

Zero Hours of Automobile Accidents, 4, 5 and 8 P. M.



ONE thousand and thirty of Chicago's 11,785 auto accidents last year, according to the Stewart-Warner Safety Council for the prevention of automobile accidents, occurred between five and six o'clock, just when congestion is at its worst in the home-going rush. Only 47 of these 1,030 accidents were fatal.

Four o'clock is the children's zero hero. Thirty-three of the 182 children killed by autos in Chicago last year came to grief at four o'clock, playing in the streets after school.

Seven to nine is the dangerous time for adult auto fatalities, according to Chicago's 1924 record. Eighty-six of 333 such deaths occurred around the theater-going hours.

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Archbishop Mooney First American To Enter Group Of Holy See's Delegates

His Selection Came as a Great Surprise to Him — Impressed by Pope's Detailed Knowledge of India

By Msgr. Enrico Pucci (Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Rome, Feb. 15.—The appointment of Monsignor Edward A. Mooney as Apostolic Delegate to the East Indies marks the first time an American ecclesiastic has been made a permanent member of that group of Archbishops who represent the central power of the Church in various parts of the world.

American prelates have represented the Holy See on special missions—some of them of great importance—in the past but none has ever before been appointed either a Nuncio or an Apostolic Delegate. Cardinal O'Connell, when he was still an Archbishop, was entrusted with an extraordinary mission from the Pope to the Mikado. The late Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans was Apostolic Delegate Extraordinary for Cuba and Porto Rico after the Spanish-American War. But these were temporary missions. Monsignor Mooney is the first to receive a permanent appointment of this nature and it is interesting to know how his appointment came about.

Appointment Great Surprise
In the negotiations connected with the purchase of the Villa Gabrielli, the new site for the College and Schools of the Propaganda and for the North American College, Monsignor Mooney was brought into close touch with the officials of the Vatican. He represented the North American College at the conferences during which the division of the land was agreed upon. Two weeks after this division had been settled Archbishop Marchetti-Selvaggiani, Secretary of the Propaganda, told Monsignor Mooney that the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Van Rossum, wished to see him. No intimation was given of the nature of the subject which the Cardinal wished to discuss and Monsignor Mooney assumed that some details had to be settled up in connection with division of land. When he was received by the Cardinal the latter asked:

"Do you know why I have sent for you?"
"I suppose it is about the division of the grounds of Villa Gabrielli," Monsignor Mooney replied.
"Has nothing else been said to you about the object of my invitation?" the Cardinal inquired.
"No," said Monsignor Mooney. "Monsignor Marchetti only told me Your Eminence wished to speak to me."
"Well, it has nothing to do with the division of the ground; that has been settled. It is quite another thing. If the Holy Father had thought of making use of your services, what would you say?"
Monsignor Mooney was astonished at this question; he was silent a moment and then said:

"What does Your Eminence wish in reply to such a question? 'Sicut lutum in manu figuli' (I am as clay in the hands of the potter) I cannot say otherwise. But I am surprised that they should have thought of me, and I am afraid I shall not be able to fulfill their expectations."
"You must not think so," the Cardinal replied and then went on to tell Monsignor Mooney that Archbishop Lepicier, Apostolic Delegate to the East Indies, was compelled to return to Europe because of his health and that the Pope had thought of entrusting that important post to Monsignor Mooney.

His Titular See
The day after this interview Monsignor Mooney received official notification of his appointment as Apostolic Delegate coupled with promotion to the Archiepiscopal dignity. Monsignor Mooney would have preferred to be consecrated Titular Archbishop of Corinth, the Titular See that had been assigned to Cardinal Cerretti when the latter was promoted to the episcopate. However, Lepicier who was sent to India about the middle of 1924.

Existing Apostolic Delegations
There are now 18 Apostolic Delegations, divided into three groups of the first, second and third class, as follows:
Six of the first class depending on the Sacred Consistorial Congregation: United States; Canada; Cuba and Porto Rico; Philippines Islands; Mexico; Lithuania and the Baltic countries.
Seven of the second class depending upon the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda: East Indies; Australia; Japan; China; South Africa; Albania; Greece.
Five of the third class depending on the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church: Constantinople and Egypt and Arabia; Mesopotamia and Armenia Minor; Persia; Syria.

The most important of these Delegations is that to the United States, which is the only one where the Delegates have always been promoted to the Cardinalate after their term of office at Washington.
The Apostolic Delegation in the East Indies was established in 1884 and had its residence first at Kandy in the Island of Ceylon, a residence that some years ago was transferred to Bangalore, where it is now.

The Apostolic Delegation in the East Indies was Mgr. Agliardi, who afterwards became Nuncio at Vienna, and died Cardinal during the Pontificate of Pius X. He was succeeded by the Polish Archbishop Mgr. Zaleski, who remained 24 years in that office and then came to Rome. Later he was appointed Patriarch of Anagni and died a few months after his return to Europe.

Monsignor Zaleski was succeeded by Monsignor Fumasoni-Biondi, the present Apostolic Delegate at Washington, who remained there from 1916 to 1920. Then he was sent to establish the Apostolic Delegation in the Philippines. Monsignor Fumasoni was succeeded by Monsignor Pietro Pisani, who, however, after three years had to return to Italy on account of his health. The same thing has happened now to the Archbishop Lepicier, who was sent to India about the middle of 1924.

After his appointment Monsignor Mooney and to the North American College the consecration ceremony was in the Church of the North American College instead of in the Church of the Propaganda. Cardinal Van Rossum was the consecrating prelate and the co-consecrators were Bishop Serafini, Secretary of the Congregation of the Council; and Archbishop Marchetti-Selvaggiani. The latter was once Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington.

Pope's Knowledge of India
After his appointment Monsignor Mooney was received in special audience by the Pope. The audience lasted for half an hour, and afterwards Monsignor Mooney said:
"I was able to speak but little as the Holy Father talked nearly all the time and always with the greatest benevolence. I am astounded to learn how well he knows conditions in India. He has spoken to me of them with a depth and understanding that really filled me with astonishment. I would like to know, I, who must go to India, only a small part of the things the Holy Father told me."
The Apostolic Delegates are the representatives of the Holy See to the Episcopate of definitely limited regions. They differ from the Nuncios as the Nuncios represent the Holy See in dealing with the civil powers, while the Apostolic Delegates represent it with the ecclesiastical powers.

Irish Prepares For Another Influx Of Summer Tourists
Dublin, Feb. 15.—The number of American visitors to Ireland this year will be greater than for last summer by all indications. The statistics regarding American travelers in Europe in 1924, quite lately made available, show what a huge economic asset they were to the old world. It is calculated that they spent \$600,000,000. Over 300,000 persons left the States on holiday trips and in London alone they disbursed about \$100,000,000.

The number of American tourists goes up every year. From the beginning of 1925 up to the close of the summer about 120,000 has made a stay in England. The proportion coming to Ireland grows larger each time, and an appreciable percentage consists of Catholic clergy. Irish hotels and motor-coaching firms are already preparing for another big season.

American Prelates Seek To Stimulate Irish Trade With U. S.

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Dublin, Feb. 15.—Stimulated by several American prelates and some American prelates, Ireland is looking closely into her trade with America. It is discovered that comparatively little is done direct. Large American firms make their purchases of Irish goods mainly in London. There are agencies in the English capital to which American buyers go. Comparatively few Americans get their Irish consignments straight from Ireland. The goods, when passing through Britain into America, are entered as of "United Kingdom" origin.

The resulting disadvantage to Ireland was shown at the United States Federal Trade Commission. The importers of Chinese lace, labeled and sold in the United States as "Irish", produced official statistics to prove that very little Irish-made lace was sold in America. The trouble is that its "origin" is obscured because it reaches the American market through London and Paris, and a misleading description is consequently imposed on it. In this way Ireland suffers a considerable business injury. It is being realized that much valuable trade is lost to Irish manufacturers by their failure to have stocks of all their products stored in the United States at centers to which daily buyers could have access.

Increasing keenness of competition is bringing this fact home to the Irish business world. Complaint has been made in the Irish Press that the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, both of which have the advantage of a free market in the States, have begun to do an enormous business in embroidered articles. In 1914 the value of such materials sent by the Philippines to the United States was about \$20,000. In 1924 it had risen to \$4,000,000. This has meant a big shrinkage in the Irish output of handkerchiefs, table-cloths, paper-covers, boudoir, apparel, and fancy lingerie. The Philippine market being superior, the stocks are being available for inspection on American soil.

Catholic visitors to Ireland last summer did much for the Irish home-curing business by spreading the reputation of Irish bacon which they got home. Some of the best bacon factories in the South of Ireland are already developing an important market in the United States and large orders have been received.

Public Ownership Of The Coal Mines Favored By Dr. Ryan
Cleveland, Feb. 11.—Public ownership and operation of mines is the only adequate remedy for the coal situation, the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, Director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, declared here. He was addressing the Cleveland City Club at a luncheon meeting.

Dr. Ryan hastened to add that public ownership of mines is unlikely to be adopted soon, but urged that until "prejudices and obstacles" against it are dispelled, the people of the country must make coal disputes. He canvassed the present situation, discarding the proposals for arbitration, then added:

"All other solutions of the problem are makeshifts. Public ownership either by the federal government or by the State of Pennsylvania could be so organized as to give a share in the management to both the workers and the consumers. This would avoid the evils of government bureaucracy, which the latest and God-will of the employees, and give consumers an effective means of protesting their interests. This would be at once a scientific and a just method."

"Of course there is no likelihood that it will be put into operation in the near future. The people of this country are still too individualistic, too much under the influence of unfavorable propaganda concerning government operation of anything. Until they clear their minds of these prejudices and fallacies, they will continue to desire just what they are getting, namely, an unscientific and wasteful operation of public mines and not a little better through lack of satisfactory management."

Dr. Ryan said arbitration of the present dispute is impractical because of the difficulty of getting arbitrators who, however, conscientious and impartial, and because of the absence of anything like an industrial code or set of standards for the guidance of arbitrators. Even if a competent arbitrator were provided, he added, it would be unable to bring about a satisfactory permanent settlement because of the greatly unequal holding power of the

International Peace Congress To Be Held Near Paris Aug. 1927
Paris, Feb. 11.—The International Committee for Promoting Peace Through Democratic Action will meet in its sixth international congress on the grounds of the Chateau de Bierville at Bierville-sur-Mer near Paris from August 16 to August 22, under the presidency of M. Marc Sangnier.

The principal questions to be dealt with at the gathering are the moral, social, and political lines of the people of today and their economic conditions since the war, and the character and strength of the national movements of Europe, working in the interest of peace.

In connection with the Congress plans are being for the organization of the history of democratic movements on the great movements of the people, and many departments will be organized to illustrate the principles. Reading, speaking, pageants will be given, and an air theater at Bierville. Traps and camps are being organized for international organizations of young people interested in the entire program. Arrangements will be made for regular tours in the north of France. The program, supplementary to the Congress itself, will continue through August. Information regarding all phases of the project can be obtained from the General Secretary of the International Committee for Peace Through Democratic Action, 29 Boulevard Raspail, Paris, France.

State Copies Church In Founding Institute
Lille, Feb. 14.—An initiative of imitation of Catholicism in the State is found in a project issued by the Minister of Public Instruction, creating an institute of social studies at the University of Lille.

For several years the Catholic Institute of Lille has been a school of social and political science, directed by M. Eugene Dubout, chairman of the permanent committee of the Social Weeks of France.

Ladies Of Charity To Teach Religion After School Hours
New York, Feb. 14.—The Ladies of Charity here have turned their attention to teaching religion in public schools after school hours. The work will be done in a series of trials each volunteer will devote a week before the school starts a short program of instruction. The teachers will be the Ladies of Charity.

The Ladies of Charity of the Holy Family, 100 West 11th Street, New York, N. Y., are the ones who will be teaching religion in public schools after school hours.

Apple Fluff—Grate one large apple adding one-half cupful of sugar to keep it from turning dark. Beat the white of one egg stiff. Add the apple and sugar beat until stiff enough to stand. Serve with the following custard: Cook one cupful of rice milk two table-spoonfuls of sugar, the yolk of an egg, until creamy. Flavor to taste and cool before using on the fluff.

Herzardish Butter—Cream one cupful of butter, add about one table-spoonful of lemon juice a drop at a time, stirring until the mixture is well-blended. Season with grated horse-radish until it suits the taste. This butter is delicious spread over corned beef. Less lemon juice may be used if not liked so acid.

Nettie Maxwell