

The Kulturkampf

the North German ambassador at the Holy See to inform the Papal Secretary that the fear had been expressed in Germany that the doctrine which Rome was threatening to proclaim "might throw the relations of Church and State into confusion."¹ "We have no interest in weakening the authority of the Pope," Arnim reported to Antonelli, "but in Germany Catholic and Protestant must live together in peace." Further than this Bismarck did not feel able to go, and although the Pope's irresolution was doubtless in no small measure to be ascribed to the opposition manifest in Germany, such measures were in reality lost on the Vatican.

On the 18th of July, 1870, the Papal Infallibility was declared, on the 19th war broke out between France and Germany. Even so fanatical a Protestant as Blum admits that "no one would assert that France had anything to do with the Dogma;"² nevertheless the two declarations had this much in common that they were both aimed against Prussia. In after years it seemed to Bismarck that "the Empress Eugénie's partiality for the warlike tendency in French politics could hardly have been unconnected

¹ April 23rd, 1870, Hahn pp. 29, 30.

² Blum p. 18.