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Up-to-Date Theology at Concordia Seminary.

At the opening of the St. Louis Seminary, on September 8, the President addressed the students on a most timely subject. In our time — these were the thoughts he elaborated — there is one qualification of theology that is stressed with unusual emphasis, *viz.*, that it must meet the demands of the times, and be up to date. At the same time we Missourians, so called, are charged with failing to meet this requirement of theology. The theology of the Missouri Synod has fallen under censure as being out of date. This charge lacks foundation. You, students of Concordia, will study with us a theology that is up to date, really up to date, both as regards form and contents.

As regards the form, a theology that is up to date requires principally efficiency in the various *languages* in which we have an opportunity and are called upon to proclaim the Gospel of Christ. That an adaptation to languages is necessary to an up-to-date church was foreshadowed by the events of the first Pentecost. Since there were gathered at Jerusalem on that day "men out of every nation under heaven," the Galilean orators on that festival day were impelled by the Holy Spirit not to speak Hebrew only, but to employ the various mother-tongues of their hearers — Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, etc. This method of adaptation we follow in our own work. In our country and under the conditions under which we have to do our work, two living languages in particular, the *German* and the *English*, are necessary — besides other languages — for our Gospel ministry. Accordingly, we are up to date in imparting

BOOK REVIEW.

Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.:—

1. *CHRISTLICHE DOGMATIK.* Von Dr. Franz Pieper. Dritter Band: Das christliche Leben. Die Beharrung zur Seligkeit. Die Gnadenmittel. Die Kirche. Das öffentliche Predigtamt. Die ewige Erwahlung. Die letzten Dinge. X and 626 pages, 6×9. Full interwoven library buckram binding. \$5.00.

The author's dogmatic method and emphasis was exhibited in the notice of Vol. II. (*THEOL. QUART.* XXII, p. 44ff.) If anything, the present volume still more convincingly makes apparent the great practical usefulness of his method. For the present volume discusses "applied Christianity," in the best sense of this oft-abused phrase. How God applies what Christ acquired, and how the believers, severally and jointly, employ what God conveys to them for the upbuilding of the kingdom in themselves and in the world at large—that is, briefly, the burden of this volume. The Christ for us, who in the previous volume was portrayed in His personal aspects and redemptive activities, is here depicted as the Christ in us, and with us, and through us. Or, the Christ who came and finished all the works that the Father gave Him to do (Vol. II) is here shown as the Christ who is ever coming and will come again. The life that is of God is here described in its normal manifestations of faith, charity, and hope, both in its healthy state and in manifold sickly conditions with which it has to struggle. The entire contents of this volume: the arrangement and sequence of its main divisions, the apt ordering of details, the fine diagnosis of homogeneous and heterogeneous elements, the fixing of doctrinal values, has for its sole aim the cultivation of genuine Christian consciousness, the knowing of ourselves as we were begotten of God in Christ Jesus for purposes which His love has determined. Involuntarily the perusal of this volume recalls Rudelbach's remark: "Praktisch ist die Theologie durch und durch, in ihrem Anfang, Mittel und Bezuegen." The book thus becomes a classical proof for the correctness of the old claim, that there is no more effective Christian propaganda than thorough and exhaustive exposition of Christian doctrine. To such an exposition there is imparted the perennial freshness and never-waning power of the Bible, which is at the same time the oldest and the most modern book of the world.—Over half of the contents of this volume is devoted to a discussion of the Means of Grace (pp. 121—458). This seemingly disproportionate allotment of space to a single chapter in dogmatics is not due to dogmatic idiosyncrasy; it is not the riding of a special hobby, but is meant as a strong emphasis both on the importance of the subject *per se* and its decisive bearing on the entire teaching of saving grace. The Means of Grace are the dominant concept in the entire department of soteriology. Moreover, the author's presentation particularly in this chapter ranges truth and error on distinct sides with telling effect, and makes the constant clashing of Lutheran

teaching with that of Catholic and Reformed teaching appear inevitable, and at the same time is a repudiation of modern fanaticism in its hundred forms. — Volume I, which will complete this work rich in doctrine, correction, and comfort, is to be issued soon. D.

2. *THE GREAT RENUNCIATION*. Leaves from the Story of Luther's Life. By W. H. T. Dau. 1920. 350 pages. \$1.75, postpaid.

We Lutheran Christians of the present generation, living in the middle of the first half of the century, have occasion to mark an almost continuous anniversary of happenings in the great drama of the Reformation brought to pass by God through His servant Dr. Luther. And books such as this one by our honored colleague desire to, and can, help us to review and almost to live over, and to better understand, the wonderful events of the Reformation in the days and the country of Luther four centuries ago. Especially our younger Christians ought to know, and therefore be told, the story of the Reformation, in order that they may know the history of their own Church and become intelligent and loving children of the same. And again especially our young Christians, and other Christians, too, who have lost, or never had, the knowledge of the German language, will and ought to be thankful for books that bring these scenes nearer to their view and make them intelligible and dear to them. Such was the purpose of the series of books the author of this volume is writing — popular presentations of phases of the Reformation. *The Great Renunciation* is a most fitting sequel to the volume published last year, *The Leipzig Debate*. When Luther posted his Ninety-five Theses, which marked the beginning of the Reformation struggle, the Pope at first disdained to take notice of what was going on in distant Germany. He brushed all fears aside by saying that it was only a squabble of monks, and things would soon right themselves again. But Luther, — or rather the man that really set the wheels agoing, as Luther expresses it, the Lord of the Church Himself, knew what He was doing, and what He was going to bring about. Luther had from the beginning stated the conditions under which he would not only remain quiet, but would gladly and openly revoke, *viz.*, if he could be shown from the Word of God that he was wrong. Big guns of the Roman Church as well as men of small caliber tried to show Luther the error of his way. But they did not attack Luther with the Word of God, the only authority Luther acknowledged in matters of religious belief. Others tried to bring about a revocation without even going to the trouble of teaching and convincing, by browbeating and coercion, by demanding it upon their own authority and in the name of the Pope, or, what was still more dangerous, by feigned friendliness and words of flattery and adulation. Luther was brought to the point where he promised to hold his peace if his adversaries would do likewise. But the movement was not to lose itself in the sand. And its very enemies had to see to it that this did not happen. Ambitious and egotistic Eck dreamed of laurels to be won by overcoming Luther in public debate. Thus came about the Leipzig Debate. Eck, elated by his self-appropriated victory, hurried to Rome to induce

the Pope to issue a bull of excommunication against Luther. Armed with this coveted weapon, he triumphantly returned to Germany. At some places Eck lived to see the fulfilment of his desires. Luther's books were publicly burned. Luther wrote and preached against the bulls of Antichrist. And with characteristic fearlessness he, on the 10th day of December, 1520, made a public bonfire of the papal bull together with the books of the Canonical Law of the Roman Church, and the next day he explained to his students what all this meant. It was the solemn and final renunciation of popery. He had burned the bridges behind him. He followed out the program of Israel of old: "We would have healed Babylon, but she is not healed. Forsake her, and let us go every one into his own country: for her judgment reacheth unto heaven and is lifted up even to the skies." Jer. 51, 9.

— The momentous event of that day with its antecedents and consequences is vividly and interestingly depicted in Prof. Dau's book. It almost reads like a novel. There is nothing dry and dull about it. Yet at the same time it is historically true, backed up by the very best authorities. And this again is one of the chief excellencies of the book—the copious extracts from letters and tracts of Luther. The more Luther's works are rendered into English and put into the hands of our people and of other people, the better for our American Lutheran Church. And Prof. Dau is eminently qualified for just such work. The book ought not only to be bought and read by our own people, particularly the younger generation, but a distinct service would be done by placing it, as well as other books of its kind, within reach of the general public, *e. g.*, in public libraries. — We sincerely hope that the following years will bring us more books of this kind by the same author. Every one of them, dated back four hundred years, will furnish abundant subject-matter.

E. P.

3. *ERKENNTNIS DES HEILS*. Eine Sammlung Freitextpredigten, nach dem Kirchenjahr geordnet: Von C. C. Schmidt. VII and 408 pages. Bound in cloth, with gold stamping. \$3.00.

The intimate contact with the Spirit who "spake by the prophets," the *entente cordiale* which results from close and incessant Bible study and begets that fine theological instinct which marks the New Testament prophet a forth-teller of the deep thoughts of God in the words of men, is in great evidence in this latest volume from the pen of Pastor Dr. Schmidt. Moreover, there is deposited in these sixty-three sermons for all the Sundays and primary festivals of the church-year to the Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity inclusive the ripened experience of a long and fruitful ministry. The choice of texts is a distinctive feature of this book: it is to a large extent dominated by the successive events of the ecclesiastical year and molded after the old pericopal system, however, with a latitude which makes these texts and expositions available for many another Sunday than the one for which the author has actually used them. The sermons are all brief, terse, pointed discourses of six and a half pages on the average, another model feature, as experience has shown that the really effective work of the preacher is done in the first thirty minutes of his talking.

4. *MEINE SCHULJAHRE*. Von Dr. E. A. Wilhelm Krauss. 112 pages. 5×7¼. Cloth, with titles stamped in gold. \$1.00.

Our readers will welcome these jottings in a lighter vein as a diversion in an hour of relaxation. Dr. Krauss here relates entertainingly what happened to him when he was a schoolboy and a college-boy in Germany.

5. *CONCORDIA TEACHERS' LIBRARY*. Edited by Paul E. Kretzmann, M. A., Ph. D. Vol. I. *Psychology and the Christian Day-School*. By Paul E. Kretzmann. IV and 139 pages. 5½×8½. Cloth, \$1.00.

As the volumes constituting this Teachers' Library will be correlated to one another, each supporting and being supported by the other, it would not be fair to judge even a single volume without an inspection of its companion volumes. This initial volume, in particular, will gain or lose much by what follows. Its distinctive merit is brevity, almost employed to a fault when one considers the vast literature which even during the last twenty-five years has grown around the subject of psychology. To the professional pedagog a knowledge of this literature, though it be not exhaustive, is of value. The author's references presuppose such knowledge, and we hope that he will not be disappointed in his presuppositions. A Syllabus of Psychology, giving the gist of the psychological lore as related to child-training from Comenius, Pestalozzi, and Herbart to modern times, with critical notes on the leading works that have appeared in this department of science, would be a valuable addition to this Library. — There has never been any successful teaching of children unless it was psychologically oriented, even if the orientation was guided not so much by exact scientific understanding, as by instinct, usually denominated pedagogical tact. The profoundest psychologist is the mother, because nature has *a priori* put her closer to the *psyche* of the child than most other people will get to that *psyche* by labored efforts. The Christian teacher, moreover, thanks God for revealing facts regarding the *psyche* that scientific research cannot discover, although, from the view-point of the scientist, he is thus hopelessly biased as he approaches the study. Moreover, the *psyche* which any person can study with any degree of immediate success is one's own *psyche*, and science taboos this process as a breach of that impersonality which must characterize the scientist.

6. *A BRIEF HISTORY OF EDUCATION*. With special reference to education in the Lutheran Church of America. By Paul E. Kretzmann. 144 pages. \$1.00.

With a comprehensive aim and rapid development of the basic thought (education) this treatise offers in eleven chapters the gist of what every teacher should know of the history of his science. A good narrative style, pertinent anecdote, and citation relieve the presentation of the great amount of facts that have been packed into this book. Chapters 6, 10, and 11 are devoted to Lutheran educational ideals and the school of the Lutheran Church in America.

7. *MANUAL FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.* By Prof. E. H. Engelbrecht. 122 pages. 75 cts.

The object of this book is to show how the young people in the congregation may be usefully, profitably, and delightfully employed in extended religious studies after they have quitted the elementary school, in active church-work, and in social activities, and how they may be organized into societies. Pastors and teachers will welcome this book for its helpful suggestions based on actual experience.

8. *ROBERT BARNES.* With forty illustrations. By William Dallmann. Third Printing. 112 pages. 50 cts.

The story of Luther's English friend whom, after his martyrdom, Luther canonized as St. Robertus, is one which no Lutheran should fail to read, especially in the picturesque style and manner in which that story is here offered.

9. *STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK* of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States for the year 1919. 160 pages. 75 cts.

On the state of the church within the Missouri Synod there is no publication that is as informing as this publication with its many well prepared tabulated reports. Every activity of the Synod comes under the editor's review on the stubborn basis of facts. It deserves the thoughtful study of every member of Synod. The census part of the book shows the following net results, with increases and decreases as compared with the results of the preceding year: Pastors, 2,457 (+ 56); Pastors not reporting, 89; Congregations holding membership in Synod, 2,097 (+ 36); Congregations not holding membership, 1,155 (- 28); Vacancies, 86; Preaching stations, 878 (- 124); Souls, 1,006,065 (- 4,027); Communicants, 623,198 (+ 1,312); Voting members, 152,101 (+ 1,703); Regular day-schools, 1,317 (- 44); Saturday and summer schools, 630 (+ 203); Pastors teaching in regular schools, 452 (- 15); Pastors teaching over 140 days, 158; Pastors teaching Saturday and summer schools, 506; Installed teachers, 1,075 (+ 30); Female teachers, 262 (- 54); Students teaching, 44; Pupils in regular schools, 71,361; Pupils in Saturday schools, 12,516; Total, 83,875 (- 957); Sunday-schools, 1,400; Pupils in same, 100,492 (+ 8,113); Teachers in same, 8,295; "Christenlehre" was conducted in 920 congregations, in 354 of them in German, in 133 of them in English, and in 71 of them in both languages; Children baptized, 32,400 (- 880); Adults baptized, 801; Children confirmed, 21,588 (+ 3); Adults confirmed, 2,492 (+ 392); Communed, 1,115,566; Marriages, 13,477 (+ 4,203); Burials, 12,559 (- 3,657).

10. *VERHANDLUNGEN DER EV.-LUTH. SYNODE VON MISSOURI, OHIO UND ANDERN STAATEN, VERSAMMELT ALS SECHZEHNTE DELEGATENSYNODE 1920.* 254 pages. 75 cts.

Justly the secretary of the Missouri Synod and Concordia Publishing House may pride themselves on the extraordinary speed with which this account of the transactions of the Synod at Detroit in June have been published. Not only the speed, but also the accuracy of the secretary's work is remarkable.

11. *THE RELIGION OF THE LODGE*. A sermon delivered in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, St. Paul, Minn., by *Rev. O. C. Kreinheder*. 23 pages. 5 cts.
12. *WARUM HABEN WIR GEMEINDESCHULEN?* Beantwortet aus dem Munde derer, die keine haben, von *Th. Graebner*. 16 pages. 5 cts.
13. *WHY CHRISTIAN DAY-SCHOOLS?* A threefold answer for the consideration of every Christian. By *P. E. K. Dozen*, 10 cts. Two timely tracts, proving that "God demands Christian training for our children."
14. *"Y" RELIGION AND BOY SCOUT MORALITY*. An investigation, by *Th. Graebner*. 16 pages. 5 cts.
- These tracts are valuable testimonies against cancerous modern evils.
15. *UNTO US*. A Christmas cantata. Words by *Paul E. Kretzmann*. Music by *G. C. Albert Kaepfel*. Sample copy, 104 pages. \$1.00.

With a fantasy on "O Sanctissima" as a prelude this cantata opens. Next follows a prolog descriptive of the Christmas season and consisting of a solo for children's voices or soprano: "Christmas Bells," a soprano solo: "Telling of Peace," a tenor solo: "Peals in Joyful Cadence," and a fine chorus: "God is Love." The body of the cantata is divided into three parts: *Prophetæ* (Prophecy), 13 numbers, among them four choruses, *Pastores* (Fulfilment), 10 numbers, with five choruses and a congregational hymn, *Magi* (Adoration and Service), 7 numbers, with four choruses, the congregation joining in the last. The scheme of construction expresses the sentiments of anticipation, realization, and devotion, or is a tonal picture of the cardinal Christian virtues of hope, faith, and love. In Part I the solos (10) are assigned to the male or deeper female voices, only the solo "Elizabeth" being assigned to the soprano. Part II, which opens with a pastoral voluntary, is nearly all chorus, there being two solos for alto and one for soprano. Part III also is for the greater part given to the entire choir, there being in this part a melodious quartet: "Stella fulgore," an alto and a soprano solo. The cantata rings out in the swelling hymn "Hail, Thou Source of every blessing."

16. *EINGABEN FUER DIE DELEGATENSYNODE 1920 ZU DETROIT, MICH*. 176 pages.

A fascicle of overtures to the delegate convention of the Missouri Synod at Detroit, giving an insight into most of the work which the convention was called upon to dispatch.

Rev. Dallmann announces the publication of his tract *The Death of Christ*, 38 pages, and says: "As we patiently gather and carefully arrange the inspired statements on the death of Christ, our adoring eyes behold in God's chancel a mosaic triptych, an altar piece in three panels: 1. The Reconciliation of an Ambassador; 2. The Sacrifice of a Priest; 3. The Redemption of a Surety."

Pastor W. G. Polack, by order of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Evansville, Ind., has published a *history of the congregation* in English and German (32 pages). The publication commemorates the diamond jubilee of the congregation on June 6, 1920.

The Sotarion Publishing Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., announces:—

1. *THE CHILDREN'S HOSANNA*. An order of service for a children's celebration. By *Adolf T. Hanser*. 8 pages.
2. A leaflet containing memorial verses on the *Names of Biblical Books*. 4 pages.

The same publishers also announce two publications which deserve attention and thoughtful consideration of their merits from our religious teachers and pastors, *viz.*, 1. *A simple Book of Instruction in the Bible Stories, the Bible Verses, and the Small Catechism*, by *Adolf T. Hanser*. 3d Edition.—2. *English-German Hymn-book with Tunes*. The best English hymns with German translations, and English translations of the best German hymns. Compiled and edited by *Adolf T. Hanser*, for church, school, and home.

THE PROOF-TEXTS OF THE CATECHISM WITH A PRACTICAL COMMENTARY. By *A. L. Graebner*, *W. H. T. Dau*, and *Louis Wessel*. 301 pages. Net \$2.00.

A company of students at Concordia Seminary Springfield, Ill., has been organized for the purpose of publishing in book-form the series of articles that have been published for seventeen years in the *THEOLOGICAL QUARTERLY* on the proof-texts of the Missouri Synod's Catechism. The quality of this work needs no further comment on our part, as the labors of the men who have worked on this commentary have been appreciated and a desire for this publication had been expressed many times in the years past. The present volume carries the commentary forward to the end of the Third Article. The enterprise of the students of Concordia Seminary deserves every commendation and encouragement. It is to be hoped that the second volume which is to complete the work will not require another seventeen years for its publication.

The American Luther League, Fort Wayne, Ind., announces the publication of sixteen page tracts on the right of parents to determine the quality of the education which their child is to receive. The titles of the tracts by *W. H. T. Dau* are: *Whose Is the Child?* and, *Can the Secular State Teach Religion?* 6 cts. and 2 cts. postage.

Johannes Herrmann, Zwickau, Sachsen, announces the publication of

1. *DER EV.-LUTH. HAUSFREUND*. Kalender auf das Jahr 1921. 78 pages. 30 cts.
2. *PARIAS*. Ein Bild aus der Missionsarbeit in Indien von *Heinrich Stallmann*, Missionar. 39 pages. 30 cts.

3. *ZUM 25JAEHRIGEN JUBILAEUM UNSERER MISSION UNTER DEM TAMULENVOLK OSTINDIENS.* Von Missionar Dr. Heinrich Nau. 13 pages. 15 cts.
4. *WER SIND UND WAS WOLLEN DIE MISSOURIER?* Von Pfarrer Gustav Ruemelin. 25 pages. 15 cts.
5. *LUTHERHEFTE (GLOCKENSTIMMEN ZUM REFORMATIONSFEST)*, Nr. 5. 6: *Von der Freiheit eines Christenmenschen.* 3. Auflage. 32 pages. 10 cts.

For every one of these publications, which contain sound Lutheran reading-matter, we bespeak a large sale also here in America.

Rev. E. Kories, Lutheran missionary to the Lithuanians (address: P. O. Box 102, Union City, Conn.), has published Luther's Small Catechism in Lithuanian: *Dr. Martyno Liuterians Mazasis Katekizmas.* The printing was done in Lithuania.

Prof. David H. Baustlin, D. D., LL. D., has published in pamphlet form his interesting historical investigation, entitled, *Some Erratic Chapters in the History of American Lutheranism*, which deals chiefly with the days of doctrinal decay under the rationalist Quitman.

Rev. Oliver D. Baltzly, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., of Omaha, Nebr., in his brochure *The Death Pot in Christian Science*, applies with telling effect the deadly parallel to the vagaries of America's latest and greatest folly in religious experimentation. He offers in parallel columns the claims of Christian Science and the teaching of the Bible.

Lutheran Book Concern, Columbus, O.:—

1. *OCCASIONAL SERMONS.* Vol. I. Ordination, Installation, Dedication, Patriotic, and Anniversary Sermons and Addresses. Collected and Edited by Rev. L. H. Schuh, Ph. D. VII and 606 pages. Cloth, \$2.00. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

Whether in this formative period when we are sometimes struggling to adjust our English vocabulary to our German antecedents "occasional sermons" should be admitted as the equivalent of "Gelegenheitspredigten," we leave undecided; but that is what these sermons are. The book contains 5 sermons for ordination, 9 for installation, 3 for corner-stone laying, 6 for dedication of a church, 2 for rededication of a church, 2 for dedication of a parochial school building, 2 for dedication of an organ, 1 for dedication of an altar, 2 for dedication of a cemetery, 9 for patriotic occasions, 1 for Reformation, 16 for various anniversaries. The sermons are either contributed by various authors or reprinted from sources available to the editor.

2. *WHAT THINK YE OF THE BIBLE?* By William Schoeler. 111 pages. 45 cts. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

In six chapters this booklet discusses in popular style and with apologetic excursions the claim of the Bible as the best, the one necessary, and inspired book of the world.

3. *SOWING AND REAPING*. By Charles W. Pflueger. 92 pages. 45 cts. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

The "sowing" here intended is Christian giving for the spreading of the Gospel at home and abroad, for which this booklet offers earnest appeals. The results accruing from efforts to Christianize the world are the "reaping."

Wartburg Publishing House, Chicago, Ill.:—

1. *HOW I TELL THE BIBLE STORIES TO MY SUNDAY-SCHOOL*. By M. Reu, D.D. Rendered into English by H. Brueckner, A.M. Vol. II. 494 pages.

This book presupposes the *Wartburg Lesson Helps* as its basis and completes the work of amplifying Bible stories begun in a former volume. To the teachers who use those helps this book renders a distinct service; to others it will serve as a model.

2. *WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?* By Prof. G. H. Gerberding, D.D. 185 pages. 75 cts. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

In a subtitle the author calls his book "a candid inquiry into the underlying spirit and its trend that made possible the great world war—a revelation and a warning." He dedicates his book "to a free America, its perpetual peace, based on the righteousness that exalteth a nation." These are noble aims and sentiments, and we would like to say at the start that of all the war-books which we have had to read lately, this book is by far the most commendable. It is at least free from the rabid ranting, the blatant pharisaical hypocrisy, and the cock-sure judgments of ephemeral philosophers—that literary pest which in this after-war period is visited upon a humanity that has already suffered much. The author purports to adjudge the wrong that caused the war impartially among the leading contending nations. But he is not in a fair position to do this. He is embarrassed, either by some unconscious proclivity of his own mind towards one side in the late conflict or the dread of opposing popular view; it is hard to tell which. He finds it necessary to explain that he is not pro-German, but has from his boyhood days been an ardent American patriot. He emphasizes that he has dealt with the case of Germany "without sympathy," and that he has arranged his indictment of the warring nations "in the order of what may be considered the degree of their guiltiness." Half of his book, accordingly, is devoted to an arraignment of Germany, though he has sought to mitigate his censures by the warning that others must not indulge in the better-than-thou spirit. Any writer that finds himself thus embarrassed has our sympathy, and many a good man has been in this awkward position during recent years. The indictment of Germany in this book is true, but it is wholly disproportionate in comparison to the indictment of France and England, and the plea of lack of space, etc., which the author makes is not admissible. An author who sets out to tell what's wrong with *the world* should have taken the time and the space that he felt he needed, or should have changed his title into "What's Wrong Mostly with Germany." Judg-

ing from his fine, entertaining style, and his excellent way of touching his readers' sympathies, the readers would have been grateful to him if he had fully done for England and for France what he has done quite well for Germany. But there is not only a fallacy of disproportion, but also historical maladjustment in this book. It is a historical fact that rationalism started *outside of* Germany, in English Deism, French Naturalism and Positivism. Even the theories of the Socialists who have wrecked the present Germany are imported from England, where capitalism, commercialism, large industries, and their attendant evils produced secularism, when Germany was still to a large extent an agricultural state. And as to the Reformation, England and France threw away its blessings long before Germany did. Germany has borrowed or imported much wickedness from other nations, owing to her foolish propensity to admire anything foreign, and has then elaborated it with German thoroughness. In view of the Treaty of Versailles it will be still more difficult to adjudge correctly the amount of wickedness as between victors and conquered. The author hopes for a disillusionment of America by the disappointing results of the war, and his book wishes to aid toward such disillusionment. The question which nation is responsible for the war, or which nation started actual hostilities, or made hostilities inevitable, the author has declined to discuss. The evidence available on this point is not conclusive, and judgment must be suspended. But the question will continue to press for an answer. To the Christian the world-situation calls in the words of Jehovah: "Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted in the earth." He is silent and waits till he can say: "Thine, O Lord, is the victory."*

* Meanwhile it is well for thoughtful men to collect materials for evidence as they are being pointed out to us. Recently the writer's attention was directed to the files of the *Saturday Review* (London) of 1897, seventeen years before the outbreak of the late war. The meeting of the German Emperor and the Russian Tsar had just taken place, and the British publication, on pp. 278, 279, in an article entitled "England and Germany," dilates on the consequences of the event as follows: "The Old Wise Man of Europe has spoken. And there should fall on England the silence of reflection and preparation. 'The chief topic of conversation between the Emperor and the Tsar,' said Prince Bismarck, as quoted by the *Times*, 'must have turned on the subject of England.' The old statesman has watched the growth of the grafts he planted on the Prussian stock, and knows that the principalities and provinces of the German Empire are united into a vigorous and organic whole. He knows that Russia, shapeless and vast, an incompressible, but docile fluid, may be quietly held off the flanks of Germany, to creep slowly and irrepressibly through the Balkans to the sea. There, in a corner remote from German interests, it may meet the enemies of Germany with explosive violence. And France? Does he not remember how, when the difficulty France appeared to have in accepting the *fait accompli* of the integrality of the German Empire inspired in him a 'prudent mistrust,' he said to Ferry: 'Seek some compensation. Found colonies. Take outside of Europe whatever you like; you can have it,' and Ferry, 'without my ever having sought to create for him the slightest embarrassment, — quite the contrary, — obtained Tunis,' and, he might have added, Tonkin? France, busy with her Tunis and Tonkin, Russia quietly pushed to the east and the south, and there was left for

Germany the simple task of sitting peacefully on her bulging coffers, while her merchants captured the trade of England and her diplomatists guided the diplomatists of England into perpetual bickerings with other countries. Prince Bismarck has long recognized, what at length the people of England are beginning to understand, that in Europe there are two great, irreconcilable, opposing forces, two great nations who would make the whole world their province, and who would levy from it the tribute of commerce: England, with her long history of successful aggression, with her marvellous conviction that, in pursuing her own interests, she is spreading light among nations dwelling in darkness; and Germany, bone of the same bone, blood of the same blood, with a lesser will-force, but, perhaps, with a keener intelligence, compete in every corner of the globe. In the Transvaal, at the Cape, in Central Africa, in India and the East, in the islands of the southern sea, and in the far Northwest, wherever — and where has it not? — the flag has followed the Bible and trade has followed the flag, there the German bagman is struggling with the English pedler. Is there a mine to exploit, a railway to build, a native to convert from breadfruit to tinned meat, from temperance to trade gin, the German and the Englishman are struggling to be first. A million petty disputes build up the greatest cause of war the world has ever seen. *If Germany were extinguished to-morrow, the day after to-morrow there is not an Englishman in the world who would not be the richer.* Nations have fought for years over a city or a right of succession; must they not fight for two hundred million pounds of commerce? — There is something pathetic in the fashion in which the aged statesman sees at once the swift approach of the catastrophe he was the first to anticipate, and the crumbling away of the preparations he had made against its event. Take first the approach of the event. Ten years ago, except to the Prince himself, and perhaps to one or two watchful Englishmen, the idea of a war between the two great Protestant powers, so alike in temperament and genius, would have seemed impossible. Three years ago, when the *Saturday Review* began to write against the traditional pro-German policy of England, its point of view made it isolated among leading organs of opinion. When, in February, 1896, one of our writers, discussing the European situation, declared Germany the first and immediate enemy of England, the opinion passed as an individual eccentricity. A month later a German flag was hissed at a London music-hall, and when, on a Saturday night in April, an evening paper sent out its newsboys crying, 'War with Germany!' the traffic of Edgware Road stopped to shout. The outrageous follies of William the Witless, the German schemes in the Transvaal, the German breaches of international law in Central Africa, what Bismarck calls the 'undue nagging of the English' in all diplomatic relations, the notorious set of German policy in the council of ambassadors at Constantinople, and, *above all, the fashion in which England has been made to learn the real extent of German commercial rivalry*, have all done their work; and now England and Germany alike realize the imminent probability of war. What Bismarck realized, and what we, too, may soon come to see, is that not only is there the most real conflict of interests between England and Germany, but that England is the only Great Power who could fight Germany without tremendous risk and without doubt of the issue. Her partners in the Triple Alliance would be useless against England: Austria, because she could do nothing; Italy, because she dare not lay herself open to attack by France. *The growth of Germany's fleet has done no more than to make the blow of England fall on her more heavily.* A few days and the ships would be at the bottom or in convoy to English ports; Hamburg and Bremen, the Kiel Canal, and the Baltic ports would lie under the guns of England, waiting until the indemnity were settled. Our work over, we need not even be at the pains to alter Bismarck's words to Ferry, and to say to France and Russia, 'Seek some

THE LUTHERAN MOVEMENT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. An Interpretation. By *David H. Baustlin, D. D., LL. D.* Philadelphia, Pa.: The Lutheran Publication Society. 368 pages. \$2.50.

This book belongs to the aftermath of the literary harvest which the recent anniversary of the Lutheran Reformation produced in such glorious abundance. It is well suited as a guide to contemplative retrospection, such as the centripetal force of a reflective mind starts after a great and stirring episode like the commemorative year of 1917 has been closed. The book has perennial value, not only as a loyal testimony to fundamental Christian truths, but also as a scholarly review that reveals throughout the erudition of a close student and the skill of a trained teacher. It is a study in causal nexus — that essential element in the study of history, that indispensable requisite for an intelligent grasp of a great historical movement. Beginning, middle, and end of the treatise are happily balanced: it opens with a comprehensive survey of the antecedents of the Reformation, and it closes with a panoramic view of its principal effects. Between these two terminals of the study has been placed a genial presentation of the "Chief Factor in the Movement," Luther in his reformatory activity, and another, dealing with the "Principles of the Movement," the normative authority of the Scriptures as regards the *fides quae*, and the epochal assertion of the paramount necessity and the genuine quality of the *fides qua*. Wide and varied reading, and a perceptible self-restraint that acts as a guard against diffusiveness and irrelevancy, characterize this treatise, which we consider the best that has come to us from the pen of this author. — Some of the judgments, estimates, and opinions expressed about Luther and his work one would like to see subjected to criticism; *e. g.*, Thompson's remark about the "straight line reaching from Cape Cod to Wittenberg and Geneva";

compensation. *Take inside Germany whatever you like; you can have it.* — Against the approach of such a disaster to Germany and such a sure triumph for England, Bismarck sees no hope in the negotiations between France and Russia. 'I fear all these efforts have been made quite in vain. A serious active working *entente*, with a very definite program and a great deal of penetrating insight and tenacity, would be required to reach a result capable of *moderating English pretensions*. I am perfectly sure that Germany will not compass it.' And again, 'Certainly it would be a very good time to recover the Suez Canal and Egypt from the English. But I do not believe that in France there is any passionate interest in this question. They are right there, perhaps, to wait for us Germans to become still more deeply involved in our foreign policy. For at present we have neither leadership nor principles, in fact, nothing, nothing whatever. It is a case of general groping and waste of the stores of influence which I had accumulated.' It was inevitable that England should have been the subject of discussion between the President and the Emperor: but, even under circumstances most favorable to Germany, — that is to say, were Bismarck himself pulling the strings of Europe, there could have been only an attempt to moderate the pretensions of England. To this pass has the meddling of the German Emperor brought Germany, and at a time when England has awakened to what is alike inevitable and her best hope of prosperity."

in fact, the entire question of the influence of Luther on American civil liberty may require a more thorough investigation than has yet been given it by any writer. But the author is unquestionably correct not only in his claim of such a connection in the wide view which he takes of causes and their effects, but also in the assertion that such a connection has been acknowledged by non-Lutherans. To the testimonies offered that of Julian Hawthorne, in his *History of the United States*, might be added. — The book is well printed, and in spite of the pious condition of the last paragraph on p. 19 and errata like “sanctun” for “sanctam” on p. 207, is a credit to the publishers.

Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Ill.:—

1. *THE KINGDOM COME*. An appeal for home missions by Rev. J. R. E. Hunt. 126 pages.

On the subject of missions the author has written acceptably before. In the seven chapters which constitute the contents of this book (The Kingdom and Home Missions, Jesus and Home Missions, The Word and Home Missions, Prayer and Home Missions, The Church and Home Missions, The Real Task of Lutheran Home Missions, Our Duty in the Matter) he aims “at one thing—the spiritual value and necessity of Home Missions. In the first place we strive to show the spiritual basis of Home Missions. In the next place we endeavor to awaken the people to an active interest in the work.” To his remarks about synodical rivalry we subscribe with the understanding that the “rivalry” is not caused by confessional principles; for then it is not rivalry.

2. *BIBLE PRIMER*. Old Testament. For use in the Primary Department of Sunday-schools. Published by the Augustana Synod. 120 pages.

Fifty-two colored full-page illustrations accompanied by one page of text each on the opposite page represent the scheme of this effort to tell the principal Old Testament stories to the youngest children of the Sunday-school. At the end parts of the Catechism and prayers are offered.

3. *LOVE DIVINE*. Stories illustrating the power of the love of Christ. 111 pages.

Forty-four brief stories, each designed to illustrate a Bible text, are here offered. The stories are suitable for reading at young people's meetings, men's or women's societies, and Sunday-schools.

4. *MY CHURCH*. An illustrated Lutheran manual, pertaining principally to the history, work, and spirit of the Augustana Synod. Vol. V. Edited by Ira O. Nothstein. 111 pages.

In instructive and entertaining quality this volume is in no way inferior to its predecessors. Its most interesting articles are the two which describe Esbjörn's and Andren's work at Moline, Ill., the stronghold of the Augustana Synod, the influence of Wallin, the poet, on America, through Longfellow, the Stockholm Massacre, the Leipzig Debate between Luther and Eck (“The Birthday of Freedom”), and the organism of the Augustana Synod.

5. *AUGUSTANA SYNODENS REFERAT 1919*. 422 pages.

This is the Swedes' "Synodalbericht," giving an account of their 61st general convention at Lindsborg, Kans., and 152 pages of tabulated parochial reports.

6. *CATHRYN*. By *Runa*. With illustrations. 80 pages. 25 cts.7. *THE ROYAL PAGE*, and other stories for children. 128 pages. 30 cts.

Both publications contain fairy tales for children.

George H. Doran Company, New York:—

1. *APT ILLUSTRATIONS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS*, especially adapted for the use of ministers, students, Sunday-school teachers, and public speakers. By *A. Bernard Webber*. 225 pages.

No one who has any experience as a public speaker will dissent from the author's prefatory remark: "The telling of appropriate incidents at the right time has appealed to me as an art which every minister and public speaker should cultivate with great care and thoroughness." The only question that will never be settled in this connection is: What is appropriate? The anecdote reveals not only an author's genius, but also his taste, and some tastes are scarcely enduring. The present collection avoids triviality and scurrilousness. Most of the incidents are apt. There are nearly three hundred of them, arranged under 60 heads. The subjects favored most are: Affliction, Bible, Christ, Christians, Faith, Forgiveness, Giving, God, Love, Mother, Prayer, Prohibition, Miscellaneous.

2. *THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF ST. PAUL*. By the *Rev. Prof. David Smith, M. A., D. D.* 704 pages.

Extensive reading and close acquaintance with all the "problems" which modern criticism has created for Acts and the Pauline Epistles mark this exhaustive study of the Life of the Apostle to the Gentiles. It does not supersede the work of Conybeare and Howson, but it is superior to it in the working out of minute details. The author is a master of narrative, and despite the learning and technical materials which he packs into his more than sixteen hundred footnotes, he carries the reader along with unflagging interest from scene to scene in the apostle's life, and from argument to argument in his epistles. Excellent maps, important excursus on debated topics and philological lists relating to the diction of Paul enhance the value of the book. The doctrinal position of the author is modern: he is not a believer in the verbal inspiration of Scripture and the influence of the rationalistic theology of our day is also apparent in his work.

3. *THE CHRISTIAN FAITH*. A System of Dogmatics. By *Theodore Haening, D. D.* Translated from the Second Revised and Enlarged German edition, 1912, by *John Dickie, M. A.*, and *George Ferris, D. D.* Vol. I, XI and 487 pages; Vol. II, XI and 485 pages.

The scientific theologian who wants to take his place among his compeers is compelled to devote a good deal of space to the dis-

cussion of questions of principle and method, and define his position over against various "schools." Accordingly, we are not surprised to see the Tuebingen dogmatician whose work is placed before us in a fair, though not faultless, translation give 260 pages to a discussion of the concept "dogmatics," the division of dogmatics, the nature of religion in general and the Christian religion in particular, the truth of the Christian religion, the relation of faith to knowledge, and of apologetics to both, the importance, concept, and historical reality of revelation. Next, he introduces the subject of Christian Dogmatics, presenting first the knowledge peculiar to faith in scientific form, and then the norm of Christian Dogmatics, or the Doctrine of Holy Scripture. With a brief excursus on Method, in which the relation of Biblical Theology, Apologetics, and Ethics to Dogmatics is explained, and the division of the subject of dogmatics shown, the author closes this part which he has inscribed "The Christian Faith and its Antagonists." The next part, embracing the remainder of the treatise, presents "The Christian Faith as a Coherent System." Here we find the materials discussed by the older dogmaticians under the heads of Theology Proper (omitting, however, most of the divine attributes), pp. 315—358, Cosmology, pp. 359—389, Anthropology, pp. 390—487. This concludes Vol. I. The pages in Vol. II are numbered consecutively to Vol. I. In this volume the author takes up Faith in God the Father once more and discusses the divine attributes, pp. 488—512, and the doctrine of the Providence of God, pp. 513—577. The subject of Christology is discussed on pp. 578—711, Soteriology ("Faith in the Holy Spirit of God and Christ") on pp. 712—829, and Eschatology ("Faith as Hope") on pp. 829—923. In this chapter the author, oddly enough, finds "probably the proper place for a closing word regarding our faith in God the Father, realized through Christ, by the Holy Spirit," or the doctrine of the Trinity. To note a few of the author's dogmatic results, he declines, in a benevolent spirit, "the strict doctrine of inspiration" of the old Protestant theologians, p. 265 ff. The communication of attributes in the person of Christ the author regards as "obviously an idea that cannot be thought out, a logical contradiction," and cites with approval the scornful criticism of the Reformed against the Lutherans, p. 680. The old doctrine of atonement and redemption is criticized for "bringing the blessing of Christian salvation in too one-sided a manner under the point of view of sin and grace," etc.

4. *THE FOUNDING OF A NATION.* By *Frank M. Gregg.* 486 pages.

In the form of a romance the story of the Pilgrims and the Plymouth Colony has here been told with a wealth of detail and accurate description which reveals extensive research and intimate knowledge of facts, personages, and conditions. Rightly the author in his introductory remarks insists that a distinction must be drawn between the Pilgrims and the Puritans — a fact that is too often overlooked.

5. A *GRAMMAR OF THE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH*. By Prof. A. T. Robertson, M. A., D. D., LL. D., Litt. D. Third Edition. Revised and greatly enlarged. LXXXVI and 1454 pages. \$8.50. Order from Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

This monumental work came before the public in 1914, in the year when the Great War began. That was certainly not a promising period for book-making of this kind. Those of us who at that time dipped into the author's book may recall, besides the impression of the author's commanding grasp of the materials of his science, the beautiful reflections, breathed by a pious Christian mind, with which he introduced this product of his painstaking and exhaustive study to the world of New Testament scholars. He has greater reasons to-day than five years ago to cherish those sentiments of gratitude to God's sustaining grace and power with which he beautified the opening page of his great book. For his book has not only lived through the disturbed period of the war, but in spite of its technical character and comparative expansiveness, which limit its market, has forged into the third edition, which everywhere betrays the author's refining hand and eagerness to embody in his work the entire scholarship of the day in New Testament Greek. His "List of Works Most Often Referred To" alone covers 33 large pages, and a glance, or cursory examination of his Table of Contents and a few hours' work with the references in his double index will convince every one who has been engaged in the study of New Testament Greek that we have here indeed a book of inestimable value, which no scholar can afford to pass by. To us it represents the last word on New Testament Grammar.

The New York University Press, New York City:—

THE GROUND AND GOAL OF HUMAN LIFE. By Charles Gray Shaw, Ph. D. 593 pages.

In a happy vein of optimism there is here presented "a treaty of peace between the forces of Individualism and those of scientific-social thought." In other words, the author hopes to see the strife between egoism and naturalism terminated, and considers just the present time opportune for bringing about this peace. In the first two parts of his book ("The Ground of Life in Nature," and "The Goal of Life in Society") he conducts "an analytical review of the way in which the effort to selfhood," or individualism, "has expressed itself." In the third part ("The Higher Synthesis: the Joy, Worth, and Truth of Life in the World-Whole") he "seeks to show in just what way man may relate his mind to nature, in what corresponding manner the individual may seek new repose in the social order. The book is intended as a philosophical antidote against pessimism, such as the late war has begotten in not a few minds. "New years," says the author, "bring new problems with them; and when the times are as suggestive as those of the new peace, it becomes imperative that one should cast about for new ideals. To the restricted number of individuals who are tempted to persist in the old anarchism of individualism in its ante-bellum days, it may be suggested that newer,

deeper types of nationalism may offer to such liberals something like the social environment which their nature seems to demand. Those who before the war felt themselves 'superfluous' may come to the realization that even the most delicious, the most dissatisfied personality may find his place in the political world-order."

E. Ludwig Ungelenck, Dresden-A.:—

1. *LUTHERS KIRCHE INMITTEN DER KIRCHEN UND VOELKER IM JUBILAEUMSJAHR 1917.* Von Rudolph Molwitz, Pastor zu Bischheim, Sachsen. 38 pages.

This is a belated contribution to the literature of the Lutheran Reformation Jubilee. The author stresses—unduly, we think—the importance of Lutheranism for Germany, and its indirect influence on the conduct of the war by Germany, and reviews the attitude of the hostile powers to Germany as a Lutheran, or Protestant (?) state. The brochure was published in 1917. No doubt, the author would rewrite some sections of his brochure now.

2. *LUTHERISCHES JAHRBUCH.* Herausgegeben von Dr. Gerh. Kropatscheck. Erster Jahrgang. Zweiter Teil. 80 pages. M. 11.75.

The first part of this new serial publication never reached us. The present number contains 1. A Review of the State of the Church in Present-day Germany, by Dr. Ihmels of Leipzig (hesitating, inconclusive, leaning to the Landeskirche ideal); 2. The General Evangelical Lutheran Conference, by the General Secretary, Rev. Jahn of Leipzig (an exhaustive and illuminating *résumé* of the transactions of the organization from November, 1918, to the end of 1919); 3. The "Lutherische Bund," by Dr. Amelung of Dresden; 4. The German Missions at the End of the World War, by Dr. Oepke of Leipzig; 5. The Evangelical Lutheran Central Society for Missions to the Jews, by Dr. von Hartling; 6. The Evangelical Lutheran Emigrant Mission at Hamburg, by Rev. Hardeland; 7. The Lutheran Deaconess Mother Houses, by Rev. Amelung; 8. The Lutheran "Gotteskasten," by Rev. Dr. Ahner; 9. 10. Rosters of Christian Societies (containing much information on Lutheran church activities.) The publication is, of course, entirely German; we have merely reproduced in English the leading ideas.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

RECLAIMED. The Story of a Parish. Rendered from the Swedish of *Hillis Grane* by Ernst W. Olson. 152 pages. (Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Ill.)

BACCALAUREATE SERMON. Delivered to the Graduates of the University of South Dakota, June 20, 1920. By Dr. Andreas Bard. (John A. Wible, 3533 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.)

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Sam. L. Rogers, Director, announces *Bulletin 142: Religious Bodies 1916.* This is the first official publication of church statistics by our Government since 1906. It is full of most valuable information. D.