DUVAL REALIZED PLANS OF BOLO

Say Bonnet Rouge Manager Sought to Dishearten France

RAN "DEFEATIST" PAPER

Parisians Fascinated by Revelations at Trial—Humbert and Caillaux Implicated

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Paris, May 2.

"What Bolo wanted to do, Duval did." This fairly sums up the opinion of Paris in regard to the Bonnet Rouge trial. Bolo, as all the world now knows, was able to get something like $2,500,000 of German Government money and with it to buy what he believed to be a controlling interest in the Paris newspaper, Le Journal. His intention, and the German Government's intention, undoubtedly was to make use of this newspaper as a means of undermining French opinion in the direction of defeatism and peace at any price in the interest of Germany.

The fact that Bolo did not succeed in attaining this objective has already been made abundantly clear, although at the same time his success was sufficient to justify the authorities in arresting Senator Humbert, the chief editor of the Journal and one of the largest of Bolo's copropriotors, who is now waiting trial on a charge of commerce with the enemy because of his association with Bolo.

Carried Out Plan

Duval, who is the principal surviving member of what is known as the Bonnet Rouge gang, was able to carry out to the full an exactly similar plan to that of Bolo. In the ex-convict, Merminod, maniac, and all-round swindler Almereyda and his journal, the Bonnet Rouge, Duval found tools ready to his hand, although it is still a question whether Almereyda or Duval was the principal culprit. The Bonnet Rouge had been founded some time before the war began and the fact is beyond dispute that a part at least of the money Almereyda required to start the paper was provided by former Premier Caillaux.

The extent of Caillaux's knowledge of Almereyda's plans may or may not be revealed and Almereyda closed his own mouth forever by his suicide in the Fresnes prison a few days after his arrest. But there is no possible doubt both Almereyda and his paper were more than suspected long before the check for $39,000, the first of a series of ten signed by Marx, the banker of Mannheim and agent of the German Foreign Office, was found in the pocket of Duval when he was stopped by the French police at Bellgrade in the act of crossing the frontier to return to Paris.

Blackmailing Journalist

Almereyda was undoubtedly a blackmailing journalist, who turned to all sources of plunder as the needle turns to the pole. With such foul birds available, German money soon found ready employment. The Bonnet Rouge, of which Duval, the confidante of Almereyda, was the manager, soon became for all practical purposes the organ of the German Government. The Bonnet Rouge consistently for many months pursued its insidious campaign of sapping the morale of France. In times of depression the Bonnet Rouge always found the means to dash from the eager lips of its readers the foretaste of triumphs to come. In spite of all this, it continued to receive subsidies from the secret service funds of the French Government.

A curious fact is that the Bonnet Rouge, although the total amount of checks brought to Paris by Duval and Vetcasson amounted to less than $200,000, made every effort to give the Germans value for their money, while Bolo, who certainly received at least a dozen times that amount of German money, gave them absolutely no return.

One reason was that Duval contented himself with a very quiet life in a modest apartment of less than $500 a year, while Bolo was prominent in society and spent money royally. This strange characteristic of Duval, who appears to have pocketed very little of the plunder himself, is puzzling to Parisians, who have begun to make a close study of the strange personality of the man. His steady flow of statements, his utterly callous and unconcerned manners, combined with flat contradictions between his explanations and facts revealed by the judicial inquiry, are fascinating the French public.

Direct public interest in the case, however, has for the time being almost ceased, as was evidenced by the fact that the court yesterday was almost empty, so far as the general public was concerned. Interest will probably not revive until the formalities are completed and there is a probability of Caillaux and other witnesses being called.

PNEUMONIA CUTS WIDE SWATH IN ARMY CAMPS

107 Deaths From That Disease in One Week—General Health Conditions Better

Washington, May 2.—One hundred and sixty-seven men among the troops in training in the United States died of pneumonia during the week ending April 26, the Surgeon General's report on health conditions in the various camps today disclosed. The total deaths from all causes for the current week show a decline, there being 251 deaths reported as against 278 for the preceding period.

Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., had the high total of twenty-one fatalities during the week, eighteen of which were from pneumonia. In the aviation section, including all camps, there were 14 deaths from pneumonia, five from accidents, three from other accidents and one from shock following accident.

In the National Army, with 113 deaths, this is the highest toll.

"General health conditions show continued improvement," the report says. "Mumps, ineffective and death rates are materially lower than last week. Pneumonia prevalence is increasing."

IMMIGRATION IN YEAR FALLS OFF A MILLION

Many Seek Entry to U. S. Who Are Enemy Aliens; Borders Are Closely Watched

Washington, May 2.—There was a total of a million in immigration figures to the United States during the first year of the war, according to the Bureau of Immigration. There was a decrease in immigration of 1,000,000 that only 400,000 were admitted during the last year, while [illegible] the previous year.

[illegible] increase in immigration and the [illegible] Mexicans, Canadians and Japanese from entering the country, although the Mexican and Canadian borders will be closed to all but immigrants who can show good reasons for their admittance.

[illegible] Mexicans, Canadians and Japanese who are seeking to enter the country are being closely watched by the immigration authorities, as are those who are attempting to leave the country, for fear they may be enemy aliens who are attempting to escape military service.

SESSION OF FORESTER COURTS' FEDERATION

Discussion and Action on Supreme Executive's War Fund and Patriotism

The fifth scheduled session of the Subordinate Courts' Federation was held at Court General John A. Logan, No. 252, at Seventeenth and Diamond streets, with more than 300 delegates and spokesmen present. Reports were received showing gratifying results of investments in Liberty Loan bonds and war-savings stamps by the courts and members. The hearty endorsement of the allied bodies in the country-wide drive to increase the membership was given full expression, the subcommittee managing the movement presenting detailed reports that assure a substantial increase by May 11.

The committee confirmed the former position assumed as to the Supreme Court's bond issue, which is to be offered for sale to assembled our supreme and that the federated courts would maintain the Grand Court's fund. It is followed up, overall, it was unanimously decided, by the endorsement of enlisted members through the warring arsenal of the Government, and as the most feasible plan for all courts to accept, even though the income audit of the additional liability of the Grand Court for bond issue, if future, was the plan was distributed by the committee, Brothers C. F. Bradley, M. J. Greenley, James Smith, C. F. Kelly, Noah Underwood and Joseph F. Rodgin, who presented the pamphlets direct from the United States Treasury Department and the federation colored leaflets circulated in every F. of A. court for action.

The unanimous vote of the Federation is based the supreme resolution, which applies to the letter and spirit of Section 29 of the general laws, which makes compulsory that no surplus funds in the Supreme Court be invested in Government or state securities. This mandatory mandate has been litigated and it was ruled on that the surplus of $1,000,000 in Forester funds—which is not a mere sum in comparison to the very large amount of the surplus of Elks' and other fraternal orders—is to be invested in Liberty Loan bonds. The Supreme Executive Council does not show much enthusiasm, however, as some of the best available securities, at the recent share, it is considered that all such funds should be contributed to the Liberty Bonds, one of the Supreme Court's officers, in the opinion of the supreme executive committee, the supreme executive committee, the supreme executive committee,