

Convention last October and reported in full shortly afterward in the *Watchman-Examiner*. It is here in neat form. I notice that Pastor Fetler, has proposed that from 50,000 to 1,000,000 copies of it in Russian should be distributed among the Russian prisoners in the German and Austrian prison camps. It is certainly vigorous and emphasizes impressively the glorious gospel. It strikingly sets forth the view that this is not the hour of the Prince of Peace and that hour will be only when Jesus actually comes to reign in Jerusalem as the legitimate heir of David.

J. H. FARMER.

**The Reign of the Prince of Peace.** By Richard Hayes McCartney. New York: Charles C. Cook, 150 Nassau St. Cloth; 160 pp.

This volume presents the same view of Christ's earthly reign as Dr. Haldeman's. There is this difference that while Dr. Haldeman uses prose which rises at times to the majesty of poetry, Mr. McCartney uses rhyming tetrameters which, however, are only occasionally poetic. The book is thoroughly evangelical and, in the vivid contrast drawn between the present situation and that future glorious time, exhibits a passion for righteousness and a noble wrath against individual and social wrong.

J. H. FARMER.

#### I. OLD TESTAMENT.

**Old Testament History.** By Ismar J. Peritz, Ph.D. The Abington Press, Cincinnati. 336 pp. \$1.50 net.

Dr. Peritz dedicates his book to his teacher, Crawford Howell Toy, LL.D. The volume belongs to the "Bible Study Textbook Series," now issuing from the Abington Press. The author frankly avows his acceptance of the results of the modern literary and historical criticism of the Old Testament, and proceeds to tell the story and estimate persons and institutions in the light of the current critical theories.

Dr. Peritz properly stresses the religious element in Israel's history. He divides Hebrew history into three main periods:

“I. The Formative Period, extending from its earliest beginnings to the Death of Solomon, 933 B. C. During this period the Hebrew people passed through the various stages of their *material* development until it had reached its height under David and Solomon.

“II. The Period of the Prophets, extending from the Division of the monarchy, upon the death of Solomon, to the Restoration in the time of Cyrus, 933-538 B. C. During this period the Hebrew state passed through various stages of dissolution, ending in the exile. It gave the prophets of Israel the occasion to view religious truth apart from the national life. It aided them to attain to their highest conceptions in religion and morals, consisting in a pure ethical monotheism, that is, the belief in the personal and holy God, and a broad universalism.

“III. The Period of the Priests, extending from the Restoration in the time of Cyrus to Herod I, 538 B.C.—44 A. D. During this period the Jewish national life developed into a church rather than a state, into a hierarchy instead of a monarchy. The emphasis was upon the Law, ritualism, and a narrow exclusivism. The result was the formation of petty sects, each with its own national hopes and aspirations.”

The reviewer would take issue at many points with the conclusions of the author; though it is but fair to say that Dr. Peritz does not needlessly offend conservative readers. The more advanced scholars would excuse the author's desire to recommend his conclusions to readers who have been brought up in circles in which the authority of the Bible is fully recognized.

The presentation of the material will prove attractive in schools and colleges. The titles of the various sections are often happily stated; the type is clear, the margins wide; and “Suggestions for Study” are appended to each chapter.

JOHN R. SAMPEY.

**The Ten Commandments: With a Christian Application to Present Conditions.** By Henry Sloane Coffin. George H. Doran Co., New York, 1915. 216 pp. \$1.00 net.