

Dean Hodges makes a vital, Biblical, illuminating answer here to the question so often asked today in one form or another, "What is the Bible teaching about war?" "What is the true Christian attitude to war?" "What is the position of the Church in this world war?" One of the most suggestive features of the book is the Scripture texts that stand at the head of the chapters: "Blessed be the Lord my strength which teach my hands to war and my fingers to fight," Psalm 144:1; text in dealing with the Old Testament as filled with the alarm of war and accounts of campaigns: "And shall deliver him to the Gentiles to mock and scourge and to crucify him—and the third day he shall rise again," illustrating the divine succession, after tragedy, victory; after death, the resurrection: "Men that have hazarded their lives for the name of the Lord Jesus Christ," Acts 15:26: text for Memorial Day in a world at war: "They wrought righteousness," "They were tempted," Heb. 11:33, 37: a Procession of Heroes, subject for All Saints' Day in a World at War: "Why standest thou so far off, O Lord, and hidest thy face in the needful time of trouble?", Ps. 10:1, for a chapter on "God and the World's Pain"; and, so on, winding up with a most inspiring chapter on "The Everlasting Vitality of the Christian Religion"—with the text "Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness," 2 Peter 3:13, a most stimulating and significant survey and treatment of a great subject.

GEO. B. EAGER.

Faith, War and Policy. By Gilbert Murray. Houghton, Mifflin Company: Boston and New York, 1917. 255 pp. \$1.25 net.

These essays and addresses on the European War, by a well-known English Liberal, treat of the faith in which the British nation entered the war; of the war itself and the human problems raised by it; of the impossibility of immediate peace; and of certain questions of international policy, such as the possibility of democratic control in foreign affairs, the action of Great Britain at sea, England's attitude toward Ireland and India

and her relations with the United States. They are arranged in the order of time because in large part historical and because of the changes wrought in the mind of the people during the war reflected in these pages. A number of them have already appeared in leading reviews of this country and England.

The author believes that the greatest object of all for which Great Britain entered the war is probably secured; "We have proved to the world in general, and to Germany in particular, that the policy of aggressive and unscrupulous militarism is a policy that does not pay." "But," he says, "we have not defeated Germany in the field. We have not secured the evacuation of France, the restoration of the injured nations, or the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. Consequently we cannot yet think of making peace." The question is bound to arise sooner or later, he thinks, "whether enough of our full purpose has been gained to justify us in accepting peace, or whether our cause is to gain or to lose by further fighting." The handling of this question will be the crucial test of British statesmanship. The book is well written and will abundantly repay careful reading.

The chapters on "America and the War" (*Westminster Gazette*, Aug., 1916,) and "America and England" (address to the *Mayflower Club*, Nov. 14, 1916,) will prove of special interest to Americans, as will others of the thirteen.

GEO. B. EAGER.

The Last Weapon: A Vision. By Theodora Wilson Wilson, Author of "The Search of the Child for the Sorrows of God," "Bess of Herdendale," etc., etc. John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. 188 pp. Paper.

A highly dramatic and very forceful presentation, in form of a story, of the argument against war. The "last weapon" of the Prince of Darkness and the Sons of Fear is contrasted with the "last weapon" of the Prince of Peace and the Sons of Light. The governments of the world and even the leaders of the Church will not trust Christ and accept supreme love as the way to win; and so the book closes with the tragic pessimism of a scene wherein the Angel Child, who has been trying hard to influence men,