

Everet Harrison asking if he would not consider taking his place. Harrison wrote back and said he did not feel it was the Lord's will he should do that. So when they suggested getting him for the new seminary, Stonehouse said he thought he was a mystic because he said he did not feel it was the Lord's will.

I got the feeling of an attitude there that I did not like. But there was not much there at the start to raise any question about. I was very intimate with R. D. Wilson who was the chairman of the faculty. At his home I often heard him and his wife making statements about Machen and Allis whom they seemed to think were taking over the running of it, away from him to quite an extent. Those were little personal things. I did not think they amounted to much.

Another interesting thing was that when they started the new seminary, there was a man named H. P. Sloan who was very active in the Methodist church. He was standing for the Scripture. He wrote asking, Could we not join together in starting a seminary that would truly stand for the Gospel? At that time there were a lot of Methodists who were very evangelical. There are not nearly so many now, of course. Dr. Machen said, Of course we could not think of doing that. He said, They are Methodists; they have an Arminian sort of type of view. Well, I read James Orr who said John Wesley was actually about half-way between Arminius and Calvin and a little on the side of Calvinism from the center. I read another book by a man named Cell called The Rediscovery of John Wesley in which he said that the Wesleys had issued a magazine he called the Arminian Quarterly and Wesley had taken a strong stand against the group that was taking a tremendous emphasis on Calvinistic points. But he said, when you take Wesley's preaching, you find that the great