J. L. M'BRIEN, SCHOOL EXTENSION SPECIALIST ADDRESSED TEACHERS

(Continued from Page 3.)

Resolution on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee in the Nations Capital on October 11, this year, to declare that he looked forward to the necessity in the agitation in the years immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself where he stands. "Is it America first, or is it not?" I believe with President Wilson that,

"Some of the best stuff of America has come out of foreign lands and some of the best stuff in America is in the men who are naturalized citizens of the United States. I will not be afraid upon the test of America first to take a census of all foreign born citizens of the United States and I know that the vast majority of them came here because they believed in America and their belief in America has made them better citizens than some people who were born in America.

"I am not deceived as to the balance of opinion of the foreign born citizens of the United States but I am in a hurry to have an opportunity to have a line-up and let the men who are thinking first of other countries stand on one side—literally. It should be the left—and all those that are for America first last, and all the time on the other side."

It seems to me that President Wilson's appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution on the occasion which I am quoting him becomes an appeal to every American citizen. The moral of this appeal is that every true American can do a great deal in Americanizing the non-Americans, whether native born or foreign born. The ways and means for carrying out this Americanization scheme were pictured by President Wilson with a master's hand when he said:

"I would a great deal rather be obliged to draw upon my nerve than to discover the hostile glances of my neighbors. I would a great deal rather be coerced than criticised. I would a great deal rather endure any sort of physical hardship if I might have the affections of my fellow men. We can scarcely discipline our fellow citizens to define an opinion about them. That is the sort of discipline we ought now to administer to everybody who is not in the very core of his heart an American."

The greatest power in the solution of all problems touched upon in this address and others which cannot be covered in one address, is the teacher. The teachers of America are the chief builders of the nation. This great educational army of seven hundred thousand teachers is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army of a million men. It was one who believed this and who still believes in an ample, adequate, and invincible preparedness for the nation's defense, who in an address before the National Teachers Association in July 1905, said:

"It is not too much to say that the most characteristic work of the Republic is that done by the teachers; by the teachers for whatever our shortcomings as a nation may be—and we have certain shortcomings—we have at least firmly grasped the fact that we cannot on our part in the difficult and all-important work of self-government, that we cannot rule and govern our citizens, unless we approach the task with developed minds and with what stands for more even than developed minds, with trained characters.

"You teachers—and it is a mere truism to say this—you teachers make the world your debtor and of you it can be said, as it can be said of no other profession save the profession of the ministers of the gospel themselves: If you teachers did not do your work well, this Republic would not outlast the span of a generation. Moreover, as an incident to your avowed work, you render some well-nigh unbelievable services to the country. For instance, you render to this republic the prime, the vital service of amalgamating into one homogeneous body the children alike of those who are born here and those who come here from so many different lands abroad. You furnish a common training and common ideals for the children of all the mixed peoples who are here being fused into one nationality. It is in no small degree due to you, and to your efforts, that we of this great American Republic form one people instead of a group of jarring peoples."

He who uttered these words was then President of the United States.

Let me quote another statesman and economist—J. Sterling Morton, father of Arbor Day, and Secretary of Agriculture in President Cleveland's Cabinet. The first national conference on teacher training for rural schools held in Chicago in 1914 made his declaration on this question the platform for a nation-wide campaign for professionally trained teachers for all the schools. Mr. Morton said:

"We demand educated citizenship. We demand professionally trained teachers, men and women of irreproachable character and well tested ability. We demand from our legislatures laws raising the standard of the profession and exalting the office of the teacher. As the doctor of medicine or the practitioner at law is only admitted within the pale of his calling upon the production of his parchment or certificate, so the applicant for the position of instructor in our primary and other schools should be required by law to first produce his diploma, his authority to teach, from the normal schools.

"We call an uneducated quack or charlatan to perform surgery upon the bodies of our children, lest they may be deformed, crippled and maimed physically all their lives. Let us take equal care that we entrust the development of the mental faculties to skilled instructors of magnanimous character, that the mentalities of our children may not be mutilated, deformed and crippled to halt and limp through all the centuries of their never-ending lives. The deformed body will die, and be forever put out of sight under the ground, but a mind made monstrous by bad teaching dies not, but stalks forever among the ages, an immortal mockery of the divine image."

The true teacher is the best and noblest citizen of the commonwealth. She must possess a broad and accurate philosophy. Her every thought and plan must be developed in the light of professional learning. By an unerring judgment she must select the knowledge most useful to the children. She must be skilled in the science and art of school government. An intense patriotic sentiment must be among her cardinal virtues, an unfaltering faith in humanity one of her marked characteristics. A heart power that is profound and inspiring must be one of her noblest attributes. Though a conversationalist by nature, she will make it a constant rule to talk always as well as she can. Her personality is pleasing, her demeanor captivating. She is an adept in that rarest of social traits—the flexibility of adaption. She is fortunate in her physical strength. She is obedient to the laws of health and she cultivates the same habit among her pupils. By example as well as by precept she teaches the godliness of cleanliness. In dress she is tasteful without extravagance. In all her work she teaches much of a few things rather than a little of many things. She knows that it is better to inspire the heart with a noble sentiment than to teach the mind a truth of science. She does both. An irreproachable character is her supreme charm and an untiring industry her great genius. She is no amateur adventurer, not reckless pretender, but one fitted by nature and training for her signal calling. The opportunity laid upon her is matchless; matchless also is her responsibility. She should not be hired through favoritism of the spoils politician, nor the nepotism of some selfish relative. But she should hold her place under the merit system on her own tenure of office. As a matter of simple justice she should receive a salary commensurate with her qualifications and her success. Her final reward will be better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.

The true teacher knows that knowledge does not comprise all that is contained in the broad term of education. The feelings are to be disciplined, the passions restrained, true and worthy motives inspired a profound religious sentiment instilled and pure morality inculcated under all circumstances. She will teach her pupils that integrity and industry are the best possessions that can ever come to young men and women in this life. She will teach her boys that "every man who falls below his highest, harms not only himself, but lowers the standard of his country; that every man who values wealth more than honesty, rank more than character, amusement rather than improvement, aims more than reform, to that extent falls short of the perfect citizen." She will teach her girls that "every woman who abuses the freedom of American womanhood to faithlessness, lends the powerful enticement of her personality to the slavery of the past, and to the failure of the republic; that every woman who leaves the duty and decorum of her native land and prostitutes her American home to the scandals, the vices, the social immoralities and moral impurities of foreign cities, not only compasses her own shame, but mars the fair fame and name of all Columbia's daughters." She will teach her boys and girls that "it is only by surpassing the world in all chivalry and dignity, in all modesty and purity, in the integrity of our business, in the virtue of our homes, in the rectitude of our intelligence, in the aspiration of our intellectual life under the absolute control of moral righteousness, that we can meet the responsibilities of American citizenship."

If we had an army of 700,000 teachers such as this ideal teacher I have tried to picture for you, there would be a new birth of freedom, as well as a new birth of education, in this land of ours. Our people then would say with Thomas Jefferson:

"A system of general instruction which shall reach every description of our citizens from the richest to the poorest, as it was the earliest, so it will be the latest of all public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest".

with Edward Everett:

"Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant";

with John A. Logan:

"Let every child of the nation be sent to a good school, and trained by a proper method in broad national ideas, and we never need fear either foreign aggression and domination, or domestic insurrection and sectional strife and jealousies. Strength, peace, harmony, prosperity, nobility of character, patriotism, virtue, and happiness, would flow as from a perennial spring in the mountains, to fill the land forever";

with William McKinley:

"An open schoolhouse, free to all, evidences the highest type of advance civilization. It is the gateway to progress, prosperity, and honor, and the best security for the liberties and independence of the people. It is the strongest rock of the foundation, the most enduring stone of the temple of liberty, our areal stay in every storm, our present safety, our future hope, are the very citadel of our influence and power. It is better than garrisons and guns, than forts and fleets. An educated people, governed by true moral principles can never take a backward step, nor be dispossessed of their citizenship and liberties";

with Benjamin H. Hill:

"Education is the one subject for which no people ever yet paid too much. Indeed, the more they pay, the richer they become. Nothing is so costly as ignorance, and nothing so cheap as knowledge. Even under the old civilization, the states and people who provided the greatest educational opportunities were always the most wealthy, the most powerful, the most feared and respected by others, and most secure in every right of person and property among themselves. And this truth will be tenfold more manifest in the future than it has been in the past";

with Woodrow Wilson:

"Without popular education no government which rests upon popular action can long endure. The people must be schooled in the knowledge, and, if possible, in the virtues, upon which the maintenance and success of free institutions depend".

With such education and such belief, our people will say, "Our country, right or wrong—if she's right we'll keep her right; if she's wrong, we'll set her right; so help us God, we believe she's right!" And then we shall have a people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the Gulf, that will shout in one grand chorus, "America first, and America for me!"

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the kings—
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again, and home again,
America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice, and it's great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living there is no place like home.

I like the German fir-woods, in green battalions drilled;
I like the gardens of Versailles with fleshing fountains filled;
But, oh, to take your hand, my dear, and ramble for a day,
In the friendly western woodland where Nature has her way!

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems to lack
The Past is too much with her, and the people looking back,
But the glory of the Present is to make the Future free—
We love our land for what she is and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again, and home again,
America for me!
I want a ship that's westward bound to plough the rolling sea,
To the blessed Land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

BIG ATTENDANCE FEATURES TEXAS TEACHERS MEET

(Continued from Page 1.)

of Corpus Christi, for the past eight years superintendent of the public schools of Nueces county, will this afternoon at the session of the Texas State Teachers' Association place his name in nomination for state president, to serve for the ensuing year, succeeding J. E. Blair of Corsicana. It is an unwritten law of the Association that a president serve for but one term, consequently the election of a new president, and of other officers except the secretary will be a part of the business session occurring this afternoon at the Auditorium Tent.

Receptive Candidate.

For the past several months Mr Benton has been a receptive candidacy for the presidency and among school teachers of the state it has been generally known that his many friends, especially those in South Texas, will present his name for this greatest honor that can come to a member of the Association, which represents 20,000 school teachers of the Lone Star State.

It is possible, according to information gained from many "rolling" around last night in the lobby of the Nueces Hotel, the official headquarters for the convention, that when the election of officers occurs that South Texans will find that their candidate is without opposition. Other reports said that possibly two or three names will be presented.

Urged to Attend.

"To make certain of the success of Mr. Benton it is urged that his friends attend the business session and remain until the close" one of his friends last night told the Caller.

The business session starts at 2:00 o'clock and will probably close at 5:30 or 6:00 o'clock. Within that time officers will be selected, a 1916 meeting place selected and the reports of officers and committees will be received and discussed.

Benton Make Good.

In presenting the name of Mr. Benton, his friends among the teachers are honoring a man who has always made good. Thirty seven years ago, in 1878, he started teaching school and within the years he has held many positions of trust, always giving faithful and efficient service. For seven years he taught in Edwards county and for four years he was the principal of the Seguin schools. His service in the Gulf Coast country has been in Alice and Corpus Christi, for eight years serving as superintendent of the Alice Schools and for the past eight years being superintendent of Nueces County Schools.

Secured Enrollment.

One of his records in behalf of the Texas State Teachers' Association has been in securing alone the largest advance enrollment in its history. Prior to the convening of the present convention he enrolled into the association nearly 900 members.

When last year the teachers met at San Antonio and Nat Benton led the fight for Corpus Christi for the 1916 convention he guaranteed two things.

First: That the enrollment at the Corpus Christi convention would be as large as the San Antonio convention.

Second: That the railroad rates into Corpus Christi for the teachers would be the best ever offered for the annual meetings.

As a fulfillment of that promise it is but sitting the record to say that the enrollment at the present convention exceeds that of San Antonio and that for the first time in years a rate of lower than a fare and a third has been granted the teachers.

Railroads entering Corpus Christi gave to the convention a roundtrip rate of one fare, and connecting railroads gave a rate of one fare plus $1 from any point in Texas.

Other Officers.

Other officers and committeemen will be elected today for the offices filled by the following officials for the year just closing:

First vice president—N. O. Robbins, Grandview.

Second vice president—Thomas H. Hart, Brownwood.

Third vice president—Mrs. Jessie Hunter, San Marcos.

Treasurer—J. W. Cantwell, Fort Worth.

Transportation secretary—J. C. Tucker, Corpus Christi.

Executive Committee.

First district—W. H. Snow, Paris, Term expires 1915.

Fourth district—Chas J. Denton, Whitewright. Term expires 1915.

Fifth District—G. B. Winn, Waxahachie. Term expires 1915.

Sixth district—E. B. Stover, Mexia. Term expires 1915.

Built like——— —"The Deacon's One-Hoss Shay"

THE best Pneumatic Tire is only as strong as its *weakest* part.

Strengthening its *strongest* parts is as useless as putting a fifth Wheel on a Wagon.

Yet this is often done to provide "Selling-feature" and "Talking Point."

The weakest part of every Pneumatic Tire is its Walls or *Sides*, not its *Tread*,—its Cotton *Fabric* or "Stocking," not its Rubber "Sole."

No price would be too high to pay for a material that, replacing Cotton in the Walls of Pneumatic Tires, would *last* as long as the Goodrich Rubber *Tread* could be *made* to wear.

Neither Silk, nor Linen, nor any other *known* Fabric yet discovered is so good, for this purpose, as Cotton,—and choice long-fibred Cotton is the best material that money can buy for Tire Fabric.

WE use nothing *less* in Goodrich Tires, and test every foot of it up to 380 lbs. to the Square Inch, before we percolate it with the most adhesive Rubber Compound ever made for this purpose.

We then shape this rubberized Fabric into Tires, with scrupulous care to have the *tension* on each square inch of fabric precisely the same,—that tension being controlled by a *machine* as sensitive as the eye, and infinitely more *precise* than the handwork of the most skilled Operative could make it.

To do this work we have the most highly-trained men in the Rubber Industry,—trained in the *Precision* that practice and our 45-year EXPERIENCE make perfect.

NO Tire Manufacturer, if he received a price of $200 per Tire, could put *better* Fabric into the Walls of his Tires, use greater care, more sensitively adjusted Tension devices, or more adhesive Rubber between each layer of fabric.

Because, we *know* the vital importance of THE BEST in this part of the Tire, and use it there *unsparingly*.

Made as *always*,—the *same* reliable Construction, the *same* dependable Service—without anything whatever taken out of *Quality*, no matter what reductions in List-Price are ever made.

Only 5% Plus for this Best Non-Skid Tire

Note following comparative prices. "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four Widely-Sold Non-Skid Tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES "A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30 x 3	$9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30 x 3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32 x 3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34 x 4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36 x 4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37 x 5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

But,—notwithstanding all this,—the FABRIC is the part of the Tire which goes *first*.

Because the *sides* of the Tire do most of the work in running—bending and stretching a million times an hour, in scores of different directions.

This bending of the sides causes *Friction* between the layers of Canvas working against each other,—Friction causes Heat—the Heat over-cures and dries out the Rubber Adhesive between layers, which then separate from each other, in spots, the threads weakening or wearing out chafing against each other.

Then you have, in due time, the incipient blow-out, or other form of Tire-Death.

PUT *more* layers of Fabric than we do in the walls, to strengthen them, and *the friction increases* with faster deterioration of the Rubber through the greater heat engendered.

Put *fewer* layers, and the walls would not be strong enough to carry the load of the Car.

So *there* you are—Mr. Tire User!

Why put MORE layers of Fabric in the Walls of the Tire than will properly carry the load, when each additional layer is *an additional decrease of that* FRICTION-HEAT which is to Tires what Old Age is to Man?

THAT is the reason we build, in the Goodrich Tire, a carefully BALANCED Tire, emulating the famous example of "The Deacon's One-Hoss Shay" in which "the Sills were just as strong as the Thills and the Thills as strong as the floor."

The *Maximum Fabric efficiency* and THEN,—the rest is the Tire built *up* to that.

Result,—

—The most RESILIENT Tire that can be made with Fabric Walls,—at the *fairest* price per Mile of performance.

Why pay *more* for any Tire?

THE B. F. GOODRICH Co.
Akron, O.

GOODRICH FAIR-LISTED TIRES

PROOF OF UNPROVABLE ADVANCED BY PROFESSOR

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26.—Proof of the unprovable, of the infiniteness of space has perhaps been advanced a stage or two by studies of the absorption of light in space, which Prof. Edward S. King has been making at the Harvard Observatory. This very fundamental research, carried on during several years, has now reached finally so far as the particular stars are concerned whose color relationships Prof. King investigated.

He believes that his point has been conclusively established, that of two stars practically identical in character the more distant one is the redder, indicating that the blue rays have been cut off to a greater extent in the passage of light across space.

This phenomenon, it is urged, may be taken as proof positive that a medium exists that absorbs light in at least this part of the universe. One of the accomplishments of this particular study of light is to render it more improbable than ever before that man's eyes will ever see the outer limits, even if such should exist, of the visible universe. There may be five-beating planets like our own whirling around suns so distant from ours that no beam of reddish light can ever get through the intervening dust-filled abysses.

The cold, hard mathematical proof which Prof. King has set forth is, of course, especially interesting to the layman for its apparent confirmation of the newer mode of viewing the distribution of matter. There evidently exists, from this viewpoint, a very complete circulation of matter throughout the universe. The materials that comes sifting down through our atmosphere today is a compound not only of the substance of our own sun but of many other suns, some of them hundreds of light years away. Even the faint light that reaches us from star clusters invisible to the naked eye is all the time hurling hitherward the corpuscles of the very stuff our world and ourselves are made from. This conception of a universe that has no compartments and no voids, no enlighted corners, and though the mind fails to comprehend it, no metes and bounds has received rather remarkable confirmation from the Harvard observatory.

TWENTY-THREE FRENCH ACADEMY SEATS VACANT

PARIS, Nov. 26.—There are now twenty-three seats vacant in the five academies of the French Institute. In the French academy the vacancies are those of Jules Claretie, Henry Bouglon, Jules Lamaitre, Count Albert de Mun, Alfred Mezieres and Paul Hervieu, all deceased.

In the Academy of Sciences, those of E. H. Amagat, Dr. Felix Guyon, C. Hiatt, Edouard Prilleux and Dr. Bouchard, deceased and A. Lacroix, who has become perpetual secretary. In the Academy of Fine Arts, those of Gabriel Ferrer, Rene de Saint Marceaux deceased and Ch. M. Widor, who has become perpetual secretary.

In the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, those of Georges Perrot, Paul Clolet and Charles Joret, deceased. In the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, those of Eugene Rostand, A. Betolaud, Maurice Sabatier, Felix Voisin, and Rene Berenger, deceased.

The French Academy decided at the beginning of the war to postpone elections until after the end of hostilities but in view of the prolonging of the war members are now discussing the advisability of filling the vacancies.

Two new seats of immortals will soon be added to the collection of the French Academy in the Mazarin Palace, those of Jules Claretie and Henry Bergson. They were both executed during the lifetime of the subjects by Denys Puech on orders from the Academy, but they have been withdrawn at different times.

JAPS STUDY HISTORY

TOKIO, Nov. 24.—One of the outgrowths of the formation of the Japanese Empire is a renewed interest in the origin of the Japanese people and in that connection the arrival here of Dr. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago, to resume his studies of the anthropology of Japan is receiving much attention. Dr. Starr is regarded as a foremost authority in these countries in research work along anthropological and ethnological lines. He is especially well informed in regard to the Ainus, the Japanese aborigines.

While in Japan Dr. Starr will live the life of a Japanese. He contemplates paying particular attention to photographic work in an effort to round out his already large series of pictures illustrating the life and culture of the islands empire.

He will continue his study of the Buddhist sects and will visit the most important Shinto shrines that he has not seen; he hopes also to complete his investigations of Japanese symbolism, upon which he has been engaged several years. In Korea he plans to make visits to the more famous Buddhist temples and monasteries which abound in interesting and almost unknown works of art. He wishes, also, to gather material for a "Manual of Korean Ethnology" and to make beginnings of an ethnological collection along lines which he has in mind. He will continue his study of Korean riddles and proverbs, which he has watched with interest since Japan annexed that land.

"Among other things," he said, "I shall make a pilgrimage on foot from Tokio to Kioto along the Tokaido highway, stopping as much as possible at the old stations."

Dr. Starr has made several tours in the Congo Free State and the Philippine Islands under authority of Liberia.

RESULTS THAT REMAIN

Are Appreciated by Corpus People.

Thousands who suffer from backache and kidney complaint have had one remedy after another, giving only temporary benefit. This is discouraging, but there is one kidney remedy that has earned a reputation for results and there is plenty of proof of its merit right here in Corpus Christi.

Here is the testimony of a resident: Dean's Kidney Pills improved and now makes his testimony stronger.

Samuel McComb, fireman, 1 P. R. R., 1916 Tiger St., Corpus Christi, says: "I had pains through my back and kidneys. The kidney secretions were also irregular in passage. Doan's Kidney Pills, from Smith's Drug Store, and they did a complete cure." (Statement given September 20th, 1911).

THE CURE LASTED

On April 26th, 1915, he said: "I haven't had to use any kidney medicine in the past year as Doan's Kidney Pills have permanently cured me."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy but ask for Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Samuel McComb had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.