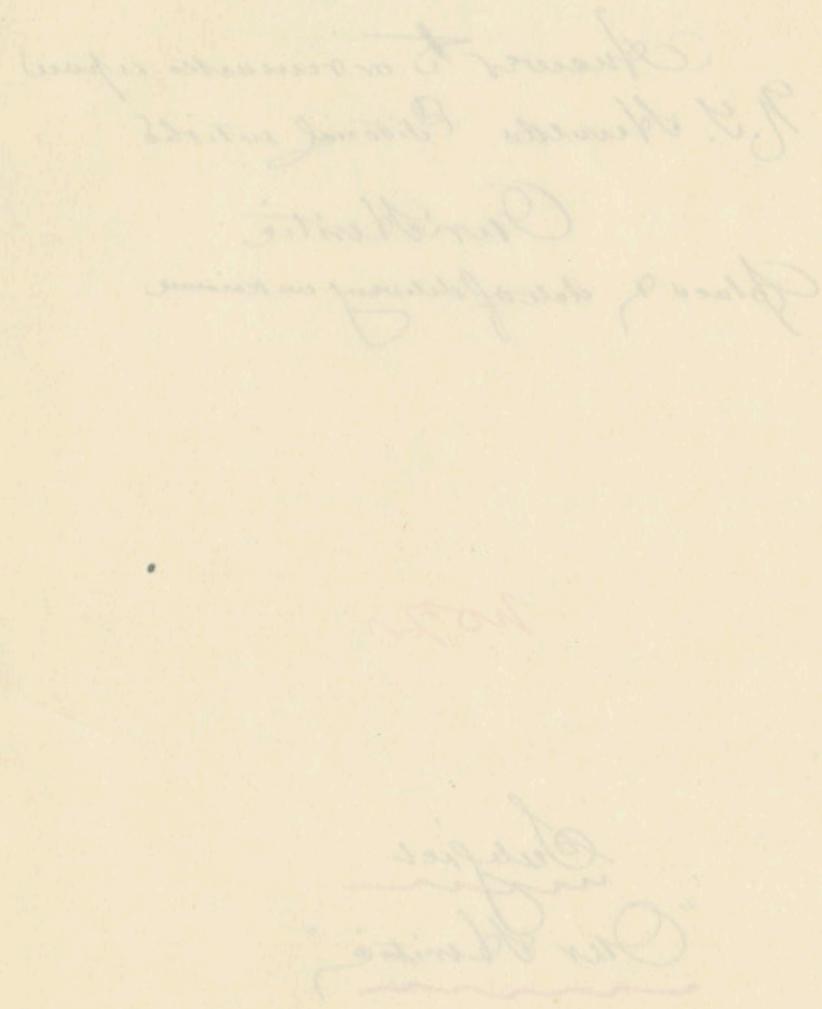


Answer to or remarks upon
N.Y. Herald's Editorial entitled
Our Heritage
Place & date of delivery unknown

no 20

Subject
"Our Heritage"



General Howard, did you notice the editorial in the "Herald" of this morning, entitled 'Our Heretic'?"

"Yes, it was read to me by a friend who sympathized very much with the "Herald's" views; but when he had read it to me aloud and expressed his sympathy, I said that I thought it must have been written by a man out of sympathy with vital Christianity.

"Why did you think that?"

"These are the expressions of the "Herald". 'The general mind runs a little loose, possibly, in matters of dogmatic theology. The great body of church goers get no comfort from a purely doctrinal sermon, and under its infliction are apt to doze. It is juiceless and wholly without profit. The average man does not want to be instructed in a creed, but in his daily duties.' ^{Now} I do not know what the Herald means by 'dogmatic theology', 'doctrinal sermon' and 'creed'. Our Savior's language takes different forms. Sometimes it is direct teaching and sometimes parables, and often quotations from the then existing Scriptures. There is not a complete sentence uttered by our Lord which does not contain teaching --for doctrine is teaching, and his teaching is doctrine. When Phillips Brooks lays down a Scriptural dogma as the basis of his sermon, and goes on to evolve it in his inimitable way, nobody dozes, nobody suffers an infliction. When Moody puts forth this doctrinal point, "He that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son hath not life", his exposition is full of fire, many a weary man shakes off the dozings, his eyes brighten and his heart is lightened.

He soon comes into full sympathy with the speaker, for he realizes the fellowship, the sympathy, the heart union with the speaker, and so with Christ.

"When Dr. Taylor or Dr. Stoors takes this dogma, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest", and evolves its powerful meaning and applies ^{it to} to it those who are listening, many a dull heart is warmed, and many a weary head is rested. When Dr. Greer, Mr. Booth or his helper, Mr. Halliday, at the St. Bartholomew Mission, have gathered in from fifty to one hundred men who have lost all hope and are the outcasts of human society, and preach to them this dogma, "There is no name given under heaven or among men whereby ye may be saved; none but the name of Christ", and they are led to give up every false support, every foolish and deceitful anchorage, and throw themselves wholly upon the ability and willingness of the Savior to help them, there is no dozing amongst them. Their words are not juiceless and wholly without profit. It is a creed that takes hold of the inner man and gives him a new hope, a rope to catch hold of, a beginning of a new life that in time becomes rich in its fruitage.

"The herald writer says the sweep and drift of opinion is ~~tend~~ towards what is called practical religion. That is true enough. All of the religion of Christ is practical religion and always has been. Whatever of it is not practical does not belong. It is an addenda."

"Well what do you think of the idea of trying such a man as Dr. Briggs for heresy?"

"I may answer that I think it a good thing to revise and correct mere human methods at any time and in any church. But it should be done with great care and in the spirit of tender love, lest those who are not very stable, nor very strong in their convictions be turned aside into by and forbidden paths, losing the little hope and faith which they now have to sustain them. If a professor enters a theological seminary and becomes a great historian, and indefatigable student, and thinks that he has made some original discoveries out of the depths of the Divine Word, there is generally joy and encouragement to him when he proclaims his discoveries. But if he contradicts the plain teachings of the Holy Scriptures, and puts forth a teaching diametrically opposite to that which his brethren have constantly believed and advocated from the days of our Savior till now, it appears to me that he ought to tender his resignation, that he ought to join some other society, one which is in full sympathy with him. For example, should one interpret baptism to be immersion, and set forth the belief that immersion was the only possible method of baptism, in a Baptist theological seminary he would be at home; he would be welcome; and there his work would be effective, whether he be fully right or not. But should the great student before mentioned find himself in the Presbyterian, Episcopal or Congregational seminary, it appears to me that it is plain that he should resign from such seminary and

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"Dr. Briggs for me?"

go to the Baptist communion.

"The word heresy is a hard word, yet it is an old word. Wooster defines it as an opinion not orthodox; and the word orthodox of course means right. An opinion not right. An opinion not proper to teach to young ministers. How could there be a more honorable thing, then, for the gentleman who have the trial in charge, competent as they are acknowledged to be, to try and determine whether or not this novel, earnest thinker be teaching the truth as set forth in the Christian standard, namely the Word of God, or not? If they shall find that Dr. Briggs' method is all right, it will be a great satisfaction to him and his friends to be sustained. But if they shall find that grevious error has crept in, that the authority of the Divine Word itself is being undermined, and that its teachings which have brought to mankind joy and hope and heaven for ages are being so warped that they fail of their purpose, and that young ministers are being defrauded of the truth, their decision, even if it rends the body, will ultimately be wholesome in its effects."

"Haven't you similar troubles in what is called the New England Orthodox Body?"

"Yes, there has sprung up what is called the Andover Movement. The division created by it has had some ill effects, especially in the missionary field. The common mind to which the worthy Herald refers has formed its notion of future punishment more from Dore's pictures than from any teachings of the scriptures or of the div-

as intense wretchedness which ends in death does not alter the fact that there is wretchedness which ends in death. So that with plain, practical problems of life constantly before us, and not having discovered the glimmer through any other religion of better promises and better hopes, we should cling, and we do cling, to the Christian faith.

"You do not, then, hold to a liberal Christianity which Dr. Briggs and the Andover movement seem to favor?"

"Indeed I do hold to a liberal Christianity, if I understand the meaning of the words. There is nothing which can be invented more liberal than the religion of Christ. It is like the air we breathe, like the springs of water found all over the earth, free and open to whosoever will open his lungs or dip from the fountain To take from us the teaching of Christ, to call it no better than the teaching of men, seem to me to be poisoning the atmosphere, and destroying the free fountains from which we drink."

Chirurgie und Kinderheilkunde, 2. Aufl., 1928, S. 100.

“It is? What?”

... Dr. John G. Clegg, of the University of Cape Town, South Africa.

ines who believed in them. When our Savior speaks of a great gulf fixed!, nobody believes that he means an actual gulf; no more does he ever mean an actual fire or flame. The inner and spiritual things are of course exemplified by these well chosen figures. I have heard probably two thousand clergymen in my life, and I have never heard one preach whom I thought believed or enunciated a literal fire. But the Scriptures do mean something. There is despair, hate, malignancy, discontent, which often ends in suicide; unhappiness; which grows as the days go by; misery, that shows itself in the form crippled or distorted, in the features from which hope and love seem to have fled forever. Scarcely a man of middle age can be found who has not seen a perdition more terrible, more wretched, more terrific, than any figures used in the Scriptures could suggest. It is the province of the gospel and of the churches to lift men up out of these conditions into their opposites; to give substance to this life, and growing substance to the life which is beyond. The Scriptures teach us that men are in the wretchedness, in the sorrow, in the despair, and every christian soul longs to get them out of the wretchedness, out of the sorrow, out of the despair, before these have sapped all the soul's energy and have become rigid and (as I think the Scriptures teach may be possible), perpetual. The object of religion is to make men happier and better for their entire existence, whether in the body or out of the body. The mere theory that there is no such thing

