# BISHOP POTTER CALLED TO BOOK.

Right Rev. Henry C. Potter.

## Andrew H. Green Resents His Anti-Americanism.

### Nestor of Greater New York Shows That Patriotism Exists.

## Contrast with Great Britain Is Not Unfavorable.

### Bad Officials as Prevalent in England as They Are Here.

Venerable Andrew H. Green.

**"This country has seen its greatest period of prosperity.**

**"Government has become a huge mechanism. Purity of government, integrity, efficiency and pure-mindedness, the essentials that should be in every official, are often lacking.**

**"Americans have not the same vigilance and interest in the government as the English people have. In England every man is interested in the government, and what is the result? Is there a better governed country in the world than England? Americans are deficient in their criticisms of the various local governments. I don't mean adverse criticism so much as I do praise. They do not reward meritorious service as they should, and as is done in other countries.**

**"Another place in which we are deficient, I am ashamed to say, is in our interest in the lower strata of society.**

**"Right here is where the churchman should set a beautiful example, and let us do it."**—BISHOP POTTER, in his address to the Church Club, night before last.

**"I do not concede British superiority because our manners of thought and action are not formed and maintained upon purely the British models. Our ways must necessarily be different from theirs in many particulars, for the reason that the education of the two peoples and the atmosphere in which they live are altogether dissimilar.**

**"The foreign communities are composed of people born and brought up in submission.**

**"Here, on the other hand, we are taught from our cradles that a certain degree of freedom is the right of every man and woman, and that the exercise of it, properly, is the highest phase of citizenship.**

**"I know Bishop Potter but slightly, and I do not wish to seem to criticise, but I am an American."**—ANDREW H. GREEN, in an interview.

The energetic scoring which Bishop Potter, who recently returned from England, administered to America and most things American in his address before the Church Club on Wednesday night found a prompt answer yesterday from Hon. Andrew H. Green, who is known of all men as the Father of the Greater New York.

Mr. Green, denying any feeling other than that of the deepest respect for Bishop Potter, disputes the accusations made against this country upon grounds of patriotism pure and simple. He has pride in American accomplishment, admiration of American character and faith in America's future. And he spoke yesterday, freely and forcibly, in support of the faith that is in him. He said:

"I observe that the theme in the discussion of which Bishop Potter found it desirable to introduce his reflections upon American civic life was 'The Churchman's Civic Duties.' It may be that his criticisms are to be differently interpreted from what they would be were they addressed to people without church affiliation. It ill becomes me to attempt to define the civic duties peculiar to churchmen. Perhaps Bishop Potter conceives them to be different from those of the ordinary citizen.

"It has always seemed to me, however, that churchmen's duties and other men's duties were precisely the same in regard to civic affairs. The chief of them, and, in fact, the one duty which, properly fulfilled, embodies all the rest, is that a man shall participate in the constitution and improvement of the government of the country.

"I do not agree with Bishop Potter when he declares that Americans do not stop to consider public matters seriously. I think he is in error when he says that Americans have not the same vigilance and interest in the Government that English people have. The most impressive element, perhaps, in American life is the keen, careful attention which people of all grades pay to the affairs of the nation, as they are chronicled from day to day.

"If the Englishman seems to our travellers to think more or more deeply upon public questions, it may be because such consideration is to him a more formidable and ponderous and impressive labor than it is to the American. I am not disposed to disparage the good features which all the world knows distinguish the English form and method of government, nor to depreciate the sterling characteristics which distinguish the English people—virtues of which we are, in a great measure, the direct heriters. Neither do I concede British superiority because our manners of thought and action are not formed and maintained entirely upon the British models. Our ways must necessarily be different from theirs in many particulars.

**How Tourists Go Amiss.**

"We are continually called upon, for some reason, by persons who go for brief journeys in foreign lands, to emulate the virtues which they think they have discovered in one or another foreign community. They laud the calm that seems to them to pervade other peoples, and lose faith in our republican forms because they have not produced in our people the same atmospheric repose which does duty as equanimity.

"They seem to forget that the foreign communities which present so much that appeals to them are composed of people born and brought up in submission and in recognition of fixed conditions from which the governmental forms and the social code allow them no escape. Here, on the other hand, we are taught from our cradles that a certain degree of freedom is the right of every man and woman, and that the exercise of it properly is the highest phase of citizenship.

"Bishop Potter complains that government in this country has become a huge mechanism. Of course it has. All government is mechanism unless indeed it be autocracy, and even that has its necessary mechanical features. If our government mechanism is huge it has excuse for its hugeness. Bishop Potter must remember that we have a great many people to govern here.

"'Purity of government, integrity, efficiency and high-mindedness in officials are,' he says, 'often lacking.' Of course they are. They are often lacking in officials the whole world over, under any and every sort of government. If the Bishop means by implication to convey the idea that the American is individually more often lacking than the Englishman, or the man of any other race, in the purity and integrity which go to make a good official, or for that matter a good citizen and a good man, I must differ with him.

"If this country or the cities in this country have in the matter of civil purity fallen short of the ideals which the great founders had in view, may it not be largely attributed to the differentiation which American life has undergone by the influx from the same countries which our foreign travellers hold up to us as models? In saying this I do not wish to be understood as opposing immigration, though I would favor legislation to restrict certain forms of immigration.

**Weak Point in Bishop's Argument.**

"It is a point of weakness in Bishop Potter's arraignment of America and Americans that he is general and not specific. I cannot imagine how he finds, in a study of American life, with which he must surely be familiar in its every phase, ground for the charge that Americans are deficient in their criticisms of the various local governments. If there is any one thing noticeable in American life, as I view it, it is the activity, pungency, force and freedom with which the American criticises and keeps his eye upon public servants and their acts.

"But Bishop Potter modifies this declaration, again, by saying: 'I do not mean adverse criticism so much as I do praise. They (the American people) do not reward meritorious service as they should, and as is done in other countries.' There again I am at decided disagreement with him. It is the unfortunate truth that the higher places in the schedule of English preferment are notoriously the reward of social status or of monetary possession. The elevations to the peerage are made upon a basis of pounds, shillings and pence.

"I believe that in the conduct of our army and navy there is no lack of disposition to promote, no lack of actual promotion for pure merit and steadfast service, without regard to length of lineage or rent rolls. The very interest which Americans take in the way their public institutions are managed and the frankness and promptitude with which they criticise mismanagement—in both of which, I believe, Bishop Potter concedes us to be lacking—would make it inadvisable for any man or set of men to establish or attempt to establish any other system. And if there is needed further proof that republics—and this republic in particular—are not ungrateful, as Bishop Potter says they are, I invite reference to the pension list. It affords room for the conclusion that, on the contrary, we are altogether too grateful, or at least too liberal.

**"Are We Not Charitable?"**

"It is further charged against us as Americans that we are deficient in our interest in what Bishop Potter calls 'the lower strata of society.' I suppose in that paragraph he does not confine himself to churchmen. I think no man can run his eye over the list of eleemosynary institutions, charitable establishments and sums contributed to what Bishop Potter calls the lower strata—which I call from preference the manual people—without recognizing the enormous liberality extended toward them. Society men, to be sure, are not as closely in touch with the manual people as they might be, but look at the Roosevelt Hospital, the Ottendorfer Home for the Aged, and the gift of $500,000 or $600,000 by Mr. W. H. Webb for the benefit of aged men who have spent their lives in the shipbuilding industry, and these are only a few. I could name instantly half a dozen prominent men who have made princely contributions for the uplifting of the manual people. American charity will bear comparison with that of Great Britain. American New York need not blush to-day for such localities as disgrace London. The thing to be frowned upon in our life is not the use of wealth honorably obtained. It is the dishonorable methods that are stooped to in the quest of money."

**Religious Author Dead.**

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—George E. King, author of numerous religious works, is dead. He was born in New Ipswich, N. H., eighty-six years ago, and was at one time a patent lawyer and capitalist in New York. For years he practised law in Rochester, N. Y., and afterward was a large operator in railroad stocks in New York, where he acquired a large fortune.

**Killed Girl with His Fist.**

Millwood, W. Va., Dec. 30.—James McCoy, of Mud Run, near Ripley, killed his sister-in-law, Miss Shamblin, by a blow of his fist. He had forbidden her to go to school, but she took her books and started. He followed and struck her a heavy blow on the neck, killing her instantly. He has not been arrested.

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New vim. New ideas. More ambition. Make it memorable for big business. Let Journal "wants" help you. They lead to the road of prosperity.

# METROPOLITAN MEN TO AID TRANSIT

## The Company Engineers Now at Work on Estimates.

### BIDS WILL BE PUT IN.

### J. D. Crimmins and W. C. Whitney Say the Bond Will Not Stop It.

### SUCCESS IS NOW ASSURED.

### These Men Are In with Others of Wealth and Experience in Transportation.

**"The largest stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have taken hold of the proposed rapid transit plan. It is the first daylight that has come. We shall build the road."**—JOHN D. CRIMMINS, to the Journal.

The assurance of underground rapid transit has been made doubly sure. The stumbling block of the $15,000,000 bond required by the Appellate Court's decision, which the enemies of rapid transit have declared would defeat the project, has been overcome. Men of immense wealth and long experience in transportation affairs have taken hold of the matter.

President Alexander E. Orr, of the Rapid Transit Commission, made the official announcement yesterday that the men most largely interested in the Metropolitan Street Railway had taken up the subject.

**Mr. Crimmins to the Journal.**

John D. Crimmins said:

**"The largest stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway have taken hold of the proposed rapid transit plan. We are going to build the road. It is the first daylight that has shone through the question, and it means that rapid transit is assured. We shall bid for the contract.**

**"Our engineers will commence work to-morrow estimating the probable cost. We believe that we can operate the road profitably. We shall have no trouble in giving whatever bond they require. The men interested are able to carry through the matter without a hitch, and are more than able to give the required security.**

**"This is not an action of the Metropolitan Street Railway as a corporation; it is the plan of the largest stockholders as individuals. They have requested the company's engineers to make the estimate for the cost of construction. The matter has been fully discussed, and we have come to the conclusion that in undertaking rapid transit we can give the public something they have long needed."**

Mr. Crimmins said that he was not in a position to enter into details or disclose the names of the men who are most interested. He referred inquiries to Thomas F. Ryan, chairman of the Advisory Board of the Metropolitan Street Railway. Mr. Ryan left the city at 3 o'clock yesterday, two hours before Mr. Orr's announcement.

The men principally interested in the Metropolitan Street Railway who, it can be stated on good authority, have taken up the question of rapid transit are William C. Whitney, H. H. Vreeland, president of the company; William L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener, the street railway magnate, of Philadelphia; John D. Crimmins and Thomas F. Ryan.

These men represent large street transportation interests in the country. They are men of long experience in solving railway problems. Their past success and the wealth they represent insure that the tunnel road in this city will be the most perfect in the world.

**Mr. Orr's Statement.**

The following is the statement authorized by Mr. Orr:

The Rapid Transit Board will not act upon the decision of the Appellate Division or make application to the Court, until full opportunity shall have been given to all parties who may wish to become bidders to ascertain what can probably be done about security and to make other suggestions to the Board. The Board must also complete its inquiries among those, like surety companies, who are especially fitted to give information on the subject of guaranties such as the Court has suggested. Inquiries are being made of the Board by those proposing to bid, and the field of probable competitors is broadening. Among others, the parties in control of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have seriously taken up the subject. They are examining the question of security and their engineers are estimating on the cost of construction.

"Our object in issuing that statement," said President Orr, last night, "is to let the public know what we are doing. We shall advertise for bids and deal impartially with every bidder. The livelier the competition the better.

"We were somewhat surprised that we had not heard before from the Metropolitan Street Railway people. It is only a short time ago that we received their communication. After full opportunity shall have been given to all who wish to become bidders, to ascertain what can be done about security, we shall ask the court to modify the terms. It is, in our opinion, asking these persons too much to bind themselves or their heirs for so long a period as fifty years.

"As the competition will be open to all, the bids of the Metropolitan Company will be as welcome as those of any other party. I cannot say whether or not the Metropolitan people purpose trying to bid in enough to give them a controlling interest.

"We are anxious to present our arguments to the new administration, instead of to the administration that is going out of office, and will not have to deal with this problem. That is one of the reasons why we shall not act upon the decision of the Appellate Division until the new year.

"The Board's Sub-Committee on Contracts, of which I am chairman, is pursuing its work with all possible dispatch. Just as soon as possible it will make its report to the Board."

**Mr. Ryan's Statement.**

Before leaving the city Mr. Ryan sent a statement to the press. It contained almost word for word, the information given by Mr. Crimmins, quoted above.

Mr. Whitney is not in the city. William L. Elkins and Thomas Dolan were seen by the Journal correspondent in Philadelphia last night. They admitted the truth of Mr. Orr's statement, but declined to state whether they were personally interested or not. They referred all questions to Mr. Whitney, who, they said, had the matter in charge.

Russell Sage, who has bitterly opposed rapid transit on account of the injury the project would do the Manhattan Elevated, refused to see any reporters last night.

# FATHER KNICKERBOCKER AND HIS FAMILY VIEW THE JOURNAL'S GREAT DISPLAY.

# MARK HANNA'S MEN IN UGLY MOOD.

## Will Pursue Every Republican Who Does Not Vote for the Senator.

### MAJOR DICK IS ANXIOUS.

### Claim That Democrats Will Bring About the Junior Senator's Re-election.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Ten Republicans constitute the Kurtz "Old Guard," that has sworn to vote from start to finish against Hanna. In a small room in a Cleveland hotel the pledge was taken shortly after the November election, and as evidence of good faith each of the ten attached his signature to a paper declaring his undying opposition to Hanna. Charles Kurtz has that paper in his possession, and it is more precious to him than silver or gold.

The information comes from a source that cannot be questioned, and it is the possession of these pledges that has inspired confidence and prompted Kurtz to fearlessly proclaim a victory before the battle is over. Of course the anti-Hanna men expect more than ten Republicans to vote against Hanna, but the ten they are confident of and their time is being devoted now to canvassing the Democratic members. It is a certainty that if the Democratic legislators vote with the ten anti-Hanna Republicans, Marcus Alonzo will lose his Senatorial toga.

Major Dick, who is in charge of the Hanna forces, is well aware of this fact, and has a little scheme which he thinks will block the game. He has been negotiating, and his men say has reached an agreement with at least fourteen Democrats. These are divided into two classes. One squad is ready to march out of the hall while the fateful ballot is going on, provided a deadlock develops. The whole fourteen, it is said, will do this. The result would be to reduce the number voting to 151 instead of 145, and make 76 instead of 74 votes sufficient for an election.

If Kurtz controls enough Republicans to keep Hanna from securing the necessary sixty-six votes, the story runs, the second squad will be called out. The men who tell the story say that this reserve force will consist of eight of these fourteen men. The eight will, if absolutely necessary, return to the joint ballot and vote for Hanna. It can be readily seen that the defection of fourteen men from the Democrats is equivalent to a net gain of seven for Hanna, and in case the eight men are called upon to vote for Uncle Mark the effect of this Democratic support would be increased to an equivalent of fifteen votes. In case the eight men are called back and the six remain out, seventy will be necessary for a choice. It is further asserted that this deal has been manipulated by a shrewd Democratic politician. He has agreed to guarantee the fourteen absentees, or, in case of necessity, eight Democratic votes for Hanna and six absentees. It is further declared that this same crafty Democrat has been helping Kurtz by all means in his power. He wants Kurtz to effect a deadlock; for Hanna's extremity would be the Democrats' opportunity, and he most ardently hopes that the big Republican will be compelled to call upon him for aid.

Mr. Griffith, of Clinton County, has been regarded by many as doubtful. He was called to Columbus and labored with. Then he came out with a statement that he was for Hanna, first, last and all the time.

Now comes his announcement that he is for Kurtz. The Kurtz people say he was coerced into his public declaration for the big Republican, and that he is not the only one who, not daring to openly oppose Hanna, will send down doctors' certificates to prove that they are physically unable to go to Columbus and vote for the junior Senator's re-election.

Much depends upon the showing made by the anti-Hanna men at the caucus Saturday. A Democratic leader said to-day if they saw that Kurtz meant business he would find Democrats with him to a man. Colonel J. D. Gerrard, of Cincinnati, opened headquarters this afternoon and announced himself a full-fledged candidate for Senatorial honors. He is a silver Republican and claims to have five votes pledged to him.

In the event that Colonel Gerrard is correct in his claims of three votes from Cincinnati, that knocks a large hole in the Hanna strength. For the last few days the independent Republicans in Hamilton County have been counted for Mr. Hanna.

Major Dick refused to give out a statement of the situation from a Hanna standpoint, except that it was hopeful. He said that Hanna was not worried over the prospects, but the Major is evidently a trifle shaky. He inaugurated to-night the long expected reign of terror, and caused the statement to be circulated that the men who forsook Hanna at the crucial moment of his career would never be forgiven. Three propositions were laid down.

"A man who absents himself from the hall in which the vote is taken for the Senatorship; the man who refuses to vote on the question, and the man who votes against Hanna will share alike in our enmity" was the manner in which one of the leading members of the Hanna combine put it.

He elaborated his statement by saying: "With the power of the Administration behind us, and with unlimited wealth with which we can get revenge, even if we cannot buy a Senator, the men who dare oppose Mr. Hanna in his ambition will have a rocky road to travel."

Truly, the Hanna men must be scared when they descend to threats.

### BURKE IS A BIG MAN.

#### Cuyahoga Senator the Man on Whom Hanna's Fate Depends.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The Senatorial fate of Mark Hanna is in the grasp of one man, Senator Vernon H. Burke, of Cuyahoga County. Burke is now the centre of the political world. He has promised to work the destruction of Hanna. If Burke wavers, the anti-Hanna cause may be lost. That is why Burke is powerful. Every effort of the Hanna people is being brought to bear on Burke, and several Hanna men have been in conference with him.

Early this morning Allen T. Brinsmade was at the office of Congressman Theodore E. Burton, in the Society for Savings building. In a little while Burton left his office and ascended to the office of Senator Burke.

In the meantime Brinsmade sauntered out of Burton's office a few feet and kept his eye on Burke's office, one floor above. Burton was closeted with Burke for half an hour. Burton went down and spoke to Brinsmade. Burton went back to Burke. Burton's conference with Burke lasted all forenoon. When Burton left Burke's office a reporter said to him:

"Will Burke go into the caucus Saturday night?"

"I do not know."

"Do you consider the movement against Mr. Hanna of great moment?"

"I do not think it is great enough to defeat him. The defeat of Mr. Hanna would be a great mistake."

Senator Burke was questioned this morning.

"When will you go to Columbus?" he was asked.

"Saturday morning."

"Will you go into the caucus Saturday night?"

"I do not know."

Here is the reason for all these conferences with Senator Burke. The State Senate will be organized Saturday night. The body is composed of eighteen Democrats, seventeen Republicans and one independent, Voight, from Cincinnati. Voight has agreed to vote with the Republicans, thus making a tie and allowing Lieutenant Governor Jones to cast the deciding vote. Jones will vote with the Republicans, thus electing Alex Caine, of the Hanna state, clerk. If one Republican Senator remains away from the caucus the Democrats can organize the Senate, for the vote will stand eighteen Democrats to seventeen Republicans. A deal was made several weeks ago. Burke was to be made presiding officer pro tem. If Bushnell is elected Senator Burke becomes Lieutenant-Governor.

# BROOKLYN GRAB STOPPED AGAIN.

## Modified Injunction Availed the Aldermen Nothing.

### CONVENED THREE TIMES.

### But at Each Step They Were Met and Balked of Their Prey.

Brooklyn's grabbing Aldermen are balked again. They acted on the supposition that the Appellate Court, in so modifying its original decision as to allow franchises to be granted for a period not to exceed twenty-five years, allowed them to be granted for that period, and met defeat three times yesterday. Their avowed intention was to grant twenty-five year franchises to the Flatbush Gas Company and to the Municipal Electric Light Company.

Each time the Aldermen were met by an injunction. Finally they adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, hoping that in the meantime action to dissolve the restraining injunctions might be successful.

Although it is possible that the injunction which balked the Aldermen yesterday may be dissolved, it is practically certain that the Aldermen will to-day be confronted by another. It is therefore accounted certain that the present Board of Aldermen will lose its official life and pass out of existence before it has a chance to give away any more of the city's streets.

The story really starts two weeks ago, when the Board tried to grant a franchise to the Flatbush Gas Company and to the Municipal Electric Light Company. The Electric Company already owns franchises in nine wards, and it wanted the rest. No sooner had the franchises been proposed than three injunctions were granted by the Appellate Court. The first was granted to the Journal, the second to John Norris and the third to Flora Stearns. The second and third orders forbade the granting of a franchise for a longer term than twenty-five years. The Journal had asked an injunction forbidding the Aldermen from granting the franchises at any time or for any term of years at all.

Presiding Judge Goodrich handed down his decision on the Norris injunction, apparently not noticing that the terms of this permitted a twenty-five-year [illegible] Corporation Counsel Burr saw it, but [illegible] and Wednesday pointed the fact out [illegible] the Court. He was told that the Court [illegible] not noticed the point, but that it was nevertheless, a fact that under the terms [illegible] the injunction a twenty-five-year franchise would be legal.

When this news reached the Aldermen there was jubilation, and a meeting was promptly called to meet yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At this meeting Corporation Counsel Burr appeared, and [illegible] the decision to the assembled Aldermen. He told them there was no doubt that, under the law, they had the right to grant franchises.

Had the Aldermen acted promptly they might have been able to accomplish something, but while they were [illegible] unobtrusive citizen—Albert [illegible] Flatbush—appeared before [illegible] and asked for another injunction. His lawyer, Herbert T. Ketcham, went out to Judge Van Wyck. The charter of Brooklyn it was stipulated that any resolution not [illegible] unanimous consent of the Council should take effect until the day following the regular meeting of the Board. As there could not be any "next regular meeting of the Board" he argued that any action the Board might take would be illegal, and it should, therefore, be ordered by injunction "of the Board," he argued that any action taken. Judge Van Wyck said the point was well taken, and immediately granted the injunction.

In the meantime the Board of Aldermen, sure of their privileges, had calmly adjourned for an hour, intending, when it again met, to grant those franchises without loss of time. Alderman Leavycraft had two resolutions which would, if put to the Board, provide the two companies the franchises they wanted. At 4 o'clock the Board was called to order and the Aldermen waited, with cheerful smiles, to vote for the franchises.

After the roll had been called, Alderman Leavycraft rose and said, "Mr. President, I——"

That is as far as Alderman Leavycraft got, for at that moment Attorney Ketcham handed to the presiding officer a folded sheet of paper. Pretty nearly every Alderman in the room guessed what the paper was, before it was opened, and hardly attended to the reading of the injunction which prevented them from granting the desired franchises.

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