

they conceive of Yahweh as intimately concerned with the social problems of his people, but as an omnipotent, unapproachable being whose essential characteristic was holiness. His thoughts were not man's thoughts, nor his ways the ways of mortals. Well, now, where do they get that idea. Where does he get the idea, his thoughts were not men's thoughts, nor his ways the ways of mortals. He is quoting there from Isaiah 55. Is.55 contains the words, "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are my ways your ways, saith the Lord, for as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways. He says those words show that the God of Isaiah was a God, omnipotent, unapproachable, not interested in the welfare of His people. Well, the very chapter that's taken from begins, Ho, everyone that thirsteth, Come ye to the waters. He that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat. The gospel call to come and receive blessings from God, and then he goes on and he says, in v.7, Let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts. Let him return to the Lord and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God for he will abundantly pardon, for my thoughts are not your thoughts neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. That is, these words in the Bible mean that the God, against whom we sin, God whom we've turned against, ~~has~~ and have defiled his righteousness, God, in spite of that, is willing to come down in love and mercy, and to redeem us and to save us. His thoughts aren't our thoughts, he doesn't deal with us in vengeance the way we would deal with people. He shows this wonderful love. He offers <sup>us the gospel</sup> ~~xxxGod~~, as long as we live. But the time of the offer will be over when we die, or when our Lord comes back, and then we must receive the punishment for our sins, if we have not accepted him, and been saved through him. It is the exact opposite of what he says here, that Isaiah teaches. You'd almost wonder if he ever looked into the Bible before he wrote these statements. Well, he probably didn't. He probably copied them ~~xxx~~ from other writers. That's the way, when you write a big book like that, covering all this stuff, you can't cover all these things. You have to take alot of it from others. But it is somebody's guess that he's taken, and it does not fit the facts, as you see. But I noticed that he said here, that a great deal of the Hebrew religion was taken over from the persian influence. He says, From the Persian they got the idea of