

News and Comment From the National Capital

The President's Visit in the South Is Believed to Have Convinced Him That Political Control South of the Mason-Dixon Line Has Shifted to the Mass of Voters

THANKSGIVING finds President Roosevelt in the South this year, as in most other years since his attack of paralysis. He is, however, passing more time than usual in the South this Thanksgiving season. The accepted explanation in Washington is that he is improving the opportunity to "win back" that area which traditionally is the most strongly Democratic in the country.

Not that the South has actually broken away from the Democratic Party or the New Deal. In the elections last month, it continued to send solid Democratic delegations to Congress from every strictly Southern State. Mr. Roosevelt, in common with most other observing Administration men, has been aware that, under the New Deal, the South is undergoing a social and political change.

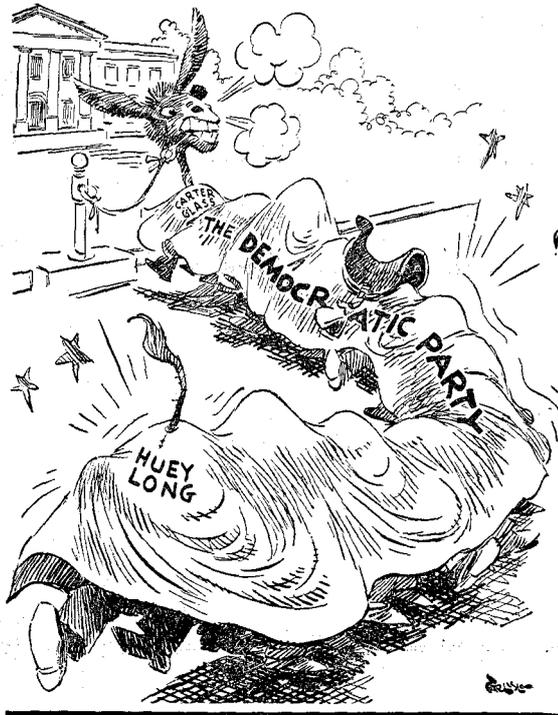
No one has been more conscious of this change than the Federal agents sent into that area from different departments of the Government. Many of them are Southerners by birth, and they have returned with various interpretations of what is evolving. Those of a conservative turn report that the remnants of the old Southern aristocracy apprehend the social effects of the New Deal, especially upon the colored population. Those of a radical or liberal turn point to the political triumphs of the Huey Longs, the Bilbos, the Talmadges, and the Holts, not to mention the occasional flashes of the Heflins and Bleases.

Four Classes in Dixie

The orthodox Democrats examine the legislative party-irregularity of the Glasses, the Byrds, the Baileys, and the Gores in a region which enthroned old "King Caucus." These latter, or some of them, are actually in correspondence with kindred spirits in the North who wonder if the time is not at hand for a conservative coalition against radicals.

President Roosevelt, if his view-point is reflected in the White House circle, comprehends four classes in the South: the upper class, or the land-owning aristocracy; the poor white class, or the tenant-farmers; the colored population up from slavery; and the rising industrial population, chiefly typified by the textile workers.

The "Solid South" of post-Reconstruction days is viewed as having been controlled by the property-owning class. Under the social system which prevailed, this, it is explained, was easily understood.



The President's Strange New Charger

—Carlisle in the Des Moines Register

The negro vote was held in check by various devices. The poor-white vote was kept in hand. The industrial workers' vote was not formidable until comparatively recently.

What is happening in the transformation is believed to be reflected in Huey Long's successive victories in Louisiana, and the extension of his influence into Arkansas and Mississippi. He is said to be awakening the poor-white vote and the negro vote as well. However the negro vote may be developed, the poor-white vote greatly outnumbered what remains of the old Southern aristocracy. Huey Long and Bilbo made their appeal to it and won, the former with complete independence of the National Administration at a time when the President's popularity supposedly was overshadowing all else, and the latter against the implied opposition of the National Administration and of the orthodox Democrats.

Cole Blease, in South Carolina, and Tom Heflin, in Alabama, as seen here, made their appeal to the same sleeping giant among the electorate, but without the finesse of a Long or a Bilbo to put it over.

The Roosevelt Administration, tho cutting off all relations with Senator Long, and hardly taking Senator-elect Bilbo to its heart, is not unmindful of the source of electoral strength they have tapped. Mr. Roosevelt, in going down into the South a full two weeks in advance of Thanksgiving, and visiting several States below

the Mason and Dixon Line, is credited with having touched the same vein. Reports to Washington are that, in his traveling about to the sites of huge public-works undertakings, the President was cheered by the masses with all the enthusiasm that the West showed him last summer.

At the height of the cheering, it seemed, Governor Talmadge paid his courtesy call to the President, only to come away announcing from the housetops that the President should get about the South more if he would gage the skepticism about major alphabetical agencies.

Governor Talmadge, tho heading the State Government in the President's "other home" State, is as much on the "outs" with the Roosevelt Administration as is Huey Long. Not only did he clash openly with Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, and win against an Administration candidate, but he dominated the Georgia Democratic State Convention which called for a halt in experimenting.

The circumstance that Georgia, on the one hand, can show such fine old Southern hospitality to the President, and, on the other hand, give political preferment to Georgia sons who oppose his policies, is one of the vagaries of the political outlook which the Roosevelt Administration does not overlook.

Huey Long Is a Factor

Too shrewd a politician to show his hand in advance, the President is believed to have concluded that the South has changed definitely, that its political control may be shifting gradually from the aristocratic class, and that he will make a bid of his own for the mass vote there, as in the rest of the country.

Whether the New South tends to turn to the Left or the Right of the New Deal is a current subject of speculation. The Roosevelt Left Wingers feel certain it is heading well to the Left, and that the President will lose it if he does not turn back to the Left. These Left Wingers share the growing conviction that Huey Long is no mere political clown.

Those who warn that Huey Long is not to be laughed off point out that he proved a formidable, if not indispensable, factor in getting Mr. Roosevelt nominated for President. Many feel that his votes, if not his speech, enabled the Roosevelt forces to win the crucial test vote in the national convention of 1932. **DIogenes.**

Self-Defense for Philippines Is Quezon Plan

Filipino Leader, the Prospective Chief Magistrate of the Islands, Would Have His People Ready to Protect Their Shores When United States Grants Independence

By EDWARD PRICE BELL

SELF-DEFENSE. That is the big word in the mind of Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Senate of the Philippines, and prospective Chief Magistrate of the Islands when the American Flag shall give place to the Filipino Flag on the shores of Manila Bay.

Mr. Quezon, long one of the great leaders of the Filipino people, now numbering 14,000,000, is just out of Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he underwent a serious operation, looking somewhat thin and reduced in physical strength, but with all his old moral fire and intellectual brilliance. At this moment, he is on his way back to the Philippines, pondering deeply the problem of insuring the ultimate safety of the Islands under their own Government.

It is probably well within the mark to say that no man living understands the politics of the Pacific better than Mr. Quezon. The subject has been that of his closest life-study. Moreover, he has a distinguished gift for politics. And he has not confined his thought to the Pacific. He has extended it to the world, clearly realizing the vital interrelationships of world politics.

His Views Have Changed

"I was once among the most convinced of the international optimists," said Mr. Quezon, speaking with characteristic decision in his New York hotel room. "I was one who believed—believed in my heart—that 'The War to End War' was precisely that. My faith led me to desire that Filipino soldiers should fight in that war, and that Filipino money should support it. I believed when that monstrous struggle was over that aggression was dead and war forever ended."

"And now?"



So to Speak!

—Talburt in the Washington Daily News

Mr. Quezon's keen, angular, dark face took on a strange, ironic smile.

"My views are changed," said he. "My beautiful vision eludes me now."

"You fear we shall have more war?"

"Well, one sees the world bristling with armaments as never before. Everywhere warlike manufacturers and chemists are busy, navies and armies are growing, warships are maneuvering, soldiers are drilling, guns are rumbling, political and economic systems are clashing, peoples are disputing and quarreling, and one hears very little of a determination in any quarter to effectuate peace treaties. The scene is disturbing. Perhaps, just as I was too optimistic, too much of a dreamer, once, so I may be too pessimistic, too much of a 'realist,' now. I hope so. But no statesman can rest his policy on a foundation of hopes."

"Are you anxious, particularly, about the security of the Philippines?"

"That, of course, is constantly my especial concern."

"What are your ideas relative to the matter?"

"I have two clear-cut sets of ideas about it. The first of these pertains to economics, the second to military defense. We feel we have ten years—the ten years of America's continued presence in the Islands—in which to perfect our defenses. We hardly think any enemy would attack us while the American Flag still flies over the country."

"Now as to my economic ideas. They center entirely in the relations between America and the Philippines. We want these relations to be as close, as friendly, and as mutually profitable as they possibly can be made. And I want to emphasize *mutually profitable*."

"We are not begging. We are talking business. We have raw tropical products which America needs, and America has manufactures which we need."

"Mutually advantageous reciprocal arrangements should be easy, and they would be mutually advantageous, not only economically, but politically. Large American economic interests in the Philippines would give America a moral position in the West Pacific which would strengthen her diplomacy throughout East Asia. It would mean that, while she had left the Islands in a legal sense—had ceased to be responsible for their governance—she was still there, very decidedly, in an economic and moral sense. I regard that as of immense importance to settled and just political conditions in the Far East."

"Let no one mistake the opportunities for trade in the Philippines. They are great at present, and they will be vastly greater as the years go by. When the Stars and Stripes were raised over Malacanang Palace, there were 6,000,000 Filipinos. That was a generation ago. We now have 14,000,000 people. In another generation we shall have 25,000,000. Luzon is two-thirds the size of Java, and Java has 51,000,000. Our Islands are as large as Great Britain, with a population of 43,000,000. And we have the highest living-standard in Asia. There will be 40,000,000 of these consumers in the Philippines at no very distant day—a magnificent prospective market."

"And it is the deep-seated desire of our people to build up the great American-Filipino connection of which I speak. It seems natural, overwhelmingly logical, to us. America has been long with us. She has taught us much. Her splendid moral, educational, political, and scientific imprint is a shining reality in the Islands. We are used to American products, American ideas, American ways of life, and we like them."

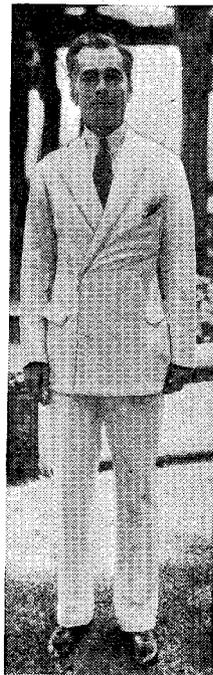
Progressive Relations

"We feel it would be an unspeakable pity, after all that America has done in the Philippines, for the two nations to drift apart, as they inevitably will unless they be welded together economically. Economics, in these times, determine national destinies. If America declines to enter into the reciprocal trade relations suggested, the Philippines will be compelled to seek their economic future in other directions."

"So the economic side of your scheme of national defense consists in a progressive extension and consolidation of Filipino-American business, cultural, and sentimental relations?"

"That is it, and all of it. And a very powerful defensive mechanism it would be, good alike for Americans and for us, and with its unmistakable weight in the scales of international peace."

(Continued on page 31)



Manuel L. Quezon