Concordia Theological Monthly

Continuing

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

Vol. VI

January, 1935

No. 1

CONTENTS

Verenward my	Page
Foreword. Theo. Laetsch	1
"May God Preserve unto Us a Pious Ministry!"	
L. Fuerbringer	12
A Comparison of the King James and the Douay Version.	
Geo. A. W. Vogel	18
Die Philister. P. E. Kretzmann	25
Der Schriftgrund fuer die Lehre von der satisfactio vicaria.	
P. E. Kretzmann	33
Dispositionen ueber die altkirchliche Evangelienreihe	35
Miscellanea	46
Theological Observer. — Kirchlich-Zeitgeschichtliches	54
Book Review. — Literatur	73

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.

Published for the

Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States

CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

Book Review. - Literatur.

New Bible Evidence from the 1925—1933 Excavations. By Sir Charles Marston, F. S. A. Illustrated. New York. Fleming H. Revell Co. 249 pages, 5½×8¼. Price, \$2.00. Order through Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

This book may well be hailed as a worthy sequel to Duncan's Accuracy of the Old Testament and Garstang's The Foundations of Bible History: Joshua and Judges; for it offers the most enlightening evidence for the truth of the Bible records concerning the primeval religion and the Flood, the Shepherd Kings, the origin of the Phenicians, Abraham, the city of Jericho, the date of the Exodus, Moses, the evidence from Sinai, the evidence from Ras Shamra, the evidence from Tel el Amarna, and related subjects. The author shows the utter untenableness of the attacks made against these sections of the Old Testament. In his first chapter he states: "Archeological evidence will be cited to prove that the Canaanites and Amorites owe their civilization to the Semites; descendants of Shem like Abraham, who conquered and occupied both Syria and Palestine some seven centuries before his time; and that they in turn were followed by their relatives, the Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings. Gaza was the base used for the invasion of Egypt, but the camps of the Shepherd Kings are studded all over Syria and Palestine. . . . Evidence will be advanced for the residence round the Dead Sea before Abraham's time of Arabs, also a branch of the Semitic race. Their alphabetical cuneiform tablets recently found are written in Archaic Hebrew and dated 1400-1350 B.C.... The contemporary evidence of writing, supplied by archeology, now make conjectures about the oral transmission of the earlier books of the Old Testament look absurd. Next the theory of the evolution of religion and lack of a belief of a future life, in the presence of evidence to the contrary, melts away, leaving another sky-scraper of knowledge standing on thin air. Then all that has been written or taught on the basis of the Exodus having taken place in B.C. 1220 proves also to be on unsound foundation." - These and other statements are amply proved in the body of the book; for the author has piled up evidence which corroborates the Scripture account in practically every detail. Students of the Old Testament who have Barton, Duncan, Garstang, and Ellis will certainly want to add this book by Marston to this splendid collection of monographs. On the basis of such studies we are coming closer and closer to the adjustment of Old Testament chronology.

P. E. KBETZMANN.

Bible Student's Companion. By William Nicholson. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, N. Y. 870 pages, 5×8½. Price, \$2.50.

There may have been some particular virtue of this volume at its first appearance, but we seriously doubt the ethics of printing this undated publication and creating the impression that it has any value at present. As far as we can see, it is a reprint of a rather ancient piece of work. Under "Nineveh," for example, we meet the astonishing statement that Mr. Layard is "now a member of the British government." Since Layard was elected as a liberal member of the Parliament in 1852 and served in various other

governmental capacities until 1880, when he finally retired from public life, we may suggest that this volume be sent to the Chicago Century of Progress for exhibition among curious antiquaries of the past.

WALTER A. MAIER.

Das Evangelium des Lukas. Synoptiker II von D. Friedrich Haud. (Theologischer Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament mit Text und Parasphrase, bearbeitet von Prof. D. P. Althaus in Erlangen, Profst D. H. Appel in Kieve, Prof. D. D. Bauernfeind in Tübingen, Prof. D. F. Büchsel in Rostock, Oberkirchenrat D. W. Grundmann in Oresben, Prof. D. W. Hadder in Bern, Prof. D. G. Kittel in Tübingen, Prof. D. W. Michaelis in Bern, Prof. D. U. Öpke in Leipzig und Lie. H. W. Schmidt, Oberlagsbuchhandlung (D. Werner Scholl), Leipzig. 1934. 303 Seiten 7×10½. Preis: Rm. 8.50; gebunden: Rm. 10.

Nicht ohne aufrichtige Bewunderung kann man dieses Buch in die Sand neh= men, das fo beredt von dem Mut deutscher Berlagshäuser, trot ungunftiger Zeitverhältniffe großartig angelegte Werke zu veröffentlichen, Zeugnis ablegt. Roch ehe die Deichertsche Verlagsbuchhandlung die Vollendung des mächtigen Zahnschen Rommentars antundigen tonnte, machte fie fich ichon ruftig baran, einen neuen Kommentar zum Neuen Testament herauszugeben. Bis jett find bavon die fol= genden Bande erschienen: "Die Offenbarung bes Johannes" von Prof. D. W. Hadorn (1928), "Das Evangelium des Markus" von Prof. D. Fr. Haud (1931), "Die Johannesbriefe" von Prof. D. Friedrich Buchfel (1933) und das hier vor= liegende Werk. Was diesen Rommentar von dem unter Leitung Th. Bahns her= ausgegebenen unterscheibet, ift nicht blog, daß hier eine jüngere Generation bon Gelehrten an der Arbeit ist (obwohl unser Berfasser auch einen Band im Zahnschen Kommentar geliefert hat, nämlich den Kommentar über Jakobus, 1926 er= schienen), sondern bor allem dies, daß hier die Anlage eine gang andere ift. In dieser neuen Serie wird nämlich einmal der griechische Text abgedruckt und da= neben eine glatte beutsche übersehung gebracht, in die in edigen Rlammern er= flärende Zufätze eingefügt find. Es folgen furze tertfritische Angaben. Dann fommen zwei burch den Drud unterschiedene Abschnitte, Die den eigentlichen Rom= mentar enthalten und bon benen ber eine mehr allgemeinen Inhalts ift, ber andere die ju besprechenden Gingelheiten erörtert. Die Berleger machen auf folgende Borzüge der äußeren Ausstattung aufmertsam: "Geschickte Benutzung vieler Drud= arten, Berborheben des Wefentlichen, flare Abfage, überfichtliche Benutung bon Sigla und Abfürzungen." überall ift bas Beftreben zu erkennen, möglichste Boll= ständigkeit und dabei doch große Knappheit zu erzielen. Man kann, wenn gerade letteres ins Auge gefaßt wird, wohl erkennen, weshalb biefes Werk ein Sand = Großen Raum beanspruchende Ausführlichkeit ift fommentar genannt wird. ftrengstens vermieden; wo eine langere Besprechung nötig ift, wird ein Exturs eingeschoben. Es läßt sich nicht leugnen, daß als Mittel zur raschen Orientierung in bezug auf irgendeinen Punkt im Lukasevangelium dieser Kommentar kaum übertroffen werben kann. Allerdings darf ber Lefer nicht erwarten, daß in diefem Werk mit seiner unverkürzten Darbietung von Text und übersetzung die verschie= benen Auslegungen, die im Laufe der Zeit hervorgebracht worden find, angeführt werden. Der Verfasser exegesiert den Text und gibt fich nicht biel ab mit Wider= legung gegenteiliger Anfichten. Bon diesem Gesichtspunkt aus ift ber Meyersche Rommentar immer noch unentbehrlich.

Mährend auf der rein technischen und wissenschaftlichen Seite dieser Rom= mentar eine borgugliche Leiftung bilbet, hat er in theologischer Sinficht schwere Mängel. Es ift allerdings der Verfasser tonservativ in seiner Behandlung der einleitenden Fragen über Lukas, wenn er auch die Abfaffung dieses Evangeliums hinter die Zerftörung Jerusalems stellt; boch macht er der modernen Kritik allerlei ungerechtfertigte Rongeffionen. Go fagt er über die Rindheitsberichte in den erften Kapiteln: "Der Vergleich der ebangelischen Kindheitserzählungen mit Stoffen analoger Gebiete erweift dieselben deutlich als Legenden. Dies Urteil bedeutet amar eine ftarte Berabsegung ihres geschichtlichen Wertes, aber feineswegs ebenso eine religiöfe Entwertung ober Entwürdigung. . . . Freilich bringt die Legende feine den Glauben begründende Geschichtsnachricht, sondern fie ift ihrerfeits Folge und Ausdrud des Glaubens. Es will deshalb nicht fo fehr nach einem geschicht= lichen Kern gefragt sein, den die Legende etwa enthält, als nach der Glaubensidee, bie fie beranschaulicht, und der Glaubensart (Ethos, Pathos), die fie atmet." (S. 25.) In dem Exturs über die Jungfrauengeburt lesen wir: "Sie [die Jungfrauen= geburt] ift . . . nicht als eigenste überlieferung aus bem Elternhaus 3Efu, sondern als theologische Glaubensausjage ju bewerten. Diese tritt damit freilich unbermeiblich in Parallele zu ähnlichen Ausfagen anderer Geschichtsgebiete über göttlich gewirkte Lebensentstehung entscheidender Geschichtsgestalten. . . Dieser Gedanke, schon bem Judentum für die Lebensentstehung großer Ahnen geläufig, . . . wird bom frommen Glauben ber Gemeind: auf BEfus übertragen (Dibelius). Glaube fpricht damit 3Efus als besondere Gabe und Wirfung Gottes aus. Die Glaubensausfage wird in der Folge die ausgeführte Glaubenserzählung (Qut. 1, 26 ff.) hervorgetrieben haben." (S. 26.) Dies ift grober, betrübender Unglaube, ein Angriff auf bas, was uns Chriften beilig ift, und schließlich boch weiter nichts als ein Zurudfallen in den alten Nationalismus. Der einzige Unterschied zwischen ben alten Rationalisten und ihren jegigen Bermandten ift biefer, bag, mahrend jene fagten: "Dies tann nicht fo fein, benn die Bernunft erlaubt es nicht", Diefe auf das, was in der Umwelt der ursprünglichen driftlichen Rirche erforscht ift, poden und fagen: "Dies fann nicht fo fein, benn die Geschichtsforschung erlaubt es nicht." Damit ift im letten Grunde boch auch bie Bernunft mit ihren Schluffen zum arbiter veritatis gemacht. Wird die konservative lutherische Kirche Deutsch= lands ruhig diese Wogen des neuen Nationalismus über fich hinfluten laffen?

W. Arndt.

Faith in the New Testament. A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor in Philosophy. By Herbert Henry Wernecke, Ph. D., Professor of Church History in the Central Theological Seminary, Dayton, O., now professor at Eden Theological Seminary, Webster Groves, Mo. Zondervan Publishing House, Grand Rapids, Mich. 113 pages, $51/2 \times 8$, including bibliography. Price, \$1.50.

Dr. Wernecke's Faith in the New Testament is a thorough investigation into the meaning of the word faith as this term is used in Scripture, in particular in the New Testament, as also an analysis of the nature, purpose, function, and importance of the doctrine of faith. While the reviewer does not subscribe to every claim and statement in the book, he is in full accord with the scope of the work and the author's final conclusions, especially as these are stated in the chapter "The Supreme Place of Faith in Christianity," where the writer says in part: "Salvation is by faith because

it is of grace. Throughout the New Testament the correlation between grace and faith as opposed to debt and works is clearly set forth. Grace and not human merit is the ground of salvation in and through Christ. The Judaism against which Paul fought so nobly was the spirit which looked upon salvation, and justification in particular, as a bargaining with God. Over against that is the revelation of God's grace as the very heart of Chrisitanity, and the necessary corollary of the grace of God is salvation by faith. Even faith itself is a gift of grace. It comes not of one's own strength or virtue, but as a result of God's choosing us for its reception. It is God's gift, through Christ, by the Spirit, by means of the preached Word; and as it is thus obtained from God, thanks are to be returned to it. Quite naturally we expect to find New Testament faith to be not a quality of the soul that saves a man, but rather the instrumental cause of salvation, that is, the means by which the Holy Spirit applies to the believer the benefits of Christ and His salvation. It is our hand by which we receive Him. It is the mouth of the soul, by which we feed upon Him and are nourished by Him. Faith is, then, simply receiving salvation as a gift which Christ offers full and free." (P. 95 ff.) quoting these statements, the reviewer was obliged to omit the numerous Scripture references which the writer cites to support his teaching. And this is one of the outstanding merits of the dissertation that the author invariably bases his statements on Scripture, quoting in important cases the passages in their entirety. The student is thus enabled to examine what the author writes in the light of God's Word. The presentation of the subject-matter is gratifyingly clear; the style is simple, but dignified, and the whole dissertation, while thorough and learned, is kept within the mental grasp of the average Bible student who knows enough Greek to follow the investigations. The titles of the six chapters, to which are added a preface, an introduction, and a conclusion, read: "Faith as a Secular and as a Religious Term"; "Faith according to Jesus in the Synoptics"; "The Pauline Conception of Faith"; "Faith in the Epistle to the Hebrews"; "The Johannine Conception of Faith"; "The Supreme Place of Faith in Christianity." We are glad to see this book on the market, especially since modernistic rationalists have so egregiously played havoc with the term and doctrine of faith. It is also the conservative Protestant Christian's reply to the false definition of faith as this is given and defended by Romanists. J. T. MUELLER.

Vernunft und Offenbarung. Bon D. Dr. Kobert Zelke. Druck und Berslag von C. Bertelsmann in Gütersloh. 1932. 141 Seiten. Kartoniert. Preiß: RM. 4.

Diese Schrift beschäftigt sich mit dem Formalprinzip der protestantischen, der lutherischen, Theologie und schärft ein, daß es der Vernunft nicht zukommt, die geoffenbarten Geilswahrheiten auf ihre Nichtigkeit hin zu untersuchen oder auch nur sie als wahr zu erweisen, sondern daß ihr Dienst lediglich darin besteht, die Heilswahrheiten erkenntnismäßig zu bermitteln. "Bei aller dieser Arbeit ist der Gebrauch des Erkenntnisvermögens ein rein sormaler." (S. 11.) "Das Verhältenis von Vernunft und Offenbarung ist sachlich durchaus ein exklusives. Nicht daß die Vernunft formale Hilfe seistet, sondern daß sie material zur Begründung der Gotteswelt nicht in Frage kommt, ist bei Luther für das Verhältins von Ver-

nunft und Offenbarung das Charafteriftische. Diefes material exflufive Berhalt= nis tritt uns fehr flar in ben folgenden feiner Borte entgegen: ,Die Bernunft hat wohl ein Licht, davon die Sophisten sagen; aber wenn das das rechte Licht ware, so durfte dieses Licht nicht in die Welt tommen fein. Bernunft lehrt bich wohl feben, gablen und rechnen, daß ein Ding größer und mehr benn ein anderes ift; aber gegen biesem, daß Chriftus da ift, der unser Berg und Gemiffen erleuchtet, ift alles, was in uns ift, blind und Finfternis. Ergreifft du das Wort nicht, so bleibst du ewiglich tot und blind.'" (Erl. 132, 151. — S. 142.) Der erste Teil behandelt die verschiedenen geschichtlichen Lösungen des Problems "Bernunft und Offenbarung": 1. die borreformatorischen Lösungen und 2. die protestantischen Der zweite Teil gibt die spftematische Behandlung des Problems, untersucht das "Wesen der menschlichen Bernunft" und betont "die lediglich for= male Bedeutung der Bernunft für alles driftliche Erfennen". Die Spige der Schrift richtet sich gegen die dialektische Theologie. "Der Fehler der Dialektiker ift, daß fie über die formale Vernunft hinaus fich auch der materialen Vernunft für die Theologie bedienen." (S. 96.) — Die Behandlung des richtigen, fundamental wichtigen Sages, daß die Vernunft fich nicht anmaßen darf, über die Heilige Schrift zu Gericht zu figen, leibet aber an dem Grundfehler ber Theologie Belfes. Ihm ift nicht eigentlich die Schrift, sondern die Erfahrung das Formalpringip ber driftlichen Erkenntnis. "Das Denken liefert nicht bie Baufteine bes fraglichen Erkennens, sondern stellt nur fest, was der Mensch wirklich erlebt hat." (S. 140.) "Der Chrift benutt feine bentende Bernunft, um fich bas im Glauben Gegebene innerlich anqueignen." (S. 11.) Belte bemüht fich, die Schrift gu ihrem Rechte kommen zu laffen. "Fundament aller der Aussagen, die der Theolog oder, wie wir jest auch sagen können, der Dogmatiter zu tun hat, ift und bleibt das Wort Gottes." (S. 113.) Aber er will auch die Erfahrung zu ihrem vermeint= lichen Recht tommen laffen, wie er benn ben eben gitierten Sat nicht fo nadt hinzustellen wagt, sondern hinzusegen muß: "wie dieses auf den Menschen eine einzigartige Wirkung ausübt". Wie er das meint, zeigen folgende Aussagen: "Aus dieser inneren Erfahrung, aus diesem Geisteserlebnis heraus redet der Theologe." (S. 107.) "Auf alle Fälle muß ausgegangen werden bon dem, was in der perfönlichen Erfahrung sich dem Christen als göttliche Wahrheit dokumentierte." (S. 108.) Wie fommt nun die Schrift ju ihrem Recht? "Auf ber einen Seite ift es ein ganz persönliches Erleben, das die christliche Erkenntnis tragen soll, und auf der andern Seite foll boch das objektibe Wort Gottes, eben als der objektibe Pol dieses Erkennens, voll und gang zur Geltung kommen. Die Lösung bieses Problems icheint überaus ichwierig. Aber fie gibt fich leichter, als es icheint. Und awar gibt fie fich bem, der bedenkt, daß die perfonlich-fubjektive Erfahrung des Christen doch eine Erfahrung am objektiven Schriftwort ist. Der subjektive Pol ift somit keineswegs eine rein subjektive Größe. Er hat eine subjektive und eine objettive Seite. Die subjettive Seite ift das wirkliche Erfastwerden des Subjektes, und die objektive Seite ift das Erfastwerden durch die objektive Größe bes Wortes Gottes." (S. 109.) Somit ift ber Schrift zu ihrem Recht berholfen: ohne die Schrift gibt es feine Erfahrung; die Erfahrung gründet fich auf die Schrift! Aber damit ist ber Schaben nicht gutgemacht. Die Schrift will bem Theologen fagen, was wahr ift. Die Erfahrung foll fich ihm nicht als Lehr= meifterin anbieten. Aber weiter: D. Belte fest bie Erfahrung nicht nur neben bie Schrift ("fubjektiver Pol — objektiver Pol"), sondern auch über die Schrift. Er fährt fort: "Das Subjektive weist ins Objektive, aber das nicht so, daß es sich im Objektiven verliert, sondern so, daß es das Objektive meistert, indem es aus ber Gesamtgröße des Objektiven, das im Schriftwort vorliegt, das abgrenzt, was sich in der Ersahrung des Subjekts durchgesetzt hat und was hiermit eine in sich geschlossene Größe darstellt." Th. Engelder.

Thinking Missions with Christ. By S. M. Zwemer. Zondervan, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1934. 140 pages, 5×8. Cloth, \$1.50; paper, \$1.00.

A rejoinder to the modernistic volume Rethinking Missions, this volume stresses the evangelical attitude towards the motive, the message, and the goal, or purpose, of Christian missions. Dr. Zwemer emphasizes the doctrines of sin and grace, the divine Christ, and the atonement as the essential and basic message of Christian missions properly so called. One of the best sections is chapter eight, which points out the glaring contrast between Modernism and the missionary hymns of the Church. The author writes in his usual clear and incisive style. Dr. Zwemer has achieved international reputation as missionary among the Mohammedans. It is regrettable that a man of his distinction, holding views fundamentally sound on essentials of Christian faith, has alined himself with the Presbyterian middle-of-the-road faction and is now teaching in Princeton Theological Seminary.

Gospel Preaching for the Day. Sermons for the Sundays and Major Festivals of the Church-year. By Lutheran Pastors. Vol. I. Edited by the Rev. Messrs. L. H. Larimer, J. C. Seegers, and F. A. Bowers. Falcon Press, Inc., New York City. 278 pages, 5½×8½. Price, \$2.00.

We are somewhat late in reviewing this volume of sermons; it has been on the market for some time. In the editors' foreword we read: "The pulpit of the truly evangelical Church is dedicated to the preaching of Christ. He is the Source and Substance of its message. He is its central and all-controlling theme. Only as this theme is presented can the preaching be evangelical in its character and vitally effective in its results. No other message can touch the heart and create and confirm within it saving faith." This purpose of preaching is spoken of, for instance, in the sermon for the Sunday after New Year in these words: "The disciples and the early Christians went forth with a message that did not appeal to the Jew nor to the Gentile from the point of view of science or sense. But it did appeal to the heart and conscience of the world of that day and of countless millions after them. It produced changes in individuals and nations that were naught short of miraculous. The Christ for which the present age is hungering and thirsting is the Christ who takes away the sins of the world, the sins of individuals. He died, but He liveth evermore. His kingdom is always said to be dying, and yet it lives from generation to generation, from century to century. To know this Christ is eternal life." (Pp. 66. 67.) Of course the preaching of Christ produces not only faith in Christ, but also, as a result, a life which conforms to that faith. That is very forcibly brought home to the hearers in a sermon for the Third Sunday after Epiphany in the following words: "When a man meets Jesus face to face, human life takes on a new meaning and a new value; and men must tell it. No one can be a miser with the things he has found in the Savior; he wants to share them with the world. It is to be feared that many people who have been reared in the Church, who know its

routine, who take part in its activities, do so only in a lifeless fashion, as a kind of habit, as they clean their teeth and wash their faces in the morning. By their lives, their feverishness, their fretfulness, their lack of interest in fundamental things, their worldliness, their oft-revealed heartlessness, they give evidence they have never met Jesus, the personal, living Savior, the personal revelation of God, face to face."

In reference to their selection of preachers the editors say: "In selecting the contributors, the Editors aimed to be both representative and comprehensive. They aimed to bring a message from the Lutheran pulpit in America. They confined themselves to no synodical relations. No section of the country was overlooked. A glance at the list of writers will reveal the fact that the Editors have drawn upon pastors and presidents of synods, seminary professors and executive secretaries, young men and men of larger and wider experience." It makes interesting reading to learn how thirty-four preachers in Lutheran pulpits treat their texts, how much or how little of doctrine they preach, and how they apply their text to the needs of the people. That is the purpose which such a volume of sermons serves. Not all the sermons submitted can serve as homiletical models, as, for instance, when on Ascension Day a sermon is preached on the very brief text Acts 1, 9: "While they beheld Him, He was taken up." Such brief texts do not offer sufficient sermon material. This text does not speak of the meaning of Christ's ascension, nor does the preacher in words that cannot be misunderstood. J. H. C. FRITZ.

Devotions for Lutheran Schools. By Wm.A.Kramer. Concordia Publishing House. 107 pages, $5\times7\frac{1}{2}$. Price, 80 cts., postpaid.

The author, one of our parochial-school teachers, offers a large number of prayers for the morning devotions in the Christian day-school, which may be profitably used also by superintendents of Sunday-schools and teachers of Saturday- and summer-schools. There are 70 prayers based on Old Testament Bible-stories, 70 based on New Testament Bible-stories, 100 based on the various parts of Schwan's exposition of Luther's Small Catechism, 10 prayers for special days, such as the first day of the school-year, Reformation, Epiphany, etc., and 11 prayers for teachers. We welcome this book as a help in making the morning worship a period of real devotion, preparing both teacher and child for the lesson to be taught. Theo. Laetsch.

The Church at Work. By L. Meyer, Director of Publicity. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. 260 pages, 4½×6¾. Paper covers. Price, 15 cts.

In this booklet our Director of Publicity offers a splendid survey of our synodical activities. Dr. Frederick Brand, in his usual vivid and interesting style, pictures to our mind's eye our far-flung Foreign Missions, pp. 9—54. Our Home Missions are described by members of the various District mission boards after a foreword by Pastor F. Selle. Then follow chapters on Foreign-tongue Missions, Indian Missions, South American, Negro, and European Missions, and our missions among the deaf-mute and blind. The work of our Board of Support, the Church Extension Board, the Committee on Lodges, the Board for Young People's Work, and the Student Welfare Committee takes up pp. 205—227. Our educational in-

stitutions and Valparaiso University, the Walther League, the Lutheran Laymen's League, the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, the Synodical Press Committee, the Board of Christian Education, and last, but not least, the Synodical Board of Directors as well as the work all these various boards and institutions carry on are then taken up. Even a casual perusal of the book will give not only reliable information, but serve to engender and increase understanding and love of, and unflinching zeal for, this splendid work carried on by and within our Synod. The price is so low that congregations ought to distribute this book to all their members. Not only the synodical treasuries, but the congregational treasury will thereby be benefited.

Year-Book of the Forty-Second International Convention of the Walther League. Omaha, Nebr., 1934. Prof. O. P. Kretzmann, Editor. Walther League, Chicago, Ill. 115 pages, 6×9. Price, \$1.00. May also be ordered through Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

The Walther League again offers the complete report of its proceedings, those of the Omaha Convention of 1934, in an attractive paper-bound volume, which will be a very welcome addition to the year-books which have already appeared. Besides all the reports of the various officers and boards the book includes the winning orations of the oratorical contest, the addresses made by the various speakers at divine services and during the meetings of the organization, and the complete minutes of these meetings. It is a book which those interested in young people's work, specifically that of the Walther League, will want to have for reference purposes. A number of interesting photographs enhance the value of the year-book.

P. E. Kretzmann.

Gingegangene Literatur.

Luthertum. Serausgegeben von J. Bergbolt, S. Schöffel, H. Meiser und andern. Deichertscher Berlag, Leipzig. Neue Folge der "Neuen Kirchlichen Zeitschrift", 45. Jahrgang. — Heft 10. 32 Seiten. W. Clert: "Luthersgeist und lutherisches Bekenntnis"; R. Otto: "Die aus dem Neuen Testament erssichtlichen Borbedingungen sür die Bestellung der verantwortlichen Amtsträger in der christlichen Gemeinde" (1); H. Schomerus: "Kandbemerkungen"; J. Bergdolt: "Zeitschriften" und Bücherbericht."

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

In order to render satisfactory service, we must have our current mailing-list correct. The expense of maintaining this list has been materially increased. Under present regulations we are subject to a "fine" on all parcels mailed to an incorrect address, inasmuch as we must pay 2 cents for every notification sent by the postmaster on a parcel or periodical which is undeliverable because no forwarding address is available or because there has been a change of address. This may seem insignificant, but in view of the fact that we have subscribers getting three or more of our periodicals and considering our large aggregate subscription list, it may readily be seen that it amounts to quite a sum during a year; for the postmaster will address a notification to each individual periodical. Our subscribers can help us by notifying us — one notification (postal card, costing only 1 cent) will take care of the addresses for several publications. We shall be very grateful for your cooperation.

Kindly consult the address label on this paper to ascertain whether your subscription has expired or will soon expire. "Jan 35" on the label means that your subscription has expired. Please pay your agent or the Publisher promptly in order to avoid interruption of service. It takes about two weeks before the address label can show change of address or acknowledgment of remittance.

When paying your subscription, please mention name of publication desired and exact name and address (both old and new, if change of address is requested).

CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.