

CARRANZA BARS BIG BUSINESS FROM MEXICO

Decree Annuls Oil, Mining and Other Concessions Granted Between 1876 and 1914.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—General Carranza has issued a decree annulling all oil, mining, irrigation, timber and other concessions in the entire republic of Mexico, granted between December 1, 1876, and January 7, 1914, official advice to the Constitutional agency here today announced.

This decree cuts the tremendous interests of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, Lord Cowdry's Company, as well as the American and other holders of concessions of all kinds in Mexico. The decree annuls all concessions granted by Diaz, Madero and Huerta. It includes domestic as well as foreign concessions. This means, the agency stated, that all industry carried on by the holders of these concessions will remain at a standstill pending the formulation of new laws and concession regulations.

Carranza's purpose in issuing this decree, it was stated, was to restore the land to the people. Inasmuch as Carranza's forces control the State of Vera Cruz and the territory surrounding Tampico, it is believed that he will be able to enforce his decree as far as the oil land concessions are concerned, as the chief oil fields are located in that region.

Mexican oil concerns, with branch offices in Philadelphia, announced this afternoon that General Carranza's order would hardly affect this city. But few companies in Philadelphia have Mexican concessions. Among them are the National Oil Company and the Intercon Company.

Local officials of these concerns said they were not in a position to say how the order would affect their companies. These companies receive their oil from Mexico, but are controlled by American capital. Head offices are in New York.

MORGAN MONEY FOR VILLA Train Carrying \$3,100,000 Bond From New York to Mexico.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 9.—Guarded by eight armed men, a sum of money, said to be \$3,100,000, passed through here today from New York to El Paso, consigned to Francisco Villa. The money was in charge of the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

According to waybills, the money was consigned by J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York. Abandoned Schooner Towed in. The schooner Warren Adams, abandoned at sea two weeks ago, and later picked up by a revenue cutter and towed into Norfolk, will arrive at this port tomorrow in tow of the tug John F. Lewis. Repairs will be made at a local wharf.

WOMAN'S CHARGES THREATEN POLICE

Continued from Page One advertisement for women to travel with a show. For some time she accompanied a troupe of performers through various small New Jersey towns. Then they came back to this city.

After a time, she declared, Hagins threatened to kill her unless she earned money. He rented a room in Rodman street for her, she testified, and another room in a house at 1533 Lombard street. The purpose of the Rodman street room, according to the Brown woman, was to lure white men into it to be robbed.

U. S. MAY SEE WOLF AT DOOR

Continued from Page One served, is simply out of the question to thousands of families in this city and to millions of people in the country over. Here at the mission we see just how the pinch of poverty and high prices are felt.

Eight-cent bread would assume the proportions of a national catastrophe. Mr. Long wants the patrons of the bread line, not maintained by Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, to know that the increased cost of bread will not interfere with this charity. Mrs. Drexel has assured him that the loaves will be just as large and brown and sweet as now and that there will be just as many of them. Mrs. Drexel called at the mission this morning just to give this assurance.

At the Central Labor Union tomorrow Thomas S. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of Local 233 of the United Garment Workers of America, will introduce the following resolution relating to conditions in the grain and flour market: "Whereas, The last wheat crop was the largest in the history of the country, and decreased the cost of bread for the working people; and

"Whereas, The great war in Europe has drawn laborers from the field and decreased the world supply of breadstuffs; and

"Whereas, The decrease in the world supply has increased the demand upon the sited States for wheat, and the demand has been followed by such a rapid and unreasonable increase in price, an increase made still greater by unscrupulous speculators, that unless some way can be found to stop it bread will be a luxury before the next wheat crop can be harvested. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia do most urgently request the President of the United States to exercise his undoubted power to stop the export of wheat until normal prices are restored and then to permit the sale abroad of only so much as is not needed for home consumption.

Shane Brothers & Wilson, the largest exporters of flour in this city, who control the Melburn Mills in this city and the Gardner Mills at Hastings, Minn., today issued the following analysis of the situation: "The final report issued by the Government showed that the wheat crop of 1914 exceeded that of 1913 by 128 million bushels. Receipts of wheat at primary points for the six months ending December 31, 1914, were 229,000,000 bushels, as against 220,000,000 bushels for the same period in 1913. The exports of wheat and flour for the same six months in 1914 were 172,000,000 bushels, as against 165,000,000 bushels for the same six months in 1913. The visible supply of wheat in the United States on December 31, 1914,

was 281,000,000 bushels, as against 280,000,000 bushels a year ago.

RECLAUTION IN SIX MONTHS.

"Our exports the last six months have averaged more than 25,000,000 bushels monthly and if we continue at this rate for only another two months, we will have exported all of the 1914,000 bushels surplus which was raised in 1914. If our exports continue for the next six months at the same rate as the last six months, our exports for the year will amount to 180,000,000 bushels, or 200,000,000 bushels more than were exported for the 12 months ending June 30, 1914.

"Even if Argentina has raised a crop that would permit of so much as 150,000,000 bushels to be exported from that country, this is quite offset by the failure of the crop of Australia. This year's crop is below 25,000,000 bushels, so that imports will be necessary.

"Russia is unable to send her surplus to Europe because her only outlet to the Mediterranean is closed. The Canadian crop is 10,000,000 bushels short, so that no surplus is available for export.

HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE CALLS CONFERENCE OF LEADING BAKERS AND MILLERS IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Julian Health, president of the National Housewives' League, called at the Saturday conference of representatives of leading bakers and millers to discuss the proposed increase in the price of bread.

The conference will be held Monday afternoon at the headquarters of Mrs. Health. "My purpose is to determine whether an increase in the price of bread is justified by the advance in the price of wheat and flour. If it is shown that either flour or the loaf is six cents for a loaf, the bakers may make reasonable profits."

Health sent invitations to the conference this afternoon to several big New York bakers, whose business reaches into several States. New York offices of leading flour companies also were asked to send representatives.

CONGRESSMEN, STIRRED, CONSIDER RESTRICTION OF WHEAT EXPORTATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The increase in wheat prices, which threatens a consequent increase in bread prices, has stirred Congressmen to earnest attention to the movements of the market and concern in regard to the possible developments.

The same situation exists today as existed last summer when the Department of Justice began an inquiry to determine whether a monopoly existed to boost food prices. It is more serious, however, than that. The Congress was flooded with resolutions to investigate the reported conspiracy and to authorize the Government to take such steps as it might deem necessary to be formed to keep up prices of necessities.

Immediately the Department of Justice started a widespread inquiry, with the result that several arrests were made in Brooklyn. It is anticipated that there would be other proceedings, caused the prices to drop, following the outbreak of the war abroad.

BILL TO RESTRICT EXPORTS.

Representative F. S. Dettrick, of Cambridge, Mass., is the author of a bill, which in brief authorizes the President to limit the exportation of products of the soil at any time when it is deemed advisable to do so in order to protect this country from inflated prices.

Mr. Dettrick, at the request of the Administration, did not press his bill last summer. The necessity to do so soon disappeared. Mr. Dettrick said today that he would appear before the Judiciary Committee next week and request that his bill be reported, so that Congress could pass upon the necessity for restricting the exportation.

"My bill would protect the consumer of this country from the greed of the speculator," said Mr. Dettrick. "I do not think that the farmer, the actual producer, is taking advantage of increased prices. It is the middle man, the speculator, who, disregarding the condition of the suffering poor of the United States, is taking advantage of the scarcity in the markets abroad and cornering the home market."

"The result is that, with the greatest wheat crop that has ever had in a decade, we are paying more for wheat and its by-products than ever before. The United States is suffering as much by the war as the countries actually engaged. The only way this can be stopped is by limiting exportation. This could be done without causing any trouble or the making of contracts that our government own product and sell it to whom we wish. It is the patriotic duty of the Administration to lend its influence to aiding the poor of the United States."

TO ASK WILSON'S ADVICE. Mr. Dettrick is a Democrat, and at the first opportunity he will call upon President Wilson with the purpose of obtaining his views in regard to the bill.

Department of Justice officials expressed interest today in reports that the price of a loaf of bread was about to jump from 5 cents to 6 cents in New York and Chicago, and possibly in other large cities. No complaints had reached the department, however, and no action has been planned.

Attorney General Gregory has kept close watch for any efforts to raise the cost of living through combinations, and it is considered certain that any such bread would be looked into at once. It is realized at the department that, with wheat far above normal figures, bakers undoubtedly have been forced to face the prospect of higher flour.

Officials are busy, however, looking for symptoms of conspiracy among bakers to effect a raise in prices. Concerted action in this regard would be a gross prosecution under the anti-trust act.

SENATORS OPPOSE RESTRICTION. Senator Fletcher, of Florida, ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Commerce, declared today that he would oppose any project that would stop the export of wheat from the United States. "The whole country should rejoice," he said, "that the farmer is at last prospering by the favorable price of grain and there is no good reason why any one should interfere with the exports since it is the export market which maintains the price. I cannot believe that any member of Congress would attempt to start a movement to put a prohibitive tax upon wheat exports. That would be the only method by which exports could be stopped."

This sentiment was echoed by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, who declared that the country had no cause to interrupt the normal course of trade. Senator Burton, of Ohio, scoffed at the idea. He said he did not believe there was any possibility of its being carried out. It was pointed out that the constitution forbids any prohibition of export, and in this connection it was argued that the resolutions to prohibit the exportation of munitions of war must fail.

SPECULATORS WILL REAP BIG HARVEST FROM BULGE IN THE WHEAT MARKET

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The greater part of last year's wheat crop in the United States no longer is held by the farmers, according to officials of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture.

The enormous profits expected to accrue to holders of grain will go, in large measure, to speculators. Before the winter of 1914-15 is ended another thrilling chapter in the "epic of wheat" probably will be written. The Department has reported that the wheat crop of the United States for 1914 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 281,000,000 bushels, an increase of approximately 127,000,000 bushels over 1913.

least 30 per cent. of the 281,000,000 bushels harvested, it is estimated, will be sold by speculators at prices in advance of \$1.20 a bushel. The speculator will reap the harvest caused by the rise in prices.

Even on this basis the farmers of the United States are estimated to have realized \$288,000,000 more on their 1914 crop than the year before. The 1913 crop was 253,380,000 bushels.

The high cost of wheat also is expected to affect the price of bread. In the opinion of Charles J. Brady, chief of the bureau of markets of the Department of Agriculture, flour already is hovering around \$7.00 a barrel, with prospects of going to \$8 before the close of the winter.

HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE CALLS CONFERENCE OF LEADING BAKERS AND MILLERS IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Julian Health, president of the National Housewives' League, called at the Saturday conference of representatives of leading bakers and millers to discuss the proposed increase in the price of bread.

The conference will be held Monday afternoon at the headquarters of Mrs. Health. "My purpose is to determine whether an increase in the price of bread is justified by the advance in the price of wheat and flour. If it is shown that either flour or the loaf is six cents for a loaf, the bakers may make reasonable profits."

Health sent invitations to the conference this afternoon to several big New York bakers, whose business reaches into several States. New York offices of leading flour companies also were asked to send representatives.

NERVOUSNESS CAUSES DROP IN CHICAGO WHEAT TODAY

Heavy Selling Carries May Down to \$1.89 a Bushel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Wheat, opening at \$1.40 and selling down to \$1.35, showed a loss of 5 to 10 cents yesterday's close. July was 14 cents under.

The decline was in line with the slump in other western markets, but was against the advance in the Liverpool cargo market. Declines of between two and three cents in the May option were recorded at the opening today in Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Nervousness, which developed after the close yesterday, was responsible for heavy selling here and carried values down not only in the advance in the Liverpool cargo market. Declines of between two and three cents in the May option were recorded at the opening today in Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Corn here opened 1/2 cent yesterday's close. Provision closed 1/2 cent lower. May oats, which opened a half higher, quickly sold down to 55 1/2, a full cent under Friday's finish.

EIGHT-CENT BREAD POSSIBLE

Further Advance in Flour Feared by New York Bakers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Eight-cent bread is a possible development of the advance in the Chicago wheat pit and the starting advance of wheat and flour prices, big New York bakers declared today.

"The present situation is without precedent in the history of the country and it is impossible to predict just what will happen," said one of the bakers, J. Taylor, of the Shultz Bread Company. "This morning we were paying about \$7 a barrel for flour in carload lots. If the upward trend continues, the price of flour will advance to six cents. If flour goes to \$10, bakers would be forced to charge 7 or 8 cents to make a profit."

DEAR THE STAFF OF LIFE

Doctor Wiley Says It Is More Essential and Less Costly Than Meat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, today issued a warning to the public against the curtailment of bread eating about the price be advanced because of the rise in the cost of wheat. He said:

"There is a popular fallacy in favor of meat. Meat contains 60 per cent water and 40 per cent protein. Bread is only 40 per cent water and 60 per cent protein. There is more energy in a pound of bread than in a pound of meat. Hard workers need bread more than meat. If the cost of flour makes bread rise cut down the meat. Bread is the cheapest food known."

200 BAKERIES FORCED TO SUSPEND

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Owing to the high price of flour, between 200 and 300 small bakeries in Chicago were forced to suspend business within a few days. It is said here that unless the market falls shortly, bread will advance to 6 cents a loaf.

Five-cent Bread to Stay in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 9.—Bread is now 5 cents a loaf in Pittsburgh, and will remain at that price, large bakers and dealers declared today. At Uniontown the bakers have decided either to advance the price or cut the weight of the loaf.

THREE IN FAMILY TO MARRY

Weddings of Two Sisters and Brother Will Follow Closely.

STORM OF PROTEST ON TRANSIT VOTE DELAY

Continued from Page One The following necessary steps would make it possible to start work on the transit plans by April 1:

Next Thursday Common Council can pass the ordinance calling for the election and submitting the loan to the voters, and on the following Thursday, January 21, the ordinance can be passed by Select Council. Advertising of an election can be started on January 25 and this must be continued for 30 days, exclusive Sundays.

This procedure would be completed by February 27. On March 1 the election could be held, and three days later, March 4, Common Council could pass the ordinance making the loan available. Advertising of the loan could begin March 4, and in accordance with the law this would continue for four weeks. This would make the last day of advertising April 1, the day the council could pass the ordinance the same afternoon.

WOULD AID UNEMPLOYED.

Incidentally, those favoring a March election point out that thousands of men out of work would be provided with employment and the city would be in the position of helping itself and at the same time aiding its army of unemployed citizens.

As the preliminary work of relocating sewers in the transit loop will be started in March, many asserted that it would be better to begin the job and then tie up the rest of the work on account of unnecessary Councilman red tape.

If the special election were not held until June, as suggested by Councilman Taylor, many contend that it would save too much of a political subterfuge to carry the actual start of the transit construction work into another year. The work with the approach of summer, many Councilmen and officials will be making arrangements for summer vacations.

Mr. Councilman reconvenes in September preparations for the coming mayoralty campaign will be in the air, and obstructionists would have no end of opportunity for urging delays until the election. In view of all this, the business men declare that the time for rapid transit is now. If the work upon the relocation of sewers is finished before the money for construction work is available, the excavations in the section of the transit loop would have to be filled in and later reopened on account of the legislative delay. As a result traffic would be obstructed in the business section, and the streets would be in an impassable condition for many months.

A special election in March will be urged at the rapid transit demonstration in the Academy of Music next Thursday night. Representatives of every business and improvement organization in the city will present a combined resolution urging that such a step be taken.

BUSINESS MEN'S VIEWS

The views of prominent business men and their organizations on the subject follow:

THOMAS MARSHDALE, SR. I believe that the month of March would be a much better time to hold a special election. If it can't be arranged to hold the election in March, why not select the month of April?

FRANK CONWAY, president West End Business Men's Association: It is absolutely essential that an election for the proposed loan of \$30,000,000 should take place before June. The struggle for transit improvement, as well as a subway for Philadelphia, has been long and consistently fought.

Every public-spirited citizen of this city, I feel certain, will be in favor of holding the election next March. I am sure that the people will be glad to see this coming March, first, last and all time.

F. L. DAVIS, Director Fifty-second and Market Streets Business Men's Association: There is no subject dealing with municipal improvements so important as the question of subways for Philadelphia. The sooner Philadelphia has a subway system the better it will be for every citizen. I can understand why the election to provide \$30,000,000 should be held next June. I do not believe that there is a person in West Philadelphia who doesn't think that it would be much better to have the election held within the next 30 days than to have a great deal of time could be saved.

Our association has taken an active interest in the subway question, and I feel certain that the consensus of opinion among the members in this regard is as possible. The voters of Philadelphia clearly understand the subway issue, because they have heard the subject discussed for years.

I earnestly hope that the money will be appropriated before the summer season sets in. During the month of June many voters are out of town usually leaving the city for their vacations. Have the election held soon.

E. J. BERLETT, president Walnut Street Business Association: If the legislation necessary in Council is not enacted, and the Mayor's signature obtained in time, why not have the special election on Washington's Birthday, Monday, February 22? It is a holiday for a great many men, thus making it easy for them to vote, and what more attractive than to make greater transit possible on the birthday of "the Father of His Country." Philadelphia could then, within a few years, after better transportation facilities have been provided, have a dual birthday observance. The all-important thing, I take it, is to arrange so that work may be begun as soon after the weather opens up as is possible for the winter.

ROBERT L. SHEPPARD, President Frankford Business Men's Association: I am in favor of anything that will produce rapid transit quickly, and for that reason I see no cause for delaying the proposed work. Of course, I do not suppose that the entire amount can be appropriated at once, but the sooner a start is made the better. The Frankford Business Men's Association has gone on record as strongly favoring immediate transit improvement, and that indorsement is still a matter of record. I repeat to those who doubt it.

OLIVER STOUT, Jr., president, Frankford Grocery Company, Inc.: I am in favor of action on the transit proposition as soon as it is possible, and I believe that it is a good idea to get the money in circulation right away.

THOMAS G. PARRIS, former president East Germantown Improvement Association: Since there seems to be no legal requirement that so much time should be allowed before the fund is authorized, I do not think that the election should be delayed until June, as suggested by Mr. Connelly. We need rapid transit and the sooner the steps are taken to get it, the better it will be for the city.

JOHN A. MOORE, secretary Southwestern Business Men's Association: The matter for \$30,000,000 is put in circulation the better. The election should not be put off until June, as suggested by Mr. Connelly, but the funds should be made available at once. It cannot be done too soon. Business conditions demand to be relieved, and the expenditure of this money is one means of affording relief. Besides supplying much-needed work for the unemployed, immediate action will make a certainty of rapid transit which would otherwise be delayed many months if the election is postponed. The association is of one mind on this question.

JOHN J. BROWN, president, Woodland Avenue Business Men's Association: It strikes me that the suggestion of an election on the question of a transit loan in June is a very good one. It will hold the pocket back a while longer. I know of no reason why the matter should not be put up to the voters at an earlier date. From the people's standpoint the sooner the money is put in circulation the better.

U. S. PROTECTION FOR MEXICO

BY PROF. S. N. PATTEN University Lecturer Baylor University Vexed Problem of Government Would Be Solved by Such Means.

The gradual development of a protectorate of the United States over Mexico was advocated by Prof. Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania, lecturer in Houston Hall this afternoon. Pointing to the fact that the process of growth of the United States hitherto has been westward, he now brought to a stop because having reached the greatest limit, Professor Patten said that the country would now have to turn its attention to the south, with the developing the Southern States as an helping in the development of an annexation of Mexico by the United States. Professor Patten said that the United States will provide service to Mexico.

PROFESSOR PATTEN'S VIEW. "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

U. S. PROTECTION FOR MEXICO

BY PROF. S. N. PATTEN University Lecturer Baylor University Vexed Problem of Government Would Be Solved by Such Means.

The gradual development of a protectorate of the United States over Mexico was advocated by Prof. Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania, lecturer in Houston Hall this afternoon. Pointing to the fact that the process of growth of the United States hitherto has been westward, he now brought to a stop because having reached the greatest limit, Professor Patten said that the country would now have to turn its attention to the south, with the developing the Southern States as an helping in the development of an annexation of Mexico by the United States. Professor Patten said that the United States will provide service to Mexico.

PROFESSOR PATTEN'S VIEW. "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American people lies in our relation to Mexico and the West Indies. Mexico never has come an economic unit. The vastness of the land has made it impossible to have intercourse with outside nations very little with one another. Mexico has its present boundaries, but it is a vast territory which has made the colonial empire of England possible. The United States will provide service to Mexico.

Professor Patten said, in part: "The vital issue for the American