

# Building Boom In the Bronx Is Predicted

## Improved Transit Facilities Will Bring Great Development, Says Eugene H. Rosenquest

### Big Demand for Housing

### Board of Trade President Foresees Construction Activities Following Increases in Traction Service

The improvement of transit facilities in the Bronx during the coming year will bring about the greatest building boom in the history of the city, according to a statement made yesterday by Eugene H. Rosenquest, president of the Bronx Board of Trade.

Realty operators say there has never before been such an enormous demand for living accommodations. As building restrictions are removed, additional material becomes available and the money market improves, construction activities are expected to more than keep pace with the increases in traction service.

"The West Bronx will be given better transit, beginning January 2," said Mr. Rosenquest. "Sixth and Ninth Avenue 'L' trains will then operate during rush hours on a three minute headway from Kingsbridge Road and on a five minute headway on Woodlawn Road.

Other Improvements Coming  
"Additional improvement will come later in the year. The Lexington Avenue subway trains will be operated further north on Jerome Avenue than 167th Street, which is their present terminal. Only when the subway trains and the West Side 'L' trains jointly run to Woodlawn Road, in accord with the planned use of the Jerome Avenue extension, will the West Bronx get ample service.

"January 7 the trains of the Lexington Avenue subway route will be operated across 138th Street and north on the Southern Boulevard to Hunt's Point, thus giving to that fast developing section a transit increment for which it has waited long and patiently.

"When the Hunt's Point station opens there is no doubt but that the transients from the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will find it to their advantage to change at the new subway terminus at Hunt's Point. The new line will also prove of benefit to the manufacturing area along the Southern Boulevard.

"While through an unfortunate series of circumstances the East Bronx has not yet received the transit relief to which it is entitled, some of the steel for the subway extension through Pelham Bay Park has arrived, and more will be coming along in the late spring, making it a possibility that trains will be operating out there in the late fall of 1919 or the spring of 1920.

Along White Plains Avenue, also, I expect to see considerable building activity during the coming year, especially if the Bronx Board of Trade is successful in having the subway service bettered.

"Besides the Westchester Avenue extension, there remains but one other part of the dual subway system to be completed in the Bronx. That is the extension of the Third Avenue 'L' along Webster Avenue, from Fordham Square to Gun Hill Road, and across

Gun Hill Road, connecting up with the White Plains Avenue extension of the old subway. The necessary steel to complete this line will soon be forthcoming, with the prospect of trains operating in the fall of 1919. This should cause quite a bit of building activity in the Webster Avenue area.

"It should not be assumed that there was no building activity in The Bronx in 1918. According to the records of The Bronx Building Bureau, there were plans filed for 203 new buildings between January 1 and December 31, the estimates of cost totalling \$3,956,900; while in the same period there were filed 1,600 plans for alterations to existing buildings, at estimated costs totalling \$1,204,112.

"These figures compare favorably with those for the year 1917, when there were 629 plans for new buildings, at costs aggregating \$8,410,475, and 2,309 alteration plans, at costs aggregating \$1,606,612.

"As to the population increase in The Bronx during 1918, I have good reason to believe that the average annual increment of 20,000 has been realized, despite the inroads of the influenza epidemic and the deaths in the cause of world democracy, giving us a population at the present day of approximately 500,000. With this final result the opening during 1918 of the Jerome Avenue subway line and the opening of the West Side 'L' extension over the Harlem River and across the Bronx to the Jerome Avenue line, had much to do."

## The Holy Shadow

### A Legend Out of France of the Wish That Never Tired

It is a French legend, so old that we do not know when it was written, or rather when it grew. We may not believe in the miracle giving but in the heart of the story lies an exquisite pearl of truth. And thus runs the old legend:

A very long time ago there dwelt upon the earth a saint so good that the angels themselves came down from heaven to see how any mortal could live so holy and beautiful a life. They found a man going about his daily duty in simple faithfulness, diffusing an atmosphere of love as the star diffuses light, and the flower fragrance without being aware of it. Watching with eager interest, they saw that two words summed up his day. He gave and forgave.

Not that these words fell from his lips, but they were expressed in his pleasant smile in his kindness, forbearance and charity.

Then the angels prayed to God, asking, "O Lord, grant him the gift of miracles!" The answer quickly came, "I will ask him what gift it shall be." So the angels asked the holy man, "Would you like to have the touch of your hands heal the sick?" But he answered, "No; that is God's work." Again they asked, "Would you like to convert guilty souls, and bring back wandering hearts to the right path?" "No," he replied, "that is also the work of God. I pray; I do not convert."

"Would you like to become a model of patience, attracting men by the luster of your virtues, thus glorifying God?"

He answered, "No; if men should become attached to me they would be further from God and estranged from him. The Lord has other means of glorifying himself."

Filled with astonishment, they cried, "What, then, do you desire?"

The saint smiled and asked in turn, "What can I wish for? That God give me his grace, with that shall I not have everything?"

But the angels insisted that he must choose a miracle, or have one chosen for him.

"Very well," he said at length, weary of their importunity, "I wish that I may do a great deal of good without ever knowing it."

How were they to carry out such a wish? Finally they hit upon the following plan: Every time the saint's shadow should fall behind him or on either side where he could not see it, this shadow would have the power to cure disease, soothe pain and comfort the sorrowing.

And so the wish was fulfilled. When the dear old man walked abroad, his shadow, thrown on the ground on either side or behind him, made him pathos moist, gave fresh greenness to withered vegetation, brought back music to the parched, dried-up brooks, and roses to the pale cheeks of suffering little children, and diffused joy everywhere.

The saint went simply about his daily duties, knowing nothing of the blessedness of his falling shadow. At last his very name was forgotten and he was reverently called "The Holy Shadow."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

# Supreme Court of Nations Is Urged By Sutherland

## Former Utah Senator Declares Hague Conference Principles Safer Project Than a League of Nations

Some of the difficulties which in his opinion, stand in the way of a successful "League of Nations" were outlined by former Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, in an address last night at Columbia University. The address is the eighth and last of a series of Bi-monthly Foundation lectures which Senator Sutherland has delivered under the general title of "Constitutional Power and World Affairs."

Senator Sutherland believes that "in the long run we shall secure better and more lasting results by a gradual extension of the principles and plans which are embodied in the Hague conference than by adopting the more ambitious and adventurous league of nations. He finds the factors, administrative machinery and cross-currents of international law so varied and indefinite as to "surround the entire proposal with an atmosphere of the gravest doubt."

Some of the questions asked by the speaker are: "How is the power of the league to be distributed? How are the military forces to be made up and under what direction are they to be operated? If we bind ourselves to join with other nations in raising and equipping military forces to coerce and punish rebellions and disobedient members of the league, what will happen in the not impossible event that the sympathies of our people are with the rebellious member?"

### Military Combination Involved

"The plan for a league of nations," said Senator Sutherland, "really involves a military combination pledged to make war upon any member of the league who begins hostilities against another member without first submitting the dispute to arbitration. It is not proposed at present, as I understand, to enforce the arbitral decree by the use of military force, though it does not seem illogical to conclude that such an extension of the proposal must inevitably follow. It is this feature of the plan, thought by some to be its principal strength, which I am persuaded will prove its fatal weakness.

"In the first place it is not always easy to determine who is responsible for commencing hostilities. It is vain also to imagine that the formation of the league would put an end to the antagonisms which divide some nations and the common interests which unite others. Sooner or later a case will arise where an attempt to use the international forces against one party or the other will meet with unopposed resistance so serious that either the attempt will be abandoned or something resembling civil war among the members of the league will supervene.

In the former event the experiment would fail ingloriously, and in the latter event ingloriously and disastrously; and because of the magnitude of the interests involved the failure would arrest the movement in the direction of world cooperation for peace for many years to come.

### Hague Principles Advocated

"More satisfactory results, it seems to me, are to be obtained by following and extending the principles already enunciated by the Hague Conferences. Great and valuable progress has already been made. There has been a constantly growing disposition to submit international differences to arbitration. Certain weaknesses, however, should be eliminated and extension made in two directions: (1) by broadening the scope of the jurisdiction, and (2) by substituting for the present arbitral tribunal a real international court with judicial power.

"1. Provision should be made for submitting all questions of a justifiable nature by reason of their being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity. In other words, the jurisdiction to be furnished by the unattained treaties of the Taft administration should be adopted. As already pointed out, the exception of cases involving questions of honor and vital interests is not only unnecessary but mischievous.

"The constitution and practice of our own National Supreme Court furnish striking and sufficient proof of the entire feasibility of the suggested test. The distinction between judicial questions which the court has power to determine and political questions which the court refuses to entertain has been clearly established.

"2. The great weakness of the present plan is that international controversies are submitted not to a court bound by legal rules, but to a board of arbitrators selected by the opposing parties and who, therefore, enter upon the trial of the cause not as so many judges but as so many advocates. The result is not a judgment for one side or the other, according to strict right, but a compromise more or less unfair and unsatisfactory to both sides. In the place of this tribunal there is no reason why we should not, as our government has heretofore insisted, provide for a judicial court of justice whose members shall be selected for their learning, integrity and ability, and whose tenure of office and compensation shall be sufficient to induce men of the requisite ability and character to serve to the exclusion of all other occupation.

### Supreme Court a Model

"No better model for the establishment of such a court can be found than that furnished by the Supreme Court of the United States, which has been vested with jurisdiction over controversies between different states of the Union. The signatories of the convention should agree to submit all controversies falling within the description of the jurisdictional clause, to this tribunal for decision, and should bind themselves explicitly to abide by its determination.

"It will be neither advisable nor necessary to employ military forces to put the decrees of such a court into effect. The force of public opinion throughout the world will be sufficient to insure compliance, as it has been sufficient thus far to insure compliance with the numerous decrees rendered under the process of arbitration. The problem is not so much to secure obedience to the decree of an international tribunal as it is to secure the consent of the various nations to the establishment of the tribunal and common agreement respecting its constitution and powers. In spite of the cynical indifference of the late German government for the 'opinions of mankind,' and, indeed, largely because of that attitude, the nations, and particularly the great nations, in the future, will be more than ever amenable to their compelling force."

### McAdoo Visits Wall Street

William Gibbs McAdoo, in the exclusive role of Director General of the Railroads, visited the financial district yesterday. When last here Mr. McAdoo, then known as the all-round man of the Wilson Cabinet, held no less than nine important government jobs. The Director General declined to discuss the purpose of his visit to the city.



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