pleaded for the life of her child, the only result being a brutal threat by Lacombe that he would kill the child, too, and leave none of the "traitor breed." As Mme. Duret approached the window Lacombe shouted, "Go to bed! I shall then be sure you won't run. I give you five minutes to get behind the door—it will fall all right."
Scarcely had the unhappy pair lain down when they were ordered to rise and make up the bed again to show that no arms were concealed. Lacombe meanwhile chanting the "Carmagnole" and indulging in nihilist jests.
Then two o'clock struck and the Durets prepared for death. Lacombe changed his name "can still amuse myself with you," he said. "Wait, and we will see." Taking out a coin he handed it to Duret, saying: "Toss, yourself, if it is heads you die at once, if tails you can live a little longer." The wretched Duret spun the coin—it fell tails.
"What luck! Like Deibler, I will wait till the legal hour, when our comrades are always executed. You will now die at dawn."
At half-past six Lacombe remarked:—"It is the hour when the heads of our comrades fall on the guillotine, and it is the legal hour for you." There was a method in Lacombe's madness, for the dawn was breaking, and he feared that he would be detected in his murderous act, if he waited any longer. Raising his revolver, he fired, and Duret fell back with a bullet in his throat. The weapon was next turned on Mme. Duret, but the bullet missed her and struck the lamp, extinguishing the light. In the darkness room Lacombe heard only the groans of Duret and the sobbing of his wife and, thinking that he had carried out his murderous purpose, he left the room, overlooking the child Janette, whom he had at first included in his deadly project. The terrified woman, hearing him descend the staircase with a steady step, but fearing his return it was some time before she dared to call for help.
Active search is being made by the police for Lacombe, who, it is thought, was aided by a confederate who had a motor car in waiting.
An ex-convict called at the Prefecture of Police and confessed that a young girl, who is employed as a typist in Paris had commissioned him to murder her three cousins, and paid him \$45 "on account."

NOTABLE SPEECH

BY PRESIDENT OF

THE C.P. RAILWAY

Detailed Report of Sir Thomas

Shaughnessy's Address in

Montreal

HISTORY OF ROAD REVIEWED

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Employees Pay Roll \$5,000,000

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(Montreal Witness)

A notable declaration by Sir Thomas

Shaughnessy on the early struggle of the

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The banquet held at the Place Vigor

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D. McNeill and G. M. Bowser, L. O. Ogden

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FAMOUS WANDERERS' HOCKEY TEAM



Montreal professionals, showing the new six man team as played by the National Hockey Association. From left to right, standing: Trainer, Goalkeeper Cadotte, Manager Roberts; from left to right, sitting: Ross, S. Cleghorn, Miller (seated) Boyes, Russell, O. Cleghorn.

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is unfortunate in these great organizations

where so many men are employed, that it

is impossible for the president or for the

general officers of the company to have

the acquaintance of about thirty thousand

men, many of whom are co-operating

in the work. But we have a sort of in-

stinctive knowledge when one is doing

particularly well, or another man has

a release or a weakness, and is not doing

just as he should do in harness.

In Early Days

Sir Thomas said that, in talking about

the Canadian Pacific Railway Company,

naturally his mind went back to the early

days of the company, thirty years ago. The

men who constituted what is known as

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tire land grant. That land grant, that is

today quoted as a rich asset, was not

then considered worth \$15,000,000, because

the bonds, even with the government

guarantee, only yielded the company about

ninety cents on the dollar.

Ten Years of Progress

After the completion of the railway

some progress was made year after year

until the serious business and industrial

depression of 1903 and 1904. A large

number of the most important railways in the

United States were at that time com-

pelled to default on their securities and

went into the hands of receivers. The

Canadian Pacific Railway Company did

not default, but as a precaution and

with a view to maintaining the company

reserve the dividends were passed for one

or two half years, and after that things

began to look up again.

It was not until 1902, however, that the

company began to receive any important

return for the stupendous efforts and en-

ormous outlay of money made by the

Canadian government and the C. P. R., to

attract the attention of the world to Can-

ada's advantages and to encourage settle-

ment to come here to cultivate the unoccupied

lands in the west. In 1902 the company had

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TAKES ISSUE WITH
SIR CONAN DOYLE

Woman Attacks His

Congo Book As