AN ENGLISH PAGE FOR ENGLISH READERS

To Bring Home the Plan And Purpose of "EL HERALDO" to The Anglo-American Public

West Coast S. S. Line Has Resumed Operations

The Mexican steamship company known as Compañia Naviera del Pacifico, S. A., after a suspension of operations since 1914, resumed its service in the Gulf of California on July 1 by sending its steamer "Union" on a voyage from Guaymas to Manzanillo via the ports of Santa Rosalia, La Paz, Mazatlan, and San Blas.

This vessel, together with some others, had been seized by the central Government, and only recently returned to their owners, after having lain idle in the harbor of Guaymas for some years. One of their vessels, the steamer "Sonora" (379 tons), is still under provisional American registry. This vessel and the steamer "Bonita" (388 tons) are to be pressed into service as soon as they can be repaired. It is expected that within a month the "Bonita" will make the regular runs between the ports of Guaymas and Salina Cruz with stops at intermediate ports. The "Sonora" is to make the run between Guaymas and Manzanillo, in place of the "Union," which vessel registers only 151 tons and is considered too small for this run. The "Sonora" is expected to make the round trip in 20 days.

CHILEAN WORKERS PRESENT DEMANDS.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Aug. 31.—Eighty thousand workmen and students participated in a demonstration here Friday asking the government to augment production, form a food administration, stabilize money and bring about better economic conditions for the workmen. The minister of interior promised to take measures to remedy the situation. Meetings also were held throughout Chili for the same purpose but there was no disorder.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Pride will have a Fall (bonnet).—Cynic's Calendar.

One of the largest and most successful dinner-dances ever held at the American Club took place on Saturday night, over two hundred people being seated at the tables. The decorations were very effective, and the service efficient. An excellent menu was provided and the scene was very brilliant.

At first dancing was difficult on account of the number of people, but this fact did not seem to interfere with the jollity of the affair.

The festivities continued until long past midnight.

G. Wilfred Johnson Jr. and Laroc Davis, are leaving on the ninth for Ann Arbor, Michigan, where they are to enter the University.

At the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bourchier on Saturday evening, a dance was given by the young son and daughther of the house, Evelyn and Eustace Bourchier in honor of their young friends, many of whom are leaving this week or within a fortnight for the States.

The Torreblanca orchestra played for the dancing, and a buffet-supper was served at midnight. A flash light photograph was taken of the party, the guests and hosts being grouped on the stairway and in the wide hall below, about sixty altogether. The photographs were finished and presented to each guest before departure, as a souvenir of a delightful and long-to-be-remembered occasion.

Carolina and Hayden Kirby-Smith are leaving on the fifth for their schools in the States. Mr. Knight of the British Legation will accompany them as far as San Antonio.

At the Paris Hall this evening, the Association of Foreign Missions will hold their regular monthly business and social meeting.

The hosts of the occasion will be the Rev. A. H. Mellin, and the Rev. A. L. Burleson. The Rev. B. R. Campbell of Pachuca will read a paper on "The Earl of Shaftesbury and His Work."

Another dance will be held this evening at the beautiful new home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Johnstone in Calle Sinaloa, given by Miss Katherine Johnstone in honor of her young friends who have been so lavishly entertained of late. This will be about the last of the dances before the general exodus.

Mrs. S. L. Lewis will not receive this month, the first Sunday.

Mrs. Honey will be at home today, the first Monday.

Mrs. R. H. Murray receives today.

Allan and Chester Hendry, Hampton Katze and Willard Cartlidge are leaving on the fourth for their respective schools.

The Rev. A. L. Burleson expects to leave the latter part of the month on a visit to his relatives in the States.

The Queen Mary's Needlework Guild will meet tomorrow as usual for the all day sewing meeting.

Mrs. Patton Sr. is giving a luncheon tomorrow at the Cafe Chapultepec. About twenty-five ladies have been invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Hammett and family are expecting to return shortly to their home in New York City, after a very pleasant visit with Mrs. Hammett's sister, Mrs. Arthur Martinez.

Mr. E. W. Sours, General Manager of the Mercantile Agency R. G. Dunn & Co., has returned from a trip to the United States.

Private correspondence paper embossed free for next five days to purchasers of 5.PP or more of our correspondence paper, who mention this Ad. American Book and Printing Co. Ave. F. I. Madero 25.

Mrs. Norman King has handsomely furnished rooms and apartments, each suite with bath, at 1a. Lopez 20.

To Rent—Unfurnished rooms, wood stove and bathroom. Mrs. Heathcote, 4a. Rosas Moreno 117. Eric. 9322.

Nothing succeeds like success—hence Zahler's Candy. 3a. 5 de Febrero 30.

Life in the open means long life. Buy your Sport Shoes at the A B C Ked's are the best. Agents A. B. Cuellar & Co. 5 de Mayo 10-E.

Mrs. H. F. Carter's new business address is Ave. F. I. Madero 45. Eric. 8203. Hours from 9 to 1.

Henne is the only dye that will restore your hair to its natural color. It is purely vegetable and harmless. Godefrey has every facility for its use and his charges are moderate. Ave. Juarez 52.

Lady Mary Talcum Powder at one peso a box, three for $2.75, and children's toys are the latest novelties at Sanborn's.

TO LOWER OCEAN FREIGHT

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Reduction in freight rates ranging from two to ten dollars per ton from American Atlantic and gulf ports to Montevideo and Buenos Aires, was announced today by the United States shipping board, effective immediately. The cut has been made to meet foreign competition.

Irish Republicans Oppose Treaty Before Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Asking for rejection of the German peace treaty American representatives of the cause of Irish freedom told the senate foreign relations committee yesterday the treaty would create a super government against Ireland's interests and would establish British naval supremacy so firmly as to menace the United States.

The committee headed by Daniel Cohalan, a New York supreme court justice, said it voiced the sentiments of 20,000,000 American citizens of Irish blood, declaring that Ireland has been asserting continuously her claim to independence for eight centuries.

The committee especially denounced Article Ten of the proposed league of nations covenant as a device to stifle the conscience of civilization and to oppress weak nations enslaved by powerful neighbors. The committee declared the English army is in Ireland today with every device for dealing death while the jails are crowded with the best men in Ireland for the simple reason that they are republicans.

DESCHANEL MAY BE NEXT FRENCH PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—While the debate on ratification of the German peace treaty has been going on in the chamber of deputies before virtually empty benches, most of the members were gathered in thhe lobbies discussing the coming election. President Poincare, it is declared, will not be a candidate for a second term and it seems improbable that Premier Clemenceau will run for the office. Prominent among the candidates is Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, while Antonin Dubois, president of the Senate, has some followers.

Polish And Ukrainian Forces Unite Against Russia

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Under an agreement between General Petlura's government of Ukraine and Poland, the former renounces all claims to eastern Galicia, the Polish government undertakes not to enter territory occupied by General Petlura's troops and both governments will combine military operations against the bolsheviki, according to a wireless message sent out by the Moscow soviet government.

It declares all the British, Canadian and Japanese troops have been withdrawn from Vladivostok, and that in the Kheron region the forces of General Denikine are retiring in disorder, and points out thaht this is important to the bolsheviki cause since it strengthens the defense of Kiev from the south.

AMERICAN RENEW SEARCH FOR MISSING LIEUTENANTS

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 31.—Lieutenants Waterhouse and Connelly, American aviators missing in Mexico since August 20, have not been not been found.

not been found. Previous reports had located them in Lower California where they were said to have been found by Carranza forces but this was denied yesterday in a telegram from the American consul at Ensenada.

AUSTRIANS TO RECEIVE TREATY TOMORROW.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The supreme council decided yesterday to deliver the peace treaty to the Austrian delegation next Tuesday afternoon, five days delay being granted the Austrians before signing the treaty. The council yesterday concluded examining the treaty and its covering letter and sent them to the printer last night.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS TO BE RETURNED AT ONCE.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Reports that the allied and associated powers decided to anticipate ratification of the peace treaty with Germany in so far as repatriation of German war prisoners was concrened, were confirmed by semi-official announcement yesterday. It was explained the powers made this decision in order to diminish as quickly as possible the suffering caused by the war. Repatriation will begin immediately and will be conducted under the auspices of an interallied commission to which will be added representatives as the treaty comes into force.

BERNICE RUSH

has just arrived from New York with the latest models in afternoon and evening gowns, street suits, hats, furs, and the latest in evening wraps and negligees. Come and have first choice.

AVE. JUAREZ 52

TAUCHNITZ EDITION
Collection of British Authors, $1 each volume. Mueller Hnos., Libreria, Apo. 28 Bis.
Esquina 5 de Mayo y Bolivar.

-:- THE MONDAY MORNING LITERARY SECTION -:-

SOME CLEVER CROOKS WHO DONNED THE BRASS BUTTONS OF WAR

The War revealed many heroes, and it also developed a few crooks. One class of the latter have been going around posing as great warriors who have gone through untold perils; or as military genuises with plans for campaigns or contrivances that were sure winners; or merely as stately and dignified officers, chiefly impressive for the beautiful fit of their uniforms. What P. T. Barnum said about the birth-rate of suckers being as applicable to-day as when P. T. said it, these imposters have always been able to gain a following. A number of these men have been British, and hence that Government has stationed and officer in America, known as the British Army Provost Marshal, whose duty it is to see that Americans are not imposed upon by criminals and fakers wearing the uniform of Britain. This officer is Lieut-Col. Norman G. Thwaites, and he holds forth at 44 Whitehall Street, in New York City. One of the officers under Colonel Thwaites recently related to a representative of the New York Times a number of interesting cases that had been brought to the attention of the B. A. P. M., of which we quote the following:

There was the young aviator whose Scotland Yard record was bad. He had done his two years in the penitentiary for forgery. He came to America and joined the air force in Canada. A call was sent out as a measure of warning. The B. A. P. M. had a signature and a poor amateur snap-shot as the only clues. He had changed his name and his appearance. He was found, however, and brought to the New York office. He told his story, admiting his past offenses. He wanted another opportunity. His commanding officers gave him an excellent character as a fearless pupil in aviation and an observer of military discipline. Presently he won his wings. Not a word was said to any one of his past career. In due time he went to France and became a scourge among the Hun airmen. He won a decoration and met a hero's death over the enemy's lines.

In opposition to this case is one that deserves identifying for the rogue in question will probably remain a rogue no matter what tenderness is shown him. This person, an American, changed his name and his habits with great frequency. At one time he was the Hon. Westmorcland Davis, occasionally he was a peer of the realm. Always he had the habits of a sultan, and in the course of his career in the United States he married five women, who "loved him for the dangers he had passed".

There is no record of this cadet's ever having seen service in the field. A judicial court in Virginia gave this betrayer of women five years' penal servitude. It is regrettable to have to state that this man escaped from the jail in spite of the kindness received there, sympathy being felt for a man of his intelligence, which led to the superintendent placing him in the office instead of on the rock-pile. He is believed to have returned to Texas.

In addition to this man's bigamies there was a long list of defalcations. He wooed a waitress at a New York restaurant and took $200 of the girl's savings from her. He masqueraded as a British officer, altho he never attained any commissioned rank. His victims in fraudulent transactions were always women. The curious thing was that it was impossible to get the defrauded women to prosecute. It is as well that his description be widely known. Beware, then, of a man with fair complexion, weighing about 130 pounds, of five feet nine inches in height, who walks with a slight limp, and has on his right leg a scar as of a burn. He may call himself anything, but he was fond of "Kenneth" as a first name.

By some sleuthing the "Colonel" was traced to Philadelphia, where he was staying with one of his fellow passengers.

He was handed over to the immigration authorities on a charge of illegal entry into the United States, after he had broken down in boyish fashion and revealed his true name, his entire lack of military service, and other facts.

Some were able to put it over with thrilling tales of heroic achievement or the wearing of decorations, the following being examples:

There was the case of an Irish lad who married a girl in New York in November and a Texas heiress in December, both last year. This "superman" had fought, so his story went, against Villa in Mexico, he had faced and slain Germans in Southwest Africa, he had been an aviator and had conquered and killed his man 10,000 feet above the submarine base at Zeebruge. He is now in custody.

When young "Scott" a second-lieutenant, put up the V. C. and swaggered around New York he thought it great fun. He found an accommodating organization willing to supply motor-cars to Allied officers. He applied for one "to make a tour of inspection of training-camps around New York". For the sake of company he picked up some colleagues. They presented their cards to the sentry at a certain camps and in a few minutes the commanding officer bade them welcome. Behold them later in the reviewing-stand, solemnly taking the salute of some 10,000 youngsters of their own age.

A few of these heroes proved themselves truly heroic by the really noteworthy stunts they pulled off, not in the line of military duty but in connection with their faking. Such was the leading figure in the following story:

A deserter from the Canadian Army came to the United States at the time of one of the Liberty Loan drives, and by his eloquence succeeded in obtaining subscriptions of $50,000 in one evening. While he made his speech officers of the Provost Marshal's office patiently waited, feeling that such good work should not be interrupted. At the conclusion he was firmly led away. In the course of his speech he had held up his left hand, showing, so he said, he had lost two fingers in a desperate hand-to-hand fight with a German. Investigation showed, however, that he had never fought in France, and that the fingers were lost when he was a youth during his apprenticeship as a printer's assistant. In the course of his career in America he bought $80,000 worth of Liberty bonds, altho at that time he had but $4 in his clothes.

SELLO INSTANTANEO contra el dolor de cabeza. YER

The Burden Bearer

Drawing By Glint

Two Poems

By Frank Seaman

IN THE PUEBLA CATHEDRAL

I looked about me, wondering and half-dazed,
As through within some castle ages old.
Never in all my life had so much gold
Been splendidly before my eyes upraised.
Encrusted pillars and gold ceilings blazed
And pulpit, alatr, chairs, were richly rolled,
And carpets, vestments, candelsticks untold...
They overhelmed me and I stood amazed.
Vulgarity was borne to triumph there.
It was far too tremendous to be crass.
It numbed the senses with its brazan glare,
It won respect and held it by sheer mass.
It had the effect of infinite resource,
Of unassailable, overawing force.

GOD'S BENDICTION

(The sun was smilling as the victorious Rumanian army rode through the streets of suffering Budapest". —New York Times correspondent).

The warm sun came up and smiled
Its wide, expansive, indifferent smile
Over the stricken city.
Women were being torn away and raped
By drunken mercenaries,
Houses were lying blackly vacant,
Starvation was clutching at the throats of men,
One more dream was dying,—
And the sun came up and smiled.

THE INNATE BEAUTIES OF THE MEXICAN FOLK

By Manuel Carpio

No one has so much at stake in the present Mexican crisis as the Mexican people. Nevertheless, when a well-meaning observer looks over the records of public discussion about past and present crises in Mexico, he finds that, more from outside than from inside, most of the debates center around the conspicuous figures of the moment. For this the press in the United States more than the press in Mexico is responsible.

As regards the Mexican people themselves, that is to say, not the imaginary cut-throats that support Miss Farrar or Mr. William S. Hart in so many photo-dramas, but the millions of human beings that have had no chance for the fulfillment of their just aspirations—the men, women, and children who are as valuable an asset to humanity as any other on the face of the earth, out have been the victims of a rotten system of governmental, economic, and religious politics—those millions of people,, I say, are hardly mentioned at all in the discussion of Mexican affairs. The concern of journalists and other publicists is for the men of the day. Today it is Villa and Carranza. Or is it Felix Diaz and Angeles? Yesterday it was Madero and Huerta. Or was it Orozco and Zapata? Columns upon columns of clever reading matter have been served to the American readers giving descriptions of the vices, brutalities, inabilities, treacheries, and weaknesses of those men—and nothing about the people.

For it is to be remembered that Mexico, as it is today in its better aspects, in its innate poetry, in its singular beauties, both spiritually and materially, is the result of a great and wearying human experiment carried on by a patient, intelligent, self-denying people. The peculiarly beautiful archititecture, the native arts, the native music, the astounding genius of the poets—some of them among the greatest in the Spanish-speaking world of all times—the really patrician sensibility and dignity in taste of the middle classes, the never equaled hospitality of the lower working class,—these are not the characteristics of peoples that are savage or half-savage. They are are characteristics of a people of the first class.

Now it is for us to inquire whether a people of a high order can live through and survive a long and nefarious system of political, economic and religious oppression. It is to be answered directly that there are no indisputable evidences that any or all first-class peoples are today or were yesterday wholly free from tyrannical oppression.

The Mexican people is a first-class people, not on account of its material accomplishments, but on account of its spiritual dignity.

When you hear of banditry, and bad leadership, and personal feuds, and economic distress, you are looking upon the worst aspects of Mexican sociological facts; you are looking upon faults accumulated by centuries of defective rule and deriving from the traditions of colonial life. Mexico's real struggles are those of a people fighting its way from the violent, one-sided methods of ancestral conquest toward the new ideals of human association.

Edmundo D'Amicis gave an account of the political situation in Spain, enumerating thirty-two different parties, all of them struggling for power and all of them ready for revolution. The Carlist agitations and the many regional disorders in Spain, ever since the Bourbons came into power, give us a fair illustration of the Spanish people's shortcomings in methods of government. This, however, does not necessarily afford a conclusive judgment that the Spanish people is not a first-class one. Spanish art, Spanish spirituality, Spanish conceptions of the home and the family, and the Spanish sense of poetic worship are unexcelled. And those Spanish conceptions, welded into a new solidarity with the native people of Mexico, through one of the most admirable efforts of exploration and colonization known in history, are today a living thing, despite its faults.

What U. S. Liberals Say Of The Latest Plot Against Mexico

An audacious magazine, noted for "saying things," contains an article on "The Plot Against Mexico," and features it on its cover, thus making every news-stand a bill-board, so to speak, in a kind of poster campaign to forestall intervention, and to convince us that the "invisible government" whose name is "Wall Street" has its eye on mines, markets, and oil-wells with a view to conquest. Not unnaturally a section of the press maintains that such is the case. One paper, for example, takes up the bulletin of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, scans the roster of its Executive Committee, finds that it includes several representatives of great corporations, and asks, "Are we to understand that these interests would have our Government wage war on Mexico purely for the establishment and defense of property rights held by the above-mentioned corporations?" Meanwhile Felix Holt writes from Washington to the Socialist New York "Call": "The plot to foment war in order to guarantee dividends to stockholders is going merrily forward. Following the news from Coblenz that the American army of occupation is busily planning a 'theoretical' campaign, to be used if it is felt advisable to punish the Carranza Government for its crime of trying to be independent of American Big Business, propaganda against the southern republic has taken a decided boom." Editorially, "The Call" says:

"A tremendous drive is being made by American capitalists with investments in Mexico to use the Army and Navy for the conquest of Mexico and the establishment of their rule over the Mexican people. This drive has acquired a great momentum during the past week. It is evident that it is precipitated at this time as more opportune than later, when the war-fever has passed and conscription for this service will be more difficult. There have been more deaths through violence in the South and in Washington the past few weeks than have occurred in Mexico in the same period, yet the few deaths in Mexico are exploited as a 'humanitarian' reason for intervention."

The Topeka "Capital" remarks, "We are out of one international broil only to be threatened with another," and quotes L. J. De Bekker as saying in "The Nation": "Is there a plot against Mexico? I believe there is and that the originators of the plot are American oil men." The Baltimore "Evening Sun" finds that—

"An organized propaganda factory for war with Mexico is started in New York, presumably by financial interests, and it gets a good deal of its matter in newspaper which can be influenced. Then there are the newspapers of Hearst, who has large properties in Mexico, and the Chicago "Tribune," all of which newspapers were hot for war with Mexico over outrages to a few Americans and just as hot to prevent war with the 'Imperial German Government.'"

The Springfield "Republican" thinks the situation resembles that in the Transvaal before the Boer War, "when the prize was possession of the new gold-mines of South Africa." It says:

"In Mexico the valuable oil-fields are the chief prize, for today oil is almost as precious as goid was twenty and twenty-five years ago. The world has entered upon the gasoline age. The search for fresh petroleum-fields is being prest in all parts of the earth and a background country like Mexico, swept into this capitalistic whirlpool, is bound to have trouble exactly as the pastoral Boers did in old Paul Kruger's time when Johannesburg and the Rand suddenly became the center of the gold-mining industry in a world financially starving for a broader gold basis for its circulating mediums."

The New York "Journal of Commerce" deplores the alleged warlike spirits of those with "interests" in Mexico, and regrets that—

"They seem to be exerting their influence in Washington now for the promotion of those 'interests' by government interference, which would lead to conflict and possible acquisition of territory. Anything of that kind should be avoided as wholly unjustified."

What such leaders as Samuel Gompers think is readily conjectured, but in his recent public statements Mr. Gompers contented himself with denouncing "the Jingo spirit." Said he:

"To my mind, it would be the gravest wrong which could be inflicted on the people of the United States, as well as the people of Mexico, if the Jingo spirit, which is now in the course of manufacture, should drive us into anything like armed conflict with Mexico."

HARD ON THE BRIDEGROOM

A small-town newspaper concluded its account of a local wedding thus:

The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, besides many other beautiful things in cut glass.

Ladies Home Journal.

A Wet Dry.—Patient Parent.—"Well, child, what on earth's the matter now?"

Young Hopeful. (who has been bathing with his bigger brother). "Willy dropt the towel in the water and he's dried me wetter than I was before".

Argonaut.