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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.

Published for the

Ev. Luth. Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

Book Review. — Literatur.

Arbeit und Sitte in Palästina. Von Gustab Dalman. Band IV: Brot, Ölund Wein. Mit 115 Abbildungen. Druck und Verlag von C. Berztelsmann in Gütersloh. 1935. XIV und 452 Seiten 7×9½, in Leinzward mit Kückenz und Deckeltitel gebunden. Preiß: RM. 27.

Dies ift nun der vierte Band des umfaffenden Wertes, beffen fruhere Bande wir alle in dieser Zeitschrift und ihrer Vorgangerin angezeigt haben. (Bgl. Lehre und Wehre 74, 181; 75, 182; Concordia Theological Monthly, 4, 391.) Der erfte Band behandelte in zwei Salften ben "Jahreslauf und Tageslauf", erft "Berbft und Winter" und bann "Frühling und Sommer". Der zweite Band handelte von dem "Acerbau", der dritte "Bon der Ernte jum Mehl" und der vorliegende Band nun von "Brot, Öl und Wein". Immer wird dabei darauf eingegangen, mas in der Bibel darüber gesagt wird und mas noch jekt in Balä= stina in bezug auf Diese Buntte Sitte und Gewohnheit ist: in bezug auf bas Baden des Brotes in seinen mannigfachen Verrichtungen, ben Olbaum und bas DI, heute und im Altertum, und endlich den Beinftod, den Traubenfaft und feine Berwendung, die Serftellung von Moft, Wein und Effig, Trauben und Bein in Wirtschaft und Sandel. Wir konnen am besten eine Borstellung von dem biblisch-archaologischen Inhalt des Werkes geben durch ein paar Zitate. Vom Paffahlamm heißt es S. 111: "Das für die Paffahlämmer 2 Mof. 12, 8. 9 vorgeschriebene Effen als "Feuerbraten", das nach 2 Chron. 35, 13 ein Rochen am Feuer und nicht ein Rochen in irgendwelchen Geräten voraussett, ift ficher bas nach Bef. 44, 16. 19 auch sonft im Privatleben vorkommende Effen von Rleisch, das man auf Holzfeuer gebraten hat. Man muß also das Fleisch irgendwie dem Feuer unmittelbar ausgesett haben, anders als 2 Makt. 7, 5, wo zur Marter Menschen in der Pfanne gebraten werden. Daß gebratenes Fleisch besser schmedt als gefochtes, mußten bie Priefterknaben bon Silo, wenn fie bon den Opfergaben fich robe Fleischstücke aneigneten, um fie gu braten, 1 Sam. 2, 15. Das konnte in ber Afanne geschehen sein. Aber das unmittelbare Braten in der Kohlenglut war gewiß das Ursprüngliche und hätte auch der Bassahvorschrift entsprochen." über ben Gebrauch des Öls heißt es S. 269: "Auffallenderweise wird die Bedeutung des Öls für die Beleuchtung des Saufes im Alten Teftament nur für den Leuchter der Stiftshütte erwähnt, 2 Mof. 25, 6; 27, 20; 35, 8. 14. 28; 3 Mof. 24, 2. Aber bas jum Leben einer Stadt ebenso wie bas Geräusch ber Mühle gehörende Lam= penlicht, Ber. 25, 10; vgl. Offenb. 18, 23, wobei baran zu benten ift, daß bie Hausfrau häufig nachts mahlt, hat das Olivenöl zur selbstverständlichen Voraussezung. Wenn die Lampe bei der fleißigen Hausfrau nachts nicht berloscht, Spr. 31, 18, muß fie DI gur beständigen Verfügung haben, und ber bas DI faugende und gum Brennen bringende flächserne Docht, Jes. 42, 3; 43, 17; Matth. 12, 20, barf nicht fehlen, der die Beranlassung sein kann, daß man der Geliebten Flachs und Öl ichentt, Sof. 2, 8." Und in ben eindringenden Untersuchungen über Moft, Rausch= trant usw. lesen wir S. 372: "Man spricht bon neuem Wein und altem Wein und erwähnt, daß auf beiben Schaum entstehen kann. Im handel gilt alter Wein als borjährig, gealterter als breijährig; neuer Wein mare also ber bom laufenden Jahre. Gegenüber neuem Wein, den man aus der Relter trinkt, ift alter Wein offenbar folder, ber gelagert hat, ber besfere, wie auch Luk. 5, 39 ber alte Wein bem neuem borgezogen wird. Das hangt bamit gusammen, bag erft burch die Garung der Alfoholgehalt des Mofts fich entwidelt. Während der Wein gart, mas brei Tage bauert, ift er trube; bann erft wird er flar. In ber Garungszeit tann ber Wein alte und beshalb weniger haltbare Schläuche jum Blagen bringen, mahrend haltbare neue Schläuche die Garung aushalten, Matth. 9, 17; Mark. 2, 22; Luk. 5, 37 f." Und über den Gebrauch des Weins beim Paffahmahl wird S. 394 gefagt: "Der Wein, der beim Paffahmahl getrunten wurde, fonnte zu Oftern fein Moft fein, auch wenn er bon der Traubenlese des letten Jahres ftammte und alfo fein ,alter Bein' mar. Der Borfchrift nach fonnte der Wein jung oder alt, ungemischt oder gemischt fein; nur durften Ge= schmad und Geruch (oder Aussehen) bes Weins nicht fehlen. Selbft Burgwein und gefochter Wein waren geftattet. Roter Wein ichien wegen Spr. 23, 31 mun= ichenswert. In Wirklichkeit war mit Waffer gemischter Bein beim Raffahmahl wie sonst das übliche." So könnten wir Stellen auf Stellen anführen, die auf biblische Stellen Licht werfen. Und immer werden babei außer ben Schriftstellen bie bebräischen, aramäischen ober jetigen arabischen Bezeichnungen und die Belegsstellen aus dem Talmud angeführt und zahllose Literaturnachweise gegeben. Durch ein vierfaches Register wird ber Gebrauch bes Buches gang bedeutend er= leichtert. Das Bergeichnis ber bebräischen und aramäischen Wörter umfaßt fieben Seiten, das Verzeichnis ber arabischen Wörter neun Seiten. Das Sachregister umfaßt elf Seiten, und das enggebrudte Verzeichnis der Bibelftellen in vier Rolumnen füllt fieben Seiten. Bang besonders aber muffen auch die ausgezeich= neten Bilber hervorgehoben werben, die ber Verfaffer entweder felbft aufgenom= men hat oder andern Gelchrten, namentlich auch den "trefflichen photographischen Geschäften der American Colony in Jerusalem" (S. VI) verdankt; so ein Bild bon bem Baden auf bem Badblech (Ar. 10), bon einem bon Beuschreden abgefref= senen Ölbaum bei Jerusalem im Jahre 1915 (Nr. 39), von Olivenquetschen mit Walze (Nr. 47), bom Traubentreten in gemauerter Rufe (Nr. 97). Das ganze, große vierbandige Wert ift in der Tat, wie der Berleger mit berechtigtem Stolze in einem Prospettus fagt, "das große Standardwert". Der verdiente Gelehrte D. Guftaf Dalman, Professor für altteftamentliche Exegese an ber Universität Greifsmald, ber biefe borgugliche Arbeit geleiftet hat und als die erfte Autorität der Gegenwart in bezug auf Baläftina gilt, wo er auch wiederholt jahrelang fich aufgehalten hat, hat am 9. Juni biefes Jahres feinen achtzigften Geburtstag gefeiert. So blidt er auf ein langes, verdienftvolles Gelehrtenleben gurud, hat diefen Band bem theologischen Seminar ber Brudergemeinde in Herrnhut gewidmet "in dantbarfter Erinnerung an ben Beginn meiner Studien bor fechzig Sahren" und zeigt in diesem Werte noch unberminderte geistige Frische.

Interpretation of St. John's Revelation. By R. C. H. Lenski. Lutheran Book Concern, Columbus, O. 686 pages, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Price, \$3.50. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

Here for once a good commentary of Revelation can be brought to the notice of our readers. It takes a good deal of courage to write an exposition of this book of the Bible, which one might liken to a rocky island in mid-ocean, where cautious sailors find a welcome refuge, while rash, presumptuous navigators merely add to the wreckage piled high on the coast. While we cannot say that we agree with all the exegetical views here set forth and that we always share the assurance of the author concerning the correctness of his exegesis even where we approve of his explanation, we are glad to state that we have not found any interpretation

voiced or sponsored in the book which violates the analogy of faith. Needless to say, the author places himself squarely on the Scriptures and the Lutheran Confessions, and the writer of Revelation to him is the Apostle St. John. The year when the revelation was received Dr. Lenski assumes to have been 95 A.D. One of the features of the book which we particularly enjoyed is its frequent reliance on other parts of the New Testament to furnish the key in the interpretation of difficult passages.

In reading copious sections of the commentary, especially where it deals with highly controversial utterances, we were struck by the saneness of the author, his refusal to engage in fanciful, far-fetched speculations, and his firm determination to distinguish between the lesson to be conveyed and the apocalyptic imagery of the prophecies. What we have in mind we can best illustrate by presenting briefly his explanation of the passage in chapter 11, which speaks of the two witnesses who were killed. Interpreters have valiantly put forward guesses as to the identity of these witnesses. Hadorn, for instance, in his commentary, which appeared in 1928, says: "Die zwei Zeugen von Apok. 11, 3 sind daher niemand anders als Moses und Elias, was durch V. 5.6 vollauf bestaetigt wird" (p. 121). The Church Fathers, as other commentators inform us, thought that Enoch and Elijah are spoken of. All such conjectures are brushed aside by Dr. Lenski, who, like some earlier interpreters, holds that the two witnesses signify the true Church in its public ministry, witnessing and prophesying to the whole obdurate and hostile world (p. 336). It must be apparent at once that this view clings to what is essential in this prophecy, the rendering of testimony and the enmity encountered as a result, while it avoids the pitiful floundering in the sea of strange speculation which characterizes much of the interpretation of this book.

Most readers will find a touchstone by which to judge of the acceptability of an exposition of the Apocalypse in the comments of the author on chapter 20. With eagerness we turned to Dr. Lenski's treatment of this famous chapter, and we were not disappointed. How untenable the chiliastic dreams are and how little they can justly be based on the ipsissima verba of St. John is forcefully demonstrated. The thousand years are held to begin with the birth of Jesus and to denote the New Testament era, and the first resurrection is explained as signifying the entrance of the soul of the believer into heaven. The reader will wish to know how Dr. Lenski interprets the two beasts of chapter 13. In the first he finds the whole antichristian power in the world, in the second the whole antichristian propaganda in the world. The mystical number 666, chap. 13, 18, is held to indicate that the beast seeks to compete with 7, "the number of God, Christ, grace, and salvation for man"; that it puffs itself up from 6 to 666, but fails to reach and to obliterate the sacred number. Undeniably this exegesis cannot be accused of lacking in boldness. The passage chap. 17, 9 ff., which in its reference to seven kings and ten horns is beset with great difficulties, is quite readily explained by the author in a symbolical way; he holds the seven mountain heads are "the high, proud, imposing thoughts, plans, designs, of the antichristian power; as 7 they are pseudoholy, intending, as they tower into the sky, to replace and to usurp the holy, saving thoughts of God." The horns he interprets as "powers which strike to overthrow, ten of them to indicate the whole sum of the beast's

powers." This will give the reader a fairly good insight into the method of Dr. Lenski. Whatever one's view may be on the question, whether this procedure does full justice to the contents of the sacred prophecy, it must be admitted that by means of it the author avoids many of the sorry futilities of those who think they can and must interpret every detail in the visions of St. John. As in his other commentaries, Dr. Lenski here offers a translation of his own of the text. In his interpretation no attempt is made to tell the readers everything he can from the philological and historical point of view; the discussion is confined to what is essential. Typographically the book is a superb production; the pages with their large type and with their bold lettering for the translation of the text are inviting and make a pleasing impression. The book should be gratefully received by the Lutheran Church.

W. Arndt.

Luthers Sozialethif. Bon Dr. Werner Betde. Berlag von C. Bertels= mann, Gutersloh. 1934. 175 Seiten. Preis, fartoniert: RM. 4.

Luther, "ber lette Prophet", hat auch ber gegenwärtigen Generation etwas zu sagen, auch in Sachen ber Sozialethik. Die biesbezüglichen Anweisungen Buthers treffen genau die modernften Berhaltniffe; benn fie find aus ber Beiligen Schrift geschöpft, die für alle Beiten, auch für unsere Beit, geschrieben ift. Mancherlei foziale, ötonomische und politische Fragen bewegen die Belt heut= zutage — Luther weiß darauf zu antworten. Er legt bor allem, wie das das borliegende Buch nachweift, die allgemeinen Grundfage dar, auf benen alle Ethik beruht. "Der Mensch ift ein geselliges Wefen, daß er andern biene und fie liebe." (Weimarer Ausg. XXIV, 2371.) "Berflucht und verdammt ift alles Leben, das ihm felbst zunut und zugut gelebt und gesucht wird; berflucht alle Werte, die nicht in der Liebe gehen!" (St. 2. Ausg. X, 407.) "Run ift fein größerer Gottes= bienft denn driftliche Liebe, die den Bedürftigen hilft und dienet." (X, 957.) Und in ben Worten Betdes: "Der Antrieb für das fittliche Sandeln liegt bei Luther nunmehr hauptfächlich in dem Gefühl der Dankbarkeit gegen Gott. Luther hat dieje religiöfen Grundlagen feiner Ethit in der "Freiheit eines Chriften= menschen' zusammengefaßt." (S. 65 f.) Weiter: Luther hat dem Stand und Beruf feine hohe Würbe gurudgegeben. "Gin Schufter, ein Schmieb, ein Bauer, ein jeglicher seines handwerks Amt und Werk hat, und find doch alle gleich geweihte Priefter und Bischöfe, und ein jeglicher foll mit feinem Umt ober Wert bem andern nüglich und dienstlich sein." (X, 273.) "Des Fürsten und bes Königs Stand ift gut und von Gott geordnet, und ein Anecht ift niedriger als fie. Wenn aber bes Fürften Umt geschieht ohne Liebe, fo spreche ich: ber Anecht, der Mift fährt mit Liebe, ift fo hoch über bem Fürsten, ber seines Amtes ohne Liebe maltet, als der himmel über der Erde." (28. A. XXXIV, 2, 314.) Luther stellt die Obrigfeit, ben Staat, boch ("Unfer Fürst ift unfer Bater, besgleichen ber Bürger= meister"; W. A. XXV, 1, 70), weist ihn aber auch in seine Grengen; er "beschränkt ben Staat auf feine weltlichen Aufgaben" (S. 84). Weiter: "Dag man nun viel schreibt und sagt, welch eine große Plage Rrieg fei, das ift alles mahr." Nicht erft feit 1918 hat man angefangen, fo zu ichreiben und zu fagen. Und welche Stellung hat man da einzunehmen? "Darum lagt euch fagen, ihr lieben Berren: Butet euch vor dem Krieg!" Aber: "es fei benn, daß ihr wehren und schützen mußt und euer aufgelegtes Amt euch zwingt zu friegen. Alsbann fo lagt's gehen und hauet brein; seid bann Manner und beweift euren Barnifch." (St. 2. X, 493. 516.) Es lohnt fich fürmahr, nachzustudieren, mas Betde über Luthers Ethit betreffend

Rirche und Gemeinde, Staat, Recht, Beruf, Liebestätigkeit, Che und Birtichaft barbietet. "Zwar hat Luther kein bestimmtes fogialpolitisches Programm für das praktische Sandeln aufgestellt"; "wir muffen herborheben, daß Luther im eigent= lichen Sinn weder Theoretiker noch Braktiker der Staatskunst war und sein wollte." (S. 70. 78.) "Die andern Artikel . . . befehl' ich ben Rechtsverftändigen. Denn mir, als einem Evangeliften, nicht gebührt, hierinnen zu urteilen und gu richten" (XVI, 67.) Luther burfte seine Bibel nicht bernachlässigen, um die Staatswiffenschaft und Nationalotonomie ju ftudieren. Aber er hat den drift= lichen Staatsmännern und den driftlichen Raufleuten und den driftlichen Bauern gesagt, nach welchen Grundfägen fie ihre Arbeit auszurichten haben, und wenn es fich um driftliche Grundfage handelt, welche diese find. Luther legt aber nicht nur bie allgemeinen Grundfage bar, sondern beschäftigt fich auch mit speziellen Fällen, weiß biefe in das Licht bes Wortes Gottes zu ftellen; und was er da fagt, paßt gerade auch für die modernen Berhältnisse. Wir haben trusts und bergleichen. Luther verlangt vom Staat, "bie Bauern, Burger, Abel und fo es haben, ju givingen, Getreibe zu berkaufen und nicht zu gestatten, daß fie mutwillig unnötige Teuerung anrichten". (X, 863.) Bufte Luther etwas von "back-to-the-farm"? "Biel göttlicher mare Aderwert mehren und Kaufmannschaft mindern. . . . Es ift noch viel Land, das nicht umgetrieben und geehret ift." (28. A. VI, 467.) Betde hat recht: "In Wahrheit haben Luthers wirtschaftsethische" (wie auch seine andern sozialethischen) "Ausführungen unserer Zeit sehr viel zu fagen." (S. 147.) Th. Engelber.

The Problem of Lutheran Union and Other Essays. By Theodore Graebner. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo. 1935. XI and 214 pages. Price, \$1.25.

In his introduction to this book Dr. J. H. C. Fritz says: "We heartily agree with the American Lutheran Church, as expressed in its resolution adopted at Waverly, Iowa, October, 1934, that our sincere and earnest endeavor must be 'to bring about Lutheran unity on the basis of the Scriptures and the Confessions." Without any doubt every member of the Synodical Conference will subscribe to that. We have in the past proved that these are not mere words on our part, but that we are ready at all times to back them up with deeds. We are more than ready to do so again. We realize that "over against the atheism and the materialism, the doctrinal indifferentism and the Modernism, of our day the Lord has placed an increased responsibility upon the Lutheran Church, which He has so richly endowed and blessed, to proclaim the Word of God, especially the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in all its truth and purity for the salvation of souls to the glory of God. A united Lutheran Church could better measure up to this responsibility than the disunited Lutheran Church we have to-day." The object underlying the publication of this book is stated by the author himself: "In the following sections we shall deal with the obstacles to the consummation of Lutheran understanding, the hurdles which interfere with easy progress on the way to the coveted goal - Lutheran union." This is the purpose of the first two essays, "The Problem of Lutheran Union" and "As Others See Us." (As this is by far the most important part of the book, I shall not speak of the other three essays except to mention the titles: "Our Liturgical Chaos"; "The English Bible up to Date"; "The Mendacity of Modernism.") On the evidence of documents it is shown that there are numerous differences that divide the various bodies of the Lutheran Church and that within some of these bodies there is no real unity; that therefore without thorough discussion of these points and the removal of these differences any union would be but a "paper union," nothing but sham.

The book has already met with severe criticism. Partly hasty: "Unfortunately we seem to be living in days in which people may be divided roughly into four groups: 1) those who are openly antagonistic to Christianity, 2) those who are quite indifferent about it, 3) those who want union at any price, and 4) those who find heresy in every one except themselves." We wonder where the reviewer (U. L. C.) places his synod. -Partly unfair; it is unfair to intimate that the author condemns churchbodies because of isolated excrescences within that body, bits of gossip, unfair in view of the author's statement: "Not because there is un-Lutheran practise, but because such practise is openly tolerated; not because there are errorists in the . . ., but because these false teachers are permitted to sow their false doctrines unrebuked by their synodical body and are even recognized as leaders in the Church, do we object to the easy and thoughtless conclusion that bodies subscribing to the same confessional platform should clasp hands and agree to 'let bygones be bygones'"; unfair to charge the author - or, through him, Missouri - with self-complacency and pride in view of the author's declaration on page 3. --Partly childish - which we must pass by as unworthy of the reader's attention.

Sum and substance of all criticism, however, is: That's a poor way to prepare for union. You can't catch flies with vinegar. - Well, I suppose that is true; but then, who wants flies anyway? - This is the way it appears to me. If there are two men in my church who "do not speak," the first thing necessary is to confront them and have them state clearly, definitely, without any equivocation, what they have against each other; then, and not until then, the next step may be taken. - We have no peace now; but we all want union. Well, let's get together and (1) tell one another plainly, clearly, friendly, in words of one syllable, what we have against one another. That's what Dr. Graebner tries to do in this book. The first essay states what we have against others; the second essay, what others have against us. I'll grant that this second essay is shorter; it might be extended; no doubt it is considerably longer in the other camps. Here's the invitation: Tell us what you have against us. Let's put all our cards on the table. — Then, and not until then, can we (2) investigate whether the accusations are justified and then, in the fear of God and conscious of the fact that we are but stewards and responsible to Him above who has given us His clear Word as a guide, get to work and clean house wherever that is necessary. THEO. HOYER.

The Comforter. A Brief Discussion of the Person and Work of the Holy Spirit. By W. E. Denham, A. M., Th. D. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. 124 pages, 51/4×73/4. Price, \$1.25.

The author of this volume is a Baptist pastor in St. Louis, favorably known and greatly respected in conservative religious circles as a sincere, outspoken Fundamentalist. His decidedly Christian stand on the questions which he discusses makes his book pleasant and profitable reading. does not offer an exhaustive treatment of the New Testament teaching of the Holy Ghost, but a group of edifying discussions on certain phases of His person and work, such as conversion, sanctification, His endowment of the believer with the gifts of grace, freedom, power, etc. One of the best essays is that on "Grieving the Spirit of God." There is a reverent, pious tone pervading the whole of the book, which proves the writer to be a devout Christian. The doctrinal content is considerable, and though the discussion includes such topics as the baptism with the Holy Ghost, the believer's faith-life, the final goal of Christian striving, and the like, the author soberly avoids all excrescences of theological fanaticism. Unfortunately there is noticeable in many places a strong Arminian background and, besides, a lack of proper distinction between justification and sanctification, Law and Gospel, the latter being due to a failure in understanding properly and fully these Christian doctrines. The chief merit of the essays lies in the many practical applications of the Biblical truths to the Christian life and the hortatory values that are derived from them. J. T. MUELLER.

Seen from My Pulpit. By Malcolm James MacLeod, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 191 pages, 81/4×51/2. Price, \$1.75.

Although the author admits the fact of sin, saying: "Sin is the archenemy of the human soul; it is the root cause of all the grief and all the trouble and all the sorrow in the history of the world," yet he fails to show how man by faith in the redeeming work of Christ is freed from sin, its guilt, its punishment, and its dominion. The vicarious atonement has not been given any place in his book. He refers to the jailer at Philippi, but not to the Savior, with whom the jailer found forgiveness of sins (p. 120). "The theology and cosmology of Paradise Lost are obsolete to-day," says the author (p. 116). "It isn't religion to believe that the universe was made in six days or six quadrillion years. It isn't religion to believe that once upon a time, long, long ago, the sun and the moon stood still on the ridge of Ajalon. It isn't religion to believe that the Book of Genesis is literal history. Whether the book is history or poetry or legend is not a religious question at all. That is a question of science, of history, of criticism. Religion is to be loving and kind and forgiving and pure. It is not an intellectual skirmish. It is the functioning of the heart. A man's thinking may be all wrong, and yet his heart may be all right. Religion is to try to live the life of Jesus Christ. The secret of true religion is identification with Him" (pp. 105. 106). "Nothing is clearer than the fact that the religious phrases and thought-forms that were in common use a century ago are obsolete to-day" (pp. 182. 183). "People are sick and tired of wrangling controversy. Modernism and Traditionalism and Fundamentalism interest them no more. Heresy trials are an abomination. They are of the devil. Religion henceforth must be free of all chains and fetters. It must be free as the air. Sectarianism to-day, confronted as we are with a united enemy, is just sheer stubborn stupidity. If I may be permitted to say it, I have in my ministry taken no part in things debatable. There are enough great matters on which all are agreed to keep the prophet of God busy for several lifetimes. Why waste his time on polemics? What the world is pining for is vital personal communion with

God. What we need more than anything is to have a real grip on God, 'to know Him otherwise than by hearsay,' as Carlyle puts it, to have a living touch with Him, a growing devotion toward Him, and to realize how precious to Him are all His children" (pp. 149. 150). These quotations will suffice to prove that this is a deadly book, one of the many with which Modernism has in recent years flooded the religious book market.

J. H. C. FRITZ.

Pro Ecclesia Lutherana. Vol. III, No. 1. June, 1935. 121 pages, 6×9. Price, \$1.00.

This volume contains the papers which were read at the last meeting of the St. James Society. They are the following: The Baptismal Rite, a Brief History of Its Development; The Nature and Purpose of Liturgical Music; The Common Service, Its Origin and Development (continued); Lutheran Influence on Anglican Reform Movements during the Reign of Henry VIII. — There is much interesting material here, especially in the historical discussions. If the volume is studied in the light of the articles which appeared in the Concordia Theological Monthly, V, 257 ff., one is apt to derive much benefit from one's studies. P. E. Kretzmann.

Through Two Generations. By Horace Mellard Du Bose. Fleming H. Revell Co. 160 pages, 5×7%. Price, \$1.50.

In an interesting manner the author, the well-known Bishop emeritus of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, tells the story of his life. Bishop Du Bose was one of the protagonists in the fight for constitutional prohibition, and his autobiography affords many a glimpse into the methods employed in this battle. He pictures his struggles for higher standards of education in his Church, against monistic evolution and negative criticism. Sorry to say, he adopted an attitude of compromise in these two questions. While we often disagreed with the views expressed, we enjoyed, and were profited by, reading the book.

Theo. Laetsch.

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