

DISCUSSION ON JACKSON CASE

Famous Theological Controversy Occupies Attention of Methodist Conference But No Action is Taken

HERETICAL TEACHINGS IN METHODIST COLLEGES

Chancellor Burwash Defends His Colleague—Dr. S. Cleaver Leads Attack on Victoria College Professor

Heretical teachings in Methodist colleges or what has become known as the Jackson controversy, came up before the Methodist general conference Tuesday, and after a discussion on a motion of Dr. Cleaver, Toronto, which lasted for three hours it was decided to leave such matters to the procedure of the church. This decision was reached by a vote of 125 to 84.

The following amendment moved by Dr. A. D. Watson and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Sparling was carried: "That whereas the matters contained in the resolution now presented are in their nature such as call for the most careful and mature deliberation of those best fitted to adjudicate in such matters, and inasmuch as this general assembly is which is by constitution and usage a legislative rather than a court of trial, and cannot give the patient and calm deliberation to these matters which the interests of great truth and highest fellowship demand having provided legislation, embodying a method of procedure in cases of supposed departure from the teaching of Methodism, which we believe will not tend to stifle the candor of our professors, yet will serve to keep in violation the integrity of our Methodist doctrine and discipline, we therefore:

Resolved that having provided adequately for such case such as are referred to in the resolution, this general conference reaffirms its allegiance to Christ as King and Saviour and God, and its faithful adherence to the Word of God which liveth and abideth forever; that as in his Word God has spoken to us by His Son we acknowledge him as the infallible teacher as well as revealer of the things of God."

The attack on the Rev. Dr. George N. Jackson, Professor of the English Bible in Victoria University was led by the Rev. Dr. S. Cleaver, of Toronto, who in connection with the discussion on the report of the Education committee moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. F. W. Winter of Toronto:

Whereas it is regrettable that during the past quadrennium in the college teaching of our church orally and in publications there have been set forth doctrines of an unsettling and injurious character, such as:

1. The early chapters of Genesis are not history and they are not science; they contain no account of the real beginning either of the earth itself, or of man and human civilization upon it.
2. Christ assumed the Messianic authorship of the Pentateuch and the Davidic authority of the 11th Psalm.
3. A man may not do violence to his intellectual conscience at the bidding of any authority however august; and such an appeal can accomplish nothing but to lead to discredit the authority itself.
4. On a question of moral duty Jesus is to be listened to on this matter (concerning the casting out of devils) He is simply to be ignored.

Therefore, this Conference expresses its strong disapproval of this and all such teachings as has a tendency to disparage the Deity and infallibility of Christ, which are upon earth; to weaken the authority of Christ and His Apostles, or to discredit the Scriptures as trustworthy revelation from God."

Dr. Cleaver's Attack
Speaking to his resolution Dr. Cleaver quoted extensively from the writings of Dr. Jackson, and from those of men arrayed for and against the Higher Criticism. He stated that Assyriologists had declared that there were no records extant to bear out the Biblical story of the Deluge but on the other hand there were those among Theologians who asserted that such records existed. The haste with which Dr. Jackson had sided with the former was one of the saddest features of his case. He (the speaker) would never relinquish his faith in anything in the Bible until absolute proof of untruthfulness was forthcoming. It was very unfair, he stated, to compel the young men of the church who were on the threshold of entering the ministry to pass through these colleges and to hear things not believed in the church and things which were not true. Some of the teachings which were being disseminated in these colleges would never convince grown men or women, or indeed anyone of experience. It was not right that men who were unable to convince their fellows were allowed to exercise an influence over young fellows, nearly all immature and inexperienced, and thus plant their minds on a false foundation. Otherwise the church was selling its birthright for a mess of pottage.

In seconding the motion Mr. F. W. Winter, of Toronto, stated he was firmly opposed to the Higher Criticism. He was overwhelmed with astonishment to think of mere men presuming to set their knowledge against the word of Jesus Christ. In his opinion the worst such teachings must have the most detrimental effect. These higher critics one day they are on the next day another, and on no day did they agree. A misaim of doubt and contradiction was all they had to offer after robbing the Bible of its character as the Word of God. At this point the general superintendent, Dr. Carman, suggested that two speakers had been heard

against Dr. Jackson and his teachings, that two should be heard on the other side. In his opinion all the members of the conference had already made up their minds how to vote, and there would be no use prolonging the controversy.

It was decided that the Rev. Dr. N. S. Burwash, chancellor of the university in which Dr. Jackson holds a professorship, and Mr. N. W. Powell, K. C. of Toronto, should be heard. Dr. Watson's amendment to the motion was moved at this point.

A Vital Issue
With the utmost deliberation characterized by logical reasoning Chancellor Burwash defended his colleague. The outcome of this controversy he considered of the utmost importance as affecting the future of the church. The principles of liberty of conscience and liberty of thought were the outstanding features, not only in Mr. Wesley's teachings, but also in Methodism. These principles were based on clearly defined, fundamental positions in Christ, or with an infirmity. The departure from these principles had led to the lighting of the Protestantism, above all others, to which Wesley adhered, was that of the fundamental principle of liberty of conscience. The Deity of Christ and the authority of the Word of God were fundamental doctrines from which the church could not depart.

"So far as the Faculty of Victoria College is concerned," said the speaker, "there is not a man there who does not believe, and who does not teach, in as strong a way as the mover of this resolution, or any other man on the floor of this conference, these two fundamental and essential doctrines with all his heart."

Continuing he pointed out that no church dealt with allegations of heresy in a fair way than their own and the conference was the place where such a matter should be dealt with in calmness and deliberation. Dr. Watson's amendment summed up the position which the conference should take. As chemists differed in their analysis so higher critics differed in their theories on any and all scientific questions. Higher criticism was taught in none of the Methodist colleges as a principle, but at the same time there were things which it had brought to light which had received the sanction of a great majority in Christendom. On the other hand theories had emanated from Germany which were hardly worth consideration. These German theories were attributed in large measure to the fact that no student could secure his degree in the doctor of philosophy without having been the author of a thesis which advanced some new discovery. Was there any teaching in the Methodist colleges of the Dominion which interfered in any way with the belief in the Deity of Christ, or with the authority of the Word of God as the standards of the church defined these doctrines? The practice of taking single sentences out of Dr. Jackson's book and using them against him was a fearful way to be deprecated. The professor would be doing a very foolish thing by settling this matter by vote.

Mr. N. W. Powell, K. C., in upholding the stand taken by Chancellor Burwash said there was nothing more radical in the writings of Dr. Jackson than in the "Notes of Wesley. Dr. Cleaver's deductions, he considered were not logical, and unwarranted by a perusal of Dr. Jackson's book. Some details undoubtedly Dr. Jackson differed from men like Luther, Wesley, Marcus Dods and James Orr, but on the whole he was more conservative. He was thoroughly in accord with these men on anything concerning the fundamental principles of Christianity. Methodism in these days stood for liberty of thought. In the light of this reactionary measure would savor of the Middle Ages.

Dr. Cleaver was afforded an opportunity of replying to the speakers who had championed Dr. Jackson's cause and in the course of a brief address said that where Christ was discredited and His Book disparaged it was impossible to carry on any missionary or evangelistic work. A brief discussion ensued on Dr. Watson's amendment. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Antcliff proposing that the words "infallible teacher" should be added to the attributes which were assigned to the Deity. The mover and seconder of the resolution saw no objection, but other delegates demurred on the grounds that it was necessary to understand how these words would affect the case in point. The chair ruled that the words could not be added as it had already ordered the vote to be taken.

The vote on the amendment resulted as follows: For 125 against 84. The amendment as adopted at first did not contain the concluding sentence which was subsequently moved as an addition by Mr. N. W. Powell, K. C. The Rev. Dr. Antcliff in seconding this resolution said that he did so to save the conference from having it go abroad that it voted against the infallibility of Christ. The motion for the reconsideration and amendment of Dr. Watson's resolution was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

Department of Finance
The conference decided yesterday to establish a department of finance with Mr. T. R. Parker as secretary. Mr. Parker has already initiated a scheme of church financing, which is meeting with considerable success. The general conference special committee will arrange the salary to be paid Mr. Parker as well as other details connected with his new department.

Appreciation of the work being carried on by the Christian Stewardship movement was expressed by the delegates. This movement is in charge of the Rev. R. W. Woodworth, and in connection with it a quarterly magazine called "The Christian Steward" is published. The suggestion was made that the missionary and other general departments should contribute to this propaganda in view of the fact that every department was benefited by its work.

It was decided that the general superintendent should enter on their duties forthwith. The Rev. Dr. Chown will continue to take charge of the temperance and moral reform department until such time as the Rev. Dr. A. T. Moore can be relieved of his work as secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance movement.

Recommendations of the committee on salaries have been adopted as follows: General superintendent, \$4,000 per annum each with a residential allowance of \$700; home missionary secretary, \$2,200; foreign missionary secretary, \$2,200; secretary of education, \$2,200; editor of the Guardian, \$2,200; editor of the Sunday school papers, \$2,200; senior superintendent of missions, \$2,000; secretary of Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues, \$2,000; and secretary of the Young People's movement, \$2,000.

A resolution deprecating the keeping of electric arms and explosives, and the use of such weapons, and invoking the Hague tribunal to put an end

as far as possible to the war preparations was passed. The resolution contained an arrangement for the setting aside of the Sunday before the 24th of May each year for the preaching of peace sermons in the various Methodist churches of the Dominion.

In view of the fact that Canada is becoming a military and naval nation it was decided to form an army and navy board which will deal with matters connected with those departments.

The minimum salaries of ministers and probationers was decided upon as follows: Ordained married men in the East—not less than \$900 per annum; unmarried men, \$700; probationers, \$500; ordained married men in the West, \$1,000; unmarried, \$800; probationers, \$600. In connection with these salary recommendations, which were adopted, a strong complaint was raised against the discrimination between married and single ministers. It being pointed out that the expenses of the latter were very often just as high as those of married ministers. One delegate stated that in many instances single ministers had to keep either their sisters or their mothers, and that this reason prevented them from being married. Another delegate pointed out that the extra salary often induced ministers to rush into the married state with undue deliberation.

Reserve lay delegates to the Ecumenical Congress to be held in Toronto next year were appointed as follows: Dr. Sewell, Dr. Jack, Mr. G. A. Cox, and Mr. G. F. Johnston.

The conference anticipates concluding its labors tonight, but a considerable number of reports from committees have yet to be heard. A large number of the delegates are returning to their homes, and the personnel of the gathering has already dwindled to less than 200 members.

BADLY INJURED WITH UMBRELLAS
Mysterious Attack on a New York Broker by Two Young Women—Their Victim in a Serious Condition

NEW YORK, August 29.—The police are searching today for two young women who attacked Michael Plunkett, a broker, as he sat on the porch of his uptown home at midnight last night. Armed with umbrellas, the pair beat their victim until he was unconscious, while one of their umbrellas crumpled out one of his eyes.

The attack was witnessed by several persons from a distance of a few hundred feet, but none of the spectators seemed to realize how serious were the wounds being inflicted on the prostrate man, and the two young women vanished into a nearby entrance of Central Park without anyone interfering.

Plunkett was hurried to a hospital, where he recovered consciousness and answered questions which the police put to him. He asserted stoutly that he could not understand the attack, and said that he had never seen the young women before. His condition is serious.

BRAVE ENGINEER
Seriously Injured While Sticking to His Post in Order to Save Passengers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 29.—Engineer Israel L. Brandt's nerve saved train No. 8 of the Port Wayne division of Pennsylvania railway, with its load of sleeping passengers, from a wreck in the Union station yesterday. A cap on the pipe directly above the throttle blew off, setting loose a volume of hot steam. The fireman jumped and stepped with slight injuries, but Brandt stuck to his post with blistering hands and face until he had brought the train to a standstill. By this time he was nearly unconscious, and fell from the cab window when the train stopped. His arm was broken in the fall, and he was found to be scalped. At the hospital it was said he was in no danger and Brandt added: "There is nothing to make a fuss about."

Record High Flight
HAVANA, France, Aug. 29.—Leon Moran, the French aviator, today broke the world's record at the aviation meet now in progress in this city. His monoplane attained a height of 6,859 feet.

Mob Seeks Negro
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 29.—A telegram from Amery, Mississippi, at midnight, reports a mob forming with the intention of storming the county jail at that place and lynching a negro charged with attempted assault on a young white woman.

Struck by Horse
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Miss Millicent Sanders is under the care of a surgeon at her Jersey City home today as the result of a remarkable blow from a horse. A fire engine rattled down the avenue in front of her house last night, and she rushed to a second story to see it go by. As it passed one of the horses with a mighty kick sent a hind shoe spinning through the air through the window. It struck Miss Sanders on the forehead, leaving a four inch wound. She will recover.

Chinese Contraband Goods
NELSON, B. C., Aug. 29.—An important seizure of opium and Chinese spirits has been made by the Rossland customs officers. In a consignment of merchandise addressed to the Chinese firm of Tai No Long were found scores of pounds of opium, hundreds of pounds of Chinese tobacco and a large quantity of Chinese whiskey. The importation of opium is forbidden and the duty on tobacco is 55 per cent per pound. The Chinaman present at the examination of the cases decamped when the customs officials insisted on the opening of the case in which the first contraband was found. He was later apprehended, as also the other members of the firm. They were subsequently released on bail of three thousand dollars each.

A money by-law is shortly to be presented to the ratepayers of Kaslo for the purpose of carrying forward various improvements. The viaduct on A avenue is to be re-built and the waterworks system to be considerably improved.

Display of New Fall Coats . . . and Costumes Today

Dress Goods and Dress-making, a specialty. A large and expert staff.

Henry Young & Co.

1123, 1125 and 1127 Government Street

Latest Ideas in High class exclusive Millinery. Hats, Gloves, Dr. Dolman's Linen Mesh Underwear.



SUITS Of Refinement

We have Suits modelled to suit the taste of the man that desires refinement in his clothes. Suits with dignity and character in every detail. All "freak" and glaring features avoided. Clothes for Gentlemen. Fabrics in neat mixtures and colorings of Greys, Oxfords and Olives. Every pattern a model of good taste. Our long experience in clothes service guarantees a perfect fit in every instance. We can please the man who knows that quality is the true test of clothes value.

Suits \$15, \$20, \$25 to \$35

ALLEN & CO.
FIT-REFORM WARDROBE
1201 Government Street Victoria

Another Carload of FANCY PEACHES

Choice Elberta Peaches, per crate\$1.15
Splendid Crawford Peaches, per crate\$1.15
Genuine English Daxson Plums, per basket 35c
Ripe Plums, per basket, 25c and 20c
Fine Grapes, per lb. 15c

SPECIAL THIS WEEK
Ogilvie's "Mount Royal," an unrivalled, good Flour, per sack\$1.05
Ogilvie's Rolled Oats, per 8lb. sack 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers 1817 Government St.
Liquor Department Phone 1638

Copas & Young

WINES AND LIQUORS

Our goods are genuine, and our prices will compare with any in Canada. Our standard of quality is No. 1.
Fine Oporto Port, our leader, per bottle\$1.00
Old Canadian Rye, Imp. quart\$1.00
Old Canadian Rye, ord. quart 65c
Mitchell's Famous Irish, Imp. quart\$1.25
Mitchell's Heatherdew Scotch, Imp. quart\$1.25
Seagram's N. 83, bottle\$1.00
Walker's Canadian Club, bottle\$1.00
G. & W. Special, per bottle\$1.00
Johnny Walker's Extra Special, per bottle\$1.75

PUBLIC NOTICE

On and after October 1, 1910, the price of Barclay Perkin's Famous London Brown Stout will advance to—
PINTS, per dozen\$1.75
NIPS, per dozen\$1.20

COPAS & YOUNG

Fort and Broad Streets
Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool Magnet Brand Rug: a large, handsome, just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's "Genuine Maitland" Rugs.
Call or write for prices.
B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.
301 WATER STREET.

