

# SAVE YOUR LAUNDRY FOR THE INEEDA

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**MORRIS & NEIGHBORS,**      **AGENTS.**

ager of an oil mill at Rockdale, Texas, was a business visitor at Bryan last Saturday evening.

Professor Si Evans of the Extension Department, left last Wednesday for the San Antonio Fair where he will officiate as judge in the Live Stock Show.

Joe Proter, E. E. '10, writes from Wilkinsburg Pa. as follows; "Just a line to let you know how we are getting along in Pittsburg. Baker, McKay, C. Williams, Hutson and myself constitute an A. & M. delegation, and we can truthfully say that we are over pleased with the course given here. We have all had experience over the works and are all now engaged in making tests, with the exception of Baker and Williams. Baker has been in the Chemical and Physical Laboratory, while Williams is engaged in forming and winding coils.

McKay is in charge of the experimental tests on single phase motors, and I am having charge of three test tables on experimental direct current machines, which the Westinghouse people are going to place on the market in the near future.

We have a swell club, connected with which is everything dear to a college man's heart. A. and M. has one of the largest pennants in the college trophy room.

We have technical sections here on the first three nights of the week, thus supplying us with theoretical training. On Friday nights, there is a technical lecture by some notable and on Saturday there is either a dance or an entertainment.

I am writing this letter so that you can inform any of next year's class both E. E.'s and M. E.'s of the excellent facilities within the reach of all apprentices. We are treated finely. We are transferred at reasonable periods and in fact we are simply delighted.

The Westinghouse Machine Co. takes M. E. apprentices.

I am strongly pulling for old A. and M. and I am gratified to see the increased attendance. We will all be with you in mind if not in person on November the 14th.

Yours very truly,  
J. H. Proctor.

Dickerson, Ingram and Shields, members of last session's graduate class write that they are very pleasantly located with The General Electric Company at Schnectady, New York. Although they as yet are not making many tests on account of the fact that the latter are at present overcrowded, they are getting some very fine practice, especially in the assembling of machines. They are

transferred every two weeks and are thus enabled to work in all the various departments, many of which are as large as a three ring circus as Dickerson declares. At the present writing the city is under three inches of snow, and more falling. They are happy though and find time to visit the theatres and other attractions and in addition will have more fun in calling the varsity students on the occasion of the big game at Houston next week.

### CONDITIONS AS THEY EXIST AT THE A. & M. COLLEGE.

#### An Open Letter to the Public From Col. R. T. Milner.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas presents a condition today strikingly unlike that of any other educational institution in the world. Covering an area of about ten acres are stretched 243 tents, in which are lodged 486 cadets. There are more students in tents than were enrolled in the college in 1906. The student body is the largest under military discipline in the world. There are 600 more cadets in this school than are in West Point. If the two dormitories now under construction were completed the students in tents would fill them and leave eighty-two unprovided for. The enrollment up to date is 1027, and it will no doubt reach 1100 by the middle of January. The mess hall can not accommodate any increase over the present number. The cadets now practically occupy all the space in the chapel. The section rooms are crowded to their utmost capacity.

The mechanical engineering building is wholly inadequate to accommodate students that must have instruction in that department, and so pressing is the need for additional room there that we are constructing a temporary forge room of corrugated iron which will answer our purpose until the legislature can give us relief. We have been compelled to secure additional instructors in every department, and the appropriation of \$50,000 for maintenance is more than \$10,000 too small to meet the emergency this year. For the years 1907-08 and 1908-09, when the number of students was only about half of the present number, the amount for maintenance was \$45,000. It is now only \$50,000. That we will be forced to meet a deficiency or close the school is too apparent for argument.

The unprecedented educational revolution in Texas, the yearning desire of our young men to prepare themselves for industrial pursuits, calls for immediate help. Need I stop now in this enlightened age to discuss the importance of technical training? It seems that common sense would an-

swer no. In every progressive nation today each step is marked by some new discovery in science, art, commerce or domestic economy. The field of knowledge is as broad as the universe itself. The development in the applied sciences, including agriculture, horticulture, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and architectural engineering, have wrought greater changes for the happiness of mankind than were ever produced by the combined wisdom of all the kings and monarchs of the world. Technical education is bringing to mankind a new democracy—the democracy in which the great mass of the people enjoy the fruits of their own labor and in which the labors and inventions of all men are more equally distributed. The power that gives light by night to the rich man gives it to a larger percentage of the poor than ever before. The electric car reduces the time between the country people and the city to a few minutes at a cost so small that the person of most moderate means does not mind it.

The unrestricted means of transportation have created markets for the field and the garden in every nook and corner of the world, thus increasing the demand for the farmer's products and stimulating him to call to his aid the highest skill known to science, that he may increase the yield of his land without increasing the cost of production. The telephone has placed him in communication with his neighbors and severed the many hindrances that formerly stood between him and the market.

In the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 and 1871 the German soldiery demonstrated in a fashion such as to make a lasting impression upon the whole civilized world the importance of technical training. J. W. Turner, superintendent of technical education in New South Wales, writing on this particular incident of that war, most graphically describes the condition as follows: "It has often been said that the issue of the war of 1870-71 was largely owing to the fact that every German soldier was a mechanic. The cavalryman was a farmer who could shoe his horse and a veterinary surgeon who could doctor it. The linesman knew the parts of his rifle and could take it apart, repair it if required and put it together again. The artilleryman was a practical engineer to whom the mechanism of his cannon was an open book. Even the drivers of the baggage and ammunition wagons were blacksmiths and wheelwrights. The Germany army was a 'technical school,' making a marching tour through France for educational purposes. An armed force of

such perfectly human machinery was invincible."

And he might have added that at the time these German soldiers were passing through France as an army of trained machinists, they were being fed by the most skilled farmers in the world, who remained on the farms at home.

Texas has an opportunity to build at this place and at this time the most powerful school of technology in the world. A few paltry appropriations given in dribs will not do it. I am opposed to extravagances and would not want to see money lavished on gorgeous buildings and unnecessary equipment. But wisdom and economy suggest that our buildings should be adequate, fire-proof and durable. They should be equipped with all the laboratories and apparatus necessary to give the most thorough and practical and theoretical instruction in the several departments taught in the college. If Texas will furnish the equipment, Texas will also furnish the boys. Under the light of scientific training in agriculture and the different engineering courses at this college, the value of the service of the young men who will receive this training under adequate facilities will be absolutely incalculable.

Shall this school continue to advance or stop right where it is? The question of getting young men to take the work here is no longer debatable. The fact that the student body has almost doubled during the last two years settles that question. The proposition is now squarely up to the people of Texas and their representatives in the legislature.

I am not asking any personal favors for men, directly or indirectly, as present conditions will justify the continuance of every employe of this college who will continue to perform his duty.

I plead for the boys of Texas.  
R. T. MILNER,  
President Agricultural and Mechanical  
College of Texas.

## M. H. JAMES

The Leading

# Druggist

PIPES  
STATIONARY  
TOILET ARTICLES

## BRYAN, TEXAS.