

most powerful ruler in Europe at the time. But not a single one of them went out because of the clever working of the Jesuits. The French bishops were headed by the Cardinal of Lorraine and they supported the German demands. They were especially anxious for the granting of the cup to the laity, the administration of the sacraments in French, French hymns sung in public worship, and that the celebration of the mass should always be accompanied by instruction and a sermon. And they also pressed for a limitation of the powers of the Pope. The Spanish bishops were thoroughly opposed to any change in ecclesiastical doctrine, they didn't want these things changed but they did want a thorough reformation of the whole Papal establishment and limitation of the powers of the Pope and the ancient privileges restored with the bishops of the church. Well now you can see, if the Pope had not had the Jesuits to work with him, he could never have overcome the united opposition to his power of practically all the German bishops, the French bishops, and the Spanish bishops. He never could have done it. But he got a measure voted through that there would be no voting by proxy - a person would have to be present to vote. And then he worked it - he arranged very cleverly and carefully - worked out a system so that Italian bishops would come to Trent

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German, French, and Spanish put together. Now maybe here's where the Emperor but of course the worst one was that all of this was still Roman Catholic and less than a quarter of Germany. But there were more French bishops. But there were probably just as many of them as there were Italian. There were just about as many Spanish bishops as Italian. But those kings weren't quite as interested as the Emperor was. And those bishops would come and stay awhile and have to go home and to do it at their own expense or the