

He said that way word will come to the other scholars, the matters will be discussed and clarified, and there won't be anybody like Tetzel going around doing this wicked thing. So he put them. The day came, All Saints Day. The people began to come together and they saw these Latin theses on the board ==the door. They said, What's that, that Latin on there. Oh, they said, Some scholarly argument somebody has put up! He wants other scholars to read. It's all in Latin and not for us. Well, what's it about anyway. Well, somebody who knew Latin began translating into German. They said, Oh, you mean he says those indulgences are no good! That all that money we paid for those indulgences are worthless? That's what it means, they said. Why, they said, That's terrible.

So somebody made a translation of these theses of Luther's and they took it to the printing press. Printing had only been in existence a few years then. They took it to the printing press and made copies of it. They began to sell those copies (Laughter). They had no railroads. Transportation was slow. But people were so interested in copies of the theses that in three or four weeks they sold all over Germany. Within x six weeks there were copies in Rome. Within 3 months they were selling them on the streets of Jerusalem. The Reformation began in a way Luther never dreamed. God began it.

Now Pope Pious X came in from hunting one day and came down the hall. Someone ran up to him and said, Your Holiness, Your Holiness, look at this! He had a copy of the thesis. Pope looked at it and said, What's this? Well, he said, It's something a German monk prepared. Pope said: He writes mighty good latin for a German! Pope Pious was a very fine Gentleman. He was not like the second pope before him, Alexander Borgia who had his mistresses in with him in the Vatican, and whose one son killed another - stabbed him right in front of the Vatican. The name Borgia had become known for wickedness, for murder, for assassination ever sin. Pious was not like that at all. He was not like Julius II his immediate predecessor who led his armies and wore armour and marched and led attack against Italian cities. He wasn't like that. Leo X was a very fine gentleman. He liked banquets, he liked literature, he liked art. He was a man of high respectability. In fact people said, He would have been a perfect Pope if only he had some interest in religion.

Well, Pious(?) Leo wasn't much excited about these theses. But within a few weeks, his people began to get greatly excited because the money wasn't coming in anymore. They decided something must be done. So Leo sent a letter and he said, Martin Luther come down to Rome so we can try you and see whether you are guilty of heresy! So now the Elector of Saxony - Frederick - who has come to be known as Frederick the Wise, I think Frederick the Shrew would be the better term, he was a man whom Leo wanted to conciliate because the Emperor of Germany was in poor health And the new electorate would be elected and Frederick was on of the seven Electors. Frederick wrote the Pope and said: I'm so sorry that my professors in my University is in rather poor health, and the trip to Rome would be hard on him. Can't you sent someone up here to investigate him?