Superintendent E. G. Cooley,
Schiller Building, Chicago.
My dear Mr. Cooley:

I have read your letter of the eighteenth instant and agree with you entirely in what you say. I only thought that it would be well for you to see what Mr. Melton had written. On the whole, I do not think it best to have the letter go further, for letters ought to be regarded as confidential. In this case I thought that justice to you demanded that you should see it.

I am very glad to know that you will be present at the conference on November ninth, and I hope that you will be able to take part in the discussion.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
Superintendent R. G. Cooper,

Supt'st Building Chicago.

Mr. Green, R. Cooper:

I have read your letter of the 10th

apparently pressed my desire with you anxiously to

what you may, I only thought that it would be well

for you to see what Mr. Mellon had written on the

whole. I do not think it best to have the letter go

forward, for letters ought to be regarded as confi-

gnent.

In this case I thought that the time to

you remembered that you should see it.

I am very busy to know what you will do

pressant or the conference on November 30th, and I

hope that you will be able to take part in the a-

cussion.

Yr. truly yours,

W. R. Herber
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

President University of Chicago,

City.

My dear Dr. Harper:—

I am very grateful to you for sending to me the enclosed letter. It is a "nasty" letter for a man to write. I wish I could have been permitted to show it to one or two prominent members of the Board, as I shall endeavor to settle with Mr. Melton a little later.

Mr. Melton has the reputation of being a "bulldozer" in his methods of management of the boys in the school. I do not depend entirely upon the statements of Mr. Armstrong, whom I sometimes suspect of being a partisan, but I feel sure he is, as you say, a man of no weight. Some of the charges he makes, however, touch me to the quick, especially when he accuses me of "playing politics". I am ready to admit that I have made mistakes. I am ready to admit almost anything, in fact, except that charge. I have been in one "muss" after another for the last 15 months and my conscience acquits me of playing any politics. From your former membership of the Board you know something of the hammering a man gets in the position I occupy. I am not conscious of having yielded to it in a single instance.

As to the question of the Alumni of the University of Chicago I would say I have never asked a man the question as to where he came from. In this reduction of the force in the high schools I simply followed the recommendations of the principals where I knew of no good reason for doing otherwise. The squeezing out of these teachers
seemed to me to be a necessity. The high schools were running with classes of two and three students, and in some cases were enormously expensive. Under the compression to which I have subjected them the teachers still do far less work than did my teachers in LaGrange, and I am sure you will testify that the standard in LaGrange was fully equal to that in the Chicago high schools. I would say further, that the hostility to the high schools in some quarters is so strong that I felt I was protecting them against attacks by reducing expenses. I have had no motive except to do what seemed to me to be the best thing for the schools, and I have taken into consideration the financial situation as I understood it.

If you feel, after thinking it over, that I might be permitted to show Mr. Melton's letter to President Harris and to one or two members of the Board I would be grateful to you. Such attacks sometimes do one more harm than is realized.

Sincerely yours,

E. G. Cooley
The high society were running after a necessity, 

saying to me to be a necessity, and If one day I may have something to say about the necessity of the society's good fortune, and I may have something to say about the necessity of the society's good fortune.

I may have something to say about the necessity of the society's good fortune, and I may have something to say about the necessity of the society's good fortune.
The secondary schools of Chicago exhibit in their material equipment the liberal support which in the last two decades American communities have given to this type of school. In their student population they show how successful a free high school has been in attracting large numbers and how varied are the types of families represented in such a democratic institution.

Secondary education has had a larger development in this north central part of the United States than in any other part of the country.

The high schools of Chicago are partially specialized, that is, some of them are more fully equipped and staffed for technical courses, others for general academic courses.

Members of the Commission will have an opportunity, if they desire, of visiting a technical high school on Monday on their way to Northwestern University.

On Friday morning up to 10:45 an opportunity is offered under the escort of Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools J. E. Armstrong to visit in the neighborhood of the University of Chicago one of the largest academic high schools.

Members of the Commission are requested to indicate whether they wish to make this trip. Those who do will be called for at 8:30 Friday morning. They will arrive at the school at 9:15 and will spend an hour and a half in inspection. At 10:45 they will start from the school for the University of Chicago.
The economic factors of urban growth in San Francisco

The economic factors play a major role in the urban growth in San Francisco. Various communities have shown a rise in the urban areas. In these areas, the demand for housing has increased. New developments have been erected, and new high-rise apartment complexes and luxury condominiums have been constructed. The rise in the urban areas has led to a demand for urban transit - from

Public transportation and has had a major development in the

transportation sector of the urban areas. The increase in population has led to a rise in the demand for urban transit. As a result, various modes of transportation, such as buses and trains, have been developed to meet the needs of the urban areas. It is important to note that a considerable increase in the demand for urban transit has been noted in the recent years. This is due to the increase in population and the demand for urban transit.

On Monday morning at 10:30, an opportunity to observe

an urban community and to understand its characteristics

will be presented to all those interested. The opportunity to observe an urban community and to understand its characteristics will be presented to all those interested.