expense of their areas, while the Pope had a fund raised to krkekeep Italian bishops, pay their traveling expenses and support them there so that they constantly had a majority of Italian bishops there. And then the Pope sent his representatives to see the King of France and the King of Spain (the son of Charles $V$ that was) and the Emperor Ferdinand and they would maneuver with them to get them to disagree with one another on what should be done, and to satisfy each of them with certain promises of what the Pope would do for them and he would very scrupulously carry out the promises he made which were so planned that they were things of temporary value and nothing that was of permanent importankce, and it was very clever diplomacy on the part of the Pope and thexHmanmaxx Jesuits that outmaneuvered these people so despite stormy sessions and excited, angry speeches and much upheaval in the meeting and much digust and opposition on the part of the rulers, they succeeded in the end in getting the third Council to do exactly what the Pope wanted on its doctrine and on its views, right straight down the line, until even at the end the Pope made a statement about the decisions of the Council of Trent and he had it so well under his control by that time that no great opposition was roused to his statement. And listen to the statement now. He said, "We, by Apostolic authority, forbid all persons that they presume without our authority to publish in any form, any commentaries, (2.50) annotations or any kind of interpretation whatsoever touching the decrees of the Council of Trent, or to settle anything in regard there under any plea whatsosver. But if anything therein shall seem to anyone to have been expressed in ordained obscurity and to stand in need of interpretation or decision, let him go up to the place which the Lord hath chosen, to wit, to the Apostolic xeat see, the mistress of all the faithful, whose authority the holy synod also ix reverently acknowledged." Now if the Pope had

