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## **Book Review. - Literatur**

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### Book Review. - Literatur.

Arseit und Sitte in Balästina. Bon Gustab Dalman. Band IV: Brot, Ölund Wein. Mit 115 Abbisdungen. Drud und Bersag von C. Berstelsmann in Güterssoh. 1935. XIV und 452 Seiten 7×9½, in Leinswand mit Rüdens und Dedestites gebunden. Preis: RM. 27.

Dies ift nun ber vierte Band bes umfaffenben Berles, beffen frubere Banbe wir alle in biefer Beitschrift und ihrer Borgangerin angezeigt haben. (Bgl. Lehre und Behre 74, 181; 75, 182; CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL MONTHLY, 4, 391.) Der erfte Band behandelte in zwei Salften ben "Jahreslauf und Tageslauf", erft "Gerbft und Winter" und bann "Frühling und Sommer". Der zweite Banb handelte bon bem "Aderbau", ber britte "Bon ber Ernte jum Dehl" und ber borliegende Band nun bon "Brot, Ol und Wein". 3mmer wird babei barauf eingegangen, was in ber Bibel barüber gefagt wird und was noch jest in Pala: ftina in bezug auf diese Buntte Sitte und Gewohnheit ift: in bezug auf bas Baden bes Brotes in feinen mannigfachen Berrichtungen, ben Olbaum und bas DI, heute und im Altertum, und enblid ben Beinftod, ben Traubenfaft und feine Berwendung, die herftellung von Moft, Bein und Effig, Trauben und Bein in Birtichaft und Sandel. Wir tonnen am beften eine Borftellung bon bem biblifch-archaologischen Inhalt bes Wertes geben burch ein paar Bitate. Bom Baffahlamm beißt es S. 111: "Das für die Paffahlammer 2 Dof. 12, 8. 9 borgefdriebene Effen als "Feuerbraten", bas nach 2 Chron. 35, 13 ein Rochen am Feuer und nicht ein Rochen in irgendwelden Geraten borausfett, ift ficher bas nad Jef. 44, 16. 19 auch fonft im Privatleben bortommenbe Effen bon Fleifch, bas man auf holzfeuer gebraten hat. Man muß alfo bas Fleisch irgendwie bem Feuer unmittelbar ausgesett haben, anbers als 2 Matt. 7, 5, wo gur Marter Menichen in ber Bfanne gebraten werben. Daß gebratenes Fleifch beffer fcmedt als gelochtes, wußten die Priefterlnaben bon Gilo, wenn fie bon ben Opfergaben fich rohe Fleischstude aneigneten, um fie zu braten, 1 Cam. 2, 15. Das tonnte in der Pfanne geschehen fein. Aber bas unmittelbare Braten in der Rohlenglut war gewiß das Urfprüngliche und hatte auch ber Paffahvorschrift entsprochen." über den Gebrauch bes DIS heißt es G. 269: "Auffallenberweife wird bie Bedeutung bes Dis für die Beleuchtung bes Saufes im Alten Teftament nur für ben Leuchter ber Stiftshutte erwahnt, 2 Mof. 25, 6; 27, 20; 35, 8. 14. 28; 3 Mof. 24, 2. Aber bas jum Leben einer Stadt ebenfo wie bas Geräufch ber Duble gehörenbe Lam: benlicht, Jer. 25, 10; bgl. Offenb. 18, 23, twobei baran gu benten ift, bag bie Sausfrau häufig nachts mabit, bat bas Olivenol gur felbftverftanblichen Borausfegung. Wenn die Lampe bei der fleißigen Sausfrau nachts nicht berlofcht, Spr. 31, 18, muß fie Ol gur beftanbigen Berfügung haben, und ber bas Ol faugende und gum Brennen bringenbe flächserne Docht, Jes. 42, 3; 43, 17; Matth. 12, 20, barf nicht fehlen, ber bie Beranlaffung fein tann, bag man ber Geliebten Glachs und Ol fcentt, Sof. 2, 8." Und in ben einbringenben Untersuchungen über Doft, Raufchs trant ufm. lefen wir S. 372: "Man fpricht bon neuem Bein und altem Bein und erwähnt, bag auf beiben Schaum entftehen fann. Im Sanbel gilt alter Bein als borjahrig, gealterter als breijahrig; neuer Bein ware alfo ber bom laufenden Jahre. Gegenüber neuem Wein, ben man aus ber Relter trinft, ift alter Bein offenbar folder, ber gelagert hat, ber beffere, wie auch Qut. 5, 39 ber alte Bein bem neuem borgezogen wirb. Das hangt bamit gufammen, bag erft

burch bie Barung ber Alfoholgehalt bes Mofts fich entmidelt. Mahrend ber Wein gart, was brei Tage bauert, ift er trübe; bann erft wirb er flar. In ber Garungszeit tann ber Wein alte und beshalb weniger haltbare Schläuche gum Plagen bringen, mabrend haltbare neue Schläuche bie Garung aushalten, Matth. 9, 17; Mart. 2, 22; But. 5, 37 f." Und über ben Gebrauch bes Beins beim Paffahmahl wird 6. 394 gefagt: "Der Bein, ber beim Baffahmahl getrunten wurde, fonnte ju Oftern fein Doft fein, auch wenn er bon ber Traubenlefe bes legten Jahres ftammte und alfo fein ,alter Wein' war. Der Borfchrift nach tonnte ber Bein jung ober alt, ungemifcht ober gemifcht fein; nur burften Gefcmad und Geruch (ober Musfehen) bes Weins nicht fehlen. Gelbft Burgwein und gelochter Wein waren gestattet. Roter Wein fchien wegen Spr. 23, 31 min= fchenswert. In Birtlichteit war mit Baffer gemifchter Bein beim Baffahmahl wie fonft bas fibliche." So tonnten wir Stellen auf Stellen anführen, Die auf biblifche Stellen Licht werfen. Und immer werben babei außer ben Schriftftellen bie hebraifchen, aramaifchen ober jegigen arabifden Bezeichnungen und bie Belegsftellen aus bem Talmub angeführt und gahllofe Literaturnachweife gegeben. Durch ein vierfaches Regifter wird ber Gebrauch bes Buches gang bebeutenb erleichtert. Das Bergeichnis ber hebraifchen und aramaifchen Worter umfaßt fieben Seiten, bas Bergeichnis ber arabifden Wörter neun Seiten. Das Sachregifter umfaßt elf Seiten, und bas enggebrudte Bergeichnis ber Bibelftellen in bier Rolumnen fullt fieben Seiten. Gang befonbers aber muffen auch bie ausgezeich: neten Bilber herborgehoben werben, bie ber Berfaffer entweber felbft aufgenom: men hat ober andern Gelehrten, namentlich auch ben "trefflichen photographifden Befchaften ber American Colony in Berufalem" (S. VI) berbantt; fo ein Bilb bon bem Baden auf bem Badblech (Rr. 10), bon einem bon Beufchreden abgefref: fenen Olbaum bei Berufalem im Jahre 1915 (Rr. 39), bon Olibenquetichen mit Balge (Rr. 47), bom Traubentreten in gemauerter Rufe (Rr. 97). Das gange, große bierbanbige Bert ift in ber Tat, wie ber Berleger mit berechtigtem Stolge in einem Profpettus fagt, "bas große Stanbarbwert". Der verbiente Gelehrte D. Guftaf Dalman, Profeffor für altteftamentliche Egegefe an ber Univerfitat Greifsmalb, ber biefe borgugliche Arbeit geleiftet hat und als bie erfte Autoritat ber Gegenwart in bezug auf Palaftina gilt, wo er auch wieberholt jahrelang fic auf: gehalten hat, hat am 9. Juni biefes Jahres feinen achtzigften Geburtstag gefeiert. Go blidt er auf ein langes, berbienftbolles Gelehrtenleben gurlid, hat biefen Banb bem theologifden Seminar ber Brubergemeinbe in herrnhut gewibmet "in bants barfter Erinnerung an ben Beginn meiner Stubien bor fechaig Jahren" und geigt in biefem Werte noch unberminberte geiftige Frifche. Q. F.

Interpretation of St. John's Revelation. By R. C. H. Lenski. Lutheran Book Concern, Columbus, O. 686 pages, 5½×8½. 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 bestactigt 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

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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. Abnot.

Buthers Sozialethif. Bon Dr. Berner Betde. Berlag bon C. Bertelssmann, Guterslob. 1934. 175 Seiten. Preis, fartoniert: RM. 4.

Buther, "ber legte Brophet", hat auch ber gegenwärtigen Generation etwas gu fagen, auch in Sachen ber Sogialethit. Die biesbezüglichen Unweifungen Buthers treffen genau bie mobernften Berhaltniffe; benn fie find aus ber Deis ligen Schrift geschöpft, Die für alle Beiten, auch für unfere Beit, gefchrieben ift. Mancherlei fogiale, ötonomifche und politifche Fragen bewegen bie Belt heuts gutage - Luther weiß barauf ju antworten. Er legt bor allem, wie bas bas borliegende Buch nachweift, bie allgemeinen Grundfate bar, auf benen alle Ethit beruht. "Der Menich ift ein gefelliges Befen, bag er anbern biene und fie liebe." (Weimarer Musg. XXIV, 2371.) "Berflucht und berbammt ift alles Leben, bas ihm felbft gunut und jugut gelebt und gefucht wirb; berflucht alle Berte, bie nicht in ber Liebe geben!" (St. Q. Ausg. X, 407.) "Run ift fein größerer Gottes: bienft benn driftliche Liebe, bie ben Beburftigen hilft und bienet." (X, 957.) Und in ben Borten Betdes: "Der Antrieb für bas fittliche Sanbeln liegt bei Buther nunmehr hauptfachlich in bem Gefühl ber Dantbarfeit gegen Gott. Luther hat biefe religiöfen Grundlagen feiner Ethit in ber "Freiheit eines Chriftens menichen' gufammengefaßt." (S. 65 f.) Weiter: Luther hat bem Stand und Ber ruf feine hohe Burbe gurudgegeben. "Gin Schufter, ein Schmieb, ein Bauer, ein jeglicher feines Sandwerts Amt und Wert hat, und find boch alle gleich ges weihte Priefter und Bifchofe, und ein jeglicher foll mit feinem Umt ober Bert bem anbern nütglich und bienftlich fein." (X, 273.) "Des Fürften und bes Ronigs Stand ift gut und bon Gott geordnet, und ein Rnecht ift niebriger als fie. Wenn aber bes Gurften Amt gefchieht ohne Liebe, fo fpreche ich: ber Rnecht, ber Dift fahrt mit Liebe, ift fo hoch über bem Gurften, ber feines Amtes ohne Liebe maltet, als ber Simmel über ber Erbe." (2B. A. XXXIV, 2, 314.) Luther ftellt bie Obrigleit, ben Staat, hoch ("Unfer Gurft ift unfer Bater, besgleichen ber Burgers meifter"; 28. at. XXV, 1, 70), weift ihn aber auch in feine Grengen; er "befchrantt ben Staat auf feine weltlichen Aufgaben" (S. 84). Beiter: "Dag man nun biel fcreibt und fagt, welch eine große Plage Rrieg fei, bas ift alles mahr." Richt erft feit 1918 hat man angefangen, fo gu fchreiben und gu fagen. Und welche Stellung hat man ba eingunehmen? "Darum lagt euch fagen, ihr lieben herren: Gutet euch bor bem Rrieg!" Aber: "es fei benn, bag ihr wehren und fcugen mußt und euer aufgelegtes Umt euch zwingt zu friegen. Alsbann fo lagt's geben und hauet brein; feib bann Manner und beweift euren Sarnifd." (St. Q. X, 493. 516.) Es lohnt fich fürmahr, nachzuftubieren, was Betde über Luthers Ethit betreffenb

Rirde und Gemeinbe, Staat, Recht, Beruf, Liebestätigfeit, Che und Birtichaft barbietet. "Bwar hat Luther fein bestimmtes fogialpolitifches Programm für bas praftifche Sanbeln aufgeftellt"; "wir muffen hervorheben, bag Luther im eigent= liden Sinn weber Theoretifer noch Braftifer ber Staatslunft war und fein wollte." (6. 70. 78.) "Die anbern Artifel . . . befehl' ich ben Rechtsberftanbigen. Denn mir, als einem Ebangeliften, nicht gebührt, hierinnen ju urteilen und ju richten" (XVI, 67.) Luther burfte feine Bibel nicht bernachläffigen, um bie Staatswiffenschaft und Rationalotonomie gu ftubieren. Aber er hat ben drift= liden Staatsmannern und ben driftlichen Raufleuten und ben driftlichen Bauern gefagt, nach welchen Grunbfaten fie ihre Arbeit auszurichten haben, und wenn es fich um driftliche Grunbfage handelt, welche biefe finb. Luther legt aber nicht nur bie allgemeinen Grunbfage bar, fonbern befchaftigt fich auch mit fpeziellen Fallen, weiß biefe in bas Licht bes Wortes Gottes gu ftellen; und was er ba fagt, paßt gerade aud für bie mobernen Berhältniffe. Bir haben trusts und bergleichen. Luther berlangt bom Staat, "bie Bauern, Burger, Abel und fo es haben, ju gwingen, Betreibe gu bertaufen und nicht gu gestatten, bag fie mutwillig unnötige Teuerung anrichten". (X, 863.) Bußte Luther etwas bon "back-to-the-farm"? "Biel gottlicher ware Aderwert mehren und Raufmannichaft minbern. . . . ift noch biel Land, bas nicht umgetrieben und geehret ift." (2B. A. VI, 467.) Betde hat recht: "In Bahrheit haben Luthers wirtschaftsethifche" (wie auch feine anbern fogialethifden) "Ausführungen unferer Beit fehr biel gu 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

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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. He 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

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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 fl., one is apt to derive much benefit from one's studies. P. E. Kretzmann.

Through Two Generations. By Horace Mcllard 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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