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## Thrulunital Almuthly

## Continuing

Lehre und Wehre Magazin fuer Ev.-Luth. Homiletik Theological Quarterly-Theological Monthly

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Ein Prediger muss nicht allein weiden, also dass er die Schafe unterweise, wie sie rechte Ohristen 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 bel der Kirche behaelt denn die gute Predigt. - Apologie, $\Delta r t .2 \%$

If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle? 1 Cor. 4, 8.

Published for the
Bv. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States CONCORDIA PUBLISEING HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

## Book Review. - Miteratart.

The Sermon on the Mount. By the Rev. William Hendritesen. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 256 pages, $51 / 2 \times 8$. Price, \$1.50.
The author offers a commentary on the Sermon on the Mount in the form of Bible-study outlines, 28 in number. He rejects the dispensational view advocated by the Scofield Bible, I. M. Haldeman, and other dispensationalists, according to which the Sermon on the Mount is intended not for our dispensation, but for the millennium; the literalistic view of Tolstoy, whose position was that all the various prescriptions of Christ should be carried out entirely and literally; the prevailing modernistic view, which regards the Sermon on the Mount as the essence of Christianity, in opposition to the blood theology of Paul. Hendriksen holds that the only tenable view is that this sermon was intended for Christ's disciples living today as well as for those who surrounded Him when He delivered it. The author furnishes many practical suggestions in the "Questions for Discussion," placed at frequent intervals in every lesson. In most instances these questions are not answered. The student is referred to literature on the question under discussion, asked to study carefully the various views expressed, and then form his own opinion on the basis of the material offered. Sorry to say, the unfortunate mingling of Law and Gospel, justification and sanctification, so current in the Reformed Church is very much apparent in this book also, e.g., when the author speaks of the Sermon on the Mount as the "Gospel of the Kingdom" or when he defines the term "righteousness," Matt. 5, 6, as follows: "Although the term 'righteousness' as used in the Sermon on the Mount does not mean exactly the same thing as holiness nor exactly the same thing as Christ's righteousness imputed to us, nevertheless it is the bud in which these two conceptions lie enclosed together. It paves the way for the Pauline conception of imputed righteousness, for the righteousness of which Christ speaks is 1) given by God, cf. 'they shall be filled,' cf. Phil. 3,$9 ; 2$ ) it is wholly of grace; hence, it exceeds the righteousness of scribes and Pharisees (which was considered self-earned), Matt. 5, 20, cf. Eph. 2, $5.8 ; 3$ ) it is called God's righteousness, Matt. 6, 33; cf. Paul's phrase 'not having a righteousness of mine own ...,'Phil. 3, 9, cf. Rom. 1, 17; 5, 1; Gal. 2, 16; and 4) it presupposes sorrow for sin, i. e., true repentance, Luke 18, 13. 14, cf. Rom. 7, 24-8, 1. That Christ nevertheless refers not merely to forensic righteousness (a righteousness of legal state), but also to ethical righteousness (righteousness of conduct) is very plain from Matt. 5, 20-48, esp. Matt. 6, 1. The two are inseparable. The man who is justified by faith abounds in good works. The term 'righteonsness' as used by Christ is very comprehensive, embracing both the forensic and the ethical." (Pp.51. 52.) The author makes an unscriptural distinction between regeneration and conversion in his interpretation of Matt. 7, 13, where we read as follows: "Hence the narrow gate does not mean the gate of heaven at the end of our life on earth. It must therefore represent the begiming of conscious Christian life, i.e., conversion. To be sure, by means of regen-
eration one enters the kingdom of heaven, John 3, 3-5, etc., but regeneration is wholly God's work; it cannot be enjoined. Christ here issued a command, 'Enter.' Hence the gate must mean conversion rather than regeneration. The narrow gate is the conscious choice to serve God; this gate is narrow indeed. It means strenuous effort. It means that we must by God's grace and through His strength strip ourselves of all self-righteousness, etc. It means persecution. The wide gate is the conscious choice of the world with all its pleasures." (P.216.) And he closes his book with the following remark: "The Sermon on the Mount ends in the manner in which it began, i.e., by emphasizing the one fundamental principle of Christianity, the very essence and the root idea of the 'kingdom of God,' namely, obedience to the will of God, joyful recognition of God's sovereignty. May we all be 'doers' of God's will and not 'hearers' only!" (P.248.) The book therefore requires very careful reading, though the method applied is extremely practical.

Theo. Laetscie.

 ©. Bertel̉mann, ©itterstoh. 1933. 183 Seiten $53 / 4 \times 83 / 4$. Freiz: farto= niert, RM. 4.80; gebumben, RM. 6.00.
 Saytift mehren fich, utto mir geftefen gerne, baj joldge Stubtent, inneryalb ber rechten (Grenzen, nidyt tur igre Beredtigng, jondern auty einen gemifien Wert

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Bible Solutions for Difficult Problems. By E. M. Milligan, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Published by the author. 227 pages, $5 \times 71 / 2$. Price, 75 cts.
Explaining the origin of this book, the author says that what he offers was embodied in addresses that he delivered on various occasions. "'The purpose of their delivery was to relieve doubts in the minds of thoughtful Christians. These results had followed either the reading without intelligent apprehension of the true meaning or the hearing of certain scriptures as explained by those who evidently had no correct understanding of what was taught in the Bible." "It is the purpose, then, in this book to consider a few of the more important of the great doctrines of divine revelation, especially those that are to-day, and that have been in the past, terribly distorted and misrepresented even by some great and good men, whose names are deservedly honored and revered in the Christian Church." (P.5.) The author, for one thing, opposes the theory of evolution, presenting good arguments to show that the proofs which are advanced for this theory are inconclusive. In our opinion the chapter of
the book treating this subject, entitled "Science and the Bible," is the best one. For another thing, the author controverts "hyper-Calvinism," contending quite correctly that it perverts Scripture. Unfortunately, while endeavoring to avoid the Scylla of Calvinism, he falls into the Charybdis of Arminianism. In the chapter superscribed "Modified Calvinism" he says (p. 124 f.): "We believe that the Holy Spirit further supplies enabling grace to make it possible for the unregenerate to both will and to do, if they so choose, all that God asks of them for their salvation. . . . If the unregenerate yield to the strivings of the Holy Spirit, as they can do with the help of enabling grace, then they are regenerated and made heirs of salvation, and then the effectual working of the Spirit in and for them assures their perseverance in grace and their place and part with the redeemed." [?] The author very properly contends for the truth that man is a moral being and that the doom of those who are lost is not due to any decree of God predestining a part of mankind to life and another part to death; but he is not aware of the Scripture-teaching that man, on account of his corrupt nature, uses his freedom altogether in the wrong direction and that conversion, if it is to take place at all, must be accomplished altogether by the Holy Spirit. This as well as chiliastic teaching (p.205) constitutes a blemish in a work which offers much that is wholesome and profitable.
W. Arndt.

Jesus of Nazareth King. "And of His kingdom there shall be no end" (Gabriel), Luke 1, 33. By Orrin W. Pentzer. 34 pages, $6 \times 91 / 2$. Price, $50 \mathrm{cts} . \quad \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{W}$. Pentzer \& Son, Columbus, Ind.
The author, a cultured layman, who for a number of years taught Latin and Greek in a college of the United Brethren Church, here states his faith in Christ and His Gospel. It is a simple testimony that is given, but not an uneffective one. After showing how idolatry was practised in the various countries of the ancient world, quotations being submitted which are highly instructive, the supernatural coming of Jesus, His divine life, sin-atoning death, and glorious resurrection are dwelt on, with the victory which thereby was achieved over the idols of the nations. The value of the little brochure is enhanced by the reproduction of two famous paintings by Munkacsy ("Jesus before Pilate" and "Jesus on the Cross") and by a picture of the Parthenon in Athens.
W. Arndt.

The Facts and Mysteries of the Christian Faith. A Brief Statement of the Things Christians Believe and the Reasons why They Believe Them. By Albertus Pieters, D.D. Second, enlarged edition. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 213 pages, $51 / 4 \times 8$. Price, $\$ 1.25$.
If we, at the outset, point out a few naevi in this book by the DuskerHulswit Professor of English Bible and Missions in the Western Theological Seminary, Reformed Church in America, it is not for the sake of discrediting this splendid collection of short essays. We cannot follow the author in the expression that "ten millions of years ago the universe was in a different state from the present" (p.22), nor in his concession to the Bible critics, "as others would prefer to say, from any essential or important error" (p.40), nor in his hope of a possible warless world (p.49),
nor in his placing the personal surrender above the influence of the Word in the life of the believer ( p .90 ), nor in the hope of a coming peaceful period and the conversion of the Jews (p.205). But these criticisms, after all, do not concern more than half a page in the whole book. And while a certain unevenness in the presentation is noticeable, due, no doubt, to the fact that the 44 essays were originally published in a daily paper as a contribution to the defense of Christianity, it must be said of the entire book that it may well serve as a basis for popular apologetic discussions, not onily on the truth of the Bible, on the resurrection of Jesus, and on the mysteries of the Christian faith in general, but even on such difficult questions as the election of grace; for the author speaks very plainly and in keeping with Scripture, without one trace of a decree of reprobation. We have found many passages of striking power and beauty in these essays.
P. E. Kretzmana.
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## さG. Grgelder.

"Faith" in the New Testament. By Herbert H. Wernecke, Ph. D. Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Mich. 113 pages, $51 / 2 \times 8$. Price, $\$ 1.50$.
Dr. Wernecke is professor of church history in the Central Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of the United States of America. He discusses the concept of faith in the New Testament writings and in the main sets forth the orthodox teaching regarding the nature of faith. The treatise possesses value as a discussion of every text in the New Testament in which the words "faith," "believe," etc., occur. The Reformed viewpoint of the author accounts for the fact that so little is said about the Word and the Sacraments as the means by which faith is engendered in the heart.

Theodore Graebner.
 Sblatter. 厄. Berteโmann, (fiiteriloh. VII, 270 Seiten $93 / 4 \times 7$. ßreis: fartoniext, M. 14; gebunben, M. 16.
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The Martyrs of Salzburg. By William Dallmann, D. D., Milwaukee, Wis. 24 pages. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. Price, 10 cts.
In this pamphlet Dr. Dallmann relates interesting incidents connected, sometimes rather distantly, with the banishment of the Salzburgers in 1685 and 1731-32 and the emigration of a number of them to Georgia in 1734. It was published in this form for popular distribution, and for that purpose it is highly recommended, not only as a memorial to these staunch confessors of their faith, but also as an antidote to much Roman Catholic propaganda spread in this year anent the founding of the colony of Maryland in 1634. Not the famous Toleration Act of Maryland, 1649, reflects the real spirit of Rome, - there were other reasons for that act, but the deliberate, unprovoked persecution of the Salzburgers, which received its official sanction when the Pope praised the "noble" archbishop Leopold Anton, Count of Firmian, "who otherwise distinguished himself only as a huntsman and a drinker and by maintaining a mistress in princely splendor" (Kurtz). - Since this pamphlet was originally written for the Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, it is rather disconcerting to find so few references to sources from which the author culled his information.

Theo. Hoyer.
The Story of the German Bible. By P. E. Kretzmann, Ph. D., D. D. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. 78 pages. Price, 25 cts.
The publishers deserve our thanks for this reprint, as a separate unit, of a series of articles which ran through several numbers of this journal, for it makes the material compiled by the author accessible to nonsubscribers, and also subscribers will be glad to have it in this handier form.

The reprint of the monograph might have given an opportunity to revise some statements in the text. Under the heading, The First Contact of German People with the Gospel, representatives of the British Church are mentioned (p.6); but, of course, Britain at this time, 314, was not yet Germanic. - Constantine I did not "acknowledge the Christian religion as the official religion" by his famous edict ( p .6 ) ; his edict expressis verbis decrees the absolute equality of all religions, and even his Sunday legislation, 321 , is not to be taken for anything else than an administrative law
for respect of holy days in general, for his Dies Venerabilis Solis (not Sabbatum or Dies Dominica) was a holiday also for the worshipers of Hercules, Apollo, and Mithras. - The statement that "Phil. 2, 6 in Gothic is ambiguous" (p.8) probably does not mean to insinuate that Ulfilas maliciously translated the passage in his way in order to hide his Arianism. Yet I fear that is the impression the reader gets. However, loos in Gothic may be ibns or samaleiks, or galeiks, or leiks, every one of which, just as the English like, designates equality in various degrees, and even samaleiks, which is used three times for ívos (Mark 14, 56; 14,59; Luke $6,34)$, in other places does not signify a hundred-per-cent. degree. So, what could Ulfilas do?-It is unfortumate that when samples of anteLuther and Luther's translations are printed, the former usually are spelled in the old way, while Luther's work is presented in modern spelling. This gives Luther the advantage on the basis of externals; he does not need it.

The author deserves great credit for having traced the background of Luther's great work (German scholars have presented most ample material) in the English language.
R. W. Heintze.

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S. I. Millter.

The Individual and Society. By Alfred Th. Jorgensem. Translation and introduction by O.H. Pannkoke, D. D. The Lutheran Book Concern, Columbus, 0.31 pages, $6 \times 9$. Price, 25 cts .
Dr. Jorgensen of Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1932 delivered the lectures contained in this pamphlet as a contribution to the discussion of the Christian's relation to the State and to human society under the conditions created by the war and its consequences. Dr. Jorgensen discusses this great problem in language which is clearness itself. This he is able to do because his thoughts are clear. On two points we disagree. The author stands for a connection between Church and State; and he welcomes the efforts for union of the churches made by such movements as World Alliance, Faith and Order, and, more particularly among Lutherans, by the Lutheran World Convention. But the lecture deserves careful study. In his introduction Dr. Pannkoke speaks of the danger that, in the midst of tremendous changes in the social order, our Lutheran Church become isolated and thereby lose her opportunity to guide her people aright through the troublous days that are ahead. We cannot agree that until recently the "burning issues" of American Lutheranism were "dialectical discussions about unionism and the validity of traditions." But his Introduction as well as Jorgensen's paper may render valuable service in opening the eyes of people to the changed order with which the Church is confronted in her work. Theodore Graebner.

Proceedings of the Thirtieth Convention of the California and Nevada District, 1933. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. 16 pages. Price, 27 cts.

Proceedings of the Seventh Convention of the Southern Nebraska District, 1933. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. 67 pages. Price, 30 cts.

The Proceedings of the California and Nevada Distriot contain the reports of various boards and committees and the election rules adopted at their convention last year. The paper read by Dr. Dau, "From Bethlehem to Olivet," will be published in pamphlet form.

The Proceedings of the Southern Nebraska District give the German paper, "The Fourth Petition of the Lord's Prayer," read by Prof. F. Wenger, and besides the usual reports an interesting statistical report of the Mission Board of this District.

Theo. Laetsch.
Quiet Talks on the New Order of Things. By S. D. Gordon. New York. Fleming H. Revell Company. 196 pages. Price, \$1.25.

Christ for Me! And Other Addresses. By Charles Forbes Taylor. New York. Fleming H. Revell Company. 96 pages. Price, $\$ 1.00$.
"The unfinished Gospel," that phrase, encountered somewhere, came to mind repeatedly during the reading of these books. Why is it so difficult for our modern authors, well-meaning, courageous men, too, it seems, to come out with a clean-cut, four-square confession of the vicarious atonement? Take Mr. Gordon's book (the 21st of a series of Quiet Talks). "He [Jesus] said, He did it for us. It was for our sakes He yielded to His
enemies and to the cross. So He repeatedly said. And for myself, I rest the case there, as the lawyers would say. I don't explain." And that is all. But Christ Himself explained what it means that He died for us, and it requires only a little more thorough knowledge of the nature of sin than the author has to lead us to accept and repeat without qualification Christ's own word "The Son of man is come . . . to give His life a ransom for many," Matt. 20, 28. The second title is well worth buying (though the price is too high); stimulating, brimful of gripping illustrations for sermons. The former is contemplative, rather sentimental at times. Theo. Hoyer.

Privileged Daughters of the Land of Promise. By Edna Carlson.
117 pages, $51 / 4 \times 8$. The Lutheran Bible Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. Price, 50 cts.
Miss Carlson offers 21 brief studies on as many women named in the Old and New Testaments. In the preface she remarks that the book should not "be used apart from God's text-book, the Bible." To the busy pastor this little book will offer material for talks in ladies' aid or young people's societies.

Th. Laetsch.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

From the Abingdon Press, New York, Cincinnati, Ohicago: -
That Strange Man upon His Cross. By Richard Roberts. 139 pages, $5 \times 71 / 2$. Price, $\$ 1.25$.

Seeking the Living Way. A Guide for Young People in Their Personal Worship. Edited by Roy A. Burkhart. 157 pages, $41 / 2 \times 61 / 2$.

From Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Mich.:-
Why Is Christianity Supernatural? A Sermon by G. Arthur Carey. 8 pages, $6 \times 9$. Price, 10 cts.

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