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Ein Prediger muss nicht allein weiden, also dass er die Schafe unterweise, wie sie rechte Christen sollen sein, sondern auch daneben den Woelfen wehren, dass sie die Schafe nicht angreifen und mit falscher Lehre verfuehren und Irrtum einfuehren. — Luther.

Es ist kein Ding, das die Leute mehr bei der Kirche behaelt, denn die gute Predigt. — Apologie, Art. 24.

If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?

1 Cor. 14, 8.

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und Frieden zu empfangen. Das war eine große aftronomische Entdedung; denn sie zerstörte den Scheinsimmel und brachte den wirklichen Himmel hervor, und das ist die Weltordnung, welche noch dis auf diese Stunde besteht und durch keine Entdedung und keinen Kopernikus beseitigt wird." R. B.

Luthers zusammenfaffendes Urteil über des Bapftes Ablag. wiffen von der Enade Gottes von keinem andern Ablag, denn den uns Unwürdigen der Sohn Gottes mit seinem Leiden, Sterben und Auferstehen gar teuer erworben hat, und teilt denfelben reichlich aus durchs Evangelium umsonft, aus Enaden, allen, die es mit Glauben annehmen. selbigen haben gewiß Vergebung aller Sünden, den rechten, reichen und wahrhaftigen Ablak, der nicht fehlen noch betrügen kann wie des Anti= drifts zu Rom Ablahmarkt, vom Teufel erdacht, die Leute zu täuschen, um Geld, Gut, Leib und Seele zu bringen und bes BEren Chrifti Berdienst zu verdunkeln und zu vertilgen. Das Fegfeuer ift ein lauter erbichtet Ding, Treudelmarkt und Geldkram, dabon in der Heiligen Schrift nicht ein Wort steht, darauf doch das ganze Papfttum mit seinen Opfermeffen, Bigilien und anderer Abgötterei gestiftet und gegründet ift. . . . Romm, SErr Chrifte, bald und fturze durch beine herrliche Aufunft in den feurigen Pfuhl den Widersacher und Erzfeind, den Antichrift zu Rom, famt allen seinen Schuppen, Gliedern und Anhängern! Amen." (St. L. XIX, 774 f.)

Selbstezkommunikation. Es heißt in Luthers Großem Ratechismus: "Außer der Chriftenheit, da das Evangelium nicht ist, ist auch keine Bergebung der Sunden nicht, wie auch keine Beiligkeit da fein kann. haben sich alle selbst herausgeworfen und gesondert, die nicht durchs Evangelium und Vergebung der Sünde, sondern durch ihre Werke Heiligkeit suchen und verdienen wollen." (M. 458, 56; Trigl. 692, 56.) Der Eintritt in die chriftliche Kirche, das ift, in die Gemeinschaft derer, die das Evangelium glauben, geschieht in dem Augenblick, in welchem wir durch Wirkung des Beiligen Geiftes die Bergebung der Gunden glauben, die Chriftus durch seine stellvertretende Genugtuung allen Menschen erworben hat und in den Gnadenmitteln darbietet und gibt. Und wir bleiben so lange Glieder der chriftlichen Kirche, als wir durch Wirfung bes Beiligen Geiftes im Clauben an das Enadenevangelium bleiben. Daß durch den Abfall bom Enabenevangelium eine Selbsterkommunikation fich bollgieht, ift auch Gal. 5, 4 bezeugt: "Ihr habt Chriftum verloren, die ihr durch das Gefet gerecht werben wollt, und feid bon ber Gnade gefallen."

## Book Review. - Literatur.

The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia. (Revised and Enlarged Edition.) By Melvin Grove Kyle, D. D., LL. D., revising editor. Five volumes, 3,541 pages, 8×11. The Howard-Severance Company, Chicago. Morocco or buckram, \$48.50 and \$39.50. (Sold only through agents.)

In presenting this new and enlarged edition of *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*, its publishers, The Howard-Severance Co., are conferring a real favor upon all students of the Bible, whom this

distinguished work wishes to serve. Among Bible students in all lands the first edition, the copyright of which dates back to 1915, has won hosts of admirers, and to them as well as to its new friends it now comes in a carefully revised and increased edition as "the latest and most complete work of its kind." Of the original editors and contributors many are now dead, among these Dr. James Orr, of Glasgow, Scotland, the original general and consulting editor. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, of Louisville, Kv., the associate editor, and many others. The other associate editors of the first edition were Bishop Nuelsen, of Zurich, Switzerland, and Dr. M. O. Evans, of Cincinnati. O. These writers were assisted by an eminent group of distinguished conservative scholars, among whom were (to name only a few) Dr. Albright. Dr. Cobern, Dr. Clay, Dr. Garstang, Dr. Genung, Sir Wm. Ramsay, Dr. A. T. Robertson, Dr. Strack (Berlin), Dr. Kyle, Harold Wiener (Jerusalem), Dr. Warfield, Sir Wm. Flinders Petrie, Dr. Pinches (British Museum), Dr. C. W. Hodge, Dr. H. E. Jacobs, Dr. Macalister (Cambridge), and scores of other scholars of international fame. The publishers thus secured a most competent staff of contributing editors, all of whom were men of conservative views and opposed to the radical school of destructive criticism. The result is that a wealth of apologetic material in defense of the Bible is stored up in the columns of this valuable Bible Encyclopedia, which in spite of its popular presentation of the subject-matter is a thoroughly learned and scholarly work throughout. Among the contributors the Missouri Synod is represented by Dr. W. H. T. Dau, formerly of Concordia Seminary, who wrote on the subjects Baptism, Baptismal Regeneration, and the Lord's Supper, presenting the Lutheran views; and by the undersigned, who was requested to contribute an article on the parousia when the Encyclopedia was being revised and enlarged.

In describing the purpose of the Encyclopedia, Dr. Orr writes in the Preface: "In scope the work embraces the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha, together with all related subjects of Language, Text, Literature (apocalyptic, apocryphal, subapostolic, etc.), Archeology, Historical and Religious Environment, - whatever, in short, may throw light on the meaning and message of the sacred Book. The aim has been that nothing great or small conducing to this end should be omitted. History of peoples and of religions, Ethnology, Geography, Topography, Biography, Arts and Crafts, Manners and Customs, Family Life, Natural History, Agriculture, War, Shipping, Ritual Laws, Sects, Music, and all else pertaining to the outer and inner life of the people of the Bible and therefore throwing light upon the meaning of the original writers, are amply and minutely treated. Proper names are explained and their occurrence in the Bible and Apocrypha noted. Large space has been devoted to the meanings and uses of the more ordinary as well as of rarer and obsolete English words, with special reference to their Hebrew and Greek originals and to the variations of usage in the Authorized Version and the Revised versions." This design was carried out with scrupulous attention to detail. Subjects such as the Natural History of the Bible, its Geology, Mineralogy, Agriculture, Trades and Industries, the Topography of Palestine, etc., were written largely by Palestinian contributors. The Birds of the Bible were dealt with by the late Gene Stratton-Porter, whose stories and bird books have charmed thousands of readers all over the world. Every word in the Bible and the Apocrypha having a distinct Scriptural meaning appears in the work; also all the doctrines of the Bible (usually presented from the conservative Reformed view), the principal terms of Biblical criticism and related subjects of profane history, biography, geography, the social life of the peoples of the Bible; its industries, sciences, etc. The editors, however, did not only aim at completeness, but also at lucidity and simplicity in presenting the material. To this end the employment of headings and subheadings was adopted, with captions in bold-faced italics and cut-in heads. Over two thousand illustrations and pictures, many of them the latest procurable, a large number of Palestinian maps (the best obtainable), seven exhaustive and accurate indexes (Contributors, General Index, Scripture Texts, Hebrew and Aramaic Words, Greek Words, Illustrations, and Maps), covering in all 400 pages, are added to aid the student in quickly finding the information which he desires. As a careful examination will show, these indexes have been prepared with the greatest care.

The difficult task of revising, correcting, and enlarging the Encyclopedia was assigned to Dr. M. G. Kyle, president of Xenia Seminary, a prominent scholar and archeologist, who has done his work well, as the many changes and corrections prove. The archeological discoveries made within the fourteen years since the first publication of the work have been many indeed, and they receive ample space in the new and enlarged edition. The new Encyclopedia takes into account the latest finds in Palestine, Egypt, and the Mesopotamian Valley. No other encyclopedia at present on the market offers such fulness and completeness of archeological material in handy and simple arrangement as the New International Standard Bible Encyclopedia. Here the student finds even the latest researches of Vincent, Albright, Kyle, Garstang, Sellin, etc., in the Holy Land, presented in a thorough and yet popular manner.

The publishers deserve the real gratitude of every Bible student for so admirably attending to the mechanical side of the work. The types were cast and set by the University of Chicago Press, which has given to the reader not only a most accurate, but also a very legible text. In spite of the many abbreviations the clear, bold, sturdy type never wearies the eye. The binding is strong and durable, flexible enough to leave the volumes open wherever the reader may open them. The format is most satisfactory, and the volumes are sufficiently narrow, so as not to be cumbersome. The cover designs are artistic, and the large gilt lettering on the back of the volumes greatly assists the student in finding the volume he wants. In short, the work is a masterpiece of modern bookmaking. Considering the value of the *Encyclopedia*, the prices are moderate.

We heartily recommend the *Encyclopedia* to our pastors who are looking for a work which, written by conservative scholars, embodies the latest contributions in the fields of Biblical history, archeology, etc. These will no doubt be of great value to them. The articles on doctrines and similar matters do not present the Lutheran truths, except where Lutheran writers were asked to contribute special columns (cp. Dr. Dau's articles). In many cases, however, two or even three articles were written on the same subject, representing the opposing doctrines. Thus the subject "millennium" is covered by two conflicting articles, one defending the premillennial view, by Dr. Erdman of Princeton, and the other representing the Biblical truth,

by the undersigned. On Baptism there are three articles; one written by Dr. A. T. Robertson (pro-immersion), another by Dr. T. M. Lindsay (non-immersionist), and a third by Dr. W. H. T. Dau (the Lutheran doctrine). The subject of Evolution is also treated in two articles, one presenting the views ordinarily held by evolutionistic scientists to-day, the other violently opposing them, written by Dr. John Roach Straton, now deceased. Some of the isagogical articles are not altogether free from the leaven of higher criticism, and hence these as well as all those involving points of faith and doctrine must be studied with care.

J. T. MUELLER.

Kommentar zum Alten Teftament. Herausgegeben von Prof. D. Ern ft Sellin. Band X: Der Prophet Jeremia, übersetz und erstärt von D. Paul Volz, Professor der Theologie in Tübingen. Zweite Auflage. A. Deichertsche Verlagsbuchhandlung D. Werner Scholl, Leipzig. 52 und 450 Seiten 6½×9½. Preis, geheftet: M. 25; gebunden: M. 28.

Rommentare jum Propheten Jeremia find nicht gerade häufig, außer in Besamtkommentaren zum Alten Testament. Und boch verdient es auch dieser Brophet gang gewiß, jum Gegenstand nicht nur forgfältigen Lefens, fondern auch eingebenben Studiums gemacht zu werden, gerade feitens ber Brediger mit Rudficht auf ihr Amt.1) Die Seilige Schrift ergangt fich eben in wunderbarer Beife. Jesaja ift erhabener, Jeremia einfacher; Jefaja ift bewundernswert, Jeremia liebenswert, der fo treu Gott und Menschen geliebt hat. Alle Bropheten find Zeugen und Rämpfer für die Wahrheit, zeigen aber dabei große Verschiedenheit. Die einen, wie Jesaja, Hesetiel, Daniel, haben eine belbenmütige, löwenartige Naturanlage, Rampf ift ihr Element: aber die Natur ift durch die Gnade verklart. Zeremia ift fein Heldenmann; er hat ein weiches Gemüt, ein zartes Naturell, von Natur ift er dem Rampfe feind; wo ein anderer in heiligem Zorn die Faust ballt, hat er nur Tranen, Rap. 9, 1. Aber welch ein Bunder ift er der göttlichen Gnade, die in den Schwachen machtig ift! Dieser weiche Mann fteht fest wie eine eiserne Säule und eherne Mauer, Rap. 1, 18; die Beichheit in der Natur und das Startfein im Amt durchdringen fich bei ihm wie bei teinem andern Propheten; er ift "ber Prophet des Gehorfams", wie gerade Bolg biefen Ausbrud geprägt hat (S. 102). Wenn darum ein Rommentar ju Beremia feiner Aufgabe gerecht werben will, muß er diese Eigenart recht erkennen und herausftreichen, wozu er mehr Gelegenheit hat als bei irgendeiner andern Prophetenschrift, da bas Buch des Jeremia mehr autobiographisch ift als irgendein anderes unter ben Propheten. Das tut ber vorliegende Rommentar, der als einer ber bedeutenoften ber neueren Reit gilt, an vielen Stellen, fo dag er nach biefer Seite bin mit Intereffe, Belehrung und Rugen gelesen werden wird. So tommt es wohl auch, daß das Werk nach wenigen Jahren ichon eine zweite Auflage erlebt. Das ift aber zu= gleich auch ein Zeichen dafür, daß Jeremia heute mehr ftudiert wird.2) Die Anlage bes Rommentars ift diefelbe, wie fie der Plan des gesamten Rommentarwerks vorschreibt. Sprachliche, textfritische und ähnliche Fragen, obwohl eingehend erforicht, treten doch jurud und find in fleinerem Drud gegeben. Dagegen bemüht

<sup>1)</sup> Bgl. "Lehre und Wehre" 74, 65: "Der Prophet Jeremia als Borbild für Prediger", jeht auch teilweise englisch wiedergegeben in P. B. A. Harstads "Is the Bible Reliable?" S. 120—125.

<sup>2)</sup> Ein guter Artikel erschien bor nicht langer Zeit in der charakterbollen, leider jetzt eingegangenen *Princeton Theological Review*, XXVI, 1, von Alexander Stewart in Sdinburgh: "Jeremiah; the Man and His Message."

fich ber Berfaffer, Zeremia in feiner gangen prophetischen Tätigkeit, in feiner Frommigfeit, in feinen Berufsnoten und Rampfen por Augen zu führen, weift auch auf die ähnlichen Erfahrungen der großen Führer innerhalb des Chriften= tums, bor allem Luthers, bin (S.V). Aber leider konnen wir bamit nicht ichließen. Theologisch betrachtet, ift der Rommentar eben doch durch und durch ein modernes Wert, die Stellung gur Schrift ift eine völlig gebrochene. Das zeigt die 52 Seiten umfaffende Einleitung mit ben isagogisch=fritischen Fragen, das zeigen zahllose Bemerkungen in bem 443 Seiten füllenden Rommentar, bem 7 Seiten Regifter folgen. Dazu einige Beifpiele. Volg fagt: "Wie die Chronik Manaffe nach Babel weggeführt sein läßt, so er bichtet fie es auch bei Jojakim, 36, 6 f.; ohnehin ware bei Manaffe eine Wegführung gerade nach Babel nicht recht berftandlich" (S. XII). Aber das ift die bekannte fritische Weise, daß man eine biblische Er= gahlung, bie eine Schwierigfeit barbietet, für eine Erfindung fpaterer Beit erflart, bie nicht auf Wahrheit beruhe - ein bequemes, aber im Grunde unmiffenschaft= liches Berfahren, um die Schwierigkeit ju beseitigen. Chrifti Bort, bak "bie Schrift nicht gebrochen werben fann", Joh. 10, 35, gilt auch bier. Reihe bon Stellen werden einem Interpolator ober Gloffator oder überarbeiter zugeschrieben. Zu Kap. 50 und 51 wird bemerkt: "Das an fich große Gedicht ift noch ftart ermeitert worden" (S. 422). "Der Schlug des Rapitels befteht aus lauter & u f a g e n " (S. 429). "Diefe profaifchen Worte ftoren ben poetifchen und fachlichen Bau ber rafchen Strophe fehr empfindlich. Sie find gewiß gelehrte Notig eines überarbeiters" (S. 431). Bu Rap. 10, 1-16 heißt es: "Schwerlich hat fich Jeremia fo ausführlich und in biefer theologisch=apologetischen Art mit bem Thema ,Jahme und die Gogen' befaßt. . . . So find benn die meiften Er= flarer (auch Orelli) barin einig, bag 10, 1-16 einem fbateren Berfaffer augehört" (S. 122. 123). Bolg ift eben ein Bertreter ber fogenannten Interpolationshupothese, bie die Rritit gerade bei Beremia aufgeftellt hat, von der ichon Frang Deligich feinerzeit gegen die rationaliftischen Ausleger Sigig und Movers fchrieb: "Wir verwerfen die Interpolationshppothese, die von den gemeinften Ansichten über das israelitische Prophetentum ausgeht, meinend, daß ein Prophet, wie der bon Jes. 40-66, hinterdrein Weissagungen in den jeremianischen Text gepfuscht habe." (Zitiert bei Rupprecht, Ginleitung in bas Alte Teftament, S. 241.) Und Eduard Rönig hat neuerdings, etwas fartaftifch, aber gang treffend, bon biefer Weife gefagt: "Die neueften Eregeten ichieben vielfach Textbeftanbteile, bie nach ihnen den Zusammenhang ftoren, einem späteren Interpolator gu, als wenn etwas geholfen mare, wenn ein bermeintlicher Unfinn einem andern zugeschoben wird." (Theol. Literaturblatt, 44, 136.)

Die größte und herrlichte Weissagung in Zeremia ift bekanntlich Kap. 23, 5.6, und Bolz überschreibt fie auch ganz richtig "Der Messas" und verteidigt auch die messanische Erklärung (S. 232—234); aber babei geht doch Richtiges und Unrichtiges burcheinander, und die unsers Erachtens viel zu kurze Erklärung wird weder dem Namen IDR, Gewächs, Sproß, englisch: Branch, gerecht noch dem hohen, bedeutungsvollen Namen IDRY, Inin, wo der Messas direkt und im Subjekt Jehovah genannt wird, wie schon Authers tressliche und sprachlich unansechtbare übersetzung: "Der Herr, der unsere Gerechtigkeit ist" dartut. Darum versteht Bolz auch die merkwürdige Barallele zu dieser Stelle, Kap. 33, 14—16, die er übrigens wieder gar nicht dem Zeremias, sondern einem andern Versasser zuschteibt, nicht richtig in ihrer merkwürdigen Veränderung: "Und man wird sie"

ber englischen Bibel richtig heißt: "the name wherewith she shall be called". Bolz bemerkt: "Unser Bersasser erwartet aber nicht so sehr die überragende Geskalt eines Messias, wie der Spruch 23, 5 f. verhieß; ihm genügt die Wiederaufsrichtung des Staates, die Wiederdarstellung des Königtums. So schwächt er die frühere Verheißung ab und verwandelt ihre persönlichen Züge in sachliche (... übertragung des Namens progresser vom Messias auf Jerusalem)" (S. 314). Aber gerade diese Veränderung von "er" in "sie" (Jerusalem, das ist, die neuztestamentliche Gemeinde) ist hochbedeutsam. Der Name des Königs wird nun auch auf die Braut, die Gemeinde, übertragen, gerade wie 1 Kor. 12, 12 die Gemeinde dirett "Christus" heißt. Und der Grund und die Berechtigung dazu ist die innige Gemeinschaft, die zwischen Christo und der Kirche besteht, die unio mystica.

Watermarks in the Gospels. By William Schoeler. The Lutheran Book Concern, Columbus, O. 123 pages, 71/4×5. Price, 50 cts. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

Some forty texts from the gospels, treated for the purpose of pointing out the indirect or "unintentional" evidence which the gospels bear to their authenticity and historic exactness. The apologetics is especially directed against the myth hypothesis and naturalistic critics. TH. GRAEBNER.

Die unbedingte Zuverläfsigkeit der Bibel auf geschichtlichem und naturwissenschaftlichem Gebiet. Bortrag auf der Serbstversammlung des Bibelbundes in Hannover am 9. Oktober 1927 von P. Heinrich Cornelius. Beröffentlichungen des Bibelbundes Ar. 31. Sonders drud aus "Nach dem Geset und Zeugnis". Selbstverlag des Bibelbundes, Lütjendurg, Oftholstein. 64 Seiten 6×9. Preis: M. 1.50.

Diefer Bortrag ift eine Beröffentlichung bes Bibelbundes, beffen Blieber feft auf ber Inspiration und Brrtumslofigfeit ber Beiligen Schrift fteben, und ift bon bem verdienten Berausgeber ihres Organs "Rach bem Gefet und Zeugnis", P. S. Cornelius, auf einer Berfammlung des Bibelbundes gehalten worden. fann fich über diese Schrift nur bon Bergen freuen. Mit guter Belefenheit und treffenden Argumenten beweift ber Berfaffer, mas er im Titel fagt, und bemerkt gang richtig, "daß es ber Wahrhaftigkeit nicht entibricht, wenn jemand erklart, die Bibel fei ihm Gottes Wort, aber in geschichtlichen und naturmiffenschaftlichen Dingen fei fie nicht irrtumslos und makgebend, denn ihre Belt= anschauung und ihre Geschichtsauffaffung fei eine andere als die unserer Zeit" (S. 18). Der Berfaffer bespricht eine gange Reihe biblifcher Stellen, die bagegen angeführt werden, und gibt beren richtige Ertlärung, und gwar ohne Ginichrantungen und Augeständniffe. Er fagt: "Wir bleiben fest babei fteben, bag bie Schöpfungstage wirkliche Erbentage gemejen find" (S. 43). Das Jahr 722 bor Chrifto als Jahr ber Abführung "Braels in Die affprifche Gefangenschaft ift nicht blok biblifc, fondern auch inschriftlich beglaubigt, also absolut ficher" (S. 23). So fonnten wir noch viele gute und richtige Worte anführen. Nur hatte er nicht fagen follen an einer Stelle: "Die Berbalinspiration ift nur eine menschliche Theorie" (S. 12). Er felbft meint es nicht fo, und die Berbalinspiration ift auch nicht eine bloge Theorie, fondern absolute Wahrheit, wie fie aus ben Ausfagen ber Schrift über fich felbft feftfteht. Die fleine, aber fonft flare, fefte Schrift ver= bient eine gute Empfehlung. Ω. ¾.

What Lutherans Believe. By W. E. Schramm. The Lutheran Book Concern, Columbus, O. 156 pages, 5½×7¾. Price, 75 cts. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

An excellent handbook for the instruction of adults preparing for church-membership. The author has evidently had experience in teaching adult confirmation classes. Both the form of presentation and the illustrations used are well adapted to the purpose. In a text-book of such general excellency one almost hesitates to point out flaws; but while the discussion of the Third Commandment certainly does not support Sabbatarianism, the sentence "A seventh day for rest and worship is a part of God's plan for all time" (p. 30) is objectionable; the complete identification of the Ninth and the Tenth Commandment (p. 56) does not do justice to their text; and the illustration introduced (p. 104) to make clear the doctrine of the vicarious atonement does not illustrate. As for the latter point, we believe that in explaining the vicarious atonement, no attempts should be made to supply any human analogies since none exist.

Th. Graebner.

A King's Penknife; or, Why I am Opposed to Modernism. By I. M. Haldeman, D. D. Francis Emory Fitch, Inc., New York. 165 pages. Price, \$1.25.

This is a summons to the churches to cast out the Modernists from their midst. For "Modernism is not Christianity; it is no more Christianity than is Buddhism or Islamism, and not so honest; for neither of these profess to be aught other than what they are, while Modernism claims to be Christianity and denies all upon which Christianity is founded." Both charges, that Modernism denies the chief articles of the Christian faith, the inspiration of the Bible, the deity of Christ, the vicarious atonement, the resurrection, etc., and that it dishonestly lays claim to the Christian name, making dishonest use of Christian phrases, are fully substantiated. (The position of the author is not always tenable. Phil. 2, 6 f. and Heb. 2, 14 do not prove the Virgin Birth nor 2 John 7 the second visible coming of Christ. Jer. 36, 30 did not inhibit Joseph, a descendant of Jehoiakim, from sitting on the throne. The statement: "If not virgin-born, Jesus Christ needed a Savior as much as any other man" is correct in the light of the following statement: "If Jesus Christ by His descent from a human father had the personality and quality of that father, . . . He would have to receive a new nature." The Modernists must not be taken to task for rejecting millennialism.) But in the main the author is right. Modernism is heathenism masquerading in a Christian dress, and Dr. Haldeman is right in castigating the churches for tolerating the Modernists. "The word toleration must be cut out of the Church vocabulary. You cannot find it in the Bible. It is not a nice word. It has in it always, no matter how much dissimulated, the crawling, creeping movement of surrender." "Modernism deserves no toleration. Jehoiakim was buried with the burial of an ass. Modernism deserves no better future than that." A Church that tolerates Modernism cannot remain Christian. Then, what is the remedy? "By every law of self-respect Modernists should go out of their own accord." They will not do that. Dr. Haldeman concludes with the statement: "Why should the Church tolerate men who no longer tolerate the Bible as God gave it to us and, by so much, neither tolerate

the Church nor the Christianity nor the Christ of the Bible?" Another statement should have been added. This: If our Church persists in tolerating them, we must go out from it. And we think he is ready to add it.

Aggrey of Africa. A Study in Black and White. By Edwin W. Smith. 292 pages, 8½×5½. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., New York. Price, \$3.00.

James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey (1875—1927), a native of the Gold Coast of Africa, became successively pupil and teacher in the mission-schools among his people; interpreter on Scott's expedition to Ashanti; student and professor at Livingstone College, Salibury, N.C.; elder in the Methodist Church; student at, and graduate of, Columbia University; member of the Phelps-Stokes Education Commissions to Africa; and vice-principal of the Prince of Wales's College at Achimato. The story of his lifelong connection with, and labors in, the movement for more intelligent cooperation between the white and black races and their respective cultures is interestingly told. The reader is not left in doubt regarding the outstanding abilities of Aggrey and his far-reaching interest in the uplift of his people both in America and Africa. Nor does there seem to be any doubt that Aggrey was more interested in the civilization of his race than in its true Christianization.

W. G. Polack.

Sons of Thunder. Pulpit Power of the Past. By Clarence E. Macartney, D. D. 254 pages. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. Price, \$2.00.

This book, written in a vivid style, presents interesting and profitable biographical sketches of some preachers of the past: John Bunyan, Thomas Guthrie, Thomas Chalmers, Edward Irving, Peter Cartwright, James Waddel, Gilbert Tennent, Samuel Davies, Eliphalet Nott, Lyman Beecher. We offer a quotation from the sketch of Peter Cartwright, which not only shows what kind of material the book contains and in what style it is written, but also describes to us the sad religious situation in our country a hundred years ago, a situation much as it is to-day, and the means used to improve it: "At the opening of the nineteenth century religious life was at a low ebb in the new nation. The struggle with the forces of nature was turning men's thoughts away from the supernatural. The labor for the bread which perisheth was making men forget the Bread of Life. French rationalism and infidelity were rampant in the land. Timothy Dwight assumed the presidency of Yale, in 1796, he found that the members of the senior class had taken for themselves, and were called by, the names of the most noted of the French and English infidels. legislature of one of the States, Kentucky, had abolished prayer to Almighty God. The reports of assemblies and church convocations reveal a deep anxiety for the spiritual condition of the nation and the Church. Ministers confessed that their hearts were as dry as Gilboa and the resources of their minds exhausted. Then, in the solitudes of Kentucky, in the hills of Western Pennsylvania, and in the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, there suddenly burst forth the flames of the Great Revival. preaching of the Word was with power and the demonstration of the Holy Spirit. Ordained ministers could not satisfy the hunger for the Word, and illiterate frontiersmen and little children, lifted upon men's shoulders, preached to wondering thousands. In every town and settlement, sinners

were convicted and called upon God for mercy. Thousands fell to the ground in the camp-meetings or in the fields and highways as if they had been felled by some awful, unseen hand. The churches were not sufficient for the multitudes, and the throngs resorted to the wilderness, where the leaves of the forest shook with their fervent psalmody, as sons of thunder called upon men to repent and make straight in the wilderness a highway for our God. Ere long the flames began to subside. But a mighty work had been done, never to be undone. The nation was saved from barbarism and irreligion and the Church from apostasy and unbelief. Instead of a godless, materialistic civilization being built up in the West and the Southwest, there was founded a civilization which, with all its crudities and shortcomings, was rich in the fear of God, the only solid foundation of those nations which endure. Those great movements of grace gave the churches the study of the Bible, the prayer-meeting and the evangelistic meeting. There, too, was born the missionary movement, the agitation against slavery, and the temperance reform. 'It wrought, in fact, a social revolution, whose extent is hidden from us by the fact that we have always lived among its results and do not realize with what a price they were bought for us." J. H. C. FRITZ.

The Good Shepherd. A Book of Devotion for the Christian Home, Based on the Stories of the Bible. By the Rev. Wm. Lochner, pastor of Nazareth Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, Wis. 1929. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. 308 pages, 7×9½. Price, \$3.00.

Here is a book which we can recommend without hesitation. The doctrine set forth is fully in accord with the Scriptures. The author has achieved his aim to write a serviceable book of devotion for the family circle, including smaller children. Not only is the language very simple, but the story-element is properly put into the foreground. The wish has often been expressed that Stoeckhardt's masterly Biblische Geschichte des Alten und des Neuen Testaments might be rendered into English. In this work the wish is largely fulfilled; for Pastor Lochner took as much of Dr. Stoeckhardt's explanations and practical applications over as the plan of the work and the available space would allow. The material naturally is given in a more condensed form than the one in which we find it in Dr. Stockhardt's books, but the fundamentals are given the prominence they deserve. After every exposition a short prayer and a suitable stanza from our many beautiful Christian hymns are added. Dir. Barth has written a fitting preface. W. ARNDT.

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