

out and for every mistake we make, for every sin we must either pay the penalty or someone else must pay a penalty for us. And then there developed the idea of a sort of a magical thing. The idea that the priest could perform a miracle so that in the mass it was changed by what the priest did into the very body and blood of Christ, and thus as the priest offered that up there was a ^{at} repetition of the sacrifice of Christ which would bring us merit.

Martin Luther, when he was a comparatively young man, was setn to Rome on a mission for his Order. M. Luther at that time took his beliefs very very seriously. He believed that when the preist said these words, when he performed this act the mass became-- the bread and wine became the actual body and blood of Christ. To him it was such a sacred thing. He almost trembled when holding it in his hands. When he got back to Rome he was shocked. What he was shocked at he pushed in the back of his mind, but it helped in bringing him eventually to his break with Rome some years later. He found priests there who as the people came and stood before him waiting for this great miracle to be performed, instead of saying in Latin which the people could not understand that this becomes the body ^{and} of blood of Christ, would say in Latin "bread thou art and bread thou shalt remain; wine thou art and wine thou shalt remain", and then would laugh among themselves at the people bowing down and showing reverence toward what was only bread and wine because they had not changed it at all!

That idea of magic. That idea that we can do something by going to church, going to services, going through the form of prayer that we can do something that forces God to render favor to us, is definitely contrary to the teaching of Scripture. So when Luther found it necessary to break with the established church, he put