

THE NEW CARDINALS

SEVENTEEN PRELATES RAISED TO THE SACRED COLLEGE

At a Consistory held on November 27 the Holy Father created seventeen new Cardinals. The following is the list:—

England.—Most Rev. Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster.

United States.—Most Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston; Most Rev. Dr. Farley, Archbishop of New York; Most Rev. Diomed Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

Italy.—Monsignor Granito di Belmonte, formerly Nuncio in Vienna; Monsignor Bisleti, Papal Major-Domo; Monsignor Lugari, Assessor of the Holy Office; Monsignor Pompili, Secretary of the Congregation of Council.

Spain.—Monsignor Cos y Macho, Archbishop of Valladolid; Monsignor Antonio Vico, Apostolic Nuncio.

Austria.—Monsignor Bauer, Archbishop of Olmutz; Monsignor Nagl, Archbishop of Vienna.

France.—Monsignor Amette, Archbishop of Paris; Monsignor Dubillard, Archbishop of Chambéry; Monsignor de Cabrières, Archbishop of Montpellier.

Monastic Orders.—Father Louis Billot, Jesuit; Father van Rossum, Redemptorist.

The news of the French appointments was received with great gratification in Catholic circles in France, for since the separation of Church and State there had only been three representatives of that country in the College of Cardinals instead of the usual six or seven.

Cardinal Bourne.

Amongst the Catholics of this country there is to-day a universal feeling of joy at the glad news that has come from Rome, and of gratitude to the Holy Father for having selected his Grace Archbishop Bourne to be a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals and for raising the Right Rev. Dr. Ilsley and the Right Rev. Dr. Whiteside to the archiepiscopal dignity by converting Birmingham and Liverpool into Metropolitan Sees (says the *Catholic Times*). With the cordial congratulations which the three distinguished prelates are receiving is mingled a sense of deep satisfaction at this indication of the progress of the Church in England and Wales. As his Eminence Cardinal Logue declared at Sheffield, the Church here is gaining by degrees. Despite the difficulties which nowadays confront all who are engaged in the promotion of religious work it is advancing, and the steady advance is due to the fact that the leaders and guides are equal to the heavy duties imposed upon them by the sacred office. In the examples of his predecessors the new Cardinal-Archbishop has a noble heritage. The authority they held he has well preserved. The influence they handed down he has maintained and extended. Wiseman, as it were, brought the Church in England once more into the light of day. His extensive knowledge, his capacity for clear exposition, and his power of interesting all sorts of people drew general attention to the Catholic revival and gave an impetus to the movement for conversions, which was felt not only in the archdiocese of Westminster but throughout Great Britain. After he had laid down the pastoral staff it was taken up by Manning, a born leader of men. He not only fully appreciated the ecclesiastical requirements of the time, but saw how the sympathy of the multitudes might be won by espousing their cause and taking practical measures for the redress of their grievances. His generous efforts met with a cordial response from people of all classes, especially from the toilers. The fruit sown by Wiseman and Manning was carefully nurtured by Cardinal Vaughan, a tireless and self-sacrificing worker, whose earnestness impressed non-Catholics as well as Catholics. By his ability and energy Archbishop Bourne has proved that he follows worthily in the footsteps of the Cardinal-Archbishops who have preceded him in the See. In a period of stress and peril his educational policy has been safe and firm. Catholics have turned towards him with confidence and found that

confidence entirely justified. No one could be more unsparing of himself, and to his ceaseless and well-directed activity may be traced his success in such arduous undertakings as the completion and consecration of the Cathedral which Manning projected and Vaughan built. Never has an occasion or an emergency found him wanting, and when he was suddenly called upon to take a decisive course on the prohibition of the carrying of the Host in the Eucharistic procession his strength of character at once became apparent. The action of the Holy Father in raising him to the Sacred College will be warmly approved of alike by Catholics and non-Catholics.

Biographical sketches of Cardinals Bourne, Farley, and O'Connell appeared in our issue of November 9.

The Most Rev. Diomed Falconio, Archbishop of Larissa and Apostolic Delegate to the United States, was born in Italy in 1842, and entered the Franciscan Order in 1860. On the completion of his studies, in 1865 he was sent as missionary to the United States, and was ordained priest in 1866 at Buffalo. He became professor of philosophy and vice president of St. Bonaventure's College, Alleghany, N.Y., in 1868, and became a citizen of the United States in 1871. He returned to Italy in 1883, and was honored by important charges and missions, and became Archbishop of Acerenzia and Matera in 1895. He was Apostolic Delegate to Canada from 1899 to 1902, and has been Apostolic Delegate to the United States since September, 1902.

THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND

DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF WESTMINSTER.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the raising of the Archbishop of Westminster to the Cardinalate was received the official notification of the division of the Province of Westminster into three separate Provinces, and the consequent creation of two new Archbishops. The official announcement was as follows:—

'The Archbishop of Westminster has received communication of the Apostolic Letters whereby new ecclesiastical provinces are created at Birmingham and Liverpool, and the present Bishops of Birmingham and Liverpool are raised to the Archiepiscopal dignity. The Archbishop of Birmingham will have as Suffragans the Bishops of Clifton, Menevia, Newport, Plymouth, and Shrewsbury. The Suffragans of the Archbishop of Liverpool will be the Bishops of Hexham and Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Leeds, and Salford. The Archbishop of Westminster remains the Metropolitan of the Sees of Northampton, Nottingham, Portsmouth, and Southwark, and is granted precedence over all the other Archbishops and Bishops, with the right to convoke and preside at all meetings of the Hierarchy, to act as representative of the Episcopate in all official negotiations with the Government, and to the use of the Throne, Pallium, and Archiepiscopal Cross throughout the whole of England and Wales.'

A comparison of the statistics of the new provinces gives some idea of their relative strength. The figures which follow (says the *Catholic Weekly*) are based upon totals which appear in the current *Catholic Directory*:—Westminster—priests (secular and regular), 1607; churches and chapels, 618. Birmingham—priests (secular and regular), 829; churches and chapels, 455. Liverpool—priests (secular and regular), 1296; churches and chapels, 640.

Dr. Ilsley, who becomes the Birmingham Metropolitan, has been associated with religious life in the Midlands since his early years (says the *Catholic Times*.) He was born in the diocese over which he rules, and it has had the benefit of all his labors as a priest and a prelate. His predecessor, Dr. Ullathorne, confirmed him, gave him Minor Orders, ordained him priest, and officiated at his consecration as Bishop. It was Dr. Ilsley's success as a practical educationist that convinced Dr. Ullathorne of his fitness for the episcopal office. So admirably did Dr. Ilsley discharge his duties as

Turkey, Plum Pudding, and Cock o' the North Tea! Talk about a Merry Christmas!

"Hi, Jock! Don't forget the 'Hondai Lanka'; the camping out will be a fizzle without it!"