

WOOD WILL FIGHT G. O. P. OLD GUARD

First Two Phases of His Campaign Failures, He Emulates Roosevelt in 1912 ORGANIZATION IS STIRRED

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, March 6.—The Wood candidacy for the Republican nomination for the presidency has taken a new turn. It has entered upon the third stage. In the first stage it was under the management of John T. King, an old guard member, a candidate which sought the goodwill of the machine. This plan failed. John T. King was dismissed.

The second stage began. Wood's candidacy became then an appeal to the people, but not an appeal to the people. The general would show the machine that he had much more popular support than his rivals and trust to the machine to make him the Republican candidate on that demonstration.

That plan was unsuccessful, or, at any rate, it has been abandoned for a much more aggressive program. The third stage has become the anti-machine candidate. His campaign is no longer friendly to the machine, but is an appeal to the organization and leave it confidently to the organization to do the rest. His purpose is to force the organization to nominate. It is expressed in the announcement of Colonel William Cooper Proctor, his manager, that General Wood is going to make a fight upon the "standpatters" everywhere.

Recalls Roosevelt's Revolt The announcement has flattered the Republican Democrats as no announcement ever has since the news of 1912 that the seven little governors had asked Colonel Roosevelt to lead a fight upon the standpatters of the Republican machine. There is at least as much bitterness toward the organization as there was over Colonel Roosevelt's entrance into the race in 1912.

The 1912 trouble went on and on until the party split at the convention, but in the beginning men perceived only that Colonel Roosevelt was making the kind of fight that had never been made before. The organization thought at first it was a losing fight on his part and did not grow thoroughly angry till it saw itself in danger. Now it knows the possibilities of anti-machine fighting, the injection of the standpatter issue into the present campaign and is thoroughly angry at General Wood. How the issue will develop no one can foretell, though no one expects to see it to the lengths of 1912.

Doesn't Fear Politicians The enmity of the politicians seems to the general only a trifling addition to a long score. By this it is not meant that the general has made enemies for the sake of making enemies, but merely that he has never been deterred from a course he felt to be right or wise or expedient by the consequences measured in enemies. He is the purest fighting type that has ever entered politics. Roosevelt was a fighter, who was at the same time a politician who was mindful, except in 1912, that when the battle was over there must remain no hard feelings. Wood belongs to a profession which buries those who are left on the field after the battle is done. It is the sense of how hard a fighter Wood is and how regardless of enemies he is, rather than fear of his success that has moved the machine to bitterness against him. The machine is filled with anger at a fight conducted in the Wood manner, "on the standpatters," all along the line. The country may or not wait a military President, but the machine does not want a militant candidate.

That was Wood gained by his change of tactics? In this place, he has lost nothing. The King plan had failed. Equally its successor, what may be called the progressive plan of campaign, was failing. The machine rejected Mr. King bearing an olive branch. Then it blocked the way to a friendly demonstration of popular strength by closing all the big presidential-making states like Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Ohio to the general. The machine, the general had to overcome machine opposition. He has to fight or face defeat.

The 1912 parallel is instructive. Is the "fight upon the standpatters all along the line" as vital an issue in 1920 as it was in 1912? In 1912 there was a big progressive movement in the Republican party which was distinguished with Taft and which was ready-made for Colonel Roosevelt's use. Little of that progressive movement remains today. In 1912 the country took the machine politician much more seriously than it does today.

In other words, "Down with the standpatters" sounds like a war cry over of 1912 in a year when the country needs a new issue. Can 1912 be upon the general, who, for the moment at least, has galvanized a campaign which lacked vitality into an appearance of life. Perhaps his talent for enemies will be the saving of him.

McADOO STANDS PAT Again Forbids Use of Name in Presidential Primary

New York, March 6.—(By A. P.)—William G. McAdoo again made plain his intention not to permit his name to be entered on presidential preferential ballots when he entered a telegram today to R. F. Ewing, chairman of the Democratic state committee of California, requesting that he be kept out of the California primary.

Mr. McAdoo reiterated the statement he recently made to Georgia Democrats that he favored the sending of untrusted delegates to the national convention.

Doug Fairbanks Breaks Finger

Hollywood, Ariz., March 6.—(By A. P.)—Douglas Fairbanks, screen actor, yesterday and sustained a painful cut while roping a horse for a film play on the Palms Desert, twenty-five miles north of here.

Find Five-Foot Snake in Cellar

"New Kaiserism" Stirs in Germany

Continued From Page One

weakening like Prince Max of Baden? President Ebert and his chancellor Bauer are mere figureheads and puppets in the hands of men like Noske and Landsberg, who dominate their party absolutely.

Kaiserism the Dominant Note "But Kaiserism is unfortunately not only a relic of the past, it is a dominant force today among the German people. The general cry in Berlin is: 'Oh, if we only had a Kaiser again!' The Junkers, the farmers and the great body of officials are, of course, as they always were, staunch monarchists. There is nothing surprising in that. But the professional and business classes, who for a time showed some comprehension at least of the revolution and sympathy for the new German republic, have likewise relapsed into monarchism and are once more sighing for the 'good old days' under the Hohenzollerns.

"The truth is that the majority Socialists, by their administrative incompetence and corruption, have discredited democracy in the eyes of the masses of their bourgeois supporters. And, in the same way, they have discredited socialism in the eyes of the proletariat. For the bitter truth must be confessed that even among the German workmen Kaiserism is today once more deeply rooted, more deeply rooted than when the Kaiser was here to rule over them.

"The great failure of the majority Socialist ministers to realize socialistic legislation and to raise the political and economic level of the working classes has shaken their faith in socialism, and they are disliking the government which is their portion under a so-called Socialist government, headed by a so-called Socialist president, with the comparative plenty and happiness of former times, naturally conclude that it is better to have a Kaiser after all.

"We Spartacists know to our cost how widely spread this feeling is among the German workmen. It is safe to predict that if a plebiscite were organized today in Germany, an overwhelming majority of the German people would vote in favor of the restoration of Kaiserism."

Spartacism a Tragic Failure These are the words of a Spartacist, and a Spartacist would be the last person in the world to make such a confession if it were not true, for it implies that his party forms an important minority that can never hope to govern Germany except by terrorism. The story of Spartacism is one of the great disappointments of the German revolution. The conducted this revolution, as from the first fatally warped by the absence of a party with genuine democratic ideals capable of establishing a republic which would rule Germany by force, and the only Germans whose hands were not stained with blood during the war.

But Liebknecht and his followers allied themselves with the Russian Bolsheviks and espoused Lenin's creed, and by doing so they have not only lessened their own influence in Germany and forfeited the sympathies they originally enjoyed in the allied countries because of their courageous attitude during the war.

Many of the leaders of the Spartacist movement are sincere and amiable idealists who really represent the best type of German—Karl Liebknecht himself undoubtedly did. They would be naturally inclined to prefer to the unprincipled opportunists now ruling Germany, but they are hopelessly entangled in Lenin's corrupt and sinister intrigues, and their advent to power in Germany would consequently involve a very real menace of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia against western civilization. Their violent doctrinaire policy has immensely furthered the revival of Kaiserism by furnishing the Prussian reactionaries with plausible pretexts for instituting a reactionary reign of terror, and by frightening the Allies into supporting the present German Government in spite of its evident duplicity and militaristic character.

Oppose Extradition of Kaiser So powerful has the spirit of Kaiserism grown in Germany lately, that even German revolutionists whose hatred of the Hohenzollerns is above suspicion seek to dissuade the Allies from insisting on the extradition of the Kaiser and his military accomplices, because they believe such action will precipitate monarchist restoration and be the death-warrant of the German republic, such as it is.

Edward Bernstein is a revolutionary veteran who has spent his life in combating Kaiserism. He has nothing in common with socialistic agents of the People's Bureau like Scheidemann and Noske. And yet in reply to my request for an interview, he sent me the following signed statement for publication in the Evening Public Ledger: "The Entente's action in demanding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser from Holland and the delivery of the German

war criminals had dangerously stimulated monarchist activity in Germany. It is regarded by a large section of the German people as an arbitrary and spiteful act, and it will, if persisted in, do much to efface the contempt many Germans entertain for the fallen monarch-arch on account of his desertion of the army and ignominious flight. It will probably provoke a monarchist coup and lead to the overthrow of the present government.

"Personally, I hold William guilty of having been in the position to prevent the outbreak of the war and of not having used his power to avert the world-conflict. I am further convinced that he is guilty of having declared war without having been driven to it by a really imminent danger to Germany. Mitigating circumstances may exist, but they cannot to any great degree lessen his responsibility.

Allies Made Kaiser a Martyr "Nevertheless, I fear it would be a disastrous mistake to attempt to bring a trial to the Kaiser. For some months after the outbreak of the revolution there existed in Germany no movement of any consequence for the restoration of monarchism, and at that time the dismemberment of the empire had been possible. But the Allies have waited too long. The monarchist movement, promoted by the natural reaction of the German people against the mad attempts of the Spartacists to exploit the revolution to institute a proletarian dictatorship, has become so strong now that its triumph seems assured if Wilhelm is metamorphosed from a discredited coward into a persecuted martyr."

When so inconvertible a revolutionist as Edward Bernstein warningly calls for the hands off the Kaiser, the revival of Kaiserism must indeed be far advanced. As a matter of fact, I believe that it is almost inevitable in any case, and that it is in the hands of the Allies whether the Allies heed his warning or not.

The Paris council should never have formulated its demands for the extradition of the Kaiser and the German war criminals if it was not prepared to compel their acceptance. As the demands have been made, they should be enforced regardless of German protests and maneuvers, otherwise they will add but another victory to the series of successes which Berlin diplomacy has lately scored against the allied statesmen. By remaining firm, particularly as regards the trial of the German war criminals by allied courts-martial, the victors of the war will at any rate at least force Germany to discard her mask, if she is wearing one, and to reveal herself in her true colors. This knowledge is well worth the risk of precipitating a monarchist coup which probably cannot be long deferred anyway.

Bolshevism a Monarchist Specter As for the danger of bolshevism in Germany—a specter which is still invariably called up by the Berlin rulers to prove that instances of damaged Allies—I think the melancholy confessions of my Spartacist visitor and Herr Bernstein's declarations go a long way to prove that instances of damaged Allies—a political factor today resides in the involuntary but valuable assistance it renders the Prussian monarchists.

Besides, the German statesmen still have faithful agents among the Bolshevik commissaries whose business it is to protect Germany against the inroads of bolshevism.

City May Get Drydock to Hold Large Craft

Continued From Page One

should possess no adequate facilities for the docking and repair of vessels beyond a privately owned graving dock which is not available for vessels of the larger modern type.

The argument has been advanced that one such dock is ample for the demands of the port, but this is true, even if it is understood that New York and other ports will accommodate them because Philadelphia cannot.

If this port is to be placed on a competitive basis with other maritime centers of this country, it is imperative that this subject receive immediate attention. We must have drydocks, vast, modern and capable of accommodating the largest vessels that come up the Delaware. It is one of the insistent demands that will be made upon Mayor Moore's administration. Lack of drydock advantages has been one of the greatest handicaps to the port, and the situation has become more acute as the fleets approaching our doors increase in number and in the size of the vessels.

Shortly after our entrance into the war, the attention of the maritime and other commercial bodies of the city, the revolution to institute a proletarian dictatorship, has become so strong now that its triumph seems assured if Wilhelm is metamorphosed from a discredited coward into a persecuted martyr."

War's Effect Unforeseen The war as it was to effect this country had not been visualized. In the petition of these bodies to the shipping board four drydocks were specified—350 or more feet in length. It is now evident that drydocks under 450 feet minimum will only partly serve the present ocean trade.

The demand is for one or more of at least 700 feet in length. Philadelphia has been driving shipping from her doors through failure to provide drydock accommodation. This is what one of the greatest authorities on this subject in the country says:

"Charterers of vessels in tropical ports, and particularly in the Java districts, testify how difficult it sometimes is in normal times to get owners to consent to their craft coming to Philadelphia except at increase rates of freight. They are invariably required, upon the discharge of their cargoes, to suffer delays in securing drydock facilities, or are forced to go to other ports to be docked, scraped and painted."

Along the water front the curious seeker after information need not go far to find instances of damaged vessels having to be conveyed to other ports to be drydocked and repaired.

The irony of the situation applicable to Philadelphia is that the greatest

Shipbuilding Center in the World is Utterly Lacking in Drydocks

In a recent discussion on the subject it was claimed that Philadelphia had drydocks adequate to its immediate needs. The contention is by no means sustained. Modern ships engaged in the transatlantic or South American trades must go elsewhere.

It is only necessary to recall how maritime centers of Europe are provided in this way. New York has eighty-six marine railways and graving docks, the largest of which can fit a ship of 703 feet between perpendiculars.

Boston has thirteen, including a government-owned dock 750 feet in length, while the largest private dock is 465 feet in length. Norfolk has ten, the largest 550 feet, and Newport News three, with the largest 800 feet.

The subject of drydocks approaches the ridiculous when we discover further that Spezia, Italy, has eight drydocks with a maximum of 702 feet. Hull, England, has eighteen drydocks, where ships up to 800 feet in length can be docked and repaired, while Belfast has five, with a maximum for ships of 850.

If the proposed new drydock is built Philadelphia will have taken another great step forward.

Suffragist Delegate Withdraws New York, March 6.—Mrs. Charles Barlow of New York, last night announced she had withdrawn as a candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention at San Francisco on the ground that she only entered the race to oppose Miss Elizabeth Macarty, and that she understood "on good authority" that Miss Marbury will not be voted for at the primaries.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Opening Exposition of Spring Fashions

BAKER'S COCOA is welcome

To Be Spotless—Use Lapin's Handy Pad

ABBOTTS MILK

THE PAINTER isn't wanted around the house on Saturday. He's there only a half day anyway—but he's in the road.

MANY PEOPLE Take a few steps off Chestnut Street on 12th Street simply to see the BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

Peoples Trust Company of Philadelphia

McADOO STANDS PAT Again Forbids Use of Name in Presidential Primary

Doug Fairbanks Breaks Finger

Find Five-Foot Snake in Cellar