

CHARLES E. MORTON ANNOUNCES FOR CITY COMMISSIONER

Approving the policies laid down by Mayor Frank A. Jefferson and City Commissioner A. L. Boehmer in their platforms on which they stand for re-election to the offices of mayor and city commissioner respectively, Charles E. Morton, well known florist and long-time citizen of Phoenix, last week announced his candidacy on the ticket with Mayor Jefferson and Commissioner Boehmer. Mr. Morton seeks the seat on the city commission which will be vacated by the expiration of the term of Commissioner Fred Jacobs.

"I believe the street railway system is so important to the continued prosperity of this city that its rehabilitation and continued operation constitute the chief issue at this time before the people," said Mr. Morton in an interview with the Phoenix Tribune.

Likes Street Car Plan

"I like the idea carried out by Mayor Jefferson and Commissioner Boehmer in securing experts to make a survey of the street railway situation. I like the idea that this survey is to cost the people of this city nothing. I favor the plan of letting the people know down to the last detail before the primaries, not afterward. I am in favor of the plan of the Mayor and Commissioner Boehmer to rehabilitate and modernize the street railway system without increasing taxes and, if possible, without increasing fares.

"I am in favor of selling the service of transportation to the patrons of the street railway system at the actual cost, all proper expenses included, of course, of that transportation.

"I am in favor of the city keeping possession of its own street franchises, which are increasing so rapidly in value that no man may say what their value will be in ten years from now.

People Should Decide

"I like the plan of letting the people decide whether they want a municipally owned and operated street railway system delivering transportation at cost to the consumer, and I think the people should be given the right to say whether they like any plan for raising the money to secure this rehabilitation or not.

"I believe in the kind of government Mayor Jefferson and Commissioner Boehmer have declared for—

BUILDING BETTER RACE RELATIONS

The Origin and Work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation

By R. B. Eleazer

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation was created shortly after the Armistice in the hope of quenching the fires of racial antagonism which were flaming up at that time with such deadly menace. Its membership was made up of representative educators, ministers, and business and professional men from all parts of the South, including a number of outstanding Negroes. Similar interracial committees were quickly organized in each southern state and in hundreds of communities, thus bringing together the best representatives of the two races for counsel and cooperation in the interest of mutual understanding, peace, and good will.

The results fully justified the effort. A better spirit immediately appeared, distrust and suspicion were allayed, many dark situations were cleared up, and the threatened conflagration was averted. Unquestionably the agencies set in motion by the Commission were largely responsible for the favorable change.

The emergency of the moment having been met, the Commission set about the task of permanently improving race relations throughout the South, by putting them as far as possible upon a sound, Christian

a government for, of and by the people, so conducted that the people may know each day what their public servants are doing.

"I would like to be elected a city commissioner—and this is the first time I have sought public office—in order that I may help carry out such a program as I have discussed."

An opposition ticket to Mayor Jefferson, Commissioner Boehmer and Mr. Morton was also announced last week. It is composed of Eugene Hackett, of 822 North Fourth Avenue, for Mayor; Dr. D. L. Conner, osteopath, of 1304 West Van Buren street and W. T. Barr, representing the Pacific Mutual Insurance company, for city commissioners. No platform was announced, and a daily newspaper carried an interview with Dr. Conner that he was not sure he would be a candidate until he knew who was putting him into the race.

The announcement was pronounced premature by the candidates themselves.

basis. A South-wide campaign of good will was accordingly projected, aimed at the creation of a better spirit, the correction of grievances, and the promotion of understanding and sympathy between the races. That program is still being carried forward, with constantly widening influence as new agencies are enlisted and new lines of effort undertaken.

Assistance has been rendered in hundreds of educational enterprises for Negroes, involving millions of dollars. health campaigns have been promoted in every State; hospitals and tuberculosis camps established, clinics opened to colored children, public nurses employed; lynchings have been prevented through the efforts of state and local committees, and in a few cases members of lynching mobs have been successfully prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary; legal aid has been extended to Negroes in scores of cases in which they were being intimidated, persecuted, or exploited; sewers, street paving, water, lights, library facilities, rest rooms and other civic advantages have been secured for Negro communities; parks, playgrounds, pools, and other provisions for recreation have been established; Negro welfare agencies have been included in community chests; day nurseries and social centers conducted; colored probation officers secured—these are among a multitude of actual results achieved. In Atlanta, for example, the interracial committee brought about an agreement by which \$1,250,000 out of a single bond issue was expended for new Negro schools, including a magnificent high school, costing \$300,000.

Perhaps more important still, a vast amount of educational work has been done among white people to promote better understanding and attitudes on their part. This the Commission considers fundamental and of primary importance. Close contacts have been maintained with the great church groups through representatives on the Commission, by the presentation of the interracial message to conventions, conferences, synods, and the like, and through the church press. Thousands of local church groups have been encouraged to study the subject. Courses on race relations are being conducted in sixty southern white colleges, besides many voluntary classes and discussion groups. The subject has been presented at every important southern conference of college men and women, frequently by able col-