Commentary on the Gospel of John

By

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Preface

Like many of my other books of recent years, this volume consists of addresses, stenographically reported, which were delivered in the Moody Memorial Church of Chicago. While somewhat carefully edited, occasional repetitions will be found and a colloquial style will be apparent, which are almost unavoidable in a series given on Lord's Days for a period of over a year's duration and intended for the instruction, not of theologians or scholars, but the masses who attended the meetings in large numbers or listened by many thousands over the radio. They were broadcast over WMBI, the station of the Moody Bible Institute, which is wholly dedicated to the service of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In spite of their many imperfections, I trust they may be useful and blessed to many readers as now sent forth in this more permanent form.

The gospel of John has been well called "The greatest book in the world." Its presentation of the Eternal Word who became flesh for our redemption has brought life and assurance to millions.

H. A. Ironside

Address 1 The Eternal Word

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 1:1-5

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. In him was life; and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.

In beginning a study of any of the Gospels it is a good thing to ask and try to answer the question, Why are there four Gospels and why do they seem to differ from one another? Our God surely could have inspired one of His servants to write a continuous record of what Jesus did and said. Men write books in that manner, but it did not please the Father to do this. Instead of that He has given

us four distinct records, and men have tried, since the second century of the Christian era, to weave these into one, as in the so-called "Harmonies of the Gospels." But often they find it difficult to fit everything together because of ignorance of chronology and many other things connected with the times and customs when Jesus was here. These records are each complete in themselves. They are divinely inspired, and although at times there seems to be evidence of conflicting testimony, it is simply because of our lack of knowledge of the facts.

In Matthew's gospel we have no difficulty in seeing that the one outstanding object of the Holy Spirit was to present our Lord Jesus as the promised King and Messiah. Therefore, we sometimes call Matthew's gospel the Jewish Gospel. I always like to guard that expression, however, because of the misuse to which it has been subjected. We do not mean that it has no message to Christians. We do not mean that we can afford to dispense with it, but we mean it is the gospel that was specially designed of God to present the life of the Lord Jesus Christ in such a way as to appeal to the Jewish mind, particularly that of the Jew who is interested in his Old Testament. I wish our modern Jews were more familiar with their Bible. If they were, it would be much easier to preach Christ to them. Unfortunately, through the centuries the Jew has given so much more attention to the Talmud than to the Bible that it is difficult to find an approach to his mind. But Matthew presupposes a knowledge of the Old Testament on the part of his readers, so all the way through we meet such expressions as, "That it might be fulfilled," "As it was written" by so-and-so, and he gives us incident after incident in the life of Christ that was a direct fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy. Matthew presents Jesus as the Messiah of Israel, and his outstanding message is, "Behold

your King."

Mark, on the other hand, seems to write from a different standpoint. He presents Jesus as the great Servant-Prophet, while in this world, doing the will of God. That accounts for the fact that in this book there is no genealogy given. The genealogies are in Matthew and in Luke, but we do not get any kind of genealogy in Mark. Why? Because you know when you advertise for a servant to work for you, you do not say, "Now let me ask, What is your genealogy? Are you descended from some famous character?" Not, "Who was your father?" but, "What can you do?" So in Mark's gospel we have our blessed Lord accredited thus from the very beginning. He says, "Behold My Servant."

When we turn to the gospel of Luke we see the Lord Jesus presented as the perfect Man—the only perfect Man who walked this earth. So you have the Lord Jesus entering into all kinds of circumstances. On several occasions you have Him seated at the dinner table. I do not know of any place where a man can be drawn out better than at the dinner table. If you want to draw a man out, just set him down to a good dinner and start him talking! I have read many biographies of Martin Luther, but I never really knew him until after I got hold of *Luther's Table Talks.* So a great deal of Luke's gospel is made up of the "table talk" of our Lord Jesus Christ. He says, "Behold the Man"—the "one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus" (**1 Tim. 2:5**).

Now when we turn to the gospel of John, we see the open heavens and the Eternal Son descending from above, taking His place in the womb of the Virgin— God and Man in one blessed, glorious person—the Eternal Son manifest in the flesh. John says, "Behold your God." His gospel was

written to establish the truth of the Divinity and Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the first twelve chapters we have the divine Son presented to the world and in the character in which He could appeal to a world of sinners. We shall note these various characteristics as we go on with our study.

Beginning with chapter 13 and going on to the end, we have the revelation of our Lord Jesus as the Son, to His own beloved people, as He who keeps their feet free from defilement. This is a marvelous unfolding of His advocacy and the glorious truth of His care for His people during this age. Then we have the promise of His coming again in glory at the end of the dispensation, and the coming of the Comforter, who will guide into all truth.

John's gospel, then, is emphatically that of the Deity of our blessed Lord. It presents Him as the Eternal Word, who in grace became flesh for our redemption. There is no human genealogy as in Matthew and in Luke, but we are carried back immediately into the past eternity. "In the beginning" here antedates the same expression in **Genesis 1:1**. There it is the beginning of creation, but here long before creation began we see the Son in the bosom of the Father. When everything that ever had beginning began to be, the Word was. Notice seven things that are brought before us.

1. Our Lord's eternity of being: "In the beginning was the Word" (v. 1a).

2. His distinct personality: "The Word was with God" (v. 1b).

3. His true deity: "The Word was God" (v. 1c).

4. His unchanging relationship: "The same was in the

beginning" (v. 2).

5. His full creatorial glory: "All things were made by him" (v. 3).

6. His life-giving power: "In him was life" (v. 4).

7. His incarnation: "The Word [became] flesh" (v. 14).

Let us follow these seven points thoughtfully. First, we note His Eternity of Being. Unitarianism of every kind is ruled out here. The Word never had a beginning. The Son is as truly eternal as the Father. To teach otherwise is to deny the very foundations of our faith. He could not have beginning, for He Himself *is* "the beginning and the end" (**Rev. 22:13**).

But it is not merely that He was eternally in the Godhead. Scripture is equally insistent regarding His distinct personality. This is implied in the expression "The Word was with God." We are told of Wisdom in **Proverbs 8:27**, "When He prepared the heavens, I was there." And again in verse 30, "I was by him, as one brought up with him." The Eternal Wisdom and the Eternal Word are one and the same. Throughout all the ages of the past Christ was a distinct personality in the Godhead. There was communion between the Father and the Son.

But this does not imply the inferiority of the Son. Full Deity was His: "The Word was God." Just as truly as the Father was God and the Holy Spirit was God, so the Word was God. More than this could not be said.

The next sentence might seem to be almost a repetition: "The same was in the beginning with God." But it really adds to what has already been put before us. It tells us of His unchanging personality. He was the same from all eternity; that is, He was the Eternal Son. He did not

become the Son when He was born into the world, but "The Father sent the Son to be the Saviour" (**1 John 4:14**). He did not become the Son after He was sent, He was the Son from the beginning.

Creation is attributed to each person of the Godhead. Here particularly it is stated, "All things were made by him." Elsewhere we read, "The [Lord] that by wisdom made the heavens" (**Ps. 136:5**). Elohim, the triune God, created the heavens and the earth. The Father planned, the Word was the agent, and the Spirit was the executor of the divine counsels, and just as it is the Word who produced the first creation, so it is He who is "the beginning of the creation of God" (**Rev. 3:14**). This does not mean that He was the first being God created, but rather it is He who produces the creation of God, that is, the new creation to which all believers belong.

Apart from Him there is no life. He is the fountain of life, and that includes both natural and spiritual life. All natural life comes from Him, and concerning spiritual life it is written, "He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life" (**1 John 5:12**). That life was seen in all its perfection in Him as Man on earth. "The life was the light of men." As He moved about in this scene, He cast light on every man, showing things up as God Himself sees them.

This brings us to the seventh point—His incarnation. "The Word [became] flesh." "Became" here is better than "was made." Strictly speaking, He was never "made" anything, but in lowly grace He became flesh in order that He might reveal the Father to man and redeem man to God.

The gospel of John is devoted to this double theme. As we peruse its sacred pages we see the Eternal Word, having become flesh, moving about among men, glorifying the

Father in all His perfect ways, telling out the mind of God completely, and at last giving Himself as a ransom on the cross in order that men may be redeemed to God and share His glory for all the eternity to come.

It is well-known that the "Word" translates the Greek word *Logos.* This was a term already well-known to thinking people when our Lord appeared on earth. Everywhere in the Greek-speaking world the writings of Plato were circulated. He had spoken of the insolubility of many mysteries, but had expressed the hope that some day there would come forth a "Word" *(Logos)* from God that would make everything clear. John might even have had this in mind when, directed by the Holy Spirit, he penned the wonderful sentences with which this gospel begins. It is as though God is saying: The "Word" has now been spoken. In Christ the mind of God is fully revealed. He who hears Him hears God, for "in [Him] are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge" (**Col. 2:3**).

As we glance down the chapter we notice with adoring hearts the many and varied titles and expressions that are used concerning Him. He is "The Christ," the Anointed One, Israel's Messiah. John the Baptist points Him out as "The Lamb of God," the Sin-Bearer, and he also declares Him to be "The Son of God." The disciples own Him as "Master." Philip is certain that in Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph, as he at that time understood Him to be, he has found the One "of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write" (v. 45). Nathanael also recognizes Him as "the Son of God" and proclaims Him "The King of Israel." Jesus Himself uses the expression that in the days to follow was so commonly on His lips, "The Son of Man," and He shows us that this Son of Man is like Jacob's ladder, the connecting link between earth and heaven upon whom the angels of God ascend and descend.

As we go through this gospel we see Him presented in every possible way that the Spirit of God could portray Him and that the human mind, enlightened by divine grace, could understand

Author's Introduction

John

It is interesting to notice the differing emphases of the Holy Spirit in His presentation of our blessed Lord Jesus Christ in each of the four Gospels. In them we have four portraits of our Savior. The Gospel of Matthew sets Him forth as the King, the Messiah of Israel—hence the genealogy proving Him to be the Son of David and Son of Abraham. This also accounts for the many references to and quotations from the Old Testament Scriptures found in Matthew. The Gospel of Luke presents Him as the perfect man, the unique Son of man who came to seek and to save the lost. A singular feature of Luke's record is that of the table talk of Jesus. Is there any function better than a dinner party for allowing a man to relax and open up his heart? And in Luke we see our Lord on many such occasions. The book of Luke traces His genealogy back to Adam through Heli, the father of Mary and hence the father-in-law of Joseph (**Luke 3:23**). The Gospel of John tells us plainly his object was to show "that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name" (**John 20:31**). John's account shows that He is the eternal Word who became flesh for our redemption.

To Mark it fell by divine appointment to show us the Son of God acting in lowly grace and devoted subjection to the Father as the perfect servant and prophet of the holy One. Mark plunged at once into his subject. In the short space of sixteen chapters he set forth the busy Servant engaged in one work of mercy after another, hastening from place to place as He does His Father's bidding. Because we are not

concerned about a servant's forebears, but rather about his ability, there is no genealogy at all in this Gospel. Instead Mark revealed Jesus' marvelous record of doing good and making known the mind of God. It has often been pointed out that Mark used a word variously translated "immediately," "straightway," "forthwith," and "anon," over forty times, and this word is found only about the same number of times in all the rest of the New Testament. "The king's business requireth haste," and Jesus was ever busy in the great work for which He came into the world.

The sacrifice of the cross is presented differently too in each Gospel. Each writer had in mind a comparison to a different Levitical offering (**Leviticus 1-7**). John told of the death of the Lord as the *burnt offering*—the Son laying down His life to glorify the Father in the world where He had been so dishonored by sinful men. Luke portrayed that great sacrifice as the *peace offering*—Christ making peace by the blood of His cross so that God and man may be reconciled and have hallowed fellowship together. Matthew, as becomes one whose theme is the government of God, clearly identified the work of the cross with the *trespass offering,* because of which the Lord could say, 'Then I restored that which I took not away" (**Psalm 69:4**).

But in Mark's account we gaze in awe and wonder at the holy One made sin for us that we might become the righteousness of God in Him. The great *sin offering* is set before us—Christ dying not only for trespasses committed, but because of our sinful nature, which is made evident by our practice.

I dwell on these points because of the foolish things many have taught. For instance, some speculate that Mark's Gospel was the first effort to try to recall and set forth the story of Jesus, and that this was amplified and altered by

the writers of the other Gospels, who may or may not have been the persons whose names are linked with them. But we may be assured that all such speculations are idle and vain. The imprint of the divine mind is on every page of these records, and their very differences (but never contradictions) as well as their agreements are but evidence of God's inspiration.

The Object of Mark's Gospel

Mark's supreme object was to show the Gentile world the active love of God in Jesus the Christ, who served needy men, sought after sinners, and saved all who trusted Him. If one had no other part of Scripture but this brief Gospel, he would have enough to show any troubled heart and conscience the way of life and peace.

We need not question whether Mark may, from the human standpoint, have been indebted to Peter for much of the information conveyed. All that was written was arranged by the Spirit of God with a definite object in view.

It was given to Isaiah to prophesy of Messiah as the suffering servant of Jehovah (**Isaiah 52** and 53). Moses predicted the raising up of a prophet whose word on all questions would be final (**Deuteronomy 18:15-19**). Mark was the evangelist chosen by the Holy Spirit to portray our Lord fulfilling these two offices of servant and prophet. But we are not to suppose that this means other aspects of His nature and character were ignored. He was never more kingly than when serving, nor more divine than when He willingly limited Himself.

Peter the Great, after he had built up the Russian empire at high cost, decided he must have a navy. But no one in Russia knew the art of shipbuilding. So Peter vacated his throne for a time, appointed his consort Catherine as regent, laid aside his royal apparel, dressed as a common laborer,

and journeyed to Holland and England where he learned the art himself. He worked in the shipyards side by side with men who little dreamed of the dignity of the apparently uncouth artisan who toiled with them day by day. Peter was no less an emperor when he wrought with hammer and adz than when he returned to his throne.

Mark's Background

John Mark was the son of a wealthy woman named Mary, probably a widow, whose home was large enough to serve as a meeting place for many of the early disciples after the Pentecostal outpouring (**Acts 12:12**).

Mark accompanied Barnabas (to whom he was related) and Paul to Cyprus, but later returned to Jerusalem, much to the displeasure of Paul (**Acts 12:25**; 13:13; 15:37-39). Later, however, Mark redeemed himself and became a trusted minister of Christ and companion of Paul and Peter (**2 Timothy 4:11**; **1 Peter 5:13**). It is like God to select the onetime unfaithful servant Mark to tell the story of the ever-faithful Servant, God's own blessed Son!

According to a well-known tradition of the early church, Mark was referring to himself when he told the story of "a certain young man" who followed Christ right up to His entry into the house of the high priest. When the guards sought to lay hold of Mark, he left the linen cloth that had enswathed his body in their hands and fled from them naked (**Mark 14:51-52**). The fact that no other evangelist records this incident perhaps may not be sufficient grounds for connecting it with Mark himself. On the other hand, because of its wide acceptance in early days it may possibly be the truth. In that case it would imply that young John Mark had listened to the teaching of the Lord while He was in Jerusalem. Mark's heart had gone out to Jesus so much that he thought he was ready even to die with Him, but in the

hour of testing Mark fled, as did the other disciples. How many there are who really love the Lord and yet lack that moral courage that enables them to go through with Him at all costs!

As we think of this fine young man and the difficulties he faced in getting started in the service of the Lord, let us remember that later on he proved himself an efficient minister of Christ. May we be encouraged to rise above our own fears and shortcomings, counting on God to make us true ambassadors of the gospel of His Son.

As we study the record of Him who said, “I am among you as he that serveth” (**Luke 22:27**), may our own hearts be bowed in lowly subjection before Him. Let us yield ourselves unto the One now risen from the dead, that we may serve in the same lowly spirit that characterized Him when He was in this world. May we be content with the approval of the Father while we pass through this life comparatively unknown and unregarded.

Address 2 The Ministry of John the Baptist and the Incarnation

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 1:6-14

There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. The same came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all men through him might believe. He was not that Light, but was sent to bear witness of that Light. That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.

We have seen already that Jesus is the Eternal Word, one with the Father from all past ages; that, when everything that ever began to be came into existence, He was already there. He did not begin to be, He was. He was the Word. He was with God. He was God, and He was the Son in the beginning with God. He never underwent any change in His personality. He was the Son from all eternity even as He was the Son before all creation. “All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made” (1:3). Has that really gripped our hearts? Do we realize that the One who hung on the cross was the Creator of the earth?

I think people often misunderstand the sacrifice He made because they do not apprehend who it was that made it. Dr. W. P. McKay, in his book *Grace and Truth,* tells how, on one occasion, after preaching the Word and setting forth the truth, a lady came up to him and said, "I can't accept that." "You can't accept what?" asked Dr. McKay. "Well, what you were telling us, that God allowed an innocent man to die for guilty men. That wasn't right. It wasn't righteous that guilty men should be saved in that way." He said, "Madam, you have misunderstood the whole meaning of the gospel. The gospel is not that an innocent Man died for guilty men. The first declaration of the gospel is that God became Man. The One who had been sinned against in divine grace became Man that He might die for His creatures' sin. On the cross we do not see an innocent Man dying for guilty men; we see the offended God giving Himself, taking our humanity, in order that the guilt of His creatures might be taken away." "But is that righteous?" "Madam," he replied, "it is love. It is infinite love that led Him to give Himself for us." That is the clear teaching of the gospel of John. He who died upon the cross was the Creator of all things. He was the One who had been wronged, sinned against by the creature, and yet when man could find no way to put his record right or to escape judgment, He came in grace to deliver those who put their trust in Him.

Now in verse 6 we enter into the story of the incarnation. First, our attention is directed to His forerunner. "There was a man sent from God, whose name was John" (v. 6). How often that has been true throughout the centuries! When God has called out a man to carry the gospel to a lost people, how frequently He has taken a man named John! In the Bible we have John the Baptist, the apostle John, and John Mark. Since then there have been many Johns whom the Lord called out to proclaim His Word. When we come down to the days of the Reformation we have John Knox and John

Calvin, and later on in the great revival of the eighteenth century, we have John Wesley sent from God to preach to those who knew nothing of the assurance of salvation. I think one reason there are so many Johns is because the name appeals to the people of God.

You know what *John* means. It signifies "the grace of Jehovah," "the grace of the Lord." John came to prepare the way for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. He occupied a very unique place in Scripture testimony. We read, "The law and the prophets were until John" (**Luke 16:16**). From that time the kingdom of God was preached, a kingdom of grace and truth. John was the last of the prophets, and he was the first herald of the new dispensation. The Lord Jesus Christ says that of those born of women there was not anyone greater than John. In what sense was John the greatest born of women? Because it was given to him, not only to prophesy of, but actually to welcome the Christ—to baptize Him in token of His identification with those for whom He came to die. As the baptizer of the Lord Jesus and as the proclaimer of "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (v. 29), John had the highest place among all the prophetic brotherhood. Not one of them had the privilege that was given to him. Notwithstanding, Jesus tells us, "He that is least in the kingdom of [God] is greater than he" (Matt. 11:11). What does He mean by that?

Well, it was given to John to call men to repentance in order to set up the kingdom of God here on earth. He opened the door to others, but he was not permitted to enter in himself. Nevertheless, he had a very unique place in relation to the Lord Jesus Christ. "He that hath the bride is the bridegroom: but the friend of the bridegroom, which standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice" (3:29). John was the Bridegroom's friend and rejoiced in the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. He rejoiced in the

glorious work that He was to accomplish and the greatness that was to be His. He said, “I am not the Messiah, I am simply the Bridegroom’s friend.” What a wonderful privilege that was! And there was never a humbler, less exalted servant of God than John the Baptist. When they questioned him as to his identity, he never exalted himself. When any demanded his credentials, he said, “I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, [Prepare ye] the way of the Lord” (1:23).

You cannot see a voice, you can only hear it. John did not want them to become occupied with him. It was his delight simply to exalt the One whose herald he was, and in this John becomes the example for every servant of God. We are all too prone to want people to be occupied with us. We like to be thought well of, and it hurts us a bit if people misunderstand us and speak unkindly. But all that was out of John’s thoughts. He was not concerned about himself if only Christ could be glorified. The apostle Paul was one who entered into that spirit. His only concern was that Christ might be magnified, either by life or by death, and that was the special purpose of John the Baptist—”a man sent from God” (v. 6).

It is a great thing when God lays hold of a man and says, “I want you to go on My errand.” I am quite sure He put His hand upon me when I was fourteen years old. He said, “I have saved your soul. I want you to go forth to preach My gospel.” What a joy it has been for fifty years, through good and evil, to proclaim that glad message! Sometimes a man goes on for a number of years before God puts His hand on him. Saul of Tarsus was a mature man, beyond thirty years of age, when the blessed Lord appeared to him on the Damascus road and said, “I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness… delivering

thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom I now send thee" (**Acts 26:16-17**).

He came to Peter when he was a man in the fishing business. He said, "Peter, leave your fish behind, and I will make you a fisher of men." He came to Matthew when he sat at the publican's desk. Someone has said that Matthew was probably the man who taught Peter to swear. Matthew was a Roman tax collector and he was a Jew, putting heavy taxes upon his own people. Every time Peter brought in a boat-load of fish it was Matthew's business to go down and say, "Give me twenty percent of those fish." I can imagine Peter and Matthew wrangling over the selection the government was to have, and Peter cursing and swearing because of the tax collector's exactions! But the Lord came to Matthew the publican, and said, "Follow Me." Matthew left the tax collector's desk for good, and was chosen to write the first gospel.

I wonder if there is anyone reading these lines to whom God is speaking? Often in the still hours of the night you may have heard a voice saying, "I want you as My servant, as My missionary. I want you to work for Me in some special way." Are you saying, "Here am I, [Lord]; send me" (**Isa. 6:8**)? Do not be afraid to yield to Him. Some day people will say of you, "There was a man, or a woman, sent from God." It was true of John, and he is going to get his reward for heeding the call when he stands at the judgment seat of Christ.

Now John came as a witness. That is what every minister should be—a witness. A witness does not tell the things he thinks, but the things he knows. He came as a witness—to bear witness of the Light. Does light need a witness? Yes, in a dark world like this, where men are blind. They cannot see, and they need a witness to the fact that light has come. John knew that the world was blind and he came to tell men of the Light. The wonderful thing was this: when men received and

believed the message, they lost their blindness and were able to see. They beheld Christ, the Light, "that all men through him might believe" (v. 7).

Who was the Light? Our Lord Jesus Christ Himself. "That was the true Light." And while we are at this point, let me draw your attention to a slightly different rendering of this verse. Here we read, "That was the true Light." Oh, there are so many false lights. There are so many false, flickering lights that men follow to their ruin. "That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world" (v. 9). What does that mean? Does Christ give spiritual light to every man that comes into the world? Well, partly. He does give light through our consciences, and yet, I think there is more than that involved in this text. I believe it is really this: "That was the true Light, which, coming into the world, casts light on every man." That is, it is not light *in* man, but light shining *on* man. I mean this, the Lord Jesus Christ came into a world made up of wickedness—made up of sinful men who rolled sin as a sweet morsel under their tongues. He came as the only holy Man that ever walked this earth, and as He walked in and out among men all other men were shown up in contrast. He cast light on every man.

I wonder if among my readers there is someone who has been saying to himself, "I don't need this gospel. I am not a great sinner. I haven't killed anybody. I haven't robbed. I don't curse and swear. I am not a sinner." Wait a minute, my friend! Will you come and stand alongside of the Lord Jesus Christ? There you have Man in perfection. How does your life compare with His? How does your spirit, your words, and your way of looking at things compare with His? Oh, when we stand alongside of Him, He casts light on us, and that light shows up all our spiritual and moral deficiencies. "That was the Light which, coming into the world, casts light on every man."

The law was given to one nation and one people. Amos calls it a plumb line, by which all crookedness could be detected. He has in mind the building of a wall. One looks at it and says, “That wall is not straight.” The builder resents this, but when he takes a plumb line and drops it down by the wall, it manifests its imperfection.

Here is a man who claims to be perfect and God says, “Test him by My law and you will find that he is crooked.” Scripture says that if a man will “keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all” (**James 2:1**). But Jesus answered its every claim; He met its every demand. “In him is no sin” (**1 John 3:5**). “He… knew no sin” (**2 Cor. 5:21**). “[He] did no sin” (**1 Peter 2:22**). That is what man should be for God. When you take your place beside Him, at once all your imperfection is shown up. He casts light upon you.

“That is the true Light which, coming into the world, casts light on every man.” Well, has He only come to show up my sin? Has He only come to make manifest my imperfection? No, indeed. He must make me first see my need, but it is only that He may reveal Himself as my Savior!

“He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not” (v. 10). Not one of His fellow townsmen dreamed that God Himself had come down to dwell among them.

I remember as my wife and I were walking down the streets of Nazareth we were appalled by the dirt and filth—the unclean children playing about the open sewers running down both sides of the street. As we were walking along, my wife began to weep. The tears were running down her cheeks. I said, “Why, my dear, what is the matter? Are you ill?” “Oh, no,” she said. “But I was thinking of Mary and Jesus—Mary bringing up her holy Child in a place like this, for it must

have been even worse then than it is now." You know how many Oriental cities are, vile and terrible. Some of you think you have smelled terrible things in America, but unless you have visited certain places in the Orient, you haven't smelled anything yet! But Jesus grew up amidst all the filth and vileness like a pure white lily coming up from the muddy contaminated water at the bottom of the lake. Jesus, the pure; Jesus, the holy One. He was in the world and the Creator of all things, and they "knew him not" (v. 10). He made their tables and chairs and fitted in the doors and windows into their houses, and nobody realized that it was God Himself walking among them until by-and-by He went to the cross and died for our sins. They laid him away in the tomb, and on the third morning He burst the bands of death and arose in triumph. He is never to be humiliated again. He is the Head of the new creation—of those who have trusted Him and are one with Him in resurrection life.

"He came unto his own, and his own received him not" (v. 11). The first "His own" is in the neuter; the second is personal. We might read, "He came unto His own things, and His own people did not receive Him." Yes, He came into His own world. He created this world. He came into the world His hands had made. He came to His own country, His own city, the city of Jerusalem. He came to His own temple—"In thy sanctuary, every whit of it uttereth his glory," said David. He came unto His own things, but His own people, the Jews, the people who had been waiting for Him presumably for all those hundreds of years, did not recognize Him and they "received him not."

Have you received Him? There were those who heard Him speaking and they opened their hearts to Him. "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name" (v. 12). We have the whole truth of the way of salvation right here, so far as

our part is concerned. God has set Him forth a Prince and a Savior, and when we receive Him we become His. Do you say, "How may I avail myself of His saving grace?" Here you have it. "As many as received him." To receive Him is to trust Him, to open your heart to Him. Have you received Him? "As many as received him." Do not make a difficulty out of that which is so simple. God has used the plainest possible terms. Jesus says, "Come unto me,… and I will give you rest" (Matt. 11:28). Believe on Me, and you will have eternal life. Look to Me, and you will be saved. Receive Me, and I will make you My own. To receive Him, throw the heart's door wide and He will come in. "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me" (**Rev. 3:20**).

There is a beautiful gospel song that says, "You must open the door." *You* must open the door. Jesus will not force His way in. Will you open the door? Will you let Him in? At this very moment you can bow your head, open your heart, and say, "I want You to come in and be Lord of my life." Won't you receive Him? "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the children of God." You see, men are not God's children by natural birth. Jesus said to a certain group of His day, "Ye are of your father the devil" (**John 8:44**), and of all who are saved the apostle says, "[Who were at one time] children of wrath" (**Eph. 2:3**). We are born of sinful flesh. In order to become children of God we need to be regenerated. "As many as received Him." To receive Him is to believe in His name, to take Him at His word. It is to trust Him. Do not try to make a great mystery of faith. Faith is simply putting your "Amen" to what God says. We receive the witness of men. Some man comes to us in whom we have confidence. We believe what he tells us. We receive the witness of men. Very well, God has given us His witness concerning His Son. Do you receive His testimony into your

heart? Would you dare make God a liar by refusing to believe the testimony He has given concerning His Son?

Notice what is said of those who believe in His name: "[To] as many as received him, to them gave he [the] power ["or authority"] to become the [children] of God." There are three ways by which you *cannot* become a child of God.

First, "which were born, not of blood" (v. 13a). That means that even if your parents were two of the best Christians that ever lived, they cannot give you divine life. They cannot communicate their new nature to you. It is only God who can do that. You are not a child of God by blood.

Second, "nor of the will of the flesh" (v. 13b). You cannot simply *make* yourself a Christian by your own will: "It is not of him that willeth, or of him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy" (**Rom. 9:16**). Here is a man who says, "Well, I haven't any employment, so I will become a soldier." He finds that he must have a uniform, so he goes to an outfitting shop and buys the uniform. He comes down the street wearing it and imagines he is a soldier. We may inquire, "How did you become a soldier?" "Well, I put on a uniform, and I am a soldier." Does that make him a soldier? Certainly not. He must be enlisted. No man can become a Christian by simply saying, "From now on, I am a Christian." That does not make you a Christian. You must come to God as a sinner and receive Christ. He will make you a Christian. He will give you new life. It is not just by trying to be better but by letting God make of you a new creature.

Third, "nor of the will of man" (v. 13c). No one on earth can make you a Christian. People imagine some minister or priest can make Christians of them by baptism or sacraments. But these cannot save you. "Ye *must* be born again" (**John 3:7**). "Which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." God

alone produces that new life in the soul of every believer in His blessed Son.

Now the last verse in this section: “And the Word was made flesh” (v. 14). That is not the best translation. Actually, as we have remarked already, the Word was never *made* anything. The Word *became* flesh. Link that up with the first verse, “In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.” “And the Word became flesh.” He who was one with the Father from all eternity became Man. It means He took upon Him our humanity, body and soul and spirit. He became a Man, and yet He was God, “and dwelt among us.” The word *dwelt* might be rendered “tabernacled” among us. Of old God dwelt in the tabernacle in the wilderness. Now He has been manifested in His Son. “The Word became flesh, and tabernacled among us, and we beheld his glory,” the divine glory shining out. John lived with Him, walked with Him, prayed with Him. He saw in His holy life “the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.”

These words were written by one who knew Jesus practically all His life. He was related to Him by natural ties, and he must have known Him when He was growing up there in Nazareth. One of the earliest church historians tells us that John was an adolescent when Christ called him to be a fisher of men. He spent three-and-a-half years of most intimate fellowship with Jesus, and he was the one who leaned on Jesus’ breast at the last supper. He was probably about ninety years of age when he wrote this book, and as he looked back over the years he says, “We beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.” That revelation he shares with us as he pens these wonderful chapters.

Chapter One The Servant Begins His Ministry

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John Prepares the Crowds (Mark 1:1-13)

Mark began his record very abruptly as he introduced the Servant of Jehovah, and then told us in a very few words of His forerunner and of His baptism and temptation. "The gospel of Jesus Christ" is God's good news concerning His blessed Son who came into this world to reveal His heart to mankind and to offer Himself as the great sin offering for our redemption.

Malachi had predicted the coming of the messenger who was to precede the Lord and prepare the people for His advent. This messenger was the voice crying in the wilderness (**Isaiah 40:3**) calling on Israel to prepare the way of the Lord and make His paths straight. The word rendered "Lord" in **Mark 1:3** is really "Jehovah" in the Old Testament passage. So we have here a clear affirmation of the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ. He who came in such meekness and lowliness was the everlasting One who had condescended to unite His deity with our humanity, apart from its sin. He came to be our kinsman-redeemer and purchased our deliverance from sin's bondage and the judgment to which we were exposed.

John came baptizing those who confessed their sins and thus professed repentance. He baptized them in the wilderness of Judea, immersing them in the turbulent

waters of the Jordan, the river that symbolized death. Multitudes went out to him from all the surrounding and contiguous territory and responded to his message. Their baptism was not in any sense a meritorious act, but it was the acknowledgment that they accepted the message and admitted their need of cleansing and forgiveness. We know from **John 1:29** that these penitents were directed to the Lamb of God as the only One who could take away the sin of the world and thus make it possible for guilty sinners to become reconciled to God.

John was an Elijah-like character: a stern and serious man who dwelled in the wilderness and lived the life of an ascetic, subsisting on locusts and wild honey. He did not seek to draw attention to himself but proclaimed, "There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose."

John declared that when Christ appeared He would baptize with the Holy Spirit those who received Him. This we know was fulfilled on Pentecost and afterward when the risen Christ "shed forth" the gift of the Holy Spirit, who baptized believers into one body and anointed them for service.

Next we read that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee and was baptized of John in the Jordan. Mark did not tell us of John's objection and how this was overcome by the Lord's explanation. We read of this in **Matthew 3:13-15**. The baptism of Jesus was our Lord's pledge to carry on to completion the work He had come from Heaven to perform. His pledge was ratified in Heaven, and Jesus was publicly consecrated to this service when there came a voice from above saying, "Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." He who had been baptized, thereby identifying Himself with confessed sinners, was declared to

be the sinless One.

We have no details in Mark of the temptation, or testing, of Jehovah's Servant. We are told only that *immediately* (note the word, for it will be found often in this Gospel) the Spirit drove Him into the wilderness, that He stayed there with the wild beasts for forty days, and that He was tempted by the devil. I take it that the Holy Spirit moved Jesus to go into the wilderness in order to be tested. As man on earth He chose to be under the Spirit's direction in all things. It was fitting that He should be tested before He began His gracious ministry. His temptation was not to see if perchance He might fail and sin in the hour of stress, but rather to prove that He would not fail, because He was the absolutely sinless One. Those who impute to Jesus either a sinful nature or the possibility of sinning do Him a grievous wrong. Scripture guards against any such misconceptions when it tells us that He "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet *without sin"*—or literally, apart from sin (**Hebrews 4:15**, italics added). There was in Him no inward tendency to sin. The temptations were all from without and found no response whatever in His heart.

When Satan left Him, angels came and ministered to Him. He was their Creator, and they delighted to serve Him in His humiliation.

Jesus Calls His First Disciples (Mark 1:14-20)

After Herod had placed John the Baptist in confinement (in the prison of Machaerus according to early historians), Jesus, following a brief stay in Judea, went up into Galilee (**John 4:3**). There He began His public ministry by preaching the good news that the kingdom of God had come. Doubtlessly referring to the great time prophecy of **Daniel 9**, He exclaimed, "The time is fulfilled," and He called on all men to repent—that is, to judge themselves

before God, and to believe the glad tidings.

“He saw Simon and Andrew… casting a net into the sea.” These brothers had met with Jesus a short time before, but had not then been called to leave all to follow Him (**John 1:39-42**). Now they had reached a crisis in their lives when they must make a great decision. Observe that it was the Lord Jesus, not they, who took the initiative (**John 15:16**).

“Come ye after me, and I will make you… fishers of men.” It is a mistake to attempt to apply these words to all disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. He selected these two, and others later, in a special way for a great soulwinning ministry. But we may be assured that all who follow Him faithfully will be used of Him in some way that would not be true otherwise.

“Straightway they forsook their nets, and followed him.” Their hearts had already been won for Him. Now, when the call came for fulltime public service, there was no hesitancy. It is true they had not much to leave, but for His name’s sake they turned from whatever they had in the way of earthly prospects, and He made them valiant and competent workmen in the great task of winning souls to Himself.

James and John, the sons of Zebedee, were also fishermen, and John at least had known Jesus before. Possibly James had known Him also. It is evident that the Lord Jesus Christ recognized their fervency of spirit and the devotion of their hearts to Himself.

“Straightway he called them: and they left their father… and went after him.” This was a real test. They doubtless loved their father Zebedee intensely, but they put Christ and His claims first, and so forsook home and business for

His sake. Think what Peter, Andrew, John, and James would have missed if they had failed to heed the command to leave all for Christ's sake. They gave up the fishing business to engage in the greatest work ever committed to man— winning souls for Christ.

The Lord called the four fishermen to become fishers of men. He saw that they were expert at and diligent in their work on the sea of Galilee, and He called and equipped them for the higher and nobler service of winning souls for Himself. We are not to conclude from this that all who follow the Lord Jesus Christ will become great soul-winners. Some are called to serve in much humbler capacities. Some have no ability to preach, or even to do effective personal work. But each one is called to serve in whatever place the Lord puts him. Some are called just to suffer for His sake. All can participate in the ministry of prayer and thereby be a real help to those who preach the Word.

Just how much time elapsed between the calling of the four fishermen-apostles and the activities recorded in the rest of **Mark 1**, we can only conjecture. It would seem that all occurred within a very few days.

Jesus Casts Out Demons (Mark 1:21-28)

"They went into Capernaum." Our Lord and His mother and brethren had moved from Nazareth to Capernaum, and to Jesus it was therefore home (**Matthew 4:13**; **John 2:12**). It is called "his own city" (**Matthew 9:1**). Here He taught frequently and performed many miracles. It was a city privileged above all others in Galilee; yet it rejected His testimony and against it He pronounced one of His most solemn woes (**Matthew 11:23**).

"Straightway on the sabbath day." Punctiliously Jesus

observed the sabbath of the law in the way God intended that it should be kept. But He refused to recognize the mass of traditions and legalistic additions to the Scriptures that the rabbis had connected with the sabbath. The rabbis had made burdensome what was intended for blessing. The synagogue was open to Him as a recognized teacher, and He entered into it and taught.

The Synagogue in Israel. The first mention of a synagogue in Scripture is in **Psalm 74:8** (kjv). The last is in **Revelation 3:9**, where we read of a synagogue of Satan. The word itself just means a place of gathering or assembling together. Unlike the temple, which was divinely appointed, the synagogue was a voluntary display of loyalty to the law of God. The Jews felt the need of such places where they might come together for instruction and fellowship. There was but one recognized temple at any given time, and that was in Jerusalem. There were synagogues wherever there were enough Jewish families to maintain them, and often several were in one city.

As a child Jesus was accustomed to attend the synagogue. He began early to participate in its services (**Luke 4:16**). Note the words, "as his custom was." He honored the place where the Word of God was read and expounded, and commanded others to honor the synagogue too, even though those who taught there were not always men of consistent lives (**Matthew 23:2-3**). May we not learn from Him to respect the place where God's name is recognized and His Word read, even though we may not endorse all that goes on there? We are so prone to go to extremes, either showing utter indifference to evil doctrine or unholy behavior, or taking a supercilious and self-righteous attitude toward all who do not meet our standards. It is important to realize that while we as individuals are exhorted to cease to do evil and learn to do well (**Isaiah**

1:16-17), we are not called to ascend the judgment seat and censure others who may be as sincere as we, but do not see everything just as we do.

“He taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes.” These men were accustomed to repeat what their teachers had said, and did not attempt to give any authoritative instructions themselves. Jesus spoke as One sent from God. He did not need to bolster His instructions with quotations from human authorities, but preached the Word as the mouthpiece of the Father, whose representative He was. This was teaching such as the people had never heard before.

“A man with an unclean spirit.” The Scriptures plainly tell us of the reality of demon possession. This was not just a Jewish superstition. On this occasion the service was interrupted by a man under the control of a wicked and unclean spirit.

“I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God.” The demon recognized the person and authority of Jesus and feared lest He was about to judge the evil spirits by confining them in the eternal prison house of the damned. Men might be incredulous regarding Christ’s claims, but fallen spirits know Him for who He is.

“Jesus rebuked him.” Our Lord did not desire testimony from demons. He commanded the spirit to be silent and to come out of the frenzied man. With a last vengeful effort, the demon inflicted further suffering on his poor victim, and then in unwilling obedience to the command that he was powerless to disobey, he left the man free from his awful power. The deliverance was evident to all present.

Those who filled the synagogue were thrilled when they

questioned one another as to the meaning of it all and the source of His authority. Never before, as they had listened to the ordinary exponents of the law, had they known such a demonstration of divine approval. One told another of the remarkable thing that had taken place in the synagogue of Capernaum, until the news had penetrated all that part of Galilee. But, as after-events proved, it is one thing to recognize in Jesus a great teacher, prophet, or wonderworker, and it is quite another thing to bow in repentance before God and receive the Savior He has sent, as the Redeemer from sin.

Jesus Heals Many (Mark 1:29-34)

Originally Simon and Andrew had lived in Bethsaida. It may have been after Simon's marriage that he moved to Capernaum, possibly to share the home of his wife's mother.

"Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." Everywhere Jesus went there were evidences of the havoc sin had wrought in Israel. Had this people been faithful to God, He would have taken sickness away from them (**Exodus 15:26**). But as a nation they had failed to obey His Word. Consequently sickness and disease were everywhere prevalent. Seeing the suffering of Simon's mother-in-law, the disciples called Jesus' attention to her, confident that He would relieve the situation.

In tender personal consideration for the poor sufferer, He took her hand and gently raised her up and "the fever left her." There was healing in His touch. His hand calmed and soothed her and brought deliverance from the fire that burned in her veins. In loving gratitude she who had lain there so helplessly, now arose and ministered to others.

As the day drew to a close, a motley crowd could be seen

coming from every side, bringing the diseased and demoniacs that Jesus might administer His healing power on their behalf. “All the city was gathered together at the door. “This is not mere hyperbole. Capernaum was not a large city. From every quarter its inhabitants went to the house of Simon and Andrew, impelled either by curiosity or a sense of need. Alas, the great majority of them never considered seriously their responsibility to Him who had come among them in the activity of His grace not only to heal their bodies, but also to proclaim salvation for their souls.

He healed many of their physical infirmities and delivered others from spiritual bondage to demon power, but He refused to allow the wicked spirits to declare His identity, for He would not receive testimony from the hosts of the evil one.

The sabbath on which so many were healed in Capernaum (**Mark 1:21-34**) may have been the sabbath immediately following the day of the miraculous draught of fishes (**Luke 5:1-11**). The life of our Lord on earth was one of ceaseless service. This does not imply that He was actively engaged always in teaching and healing. He found abundant time for quiet communion with the Father. Yet none of His disciples were so busily engaged as He.

The sabbath day in Capernaum is but a cross section of His entire life, which was spent in proclaiming the gospel of the kingdom and meeting the needs of men and women. The Father anointed Him with the Holy Spirit so that He might go about doing good and healing all that were oppressed of the devil (**Acts 10:38**) as a testimony to the divine interest in human concerns. In all this ministry He has left us an example. We waste so much time on things that do not profit. He made every moment count for the

glory of God. In our lives there is so much that is of no real and lasting value. In all He said or did there was a worthwhileness that counted for eternity.

The teaching and healing ministries of the Lord Jesus Christ were ever intimately connected. The latter complemented the former, and in a sense authenticated it. His works of power proved that He was the Son of God, the Messiah of Israel and the Savior of the world. He performed no useless miracles, no merely spectacular wonders. He was not a magician seeking to astonish people by His mystic power over the elements or the minds of men. In all that He did He had in view the Father's glory and the blessing of mankind. He recognized all diseases, every physical infirmity, as primarily the work of the enemy of God and man, inasmuch as there would have been no sickness in the world if sin had not come in to mar God's fair creation. It was His prerogative to undo the work of Satan and to free sufferers from the effects of sin, both spiritually and physically. He gave to Israel a foretaste of the blessing to become universal when the kingdom of God is set up and mankind is delivered from the bondage of corruption (**Romans 8:20-21**).

Jesus Cleanses the Leper (Mark 1:35-45)

Following that busy sabbath in Capernaum the servant-Savior withdrew Himself a great while before sunrise into a solitary place and there spent some hours in hallowed communion with His Father. Prayer was to Him, as man in perfection, the very delight of His holy soul as He talked things over with Him who had sent Him.

As the morning advanced, Simon and others of the disciples came seeking Him. When they found Him, they told Him that there were many others desiring to see and hear Him. It was their thought evidently to recognize Him

as King and endeavor to force the issue, as it were, of a break with the Roman government. But for Christ there could be no kingdom without the cross. So instead of going to greet those who sought Him, He quietly said, “Let us go into the next towns.” He intimated that He had a ministry to fulfill in connection with the residents of other towns, for He had been sent to preach the gospel of the kingdom to them also. Therefore, the little party went on from town to town throughout all Galilee, and He preached in the synagogues and cast out demons.

As He was ministering in one of these places, a poor unclean leper came to Him. The leper fell down at His feet and asked to be healed of the dread disease. He was sure Jesus had power, but did not know if He was willing to use it for one so definitely under the curse of God, for such was the recognized status of a leper in Israel. He cried, “If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean.” With a heart filled with compassion Jesus turned to him in grace, and not fearing possible defilement by contact with one so unclean, He put forth His hand and touched the leper. Jesus exclaimed, “I will; be thou clean.” Instantly the miracle was wrought. The leprosy fled away at the command of Jesus, and the former victim of this terrible disease departed rejoicing. Jesus, who had no desire to be hailed simply as a mighty wonderworker, charged the healed man to tell no one of what had taken place. The Lord ordered the man to go first to the priest in the temple at Jerusalem, and there show himself for an examination and offer the two birds and other sacrifices that Moses had commanded, as recorded in **Leviticus 14**, “for a testimony unto them.” One can imagine the wonder and amazement of the priest as this man presented himself for ceremonial cleansing, for such a healing was something unheard-of in Israel for centuries.

The healed man could not refrain from proclaiming abroad what he had experienced; and as a result so many crowded to see Jesus that He left the city and remained out in the country. Even there they came to Him from every quarter. It was not in human power to heal leprosy, but what no physician on earth could do Jesus had accomplished by a touch and a word! Leprosy was a constitutional disease. It worked outward from within. Because of its filthiness it is used by God as a picture of the uncleanness of sin.

Every unsaved soul is afflicted with this dread disease and is an unclean sinner in the sight of God. A man was not a leper because he had horrible ulcers and other sores on his body. These were but evidences of the disease within. And a man is not a sinner because he sins: he sins because he is a sinner, and as such he is corrupt constitutionally. Only the power of the Lord can give deliverance.

Conclusion

In the first five chapters of Mark we are called on to consider the response made by various persons to the call and testimony of the Lord during His ministry on earth. Some heard with gladness His gracious invitation to be with Him as disciples and messengers, and readily abandoned all their ordinary vocations for love of Him. Others were hesitant and fearful lest too much might be involved in subjecting themselves to His yoke. Some sought Him out because of their personal needs, whether physical or spiritual; others followed Him believing He was the promised Messiah and desiring to have a part with Him in His kingdom. But whatever the motive that led them to cleave to Him, He received them. Then He patiently instructed them, unfolding the real meaning of

His mission and of that kingdom of God which it was the "Father's good pleasure to give" them (**Luke 12:32**). It was the Father who drew men to the Lord Jesus, and so there was a welcome for all who came (**John 6:44**).

The welcome of the heavenly Father is just as true today. One may come to Him because his heart is broken and he has learned that Jesus Christ heals broken hearts; another comes because of a yearning that he has sought in vain to satisfy in this poor world; another comes bowed down with shame and grief because of a wicked, wasted life; and yet another comes because he has heard that there is joy and gladness to be found in Christ. But all who come are taken up in grace and given a royal reception. All must come as sinners though, for it is only such He came to call (**Matthew 9:13**).

Our Lord has no stereotyped way of dealing with souls. He reveals Himself by many different means and works, according to the special needs of each individual. The great thing is that the conscience be reached and the heart drawn to Him. Whatever the reason one may have for coming to Jesus, he can be certain that he will not be turned away. The Lord values loving devotion to Himself.

Address 3 Fullness of Grace

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 1:15-18

John bare witness of him, and cried, saying, This was he of whom I spake, He that cometh after me is preferred before me: for he was before me. And of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace. For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him.

These four verses will be sufficient, I am sure, for our meditation at this time. They are so rich and so full. We notice first the testimony of John the Baptist, at which we were looking last Lord's Day morning. We hear the great forerunner of the Messiah declare, "This was he of whom I spake, He that cometh after me is preferred before me: for he was before me" (v. 15). John had come to baptize with water, but he said, "There standeth one among you, whom ye know not; he it is, who coming after me is preferred before me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose" (vv. 26-27). Elsewhere we are told He was to baptize in the Holy Spirit and in fire.

Remember that John was speaking to a miscellaneous company at that time. There were those among that vast number who were to be baptized with the Holy Spirit, and

those who because they rejected the message should be baptized with fire. The one is grace in all its fullness—the other is judgment. “Whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but he will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire” (Matt. 3:12). The finality of judgment in the lake of fire is pronounced at the Great White Throne, but the One who will sit upon the Great White Throne will be the same marvelous person who hung on Calvary’s cross and died for our sins. Let us never forget that He has commanded, “That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. He that honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father which hath sent him” (**John 5:23**).

May I say to any who may be reading this, that if you are out of Christ now, if you live and die out of Christ, you will be raised out of Christ in the resurrection of the unjust. You must stand as a Christless soul at the Great White Throne, and there you will face the One who once died to save you, who would have saved you if you had trusted Him, who longed to save you, who sent the Holy Spirit to plead with you, to urge you to surrender to Him and know His grace. But in that day it will be too late to know Him as Savior. Yours will be the awful baptism of fire. Thank God, it need not be. He came in grace to save you, He wants to save.

John points Him out definitely and says, “This was he of whom I spake, He that cometh after me is preferred before me: for he was before me.” John delights to give honor, as every real servant of Christ does, to the Lord Jesus Himself. He would retreat into the background that Christ might loom large before the vision of the people, that He might be the One who would occupy the attention of every soul. “He is preferred before me,” says John, “for he was before me.”

That is a very significant statement. That implies in itself the preexistence of our Lord Jesus Christ. If you take these words literally and refer them only to Christ's life here on earth, then they are not true. He was not before John the Baptist in this respect. John the Baptist was born some three months before the Lord Jesus Christ was born of the blessed Virgin Mary.

But John says, "He was before me." What does he mean? He means this: John began to be when he was born on earth, but Christ Jesus did not begin to be when He was born on earth. He is the One prophesied of in **Micah 5:2, 4**: "Whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting... And he shall stand and feed in the strength of the LORD, in the majesty of the name of the LORD his God; and they shall abide: for now shall he be great unto the ends of the earth." So John rightly says, "He was before me."

Then you will remember our Lord's own words on one occasion when He spoke very intimately of Abraham. He said, "Abraham rejoiced to see my day" (**John 8:56**). But the Jews looked upon Him in astonishment and indignation and said, "Thou art not yet fifty years old, and hast thou seen Abraham?" (v. 57). They understood Him to say He had seen Abraham, but that was not what He said. He said Abraham had seen Him and was glad.

But they said, "Thou art not yet fifty years old," and there is something significant in the age period they mention. They were addressing One who, according to earthly years, was in His early thirties. Was it not a rather remarkable thing that they should say, "Thou art not yet fifty years old"? Might we not have expected them to say thirty-five years, or at the utmost, forty years old? Why, then, did they say to Him, "Thou art not yet fifty years old"? Does

that not in itself tell of the deep-marked lines of grief and sorrow that had already furrowed His face? He was "marred more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men" (**Isa. 52:14**). And it may have been that as He passed through this scene the bitter anguish that He bore then, and the pain and suffering that the sins of men had already caused Him, had so seamed His face that He appeared to them rather like a man a little beyond middle age, than one simply entering upon the best of his days. "Why, you have not yet reached fifty—Have you?—and yet you say you have seen Abraham." Jesus answered, "Before Abraham was, I am" (**John 8:58**). Before Abraham was? That goes back two thousand years and more. "Before Abraham was, I am." He takes the incommunicable name of Deity, "I am." In other words, He is saying, "I am before Abraham." He not only lived before John the Baptist but before Abraham.

In the first chapter of Colossians the Holy Spirit says of Him, "For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him: and he is before all things, and by him all things consist" (vv. 16-17).

Now look at that. John says, "He was before me." Jesus says, "I am before Abraham." The Holy Spirit says, "He is before all things," the Eternal One.

The apostle John goes on to tell us, "Of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace" (v. 16). Elsewhere we read that "in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily" (**Col. 2:9**). All divine fullness dwells in Him, and out of that divine nature His very life has been poured into us.

John wrote many, many years after Christ had gone back to heaven, and all down through the centuries since then, whenever poor sinners have turned to Him in repentance, that fullness of blessing has been poured into their souls. "Of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace." Here the word translated *for* means "against" or "in place of." Grace in place of grace, grace following upon grace. We are not called upon to live upon past experiences. Many of us remember when we were first saved of the grace that was poured into our souls when that took place. We look back and sing,

O happy day, that fixed my choice,
On Thee, my Saviour, and my God!

But that is not our experience today. That was grace indeed, wondrous grace! What we have now should be grace against grace, grace following upon grace, all down through the years. People ask me sometimes if I have ever received "the second blessing." Why, dear friends, it has been nothing but blessing upon blessing now for almost fifty years, as I have been learning more and more of the wondrous fullness of Christ. So, if you have never trusted Him, you do not know what you are missing. You remember the old Scotch woman who was asked to tell what Jesus meant to her, and she said, "Weel, ye ken; it's better felt than telt." If you walk in fellowship with Him, you are receiving in its fullness grace upon grace, blessing following blessing, all through the years.

"For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ" (v. 17). Here we have two dispensations. The law was given by Moses, and the law prevailed until Christ. Now grace and truth have come by Jesus Christ. The law was truth, but it was truth without grace. In the Gospels we have the law maintained and yet

grace preached to all men everywhere who will put their trust in this Savior.

Now, in verse 18, we have a very remarkable statement: "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him." We might read this as it has been otherwise translated: "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, subsisting in the bosom of the Father, he hath told him out." That is, He has given us to know God in all His fullness.

Have you ever said to yourself, "I wish I knew God better. I wish I understood the mind of God more fully—how God looks at things, how He considers certain matters that perplex me and trouble me"? Let me say this, dear friend, if you would know God better, all you have to do is to get better acquainted with Jesus Christ, for the Lord Jesus Christ has fully told or manifested God. God— let me say it thoughtfully—God is *exactly like Jesus.* There is no other God than the God who has been revealed in Christ. The holiness of God is the holiness seen in Jesus. The righteousness of God is the righteousness maintained by Jesus. The purity of God is the purity manifested in Jesus. The compassion of God is the compassion shown by Jesus. The love of God is the love of Jesus, and the hatred of God is the hatred seen in Jesus. Why, you say, does God hate anything? Did Jesus ever hate? Yes! With a perfect hatred God hates sin. He says, "Do not this abominable thing that I hate" (**Jer. 44:4**). He hates all hypocrisy, all un-cleanness, all impurity, and Jesus hated all these things perfectly. You and I hate them imperfectly.

Then, the anger of God shows the indignation of Jesus. Was God ever angry? "God is angry with the wicked every day" (**Ps. 7:11**). Why, you say, I thought God loved all

men. He does love all men, but that does not hinder the fact that He becomes angry. You may love your own children, and yet you may get very angry at some of the wrong things they do. And so God, while He has shown His love by sending His only begotten Son into the world to die for sinners, is angry with the wicked every day. When God deals with unrepentant sinners, men will know that, "it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God" (**Heb. 10:31**).

Was Jesus ever angry? He was. He was angry with the hypocrites. He was angry when He saw certain religious propagandists whose hearts were hard and cruel in their dealings with the poor and needy. Think of the words He used about the Scribes and Pharisees who devoured widows' houses, and think of His indignation when He saw people so concerned about rites and ceremonies that they had no time for the things of God. Think of that time when He was in the synagogue where there was a poor little crooked woman who for eighteen years had been bowed down by that awful bondage. Jesus saw her there, and He was moved with compassion. When Jesus encountered a crippled man, He turned to the people and said, "Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath days?" and they answered Him not a word. They were so jealous of their Sabbath and so unconcerned about the needs of humanity that Jesus turned to this poor woman and asked them, "Ought not this woman,... whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?" (**Luke 13:16**). He gave the word and she was healed, and He looked round upon them in anger. The anger of Jesus is the anger of God.

"No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him" (v. 18). He has fully manifested the character of God.

But now look at the first clause of this verse, "No man hath seen God at any time." What does that mean? Do we not read again and again in the Old Testament of people who saw God? Is it not taken for granted that when Adam and Eve lived in the garden in all their purity and heard His voice as they walked in the garden in the cool of the day when He called unto Adam, that in some sense they saw God and hid themselves among the trees of the garden, their guilty consciences condemning them?

Abraham saw that mystic One of the three who came to him as he sat in the tent door, and he talked to Him as the Lord Jehovah. Moses said, "Show me thy glory" (Exod. 33:18), and the Lord said, "Thou canst not see my face: for there shall no man see me, and live… Behold, there is a place by me, and thou shalt stand upon a rock: and it shall come to pass, while my glory passeth by, that I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and will cover thee with my hand while I pass by" (vv. 20-22). And we read that Moses saw God.

Ezekiel had visions of God. Again and again in the Old Testament we have these marvelous Scripture passages that tell of men beholding God, and yet it says here, "No man hath seen God at any time." What does it mean? It means this: that all of these to which I referred were but theophanies. Men did not actually see God in His essential being, but He manifested Himself to them—as a man to Abraham, as an angel to Daniel, as a marvelous appearance to Ezekiel. No man has seen Deity at any time. "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth" (**John 4:24**), and a spirit is not visible to mortal eyes.

But what do these words mean, then: "No man hath seen God at any time"? If this was the only passage in which

these words were found we should take it for granted that the meaning was that until Jesus Christ came into the world no man had seen God, but that when they saw Him they had seen God because He was "the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father." But when we turn over to **1 John 4:12**, we find exactly the same words again, and these words were written many years after the Lord Jesus Christ had gone back to heaven. Here we read, "No man hath seen God at any time." Now observe, these words were written when John was an old man, and again he says, "No man hath seen God at any time." What, then, are we to gather from this? Simply that Deity as such is invisible.

When Jesus was here, men in seeing Him did not see Deity. What they did see was a man like themselves, as far as they could tell. But He was not a sinner as they were; He was the Holy One of God. But Deity was enshrined within that Man, for "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself" (**2 Cor. 5:19**). But men could only see His humanity. Now He is gone back to heaven and the word comes to us again, "No man hath seen God at any time." God is still making Himself known to man, but He makes Himself known through those who walk in fellowship with Him. If you are walking in love, you are manifesting God.

It is a very solemn thing to realize that I as a believer am here in this world to make God known, by both life and testimony. Jesus did this fully and completely. The closer I walk with Him, the more God will be seen in me.

Chapter Two The Work Of The Divine Servant Part One

Henry Allen Ironside

John

Healing of the Palsied Man (Mark 2:1-12)

The Lord's early Galilean ministry was still in progress, the events of **Mark 2** following closely upon those of **Mark 1**. Capernaum was the center from which Jesus worked out to other parts of Galilee in the early summer or late spring of a.d. 28.

The presence of Jesus in any particular place soon became known, as on this occasion when the word went out that the great healer was again in the city that He had chosen for His home. Crowds filled the house where He was staying and pressed about the door as He proclaimed the message He had come from Heaven to deliver, the word of the kingdom. This was His chief mission during His three and a half years of ministry. Healing sick bodies was secondary, though to the people it doubtless seemed to be the most important. But sickness of the soul is far more serious than physical ill-health, and to bring to men the message of life is far more important than delivering them from bodily ailments.

"One sick of the palsy, which was borne of four." Without help, this poor helpless paralytic could not make his way to Jesus, but he had four friends who were apparently firmly convinced that the Lord would give strength to the palsied limbs of the sick man. These energetic friends were determined not to fail in their endeavor to bring the

afflicted sufferer directly to the wonderworking, compassionate Savior. Since they found all ordinary access to Jesus blocked by the crowd surging about the door, they carried him up onto the flat roof, generally reached by an outside stairway. There they lifted off the tiles and thatching and made a space so large that by passing cords under the pallet on which the paralytic lay, they could let the sick one down to where Jesus was teaching. One can imagine the stir and excitement of the people as the reclining man was carefully lowered to the very feet of Jesus. To Him it was no rude or unwarranted intrusion or interruption, but mute evidence of the faith of the five, who counted on Him to exercise His power on their behalf.

"When Jesus saw their faith." Faith is evidenced by works. The four friends of the helpless man showed their faith by their works. Their persistence and energy demonstrated the reality of their faith in Jesus' readiness to meet the need. Assured that their sick friend needed Jesus, they were determined that nothing would prevent his coming into the Savior's presence. Are we as much concerned about bringing our unconverted friends to Jesus as they were? It was a joy to Christ when He saw the faith of these men, for faith always glorifies God. He recognizes its presence in every honest, seeking soul and is ever quick to respond to the desire of the believing heart. He recognized the faith of the friends, and seeing that the paralytic needed something far greater than healing of the body—namely, the forgiveness of his sins—"He said unto the sick of the palsy, Son, thy sins be forgiven thee." It was a dramatic moment, and His words must have amazed the listeners, for never had they known man to speak like this.

"Certain of the scribes…reasoning in their hearts." These were legalists who knew nothing of grace and who denied

the claims of Jesus to be the Son of the Father. They did not go to the Scriptures for light, but they debated among themselves what it could all mean. Filled with prejudice and determined not to believe in Jesus, they at once took issue with Him. To them it was the rankest kind of blasphemy for anyone to pretend to have authority to forgive sins. This prerogative belonged to God alone. They did not know that God revealed in flesh stood in their midst!

"Jesus perceived in his spirit that they so reasoned within themselves." They did not speak aloud, thus audibly expressing their indignation and objection to His words, but Jesus knew their thoughts (**Psalm 94:11**) and He answered them accordingly. "Why reason ye…in your hearts?" To be able thus to read the inmost secrets of their thought-life was another evidence of deity, for only God knows our thoughts "afar off" (**Psalm 139:2**).

"Whether is it easier?" So far as they were concerned, they could no more heal the sick than forgive the sinner. Jesus could do both. He chose to do the more important first.

"That ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins." He would perform a miracle to reveal His authority to deliver from both sin and its effects. He therefore turned to the still helpless paralytic and commanded him to rise up and carry his bed— a pallet easily rolled together—and return healed to his home. There was power in His word. As He spoke, strength came to those limbs and the man arose, to the astonishment of all who were looking on.

The palsied man had been literally "without strength" (**Romans 5:6**). In his weakness he pictures all men in their sins. The word of Christ spoke strength into his paralyzed limbs, just as that same word gives new life to the one who

receives it in faith.

As the people saw the paralytic rise to his feet and go away carrying his bed at the command of Jesus, they realized that divine power was active in their midst, and they gave God the glory for working so wondrously through His servant Jesus. Doubtless many wondered if He were not indeed the promised Messiah as they exclaimed, "We never saw it on this fashion." It was a new and striking exhibition of the grace and power of God.

Calling of Matthew (Mark 2:13-17)

Leaving the house where He had healed the palsied man, Jesus "went forth again by the sea side," and there taught the multitude who followed Him. He revealed to them the great truths connected with the forthcoming kingdom of God, for which Israel had waited so long.

"He saw Levi the son of Alphaeus sitting at the receipt of custom." Levi, otherwise called Matthew (**Matthew 9:9-13**), the author of the first Gospel, was a member of the despised publican class. He was one of the tax-gatherers in the service of Rome. They were hated because they farmed the taxes, grinding down their Jewish brothers to enrich themselves. At Capernaum there was a Roman customhouse, where all the fishermen had to bring their catches and pay a certain percent as tax. Levi was perhaps connected with this office. Evidently he had heard Jesus before and was convinced in his heart that He was the Messiah; so when the call came, he responded immediately. There was instant surrender to the claims of Christ. We see in the ready obedience of Levi, an example of what should be characteristic of all whose hearts have been won by Christ.

Christ is not only our Savior. He is also our Lord.

Redemption involves much more than salvation from the guilt of and the judgment due to sin. Redemption includes our deliverance from the power and authority of Satan, the god of this world, and our glad subjection to the One who has purchased us with His own precious blood. We read, "Ye are not your own… ye are bought with a price" (**1 Corinthians 6:19-20**). Because of this, we are to acknowledge the Lord Jesus as the supreme Master of our lives. Gratitude to Him for all His grace has done would in itself demand our wholehearted recognition of His dominion over us. We are not saved by following Jesus, but because we are saved we are exhorted to follow Him.

Loyalty to Christ demands that we surrender our wills to His and seek to glorify Him in all our ways. We often hear it said that our wills must be broken, but that is poor psychology and worse theology. A broken-willed man is no longer capable of making definite decisions. Tennyson wrote, "Our wills are ours, / To make them Thine." And this is what Scripture emphasizes. We are voluntarily to yield our wills to Him who has given Himself for us, that our service may be the glad, happy obedience of those who delight in the will of God above all else. We need to beware of calling Jesus "Lord" if we are slighting His commands. It is by obedience that we prove our love for Him (**John 14:15**), as did Levi.

As he began his new career, Levi made a feast to which he invited many of his former friends and Jesus and His disciples. It was his way of testifying to the new allegiance, and this testimony must have made a great impression on his old associates.

"The scribes and Pharisees saw him [Jesus] eat with publicans and sinners." In the eyes of these religious

how little they understood the nature of the mission of Jesus. As a physician ministers to the sick rather than to the well, so Christ came to bring the message of grace to needy sinners rather than to seek out those who fancied they were already good enough for God. Actually, "there is none righteous" (**Romans 3:10**), but there are many who pride themselves on a righteousness they do not really possess. For such there is no blessing. It is the confessed sinner who finds mercy.

Defending His Disciples (Mark 2:18-22)

A question arose concerning fasting. Jesus took occasion to open up important truth in this connection. It was the disciples of John and those of the Pharisees, the orthodox party in Judaism, who raised the question as to why the disciples of Jesus did not follow their example in regard to fasting. Both groups evidently thought of refraining from food at certain times as meritorious, or at least advantageous in producing holiness of heart and life. It seemed therefore to them that Christ's disciples, in this respect at least, moved on a lower plane than they. Jesus answered them by putting a question: "Can the children of the bridechamber fast, while the bridegroom is with them? as long as they have the bridegroom with them, they cannot fast." Jesus was saying that there was no occasion for His followers to mourn before God and to afflict their souls while He Himself, the source of all blessing, was with them. But Jesus foretold the time when He, the bridegroom, would be taken away from them, and then they would fast in a very real sense. Their fasting would be characterized by abstinence from the follies of the world—that world which was to be arrayed against them in bitter opposition to the teachings of their Master.

not realize that Jesus had come to introduce an altogether new order. We are told elsewhere that the law was given by Moses—and there was much in the law that had to do with fasting—but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. It was not in accordance with His program to call men and women to subject themselves to legal principles. To do so would be but to attempt to sew a piece of new cloth on an old garment, which would only result in making the tear worse. Or it would be like putting new wine into old skin bottles; when the wine began to ferment, the bottles would burst and the wine would be lost. It is not possible to put the new wine of grace into the forms and enactments of the law; the one necessarily nullifies the other. As we read in **Romans 11:6**, "And if by grace, then is it no more of works: otherwise grace is no more grace. But if it be of works, then is it no more grace: otherwise work is no more work." By His answer our Lord clearly distinguished between the legality of the past and the grace He had come to reveal. This was in measure illustrated in the incident related next.

Answering Questions on Sabbath Day Observance (Mark 2:23-28)

As the disciples walked through a grainfield on the sabbath day they began to pluck some of the heads of grain, rub them in their hands, and eat the grains. This was in full accord with the provision made in the law, for God had said through Moses, "When thou comest into the standing corn of thy neighbour, then thou mayest pluck the ears with thine hand; but thou shalt not move a sickle unto thy neighbour's standing corn" (**Deuteronomy 23:25**). But the Pharisees immediately found fault because the disciples were plucking the grain on the sabbath day, and so those legalists immediately objected.

There was nothing in the law that declared this act contrary to anything that God had commanded, but the Pharisees had added so many traditions to the law that the disciples seemed to be violating a divine precept. In reply Jesus referred to what David did when he and his men were hungry and came to the tabernacle in the days of the high priest Abiathar. David asked for food for himself and his retainers. The priest Ahimelech, the father of Abiathar, replied that they had no bread at hand except the shewbread that had been taken from the holy table and was the food of the priests (**Leviticus 24:9**; **1 Samuel 21:6**). At David's request, however, the shewbread was given to the hungry men, and no judgment followed. When God's anointed was rejected, it was far more important to minister to him and to the needs of his followers than to preserve punctiliously the order of the tabernacle, for after all, men are more important to God than ordinances.

After referring to David Jesus declared, "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath: Therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the sabbath." With these words He was announcing His own deity, for again and again the sabbath is called "the sabbath of Jehovah." When Jesus declared Himself to be Lord of that day of rest, He definitely confessed Himself to be the God of Israel, revealed in flesh. If the Pharisees had ears to hear, they would have understood.

I do not here go into the critical question as to the expression, "in the days of Abiathar." This has been discussed by many, and perhaps it will never be fully explained until we know even as we are known. We should remember that it would be a simple matter for some copyist to substitute by mistake "Abiathar" for "Ahimelech." On the other hand, there may be some divine

the son as the rightful high priest at that time.

Conclusion

We have noticed already that our Lord performed miracles in order to relieve human misery and to authenticate His messiahship. We would also emphasize the precious truth that these miracles were intended to reveal to men: the grace and tender compassion of God. Through Christ God demonstrated His deep concern for those who had brought such dire trouble and affliction on themselves by turning away from Him. The entire human race was suffering because of sin. Israel in particular had been promised immunity from disease if obedient to the law of God (**Exodus 23:25**). Every blind, deaf, crippled, or diseased person among them was a witness to Israel's failure in this respect (**Deuteronomy 28:15**ff.). In healing the sick, Jesus was undoing the work of the devil (**Acts 10:38**) and fulfilling what had been predicted concerning the Servant of Jehovah, Israel's promised Messiah-King (**Isaiah 35:4-6**). When Jesus was on earth proclaiming the gospel of the kingdom, it was specially fitting that the blessings of the coming age should be revealed. Through Christ's ministry the people were given a sample of what Israel and the whole world will enjoy in its fullness when God's King reigns on mount Zion and blessing goes out to all the earth.

Physical healing and forgiveness of sins were intimately connected in the Old Testament (**Psalm 103:3**; 67:2; **Isaiah 58:8**). This connection between healing and forgiveness was equally true in our Lord's earthly ministry, as **Mark 2:1-12** makes clear. John prayed for Gaius that physical health and prosperity of soul might go hand in hand (**3 John 2**). And there is a sense in which the connection is still true, even though our blessings now are

spiritual (**Ephesians 1:3**) rather than temporal. Where physical health does not accompany spiritual health, we may be assured it is because God our Father is working out some hidden purpose of blessing. But we are always free to pray for one another that we may be healed (**James 5:16**).

Every form of disease healed by our Lord Jesus seems to picture some aspect of sin, which is like a fever burning in the soul, a leprosy polluting the whole being, a palsy making one utterly unable to take a step toward God, and a withered hand incapable of true service. Whatever form sin may take, Jesus can give complete deliverance from it.

All healing is divine, whether it be by miraculous power, by means of properly controlled physical habits, diet, and exercise, or by direct medical treatment. It is God alone who can give renewed health and strength. He whose power brought us into being and gave us these marvelous bodies with all their wonderful functions, is the only One who can keep us well or restore us from illness.

Address 4 The Record of John

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 1:19-34

And this is the record of John, when the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, Who art thou? And he confessed, and denied not; but confessed, I am not the Christ. And they asked him, What then? Art thou Elias? And he saith, I am not. Art thou that prophet? And he answered, No. Then said they unto him, Who art thou? that we may give an answer to them that sent us. What sayest thou of thyself? He said, I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias. And they which were sent were of the Pharisees. And they asked him, and said unto him, Why baptizest thou then, if thou be not that Christ, nor Elias, neither that prophet? John answered them, saying, I baptize with water: but there standeth one among you, whom ye know not; he it is, who coming after me is preferred before me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose. These things were done in Bethabara beyond Jordan, where John was baptizing. The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. This is he of whom I said, After me cometh a man which is preferred before me: for he was before me. And I knew him not: but that he should be made manifest to Israel, therefore am I come baptizing with water. And John bare record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him. And I knew him not:

but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost. And I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God.

In the last two messages we have been dealing with the testimony of John the Baptist. I fear that many Christians fail to realize how much God, by the Holy Spirit, committed to His servant John. Many of us think of him as one who had very little gospel light or understanding of the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. But we have already seen that he recognized in the Lord Jesus the preexistent One. He says in verse 15, "He was before me," and those words are repeated in verse 30. So John recognized in our Lord Jesus One who did not begin to live when He was born here on earth, but One who had life with the Father before He deigned in grace to come down to this world and link His Deity with our humanity, apart from its sin, and be born as Mary's Child.

If we are to take verses 16-18 as uttered by John, we would have a wonderful unfolding of truth indeed. But it seems much more likely that these words are the Spirit's commentary through the apostle. They form a parenthesis, and then the record of John begins again in verse 19, "When the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, Who art thou?"

Let us consider more fully the parenthetical portion. Out of the fullness of grace manifested in Jesus, we who believe have received abundant supply for every need—even grace for grace, or, as we might read, grace upon grace. It is just one evidence after another of God's rich grace, as we go on to know and enjoy communion with our blessed Lord, whose ministry was so different from that of Moses, the

mediator and messenger of the old covenant. Through him the law was given, and that law was the revelation of the mind of God, according to which men (in Israel) were responsible to walk, until Jesus came. "The law," says Paul, "was our [child trainer up] to Christ" (**Gal. 3:24**). Now grace and truth have been told out in Jesus, so "we are no longer under [the child trainer]" (v. 25)- We see in Christ the full revelation of the Father: grace and truth manifested in a Man here on earth, and that Man the delight of the Father's heart. The law, as we have pointed out, was truth, but it was truth without grace. God is light and God is love, so both the holiness, which is according to truth, and the grace, which covers every sin and meets every need, are seen in Jesus. He, the only-begotten Son, ever dwelling in the bosom of the Father, has told out God in all His essential glory. People speak of Jesus leaving the bosom of the Father. But that is not the language of Scripture. The bosom is the place of affection. He never left that. He subsists in the Father's bosom. When here on earth He was as truly the Object of the Father's love as when He was in the glory from which He came to redeem us by His atoning death.

If John the Baptist saw all this and spoke these words, then his was a knowledge of Christ far beyond that with which he is generally credited. But if, as seems evident, we have here the Holy Spirit's later comment, we would not forget that all was true of Jesus even in John's day.

Let us now follow the Baptist's further testimony.

He had aroused wonderful interest by his preaching and baptizing. Over all the land of Palestine people were speaking of this strange new prophet who had appeared in the wilderness and was drawing great throngs after him. He sternly rebuked sin and iniquity, called men to a

baptism of repentance, and proclaimed the near coming of the kingdom of God on earth. Many believed his message and manifested their faith by taking their place in baptism as those who deserved to die. Everywhere the people were stirred.

The Jews sent some of their important leaders down to Jerusalem to ask him, “Who art thou? And he confessed and denied not; but confessed, I am not the Christ” (vv. 19-20). He knew that many were thinking that probably he was the long-promised Messiah who was to bring in the era of peace. But he said, “I am not the Messiah. I am not the Promised One.” They said, “Who are you then? Are you Elias?” Elias, you know, is just the Greek form for the Hebrew word, Elijah. Why did they put that question to him? One who prophesied four hundred years before John came into the world, uttered this prediction, “Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet… He shall turn the hearts of the fathers to the children” (Mai. 4:5-6). And so they said to him, “Are you Elijah? Are you he who was to bring the solemn message warning of judgment?” John says, “No, I am not.” And yet you remember that the Lord Jesus Christ Himself, when the disciples put the question to Him as to whether Elijah must not first come, answered and said, “Elias is indeed come, and they have done unto him whatsoever they [would]” (**Mark 9:13**). And they understood He spoke of John. He came in the power and spirit of Elijah.

But John denied that he was personally Elijah. He would not direct attention to himself. He had come to occupy people with Another. Then they asked him, “Art thou that prophet?” (v. 21). What did they mean? To whom were they referring? In the book of Deuteronomy it is written that Moses said, “The LORD thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet… like unto me” (**Deut. 18:15**). God had said, “I

will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, [shall be destroyed]" (vv. 18-19). These words refer to Christ, not to John. So again he disavowed any such claim.

They asked, "Who art thou? ... What sayest thou of thyself?" (v. 22). He had not been talking about himself at all. We like to talk about ourselves, but John was not as we. He was not talking about himself. He was not trying to draw people's attention to himself. He came to occupy them with the coming One. So when they asked, "What sayest thou of thyself?" He replied, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord" (v. 23). You cannot see a voice. You can hear it, but you cannot see it. "I am just here as a voice crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias."

The fortieth chapter of Isaiah begins with these words, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned: for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins" (vv. 1-2). That is, her sins are paid for, referring to the atoning work of our Lord Jesus Christ. And so the prophet then proclaims the gospel to comfort the people of God. In verse 3 we read, "The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the LORD, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." Whose way was to be prepared? The way of the Lord. Who was the Lord? "A highway for our *God."*

So John spoke in the full recognition of the fact that the

One who was coming was God, manifest in the flesh. For when he said, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God," he used the word that means "Jehovah." This lowly Man, Jesus of Nazareth who appeared among the people, was none other than Jehovah Himself who came to redeem poor sinners. But let us follow the declaration of Isaiah. "The voice said, Cry." He asked, "What shall I cry?" and the Lord replied, "All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field: the grass withereth, the flower fadeth: because the spirit of the LORD bloweth upon it: surely the people is grass. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the word of our God shall stand for ever" (**Isa. 40:6-8**).

"Why," you say, "there isn't very much comfort in that." No, apparently not. But that is always the way God begins to comfort people. Men are so proud and so forgetful of their own sinfulness. Their consciences are so inactive that if God is going to do something for men, He must make them realize their own littleness and their own sinfulness. That is why the apostle Peter linked this passage with the gospel and the new birth. "For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away: but the word of the Lord endureth for ever. And this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you" (**1 Peter 1:24-25**). Why do we need to be born again? Because "that which is born of the flesh is flesh" (**John 3:6**), and "all flesh is as grass." Why do we need a new life? Because we are under judgment and this life is soon going to pass away and we must meet God. "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment" (**Heb. 9:27**). Let this word sink into the depths of our souls. Let it rebuke our pride and self-sufficiency. All the glory of man—the things that men are most delighted with—is just like the

flower that is soon gone. How we need life from God! “He that hath the Son hath life” (**1 John 5:12**).

And so, John sees in this fortieth chapter of Isaiah a prophecy referring to himself. He says, “This is who I am. Simply a voice crying in the wilderness.” They which were sent were of the Pharisees, and they continued questioning. They were not satisfied. They just went on from one question to the other and did not stop to consider the answers. They were not interested in learning the truth of God. They started questioning him along another line. “Why baptizest thou then, if thou be not that Christ, nor Elias, neither that prophet?” (v. 25). John did not attempt to defend himself or explain to them, for he knew their unbelieving attitude. He simply said, “I baptize with water: but there standeth one among you, whom ye know not; he it is, who coming after me is preferred before me, whose shoe’s latchet I am not worthy to unloose” (vv. 26-27). Apparently with that, these Pharisees went their way. They had no real interest in this matter that was exercising the minds and consciences of others.

But now in the next statement of the passage we find John giving utterance to one of the greatest truths of the gospel. “The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him” (v. 29a). No doubt he had often looked out over that great throng and mused, “I wonder if He is here yet. I wonder if the time for Him to be manifested has come.” But day after day there was no answering voice to his heart’s question. But now he sees Jesus coming toward him and the Spirit of God says, “There He is, John,” and John immediately exclaims, “Behold the Lamb of God, which [beareth] away the sin of the world” (v. 29b).

Have you ever thought what must have been involved in that? All down through the centuries Israel had known of

the sacrificed lamb. They knew that long years ago when Abraham and Isaac were going up the mountain, Isaac turned to his father and said, “Father, here is the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb?” And Abraham said, “My son, God will provide Himself a lamb for a burnt offering.” And then they knew that when Israel was about to come out of Egypt God said, “You are to take a lamb and kill it and sprinkle the blood. The death angel is going through Egypt at midnight, but when he sees the blood he will pass over you.” And they knew that in the temple service, every morning and every evening a lamb was placed upon the altar for a burnt offering. Isaiah had prophesied of the One who would be led as a lamb to the slaughter, in order to become the sacrifice for sins. At last He had come of whom the prophets had spoken, and John exclaimed, “Behold the Lamb of God, which [beareth] away the sin of the world”! He recognized in Jesus the object of all prophetic testimony and the fulfillment of all the types of the law. Notice how he dwells on the vicarious atonement: “Behold the Lamb of God, which [beareth] away the sin of the world.” He knew that in **Isaiah 53** it was written of the Lamb of God, “He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed” (v. 5). At last He had come in accordance with the Word of God!

And you will notice this. He does not say merely “sins.” It is *sin,* in the singular. I think that you will find that when people attempt to quote this verse they generally *say sins.* Sins are only the effect of a cause, and the Lamb of God came, not only to take away the individual’s sins, but to take away or deal with the sin question as a whole. The apostle Paul said, “ [God] hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin” (**2 Cor. 5:21**). He is not only the bearer of our transgressions, He not only atoned for all our acts of

sin, but He died for what we are as sinners by nature. And let me say something to you that may make you think you can never trust me again: “I have been guilty of many sins that I have had to go to God and confess, and I know those sins have all been forgiven. But I am a worse man than anything I have ever done!” Would you like to trust me now? I mean this. Within this heart of mine there are tendencies to sin that are worse than any act of sin I have ever committed. This is true of us all. We are sinners by nature. Sin dwells in us. Christ died to put away *sin,* not merely *sins,* by the sacrifice of Himself. We have in us that thing which God calls “sin in the flesh.” God took all that into account when Christ hung on the cross. He died because of what we were. He took our place. He was made sin for us, and sin, as a barrier, was taken away. Now the vilest sinner can come into the presence of God and find forgiveness. Do you know this “Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world”?

Then John says, “This is he of whom I said, After me cometh a man which is preferred before me: for he was before me. And I knew him not” (vv. 30-31a). Evidently he had been out in company where Jesus was, but he did not understand that this was the Messiah until now. He “knew him not: but that he should be made manifest to Israel, therefore am I come baptizing with water. And John bare record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove”—you see this event takes place after the baptism, which is not referred to here, but is mentioned in other Gospels—”I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him. And I knew him not: but he that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining upon him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost” (vv. 31-33). The great work that John

climax: “I saw and bare record that this is the Son of God.” Did John really know that? Yes, he did—“I saw, and bare record that this is the Son of God” (v. 34). Do you know that, dear friend? Have you trusted Him for yourself? Oh, if you have never trusted Him before, won’t you come to God, owning your sin? “Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.”

Chapter Three The Work Of The Divine Servant Part Two

Henry Allen Ironside

John

Jesus Heals on the Sabbath (Mark 3:1-6)

Again we find the Lord in conflict with the Pharisees as to the sabbath question. His declaration that the sabbath was God's gracious provision for man's comfort—never intended to add to man's burdens but rather to relieve them—had made no impression on these stern and crafty legalists.

Among the congregation in the synagogue service on this particular sabbath was a poor, helpless man with a withered hand—that is, a hand that had become paralyzed and hung uselessly by his side. Jesus' critics, knowing the compassion of His heart took it for granted that He would take an interest in this man. Instead of rejoicing in this evidence of divine love and consideration, they watched Him with jealous eyes to see if He would exercise His healing power on the sabbath. They secretly hoped He would, so they could accuse Him of violating the tradition of the elders. Such is the heart of man, even though outwardly pious and religious, when a stranger to the grace of God!

Jesus, to whom nothing was hidden and who read their minds like an open book, asked the partially paralyzed man to "stand forth." One can imagine how eagerly and hopefully he would obey, expectantly looking to Jesus for the healing of his infirmity.

Then the Lord asked the question, “Is it lawful to do good on the sabbath days, or to do evil? to save life, or to kill?” No one answered. Knowing their hypocrisy He looked on them with anger. It was holy indignation because of their pretense to honor God and their indifference to the needs of men. The hardness of their hearts grieved the tender spirit of Jesus.

He then commanded the man to stretch out his hand. At once, as he looked in faith to Jesus, he felt new life pulsating through that paralyzed limb, and he stretched it out and found it was now as well and strong as the other.

One might have thought that such an exhibition of the grace and power that was in Jesus would have filled every heart with gladness and led to praise and thanksgiving to God for having visited His people so wonderfully. But the miracle had the very opposite effect on these jealous advocates of human traditions as opposed to divine revelation. They exhibited an utter lack of conscience toward God while displaying a punctilious concern for the observance of their traditions and false conceptions of the will of God regarding the observance of the weekly sabbath. The Pharisees, stern champions of orthodoxy that they were, entered into collaboration with the Herodians, the worldly and corrupt politicians of their day. Both groups wanted to lay hold of Jesus and put Him out of the way. Thus did extremes meet then, as often since. Men of entirely opposite views agreed on the rejection of Christ and consulted each other about how He might be destroyed. Such is the inevitable evil of the natural heart in its opposition to God!

Jesus Heals Multitudes (Mark 3:7-12)

We are told that Jesus withdrew Himself and that with His

disciples He returned to the shore of the sea of Galilee. Learning of His whereabouts, great crowds assembled. They came not only from Galilee itself but also from Judea, from as far southeast as Idumaea (the land of Edom), and from as far northwest as the regions of Tyre and Sidon. The fame of Jesus had spread far abroad. It was a time of expectation and speculative ferment among the Jewish people everywhere, who confidently looked for the predicted appearance of the long-desired Son of David who was to bring liberty and salvation to Israel. The hope that Jesus, the prophet from Nazareth, might be the Messiah evidently was in the hearts of the multitudes that came from near and far to hear His words and to behold His works of power.

So dense was the crowd that they pressed upon Jesus as He stood on the narrow beach. He therefore asked of one of His disciples (Peter, we know from other records) for the privilege of using his fishing boat, which was anchored offshore, as a pulpit. Standing in this little ship He addressed the people who hung avidly on His words. The hills rise from the shore in that particular section of the coast of the little inland sea like a vast amphitheater so that the voice of the speaker would be heard readily by thousands.

Many sick ones were in that crowd, and after finishing His discourse Jesus healed all who came. So great was their faith in His healing power that they stretched forth eager hands, believing that to touch even His garments would bring the deliverance for which they longed. None were disappointed. Even those possessed with demons were freed from their bondage, the evil spirits proclaiming the truth of His deity. But He did not look with favor on audible recognition from these vile powers, and so

this way.

Jesus Ordains the Twelve (Mark 3:13-21)

From among the many who had become disciples of Jesus He chose twelve who were to be intimately associated with Him. With one unhappy exception, they were destined to become His witnesses after His death and resurrection.

"He ordained twelve… that he might send them forth to preach." It is not men who choose or appoint themselves to be servants of Christ. He chooses and ordains His own (**John 15:16**). All of the twelve apostles were what we might call "hand-picked men" (even Judas), being the special objects of divine interest. Helpless in themselves, the twelve were empowered by the Lord to do mighty works in order to accredit the message they were to carry to Israel.

The name of Simon, whom the Lord surnamed Peter, stands alone in verse 16. He was in some respects the prince of the apostles. His warm, energetic nature and fervency of spirit fitted him in a special way for leadership after he was endued with the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. His ministry, as we know, was to the Jews particularly, although it was he who also opened the door of faith to the Gentiles by proclaiming the gospel in the house of Cornelius. Jesus surnamed him "a stone."

Next in order are "James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James; and he surnamed them Boanerges." When Jesus gave a new name to anyone, it indicated some characteristic He saw in him or which He was to produce in him in days to come. *Boanerges* is interpreted for us as "sons of thunder." These young men were evidently of an electric disposition, easily stirred to quick judgments, and likely to be committed readily to decisive action. James

was the first of the twelve to seal his testimony with his blood. John, evidently the youngest of the entire group, outlived them all, and after almost incredible suffering, died a natural death at Ephesus in the last decade of the first century of the Christian era.

Andrew was the brother of Peter, and it was the former who led the latter to Christ, as we are told in **John 1:40-42**. The names of Philip and Bartholomew (also called Nathanael) are linked together. They were friends before they met Jesus, and it was Philip who introduced Nathanael to the Savior. Matthew, also known as Levi, had been a tax collector in the Roman customhouse at Capernaum, but left all to follow Jesus. Of Thomas' s earlier life we know nothing. He is chiefly remembered for his outspoken declaration of his doubt as to the identity of the One whom the rest declared to be the risen Christ. But when Jesus appeared a week later, Thomas was convinced and worshiped Him as his Lord and God. James and Thaddaeus (or Judas, not Iscariot) were brothers, sons of Alphaeus, and apparently cousins of Jesus. Simon the Canaanite, elsewhere distinguished as the Zealot, had belonged to a radically subversive party of Jewish patriots working secretly, and at times overtly, for the deliverance of Palestine from the Roman yoke.

The last of the list is Judas Iscariot (the man of Kerioth) who was to be doomed to eternal infamy. He seems to have been the "gentleman" of the twelve, a man of culture, appointed to be the treasurer of the little company. Judas was trusted by the rest as deserving special recognition, but he proved to be unreal and hypocritical from the very beginning. Of him Jesus said later, "One of you is a devil."

After giving us this list Mark hastened rapidly on, as it

servant. So many came to Jesus for healing and instruction that there scarcely seemed time for any physical relaxation on His part. He was kept so busy that neither He nor the twelve had leisure even to take their ordinary meals quietly and restfully. His friends—by that is meant His immediate relatives—actually feared for His mental health and, considering Him distraught, sought to dissuade Him from further service for a while at least. But He allowed none to interfere with the work He had come to do.

Jesus Warns of the Unpardonable Sin (Mark 3:22-30)

As the multitudes watched the miracles Jesus performed, certain scribes, religious leaders who had come up from Jerusalem, looked on with envy and jealousy. Observing His growing power over the minds of the populace, the leaders feared for their own prestige and authority. Even when demons departed from their victims, exorcised by His word, the scribes and Pharisees refused to believe that the Spirit of God was working in and through Jesus thus accrediting Him as the promised Messiah. Deliberately they declared, "He hath Beelzebub, and by the prince of the devils [demons] casteth he out devils [demons]"! The statement was an evidence of the utter hardness of their hearts and their complete rejection of His testimony. In declaring the work of the Holy Spirit to be that of the prince of the demons, the scribes crossed the deadline. Their hearts were hardened, and the day of repentance for them had passed.

This is what some have designated "the unpardonable sin." Actually there is no sin that is unpardonable if men repent and turn in faith to Christ. But it is possible to sin so that the conscience becomes seared as with a hot iron. Men then lose all desire to repent and are given up to

strong delusion; believing a lie, they are doomed to eternal perdition. It was so with these scribes. They had refused every witness God had given to the truth as set forth in Jesus.

The Lord exposed the wickedness and foolishness of the suggestion that He had cast out demons by the aid of the prince of demons when He asked, “How can Satan cast out Satan?” And He declared that “if a kingdom be divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand.” Nor could a house so divided continue. Neither was it possible to believe that Satan would rise up against himself and seek to destroy his own kingdom. To do so would mean an end of his power over mankind.

As a strong man, Satan had held the poor victims of demon possession in bondage for years until the stronger One came to bind him with His word and so spoil his house. To refuse the Holy Spirit’s testimony was to show that one allied himself completely with Satan in this great conflict. Therefore Jesus added solemnly, “Verily I say unto you, All sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men, and blasphemies wherewith soever they shall blaspheme: but he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation.” The scribes committed blasphemy by saying, “He hath an unclean spirit.”

Mark 3:28-29 was never intended to torment anxious souls honestly desiring to know Christ, but the verses stand out as a blazing beacon warning of the danger of persisting in the rejection of the Spirit’s testimony of Christ until the seared conscience no longer responds to the gospel message.

Jesus Introduces a New Family (Mark 3:31-35)

Even the mother of Jesus evidently had not yet fully understood the nature and destiny of her miraculously conceived Son. She and other relatives of Jesus stood on the outskirts of the crowd and sent a messenger bidding Him come to them. In His answer the Lord showed how all merely natural relationships were to be superseded by those of a spiritual character. He asked, “Who is my mother, or my brethren?” Then looking around at the eager faces of those who were listening earnestly to His words He exclaimed, “Behold my mother and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother, and my sister, and mother.” Thus Jesus emphasized the great truth that He had told Nicodemus: “That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit” (**John 3:6**). The new birth, demonstrated by obedience to the Word, brings one into everlasting relationship to our Lord Jesus Christ.

As we continue to read about the work of the divine servant, we observe that under the guidance of the Holy Spirit Mark was not led to record the events in the life and ministry of Jesus in their exact chronological order. Rather in a beautiful moral order, Mark linked together certain facts and teachings that emphasize outstanding principles.

Address 5 Bringing Others to Jesus

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 1:35-51

Again the next day after John stood, and two of his disciples; and looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God! And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus. Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye? They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest thou? He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where he dwelt, and abode with him that day: for it was about the tenth hour. One of the two which heard John speak, and followed him, was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother. He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ. And he brought him to Jesus. And when Jesus beheld him, he said, Thou art Simon the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, A stone. The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow me. Now Philip was of Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter. Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph. And Nathanael said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?

Philip saith unto him, Come and see. Jesus saw Nathanael coming to him, and saith of him, Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile! Nathanael saith unto him, Whence knowest thou me? Jesus answered and said unto him, Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee. Nathanael answered and saith unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel. Jesus answered and said unto him, Because I said unto thee, I saw thee under the fig tree, believest thou? thou shalt see greater things than these. And he saith unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man.

Our attention has been directed already to John's testimony concerning our Savior as the Lamb of God. We have considered verse 29 where we read: "The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." This announcement had to do with our Lord as the great sin offering. All through the Old Testament dispensation the types and shadows and direct prophetic messages had pointed on to the time when God would send the true sacrificial Lamb, and now John declares, "He has come."

The next day after, he exclaims again, "Behold the Lamb of God." It is not now "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world"—that was yesterday—but now it is, "Look at the walk of the Lamb of God." Jesus came walking across the plains, and John's attention was directed to Him in a new way. There was something about the walk of God's blessed Son that led His forerunner to exclaim, "Behold the Lamb of God!" How different His walk was to that of any other, and by "walk," of course, we mean *behavior.* As we think of the holy behavior of the Son of God we cannot but realize how it stands out in contrast to our own devious ways. The great

difference is this: our behavior is dominated so much by selfishness. We act as we do because we are so self-centered. We are occupied with ourselves. We are concerned about self-pleasing and about that which ministers to self. But the Lord Jesus could say, “I came… not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me” (**John 6:38**).

The only Man who has ever walked through this scene who never had one selfish thought but who found all His joy in doing the will of the Father, was our blessed, adorable Lord. We may well “Behold the Lamb of God” in this sense. If, at times, we are tempted to justify things in ourselves that are contrary to the mind of God, we need only to gaze, by faith, upon the Lamb of God as He was down here, and behold His unselfish walk, in order to realize at once how far short we come of that perfection which was manifest in Him. The result will be that we will seek to become increasingly like Him. “But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the Spirit of the Lord.”

As we read this word, as we see the holy Savior moving undefiled through the vile scenes that are depicted for us by the Holy Spirit, as we see how gentle, careful, and considerate of others He was, surely it should rebuke our own wickedness and selfishness and lead us to confess our own failures in the presence of God and to desire to become more like Him. “Behold the Lamb of God!” Contemplate His lovely ways and dwell upon His subject spirit. We are told that when John uttered this exclamation, “Behold the Lamb of God,” it so appealed to two of the disciples who were standing with him that “the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus” (v. 37). After all, this was the real object of John’s ministry. He did not come to occupy people with himself or with his service, but he came as “the voice of one crying in the wilderness.” He said, “He must increase,

but I must decrease" (3:30). "This is He, who, coming after me, is preferred before me." So you can well understand how John's heart thrilled with gladness when they went after Jesus. This was the very purpose for which he came baptizing with water. This should be the purpose of every servant of Christ. He should ever point others to this Lamb of God—the Lamb of God, the Sin-bearer; the Lamb of God, the perfect example.

The two disciples heard John speak and they went after Jesus. Of these, we read, one was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother. The other one keeps his own name hidden all through this gospel, but he was the disciple who leaned on Jesus' breast, the disciple whom Jesus loved, that is, of course, the apostle John. So these two, Andrew and John, followed Jesus. "Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye?" (v. 38a). I think the Lord Jesus might well address that question to many today who presumably seek His face. Many people come to Jesus, I think, because they hope to be benefited by Him. Some come hoping for physical relief. What do you have in mind when you come to Him? "What seek ye?" What would you have Jesus do for you?

I am often grieved when I invite people who want to know Christ as their Savior to come to our prayer room that our friends there may pray with them and make clear the way of life, and some come ostensibly because they are exercised and anxious to know the Lord. But it is soon evident they are far more concerned about temporal need than about their spiritual condition. I would rather have a man come to me and say honestly, "I am not concerned about my soul, but I am greatly concerned about my body. I need a place to sleep, or I need food." I am glad to do what I can for a man who comes to me like that. But it really hurts to have people

come professing an interest in spiritual things when they are only concerned about temporal relief.

Well, Jesus turned to these men and said, “Why seek ye Me?” and they seem just a bit embarrassed. “They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest thou?” (v. 38b), as much as to say, “We would like to go with You to Your home.” Where did He really dwell? He had no home here on earth. He could say, “The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head” (Matt. 8:20). He was a homeless wanderer as He began His ministry, after leaving the carpenter’s shop in Nazareth. But He had a home in the bosom of the Father, for we read, “No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him” (**John 1:18**). That was where Jesus dwelt. He dwelt in the Father’s love and that place He never left. He was always the object of the Father’s delight and always enjoyed the fellowship of the Father except when, upon the cross, God’s face was hidden from Him when He became the substitute for our sins. Then He cried in the anguish of His soul, “My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?” (Matt. 27:46; **Mark 15:34**). Yet He was never dearer to the Father’s heart than in those dark hours when He was “made sin” for us.

But here He did have a temporary abiding place. Just where it was we are not told, but He said to them, “Come and see.” So they went with Him “and abode with him that day: for it was about the tenth hour” (v. 39) .That would be about four o’clock in the afternoon, and oh, what a sacred time that must have been! Doubtless they plied Him with questions, and He probably answered them and gave them the revelation of His love and grace, and from that time on they were never the same. They were never able to settle down to the earth or give themselves entirely to earthly occupations.

Their hearts were won for Himself, and they longed to share this blessing with others.

Has He won your heart? Do you really know Him as the sent One of the Father? Has His love and His grace and His holiness been so revealed to your soul that He has won your affection for Himself? Then surely you want others to know Him. I think this is one of the surest proofs of a genuine conversion. One of the first evidences that people really know Christ is that they turn to others and say, “Come, I want you to know Him as I know Him.” The rest of this chapter is devoted to service in seeking to win others to Christ.

One of the two was Andrew. “He first findeth his own brother Simon” (v. 41a). It might seem, simply, that the first thing Andrew did was to find his brother. But, we are told by scholars, that what is really implied here is that John went off to find his brother James, but Andrew was the first one to find his brother. It is characteristic of the apostle John to hide himself. Two of the New Testament writers, John and Luke, two very self-effacing men, never mention themselves, and yet they have quite a close connection with Jesus. They are always hiding themselves. The Lord, however, would have us know that, having come in vital contact with Christ for themselves, John at once thought of his brother, and Andrew thought of *his* brother. Have you a brother still out of Christ? Are you saved yourself? Is there a brother, a sister, a friend, who does not yet know the Savior? Have you tried to find them? Perhaps you wrote a letter. Perhaps you could only send some gospel tracts. Perhaps you could only have a word with them, but you have been concerned about them. Have you not? I cannot understand how you could really know and love Christ yourself and be indifferent to the claims of those who are still strangers to Him. Let us seek to emulate these men.

Andrew was the first to find his own brother Simon. They had both been listening to John. In the first chapter of Acts, Peter speaks of those who were with them "beginning from the baptism of John" (v. 22). Thus they were prepared to receive the Messiah when He was manifested. So Andrew hurried off to find Peter and said, "We have found the [Messiah], which is, being interpreted, the Christ" (v. 41b). Then in the verse that follows we read, "He brought him to Jesus" (v. 42a). Did you ever do that for anyone? Notice that he did not go out to argue with his brother, but he simply went and told him of the One who satisfies the heart. He probably told Simon of his own experience and then said, "Now, Simon, I want you to know Him, too. Won't you come to Him?" Oh, there is many a longing heart you might lead to Christ. Too many of us are content to leave this to the preacher, or perhaps to those who teach in the Sunday school or in some other public place. But every believer is called to be a representative of Christ, to go to men and women with this message, "We have found Jesus, the Savior of sinners, who meets every need of the lost and the undone."

When Jesus saw Peter coming, He turned to him and said, "Thou art Simon the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, A stone" (v. 42b). Jesus loved to give men new names. He does it still. Whenever you put your trust in Him, He gives you a new name. "Now, Peter, you are going to be a rocklike man, and you are going to stand firmly for the truth in later days. Your name is Cephas. Your name is a stone." You remember how in **Matthew 16** we read this: "And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it" (v. 18). And in his own first epistle, Peter speaks of all believers as living stones built upon the rock foundation, Christ. Oh, are you afraid to confess Christ, afraid to trust Him lest you should not be

able to stand? Come to Him! Acquaint yourself with Him, and He will make you a rocklike man or woman. But, you tell me, Peter himself failed. Yes, at one time he was a pretty shaky sort of a rock. Was he not? But after he received the Holy Spirit it was different. Oh, how Peter stood for Christ in those early days of the church, and after years of testimony and suffering Peter sealed his testimony with his blood. He became truly the rocklike man as Jesus, by giving him this name, indicated he would.

We have not only Andrew and John going after their brothers, but we find Jesus calling another man. “The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow me. Now Philip was of Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter” (vv. 43-44). We do not hear of any great profession he made, but he heard the words, “Follow me.” At once we find him going after a friend. “Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him” (v. 45a). He did not preach a long sermon. He said, “We have found Him, Nathanael.” “We have found him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph” (v. 45b).

You say, Why does he call Him the son of Joseph? He was actually the Son of God. But Joseph, you see, by marrying Mary had become the legal father of Jesus, and it is this that Philip recognizes. He says, as it were, “Why He has been among us all these years, and we did not realize that that carpenter in the shop at Nazareth was the Messiah.” Philip says, “I want you to know Him too, Nathanael.” And Nathanael said to him, “Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?” (v. 46). “Can any good thing come out of that city?” If the Nazareth of today with its filthy streets resembles the Nazareth of old, it is no wonder that Nathanael asked that. It was the time for Philip to begin an argument, but he was too wise to do that. He simply said to

him, “Come and see. If you only get to know Him as I know Him, you will be convinced.”

And this is my message to you unsaved ones. I think of some of you, torn by doubt, anxious, and perplexed. You say, “Can it be possible that Jesus is really the blessed Son of God, the Savior of sinners?” I say to you earnestly, “Come and see.” Come to His feet. Let Him speak to you words of peace and pardon. Won’t you come? He says, “Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest” (Matt. 11:28). “Come and see.”

Nathanael decided to go. Jesus saw him coming—no one ever came toward Him but that He saw him coming; He sees you today if you are moving toward Him—and Jesus said, “Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile!” (v. 47). He was saying, “I know that he is genuine, that he rings true.” “Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile.” Nathanael catches the word and says, “Whence knowest thou me?” (v. 48a). Jesus said, “Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee” (v. 48b). What did He mean? Why, I suppose that Nathanael had a fig tree in his garden behind the wall. Possibly he was under that fig tree studying the Word of God or praying for light, and Jesus saw him there long before Philip called Him. Wherever you are today, friend, Jesus sees you, and if your heart yearns for light and peace, He waits to give them. “Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree.” This so stirred the heart of Nathanael that he said, “This must be Him.” He cried out at once, “I believe that ‘thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel’” (v. 49). You see, “Faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the Word of God,” and so in faith Nathanael was added to the little company.

“Jesus answered and said unto him, Because I said unto thee, I saw thee under the fig tree, believest thou?” (v. 50).

When you did not think I could see you I knew—does that make it clear to you that I am more than man? “Verily, verily, I say unto you, Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man” (v. 51). He was speaking of His second coming in power and glory. The mind of Nathanael went back to the book of Genesis when Jacob lay down to sleep in Bethel, and there saw in his dream a ladder (an ascent, really) reaching up to heaven, and the angels going up and down. Jesus practically says to Nathanael, “I am the One by whom man ascends from earth to heaven, and some day when I come again in power and glory I will come accompanied by the angels of God.” He is Himself the connecting link between earth and heaven, soon to be manifested in power and glory!

Parable of the Sower (Mark 4:1-20)

As previously observed, the Gospel of Mark does not follow a direct chronological order in relating the works and teaching of our Lord. This portion, which corresponds to **Matthew 13**, gives us an account of parabolic instruction delivered by the sea of Galilee in the summer of a.d. 28, according to the most likely system of time reckoning.

The land rises gently from the particular part of the sea of Galilee where this instruction was given. As the Lord Jesus sat in the fisherman's boat His audience would be before Him, conveniently seated or standing, as in a natural amphitheater. This natural setting enabled all to hear the voice of the teacher whose message and personality had attracted them to Him. He used parables in teaching them. These parables were illustrations drawn from things with which the hearers were perfectly familiar, so that they could follow Jesus readily if they were so disposed.

Possibly even as Jesus taught them the parable of the farmer, the audience could see a man sowing seed not far away. The sower pictures Christ Himself primarily, though the application is true of every preacher of the Word. We need not be discouraged if much of the seed seems to be lost, for even when the greatest of all sowers was here,

there were many who paid no attention to the words of grace that fell from His holy lips. Their hearts were utterly hard and unfeeling, like the well-trodden wayside paths.

“Some fell on stony ground, where it had not much earth.” The soil in this instance may have looked fair, but it had not much depth. Underneath there was hard ground, speaking of lack of repentance before God. The seed without root soon withered away. Where there is no divine conviction there will be no lasting effects following a temporary stirring of the emotions.

“Some fell among thorns… and it yielded no fruit.” The careful farmer is commanded to “break up your fallow ground, and sow not among thorns” (**Jeremiah 4:3**; **Hosea 10:12**). Thorn s can more easily be avoided when dealing with individual souls. When addressing men in the mass, necessarily there will be many who are so occupied with worldly affairs the good seed can find little room to lodge.

“Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that sprang up and increased.” The good ground pictures hearts prepared by God to receive the seed of the gospel, though even then all hearts do not produce alike. Much depends both on the depth of the Spirit’s work of conviction before conversion and the time given to soul-cultivation afterward.

“He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.” Thus with these solemn words, the Lord challenged our attention. It is easy to listen only with the outward ear and so fail to get the message into the heart. To those who had ears to hear and desired to understand the parable, Jesus readily gave a full explanation.

The disciples and others who had been pondering the story in their hearts came to Jesus privately and asked for

its meaning. It was in the quiet of the evening in all probability, after the day's activities were ended, that He expounded the parable of the sower to them, assuring them that the mysteries of the kingdom of God would not be hidden from them. However, He would teach in parables without explaining their meaning to those who were content to remain in ignorance, in order that they might go on in their self-chosen path of blindness and indifference to spiritual truth. If they had no desire for instruction, they were to be left in ignorance. This was the righteous judgment of God on those who refuse to turn to Him and so find forgiveness of sins.

The expression, "the mystery of the kingdom of God," refers to the secrets concerning the coming days when the rejected King would return to Heaven. But as the principles of His kingdom were diffused through the world, a system would develop in which Christ would be recognized as the rightful King, and His Word would be acknowledged as rule. This system is the sphere of profession commonly called *Christendom,* which means literally "Christ's kingdom." In it are found those who are real and unreal, who profess subjection to His authority whether truly born of God or not.

Christ explained the parable by saying that the seed represents the word—the truth He came to proclaim. The wayside hearers are those who are utterly without exercise as to spiritual things. They hear the word with the outward ear but are so under the control of Satan (represented by the birds) that he takes away all consideration for the seed sown in their hearts.

The stony-ground hearers seem at first to give evidence of real conviction. Like Bunyan's Mr. Pliable, they are easily persuaded to make a Christian profession and just as

easily turned from it when difficulties arise. They stumble because they have no root in themselves.

The thorny-ground hearers apparently receive the word with joy, but the quest for wealth and the desire for worldly advantage choke the word so that it becomes unfruitful.

The good ground hearers not only hear the word but also receive it in faith in their hearts. They bear fruit unto God, thus demonstrating the reality of their confession. It is true that all do not produce to the same degree; but all bear fruit to some extent: some thirtyfold, some sixty, and some an hundred.

In considering the work of preaching the gospel we must take into account God's blessed purpose of grace and the condition of the hearts of men to whom the message comes. To some the gospel message is of no interest. They are indifferent to it from the first and never become concerned. Some are interested for a time. Their emotions are stirred, but there is no depth of commitment. Others have a measure of concern, but they are men of double mind. They would like to make the best of both worlds, and so they never give eternal things their proper place. Others, prepared by the Spirit's convicting work, are eager to know the way of life, and so "receive with meekness the engrafted word" (**James 1:21**) and bring forth fruit unto God.

Parable of the Candle (Mark 4:21-25)

It is possible that in **Mark 4:21 -25** we have a portion of the sermon on the mount, but on the other hand we may well suppose that Jesus frequently used the same metaphors to enforce the truth of His messages. In these verses the Lord gives further instruction stressing the

importance of reality in our profession of faith.

A candle or lamp is not to be hidden under a bushel (which speaks of business), nor under a bed (which suggests the love of ease), but is to be displayed on a lampstand in order that it may give light to all in the house. The meaning is clear. If we profess allegiance to Christ, we are not to allow the claims of business or selfish desires of any kind to hinder our faithful testimony to Him whom we have acknowledged as our Savior and Lord.

All unreality will be disclosed sooner or later. Nothing can be hidden from the holy all-seeing eye of the Lord, nor kept secret from Him who knows the innermost thoughts and intents of the heart. All will be revealed in the clear light of His judgment seat. Happy are we if we are among those who, having ears to hear, give heed to His words!

We are warned to be careful as to what we hear and how we judge, for we ourselves will be dealt with as we deal with others; and as we hear in faith the truth of God, our knowledge will be increased. It is a law of that kingdom that to him who uses well what he has, more will be imparted, and he who has nothing but an empty profession will, at the last, be stripped even of that.

Parables of the Kingdom of God (Mark 4:26-32)

The two parables recorded in **Mark 4:26-32** are related to each other morally. These parables are also recorded in **Matthew 13** though in a different order.

"So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground." Preaching the word is sowing the seed, whereby the kingdom of God in its spiritual aspect is spread throughout the world. "It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe" (**1**

Corinthians 1:21). The wonder of the new birth is just as inexplicable as the mystery of life in a seed that leads to the development of a plant. (**John 3:6-8**).

"First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." The law of growth in the natural world illustrates growth in grace and in understanding of spiritual realities. Men do not suddenly become mature saints. While we are saved in a moment when we trust the Lord Jesus, our growth is a matter of years. It is as we assimilate the truth by study of the Word, prayer, and devotion to Christ that we bear fruit to perfection.

"When the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come." So the great husbandman is watching over His tilled fields (**1 Corinthians 3:9**) until the yield is at its best. Then He will take to Himself the fruit for which He has waited so patiently (**James 5:7**).

"Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God?" Next the Lord Jesus used an altogether different illustration to picture an aspect that the kingdom was to take on after He had gone back to the Father. In this second illustration, very different indeed from the first picture of a field of wheat, He compared the kingdom of God to a mustard seed. He said that the mustard seed is "less than all the seeds that be in the earth." It is not exactly that there are no seeds anywhere smaller than those of the mustard plant, but in a garden of herbs the mustard seed is the least of all. This tiny seed pictures the small and seemingly insignificant beginning of the kingdom of God in the world, following the ascension of the Son of man to the right hand of the Father.

"It… shooteth out great branches." The mustard tree is the largest of all the herbs and fitly pictures the kingdom as a

power to be reckoned with in the earth. In other words, the mustard tree represents that which the Lord foresaw Christendom was to become—a vast all-inclusive society where "the fowls of the air" find a hiding place. The fowls of the air are representatives of Satan and his emissaries (**Matthew 13:19**; **Mark 4:15**; **Luke 8:12**). They devour the good seed in the parable of the sower, and now they are seen hiding in the branches of the mustard tree. How well the Lord knew the turn that events would take! The mustard-tree growth of the professing church looks good for a time, but its evanescent character will soon be manifested.

Contrasted Views of the Kingdom. The field of wheat and the mustard tree present very different pictures of the kingdom. A field of wheat is made up of many thousands of stalks, all more or less alike, differing only in the heaviness of the heads of grain. This is what the church of God should be in the world.

The mustard tree is, in a sense, an imitation of a great world-power, such as the cedar tree of Assyria (**Ezekiel 31:3-6**) or the great tree of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar (**Daniel 4:10-12**). In both Old Testament instances, as in this parable, the fowls of the air—the emissaries of Satan—find lodging in the branches. It might have seemed impossible that the kingdom of God could ever become like this. Yet that was what our Lord predicted, and it has come to pass throughout the centuries since.

Importance of Parables (Mark 4:33-34)

The use of parables by our Lord was for a twofold purpose. He taught many deep and important truths in this form in order to test the reality of His hearers' interest. If truly concerned, they would seek to get the meaning of the story and would become earnest inquirers. If indifferent, they

would pay no further attention and would go on in their careless way, hardening their hearts against the truth (**Matthew 13:11-15**; **Luke 8:10**). Those whose consciences were exercised would find that these vivid illustrations fixed in their minds the great truths that Jesus taught, making an indelible impression on them (**Matthew 13:16-17**).

Our Lord was the prince of preachers, and we are told that "without a parable spake he not unto them" (**Matthew 13:34**). The human mind is so constructed that it receives instruction far more readily through apt illustrations than just by the setting forth of either arguments or definitions. Spurgeon said it well: "The sermon is the house; the illustrations are the windows that let the light in." Those who depend entirely on abstract truth to reach the hearts and consciences of their hearers are far more likely to fail to accomplish their desires than those who brighten up their discourses by relating appropriate and enlightening incidents. In teaching, as in all else, Jesus Christ is our great exemplar. His early followers, whose utterances and letters are recorded in the New Testament, used the same method.

The parables of the Lord Jesus Christ are remarkable for their fidelity to nature and to human life. He drew His illustrations from those things with which His hearers were thoroughly familiar, so that they could understand Him readily. The illustrations and the related lessons would be fixed in their minds if there was a real desire to know that truth which makes free (**John 8:32**).

Jesus always took into account the moral and spiritual conditions of His hearers and gave the word as suited to each group. He used illustrations of the most clear and yet

interest He was glad to explain the meaning of any similitude that His hearers could not comprehend. He ever ministered to the needs of men. He never sought to charm or allure by "great swelling words," as do the representatives of evil systems. He used language that was easy to understand and was ever prepared to instruct any seeking soul. In all this He was the master preacher, an example to all who seek to serve Him by proclaiming His Word.

Power over Creation (Mark 4:35-41)

When Jesus had finished teaching by parables and as evening was approaching, He said, "Let us pass over unto the other side." All was settled in His mind. He did not suggest that His disciples attempt to reach the other side of the lake, which was the country of the Gadarenes (5:1), but He spoke definitely of actually crossing over. If they had remembered these words later, they would have known that no storm could alter His plans.

"They took him even as he was in the ship." He had been healing and teaching all day and no doubt was physically very weary as they received Him into the boat that was to carry Him across the lake. Note that "other little ships" were also with them.

"There arose a great storm of wind, and the waves beat into the ship." To the natural eye, conditions had become very critical. But the Lord Jesus Christ slept in peace as the storm raged. In their terror the disciples turned instinctively to the Lord Jesus and roused Him from His slumber with their cry of distress. Of course He cared, but they were as safe in the storm as on a smooth sea when He was in the ship with them.

In a quiet display of His creatorial authority He

commanded the wind to die down and the angry waves, which were leaping about the vessel like mad dogs, to be "muzzled," as the command has been translated. Instantly the elements obeyed their Master, and the storm subsided. Even so He speaks today to troubled hearts and tempest-driven lives!

"Why are ye so fearful? how is it that ye have no faith?" It was as though Jesus would call the minds of His disciples back to the words He had spoken before they began their voyage. He had declared they were to pass over to the other side—not be drowned in the midst of the sea. This should have been enough to quiet their fears, and would have been, had there been real faith in His words. The disciples did not yet understand the mystery of His person, and so they questioned one another in perplexity as to His actual identity. All nature acknowledged His power. Could He then be other than God incarnate?

Who raised the storm? Was the raising of the tempest that evening on the sea of Galilee simply a natural phenomenon, or was it of definite Satanic origin? It would seem that it was an effort on the part of the adversary to destroy the Lord Jesus Christ before He could fulfill His mission. But just as when the people of Nazareth tried to shove Him over the cliff and kill Him but were unable to effect their purpose (**Luke 4:28-30**), so in this instance Satan was again foiled. He had no power to take the life of the Son of God. That life could be laid down only voluntarily by Christ Himself in accordance with the Father's will (**John 10:17-18**).

The Miracles of Jesus Christ. Rationalists and rationalizing professors of Christianity are fond of trying to explain on purely natural grounds the remarkable things credited to the Lord Jesus in the Gospels. A sample of this kind of

reasoning is found in a widely-read book, *The Nazarene.* But the clear purpose of the Holy Spirit in recording these wonders was to show us that He who so marvelously healed and helped suffering humanity was God Himself come down to earth as man. No far-fetched explanations are needed if we consider who it was who did these things. All were perfectly normal manifestations of divine power at work in response to the needs of men. To deny the miracles is but an effort to belittle Him who performed them.

Jesus Christ our Lord is Master of all circumstances and sufficient for every emergency. Winds and waves obey Him; demons flee before Him; disease and death are destroyed when He appears. Nothing can withstand His power. He has all authority in Heaven and on earth. And the wonderful thing for us to know is that He is our Savior and Redeemer. We who have trusted Him are directed now to cast every care on Him because He cares for us (**1 Peter 5:7**). Difficulties are but opportunities for Him to display His power. Emergencies give us the privilege of proving His loving interest in us as we confide in His grace and count on His might.

Address 6 Christ's First Miracle

John

John 2:1-11

And the third day there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and the mother of Jesus was there: and both Jesus was called, and his disciples, to the marriage. And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, They have no wine. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come. His mother saith unto the servants, Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it. And there were set there six waterpots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece. Jesus saith unto them, Fill the waterpots with water. And they filled them up to the brim. And he saith unto them, Draw out now, and bear unto the governor of the feast. And they bare it. When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was: (but the servants which drew the water knew;) the governor of the feast called the bridegroom, and saith unto him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse: but thou hast kept the good wine until now. This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory; and his disciples believed on him.

Throughout John's gospel the word translated "miracles" means *signs.* There are only eight mentioned in this gospel. Each one is for a very specific purpose, as when,

for instance, Jesus healed the palsied man by the pool of Bethesda. We see in Him the One who has almighty strength, able to impart power to those who have none of their own. And here in this first sign recorded in the gospel, the Lord Jesus is seen in a very definite character. He comes before us as the Creator of all things. John has already told us that doctrinally, when he said, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made" (1:1-3). But now in this sign, we have a visible manifestation of this: the putting forth of His creatorial power so that He does in one moment of time what ordinarily is done in weeks and months.

Notice the occasion of the miracle. "The third day [after the calling of Nathanael] there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee;…and both Jesus was called, and his disciples, to the marriage" (2:1-2). In **John 21:2** we read that Nathanael was of Cana of Galilee. So evidently, in the course of their journey up to Judea, they stopped at Nathanael's hometown, where this wedding took place. Some have supposed that it was the marriage of Nathanael himself, but there is no proof of this. The names of the bride and groom are not given in the Word. The important thing is that we have the blessed Lord's approval of that intimate relationship, which is so often dishonored today. It carries our minds back to the time when, at the dawn of history, God gave our first parents each to the other: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they [twain] shall be one flesh" (**Gen. 2:24**). It was God who instituted the marriage relationship, and we have Christ blessing and sanctifying it.

Alas, that in our day marriage should often be so degraded through the willfulness and wickedness of men and women! How careful we as Christians should be to recognize its sanctity! Take the terrible evil of divorce, increasing on every hand these days. Surely it is something that a Christian ought to have a conscience about. Of course, there are cases where no self-respecting woman could continue to live with a certain type of man, but Scripture tells us that if people must be separated, they are not to be remarried to someone else, unless that divorce was because of infidelity on the part of the other party. In such a case our Lord Jesus Christ has said, "Whosoever shall put away his wife, and marry another, except it be for fornication, committeth adultery against her" (see Matt. 5:31-32; 19:9; **Mark 10:11**). We recognize the exception that He has made, but outside of that we do not find any other ground for the remarriage of divorced people. Things are in such a confused state today, and oh, the terrible effect of divorce upon children!

So I take it here that the Lord Jesus was putting His approval upon marriage when He accepted the invitation to attend the wedding. The mother of Jesus was present. That would suggest that she was well acquainted with the family. In fact, she seems to have had a certain measure of responsibility. (Might I digress again to say that it is a delightful thing at any marriage if Jesus and His disciples are called to attend it. It is a pitiful thing if people cannot invite Jesus. How precious it is to have the fellowship of those who love Christ, as one enters upon this relationship!)

But now we consider the occasion of this miracle, and, first, we will notice the conversation between Jesus and His mother. We read, "When they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, They have no wine. Jesus saith

unto her, Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come. His mother saith unto the servants, Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it" (vv. 3-5).

Wine is, in Scripture, where rightly and wisely used, the symbol of joy. We read of "wine, which cheereth God and man" (**Judg. 9:13**). The fact that the wine was giving out at a marriage feast suggests that Israel had so far departed from God that her joy had disappeared in large measure. Nothing much remained but empty forms and ceremonies, as pictured by the empty water pots. But the Christ of God was there, and His mother felt instinctively that He could do something to remedy the situation. Naturally the bride's mother would be put to confusion by the scant supply of refreshment, and the guests would wonder at the lack of proper preparation. Mary was, in all probability, an intimate acquaintance, if not actually a relative. She was a resourceful woman and, as such, felt that a word to her Son would be all that was necessary. How much maternal pride may have been mixed with this, we do not know. But she evidently longed to see Jesus give some manifestation of His power, and so cause others to realize something of His mysterious divine-human personality.

So, we are told she turned to her Son and said, "They have no wine." She did not actually request Him to do something about it. She carried in her bosom a secret that other people never would have understood. She had been waiting for the time when this wonderful Being, whom she had carried beneath her heart as a babe, should manifest Himself as indeed the Son of God, and it is very likely that she saw here an opportunity for Him to do this. But Jesus turned to her and said, "Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come."

Some people have thought that the Lord spoke a little bit

roughly, but we may be sure He never did that. We may be quite certain that He never said one thing to her that the most dutiful son might not have said. What He did say loses a little by our translation. We distinguish between "lady" and "woman." *Lady,* at one time, was simply the wife of a lord or knight. The word *woman* in our day has come to seem a little less respectful than the word *lady,* and so we think of the Lord saying, "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" as though He were reproaching His mother. The term He really used was one that any woman might glory in. He said to her, "My lady, what have I to do with thee?" or really, "What is there between thee and Me?" That is, "What is it that you would have of Me? What is the thing that you have in your heart?"

Then He adds, "Mine hour is not yet come." All through this gospel He has before Him this "hour." He had human brothers. One time His brothers wanted Him to go up to the feast, but Jesus said to them, "[Mine hour has] not yet come, but your time is always ready" (**John 7:6**). And we read in the eighth chapter of this gospel, "These words spake Jesus in the treasury, as he taught in the temple: and no man laid hands on him; for his hour was not yet come" (8:20). And again, "Then said Jesus unto them, When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things" (8:28). They were going to lift Him up, but the hour had not yet come.

Then in **John 12** when the Greeks came, saying, "We would see Jesus" (v. 21), He answered saying, "The hour is come, that the Son of man should be glorified" (v. 23). He recognized in their coming to Him the beginning of the hour when His glory was to be manifested following His crucifixion. In chapter 13 when He was about to wash His disciples' feet, we read, "Jesus knew that his hour was

come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father" (v. 1). And in chapter 17 where He spoke to the Father, we read, "These words spake Jesus, and lifted up his eyes to heaven and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee" (v. 1). It was the hour when He was to go to the cross; when He was to bear the sin of the world; the hour when He was to be raised up upon the tree, and following that God was to raise Him from the dead and glorify Him openly.

This was not His hour, and when His own dear mother tried to press Him to act ahead of time, as it were, He says, "What is there between thee and me? mine hour is not yet come." It is very evident that His mother, knowing His heart, was not in the least disturbed over His answer to her. She turns to the servants and says to them, "Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it." Here may I point out to those who pray to the blessed Virgin and ask her to intercede for them, that her own Son did not immediately answer the petition she asked of Him. Mary said to the servants, "Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it." In other words, the mother of Jesus turns us away from herself to her blessed Son, Jesus Christ.

We read, "And there were set there six waterpots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews, containing two or three firkins apiece" (2:6). That is, they held about a barrel of water each. They had to do with Jewish ceremonial cleansings. They were connected with outward purification. They were all empty, like the forms and ceremonies of the law. But the Lord Jesus turns to the servants and says, "Fill the waterpots with water." In obedience to His word they fill them to the brim. We can see a picture here of the living water of the truth of the gospel poured into the typical ceremonies of old. Everything is changed when the water pots were filled with

water. Jesus said unto them, “Draw out now, and bear unto the governor of the feast” (v. 8). And as they poured the water out, lo, and behold, in the very act of pouring out, it became wine! It was a wonderful miracle, and yet, after all, it was just a duplication of what our Lord Jesus Christ has been doing for millenniums on ten thousand hillsides, changing water into wine. When this wine was brought to the ruler of the feast, he tasted it and exclaimed, “Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse: but thou hast kept the good wine until now” (v. 10). God always reserves the best for the end of the feast.

The only comment the Holy Spirit makes on this sign is in verse 11, “This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory; and his disciples believed on him.” That might well be linked up with 1:14. There we read that our Lord Jesus Himself “was made flesh, and dwelt among us.” The word *dwelt* is really “tabernacled” among us, “And we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.” That verse gives us the key to all the wonderful symbolism of the tabernacle in the wilderness. It was a house of curtains, and inside, in the holiest of all between the cherubim, a glorious Light was shining, which was the visible manifest presence of God. The people could not see the glory. But if you can imagine, for a moment, the curtains parting and the brilliant light revealed between those golden boards, it would be the glory shining out. Well, that is what we have here in the miracles of Jesus. It was like drawing back the curtains of the earthly tabernacle to expose the Shechinah, for “God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself” (**2 Cor. 5:19**).

So this first miracle shows Him as the Creator, the One

who upholds all things through His power, the One who provides for us everything that we need. The wonderful thing is this, that this great Creator became our Savior. He was always God from eternity. He, by whom all things came into existence, came down into this world to suffer for our sins that we might be saved and have everlasting life.

One word could have filled those water pots if it had been His will. It took more than a *word to* save our souls. It took the *work* of the cross. But because of that work, one word *"believe"* brings life and peace. "Today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your heart" (**Ps. 95:7-8**). "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved" (**Rom. 10:9**).

Address 7 The Cleansing of the Temple

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 2:12-22

After this he went down to Capernaum, he, and his mother, and his brethren, and his disciples: and they continued there not many days. And the Jews' passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem, and found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money sitting: and when he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep, and the oxen; and poured out the changers' money, and overthrew the tables; and said unto them that sold doves, Take these things hence; make not my Father's house an house of merchandise. And his disciples remembered that it was written, The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up. Then answered the Jews and said unto him, What sign shewest thou unto us, seeing that thou doest these things? Jesus answered and said unto them, Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up. Then said the Jews, Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days? But he spake of the temple of his body. When therefore he was risen from the dead, his disciples remembered that he had said this unto them; and they believed the scripture, and the word which Jesus had said.

Following the baptism of our Lord, He went out into the wilderness where, as we learn from the other Gospels, He was tempted of the Devil. Then He returned to Judea and

began a slow progress toward Galilee. We have already followed Him in the calling of His earliest disciples and considered His presence and His action at the marriage in Cana of Galilee. Now the Lord went on from Cana to Capernaum. Capernaum is called elsewhere "his own city." It was not His own birthplace, we know. Neither was it the city in which He had lived as a child and young man, but it was the city that He chose as a residence as He began His ministry. Of course, He was not there very much, and He could say, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head" (Matt. 8:20). He was seldom at home, but if He had a home at all, it was Capernaum. Capernaum, therefore, was one of the most privileged of the Galilean cities. There He often appeared in the synagogue.

I cannot express the emotion that overwhelmed several of us as we stood in the recently excavated synagogue in Capernaum and realized we were standing, in all probability, on the very stones where His feet once stood. As we looked down from that raised platform, we could imagine the healing of the withered arm and the deliverance of the poor woman who had been so crippled that her body was bent together for so many years. We remembered that it was there that He delivered His great discourse—"I am the bread of life" (**John 6:35**). We could look down to the seashore and we knew that there Matthew once had his office as collector of customs, and we noticed the road going by and thought of the Lord Jesus as He raised the daughter of Jairus, after healing the woman who pressed her way through the crowd, crying in faith, "If I may but touch his garment, I shall be whole" (Matt. 9:20-21).

Capernaum, blessed above all places on earth, for Jesus chose it as His home. There He taught and did His works

of power, but, alas, it was of this very city that later on He said, “Thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell” (Matt. 11:23)— the city so privileged! Do you know, that very city was blotted out of existence? For centuries no one knew where it stood, until in recent years it was excavated from under a mound of sand. Surely Capernaum’s fate should be a solemn warning for us today. The greater our privileges, the greater our responsibility. If God has, in loving-kindness, permitted us to live in a country where Bibles are found on every hand, and yet we turn a deaf ear to His proclamation and despise His Word, how dreadful it will be, some day, to face Him in the judgment whom we have rejected while on earth. God grant that the lesson of Capernaum may sink deeply into the heart!

He went down to Capernaum and with His mother and brethren and disciples continued there a short time, and then He started south again to manifest Himself at Jerusalem. The Jews’ Passover was at hand. In the Old Testament the Passover is called the Passover of the Lord, but wherever you turn in the New Testament you find it called the Jews’ Passover, as we also read of the Jews’ feast of the tabernacles. Why the change? Why are they not called “feasts of the Lord”? Why are they designated “feasts of the Jews”? Because the Jews had turned away from the Lord, and the keeping of these feasts had become mere formality, so that the Lord no longer owns them as His. Let us be warned by this of the danger to which we are all exposed of putting outward observances in the place of spiritual realities.

The Jews’ feast of the Passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. When He reached the temple He was shocked to see business going on in its courts as though it were a worldly market or counting-house. What

had, perhaps, begun innocently enough as an accommodation to supply lambs for visiting Passover guests and the exchanging of money for those from distant lands, had degenerated into a feverish effort to make merchandise of what was needed in order to observe the sacrificial service connected with the Passover. Covetousness and overreaching prevailed to such an extent that God was dishonored and the temple scandalized. There was the bleating of sheep and the cooing of doves disturbing the worship of the Lord, and these who offered them for sale thought only of enriching themselves. They were commercializing the things of God, and that is always repugnant in His sight. So Jesus asserted Himself as the Lord of the temple. We read in Malachi, "And the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple" (Mai. 3:1) and shall purify it.

He appeared suddenly before the people with a whip of small cords and began to drive out the sheep and the oxen. He said, "Make not my Father's house an house of merchandise" (v. 16). Since then, how much there has been of the commercializing of the things of the church of God. Whatever the Lord gives, He gives freely, and what His servants have to offer in the way of ministry to needy souls should be offered just as freely. We bring our gifts out of the appreciation and gratitude of our hearts. What we do for the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ should be done because we want to do it.

It must have seemed strange to see Jesus with this whip of cords, crying aloud, "Take these things hence; make not my Father's house an house of merchandise." "My house shall be called a house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves." Notice the tone of authority. It is, "my Father's house," and "my house." He was the Lord of the temple, because He was Lord over all. The disciples

remembered that it was written, “The zeal of thine house hath [consumed] me” (v. 17; see also **Ps. 69:9**). How well that applied to Him!

The Jews began to object, and asked, “What sign showest thou?” (v. 18). They challenged Him to work some miracle in order to attest His authority, to do something marvelous in order to accredit Himself. But He said, “Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up” (v. 19). It was as though He said, “You want a sign that I am the Son of God, that I am the One promised of the Father—you shall have a sign. In God’s due time, destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up.” They did not understand and turned angrily upon Him, saying, “This temple was forty-and-six years in building, and would you raise it up in three days after it was destroyed!” He meant the temple of His body. But He did not explain. It was of no use to do so. Men get into such a state that there is no use trying to make clear spiritual realities to them.

So our Lord had nothing to say to them. They had chosen their own way, and He did not attempt to explain the mystery of His words. But when He had risen from the dead, His disciples believed Him. We may consider those words today, and we can see the meaning. “Destroy this temple.” What was the temple? It was the building, as originally constructed, in which Jehovah manifested His presence. There in the holiest of all was that uncreated light, the Shechinah glory. That was the visible manifested presence of God on earth. The temple simply hid that glory from the *eyes* of the multitude outside. The high priest entered the holiest of all once every year. And so the Lord Jesus Christ’s body, when He came into this scene, was the real temple of God. His body answers to the outer court, His soul to the holy place, and His spirit to the holy of holies. God was manifest in Christ. God Himself dwelt in

Christ, reconciling the world to Himself, for He was God and Man in one person. He spoke of the temple of His body, for God and Man were there in one person. So He said, “Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up.”

Notice, “I will raise it up.” In other words, He was to die, but He died in perfect confidence that He would rise. Have you noticed how the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ is attributed to each person of the blessed Trinity? In another place He says, “No man taketh [my life] from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again” (19:18). He laid down His life, and He took His life again. He raised up the temple. But elsewhere we read that He was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, and then we are told that the Holy Spirit raised up Jesus, our Lord, from the dead. Each person of the Godhead had His part in the resurrection of Jesus. And now He has been declared to be the Son of God with power by the resurrection of the dead. Apart from this we should have no gospel to preach to a lost world.

But Christ is risen, and we are told that, “If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation” (**Rom. 10:9-10**).

Chapter Six Opposition Develops

Henry Allen Ironside

The Prophet Without Honor (Mark 6:1-6)

The mighty works of Jesus had made a distinct impression on the mass of the people who heard Him with eagerness. But few of the more cultured and outwardly religious classes were prepared to acknowledge Him as the promised Servant of Jehovah who was to deliver Israel. Instead of assenting to His Messianic claims, they became suspicious of Him as an impostor and arrayed themselves in definite opposition to Him, even going so far as to seek some method whereby they might destroy Him. This attitude is apparent in **Mark 6** and becomes increasingly prominent in **Mark 7-10**.

Jesus found opposition in His own neighborhood. As **Mark 6** opens we see Him in the city of Nazareth and the region roundabout, where He had lived as a child and as a young man.

Jesus entered the synagogue where He must often have met with His fellow townsmen in the years gone by. There He taught in such a way that the people were astonished since they knew He was not a product of any of the rabbinical schools, but had lived among them as a carpenter. His family was well known to them. They spoke of Him as the son of Mary and the brother of James, Joses, Juda, and Simon. They also mentioned “his sisters.” This seems to prove conclusively that Mary had other children after the birth of Jesus, her firstborn

(**Matthew 1:25**). Romanists deny this and speak of Mary as "ever virgin." They insist that the brothers and sisters here mentioned must have been children of Joseph by a former marriage, or possibly were cousins of Jesus. But this appears to be a mere subterfuge to evade the truth that Mary actually became the wife of Joseph.

Jesus answered His skeptical neighbors by saying, "A prophet is not without honour, but in his own country, and among his own kin, and in his own house."

So intense was their incredulity that we are told He could do no mighty work there, although He healed a few sick ones who came to Him in their distress. God works in response to faith. Unbelief ties the hands of omnipotence, except in judgment, and the hour for judgment had not yet come.

Jesus marveled that those who had known Him so well should be so distrustful of Him and even opposed to Him. Luke's account tells us that they actually tried to hurl Him over the cliff on which the city was built. But passing through the midst of them, He went His way, grieved at their hardness of heart.

Jesus Sends Out His Couriers (Mark 6:7-13)

The twelve whom Jesus had already chosen to be with Him were now commissioned to go through the villages of Galilee to proclaim the gospel of the kingdom. The disciples were to call the people to repentance, so that they would be prepared to receive the King when He was revealed to them. Jesus sent the disciples out two by two that they might labor together in fellowship and testimony. He empowered them to heal the sick and cast out demons, thus accrediting them as His representatives.

Because the disciples were going to their own people Israel, and on account of the urgency of their errand, He told them to take nothing for their journey except a pilgrim staff—no scrips, (provision bags), no provisions, no money in their purses. They were to be shod with sandals and not to be encumbered with two cloaks.

When the disciples entered a city or village they were to accept hospitality from whoever offered it, and were to remain in that host's house, if welcome, until they left town. There was to be no ground for the suspicion that they were seeking personal comfort or special recognition. Where the disciples were not received, they were to shake off the dust from beneath their feet as a testimony against those who spurned their message. For such there could be nothing but judgment ahead—a judgment far worse than that which fell on Sodom and Gomorrha.

Following their Master's instructions they went out preaching that men should repent—that is, change their attitude toward God. Repentance involves a new attitude in regard to self and sin. They also cast out demons and healed many who were sick. It is of interest to note that they anointed with oil those who came for healing, as commanded in the Epistle of James. This is the only other instance where this particular method is mentioned in connection with physical healing. Some have thought the oil was used as a remedy. The medicinal use of oil was an acceptable practice as indicated in the story of the good Samaritan who poured oil and wine into the wounds of the one who was left in a dying condition on the Jericho road. But oil is also the accepted symbol of the Holy Spirit, and it seems more likely that the anointing was intended to indicate the Spirit's gracious action of healing in answer to the prayer of faith.

Herod Beheads John the Baptist (Mark 6:14-29)

The account of godless Herod's perfidious treatment of John, the forerunner of Jesus, fills one's whole soul with horror, and yet it is but a portrayal of the capability of man's natural heart. When Herod heard of the miracles wrought by Jesus, his guilty conscience was aroused, and he said that John the Baptist had risen from the dead, and that therefore these mighty works were performed by him. Others thought He must be the promised Elijah who, according to Malachi, was to come to call Israel to repentance before the great and dreadful day of the Lord. Others said He was a prophet, or possibly one of the older prophets come back to life. But Herod was for the time being convinced that Jesus was none other than John revived. Herod lived over again the scene in which he had been reproved for Herodias' sake. He was haunted by the imprisonment and finally the decapitation of the desert preacher. When Herod thought of the infamous treatment he had meted out to the fearless proclaimer of man's need to repent, he knew he had been guilty of a terrible crime before God and man.

Herod had been interested in John's message at first, and had sent for him in order that he might hear for himself the desert preacher. As long as John dealt with the gospel of the kingdom, his royal but corrupt auditor listened with some measure of attention. But when the Baptist dared to rebuke the crafty and licentious monarch for his incestuous relations with his brother Philip's wife, the king's ire was stirred. He endeavored to silence his reprover by shutting him up in a gloomy prison, probably Machaerus on the cliffs overlooking the Dead Sea. There John was left to languish. (In **Matthew 11:2-3** we read that while John was in prison he sent two of his disciples to question whether Jesus could indeed be the promised

Messiah. This may have been done to satisfy John's own doubts or to establish the faith of his disciples.)

While John was in prison Herod observed his birthday by inviting guests to a feast. The celebration was turned into a vile oriental orgy of drunkenness and debauchery. The daughter of Herodias was called in to add to the carnal enjoyment of the military and civilian chiefs and other dignitaries who were present. Her undoubtedly voluptuous dance so delighted the spectators that Herod impulsively offered the girl any favor up to half his kingdom as a reward for her performance.

Moved by her wicked mother, she asked for the head of John the Baptist on a charger (a large platter). Herodias fully exemplified the poet's line, "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." Shocked by her request the king would have refused compliance, but for his oath's sake given before all those present he did not dare refuse lest he lose face and become an object of ridicule to his retainers. After all, it would be only one more murder added to the many of which he was guilty already! So he at once sent an executioner to decapitate the prophet and bring his gory head as requested to the dancer, who in turn gave it to her mother.

One can imagine how Herodias gloated over the gruesome object as she realized those cold lips would never again charge her with adultery or other sins. But she had not seen the last of John the Baptist. In the day of judgment he will rise up to condemn her because of her callous indifference to the call to repentance.

When John's disciples learned what had taken place they came and took the body of their master and gave it decent burial. In **Matthew 14:12** we read that they "went and

sympathy.

Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand (Mark 6:30-44)

In this section of Mark we read of the return of the twelve from their preaching tour and the report they gave to Jesus. The apostles, with exuberant spirit, gathered around their Lord and told Him all that they had done and what they had taught as they went about visiting the villages of Galilee. He saw that they were perhaps too much occupied with their own success and that they were somewhat overwrought because of the strain under which they had been. So He invited them to leave the multitudes and retire to a quiet country place and "rest a while." How much His servants need such seasons of quiet in company with Him! So they departed into a desert place— that is, a place in the open country away from any city or town, where they might obtain the physical recuperation and mental quiet that they needed so much. If we all took time for more such occasions, nervous breakdowns and heart attacks would not be so common among the servants of Christ.

Just how long the little company enjoyed the privacy and restful-ness of their time of retirement we are not told. But some people who saw the direction the group had taken carried the news to others, and soon a great crowd came together out of all the nearby cities and gathered about Jesus. He could not turn them away nor refuse to minister to them. To Him they were as sheep not having a shepherd, and His great heart was moved with compassion toward them, so that He began at once to teach them many things. With unwearied zeal He instructed them throughout all that day, seeking to make known to them the things concerning the kingdom of God.

The disciples became concerned about the hungry people

who had been with the Lord Jesus all day. Many of them were far from their homes. The night was coming on, and it seemed to be both kind and prudent to urge them to return at once to their different homes. If they were to secure proper food before the night fell they should hurry away, for there was no provision made for them in that desert place, so far as the disciples could see.

Our Lord's command to feed the crowd must have astonished His disciples. They had nothing to share with others, and they knew not where or how to obtain food in that secluded place. It was His desire to have the disciples consider the need of the people and their responsibility in regard to it, even as today He would have us be concerned about the spiritual dearth all about us and our responsibility to do our part in meeting its demands. We are all too quick to measure God's ability to meet our needs by that which our eyes can see; instead we should remember that we are dealing with One who created a universe from nothing and sustains it by the word of His power.

"How many loaves have ye?" We know from the other records that Andrew discovered a lad with five of the flat loaves to which the people were accustomed and two small fishes (**John 6:8-9**). Someone has suggested that it was the boy's own lunch—all of which he gave up that others might be fed. Little as it was, Jesus Christ could use it in a large way. In our emergencies we generally ask "Whence?" and "How?" forgetting that nothing is too hard for the Lord. He who multiplies the seed sown in the ground can take the little we bring and make it sufficient to meet the needs of many.

With authority the Savior ordered that the multitude should sit down in groups on the green grass where all

could be properly served. His command was obeyed. They sat down, doubtless wondering what would happen next and questioning why He had hindered their hasty return to their homes. Our Lord's command to make the men sit down was significant. Seated on the ground, all are practically on one common level. Distinctions of stature disappear. It was the "no difference" doctrine acted out.

Receiving the food from the hands of Andrew or of the expectant lad, the Lord Jesus gave thanks and began to break the bread and divide the fishes, handing supplies to the disciples. They in turn passed them out to the hungry folk who looked on wonderingly. When the Lord Jesus broke the bread and gave to His disciples that they might pass it on to the multitude, no one would be excused if he went away hungry. So today, as we offer the living bread to hungry souls, none need go without eternal blessing.

There proved to be an abundant supply for all. None was disappointed. No one ever need go hungry from the table that the Lord Jesus Christ spreads. Not only were all satisfied, but when the meal was over there were as many basketsful left as there were disciples. And the twelve had wondered where food could be procured for so many!

"They that did eat…were about five thousand men." **Matthew 14:21** adds, "Beside women and children." So actually the number was even more than five thousand, though doubtless not many women and children would be out in the desert to hear the great teacher that day.

Long centuries before He came into the world, it was written of the promised Messiah, "I will satisfy her poor with bread" (**Psalm 132:15**) and "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd" (**Isaiah 40:11**). The feeding of the multitudes on two separate occasions must have recalled these prophecies to the minds of the people and caused

them to wonder whether Jesus Christ might not be the One whose coming had been so long foretold.

When God brought Israel out of Egypt He spread for them a table in the wilderness (**Psalm 78:19**). The Lord Jesus gave the hungry crowds, who had followed and listened to Him all day long, an example of the same omnipotent power. It is pitiable to note how unbelieving critics attempt to discredit these testimonies of our Lord's creatorial glory. They insinuate that it was just a case of each one sharing his lunch with neighbors who had forgotten to bring any—so that as all ate together it seemed to them as though the food had been multiplied in a marvelous manner! Scripture tells us that "at the mouth of two…or…three witnesses, shall the matter be established" (**Deuteronomy 19:15**). Strikingly enough, the first of these miracles is one of the few given by each of the four evangelists. These men, whose integrity cannot be questioned, were either present on the occasion depicted or had been accurately informed by others. All four Gospel writers described the feeding as a supernatural occurrence. Christ, who multiplies the corn on a thousand hillsides and the fishes in all the seas, did in a few moments what is ordinarily accomplished through His divine power and wisdom in weeks or months of time.

By meeting the needs of the body, Christ taught the multitudes the compassion of God and His ability to meet every need of the soul. We shall find as we seek to serve our blessed Lord that the more we pass on to others, the more we have left for ourselves.

It never was loving that emptied a heart,
Nor giving that emptied a purse.

Jesus Walks on the Sea (Mark 6:45-56)

We have next a very striking dispensational picture of what the disciples of Christ would have to endure on the stormy sea of time while the Lord is interceding for them above.

After the feeding of the multitude Jesus directed His disciples to cross the lake. He did not go with them; but when they had left He went up into a mountain in order to be alone with His Father, to commune with Him in prayer.

"The ship was in the midst of the sea." But it was under His eye, and His heart was concerned about His disciples who were laboring hard, toiling in rowing. The wind was contrary to them as they sought to reach their intended destination. Another has pointed out that the word here rendered "toiling" (**Mark 6:48**, kjv) is the same as that translated "vexed" in **2 Peter 2:8**, kjv. The word implies more than tense muscular activity. The disciples were in real mental distress and anxiety. They feared their boat might be swamped and they themselves drowned in the raging seas that threatened to engulf them. Possibly they were also vexed with one another and inclined to blame each other for the precarious condition in which they found themselves. What a picture this is of the state in which believers are found so often in their conflicts with circumstances during the physical absence of the Lord Jesus from this world!

How little the disciples realized as they struggled against wind and wave that all the time the eye of their Lord was on them and that His heart was concerned about them. And how easily we forget as we "wrestle on toward heaven" (as Rutherford put it), that our great high priest is ever looking down on us and making continual intercession for

us!

As the earliest streaks of dawn were seen across the horizon “about the fourth watch of the night,” which was what we would call from 3:00-6:00 a.m., Jesus came down from the mount and walked on the sea toward the disciples. Apparently He was about to pass them by when the frightened disciples, terrified because they thought Him to be a ghost, cried out in alarm. He revealed Himself to them saying, “Be of good cheer: it is I; be not afraid.”

Astonished beyond measure they received Him into the ship and immediately the wind ceased. Details are given elsewhere that are omitted purposely here so that our attention may be focused on the fact that His coming to them brought an end to the storm. So will it be when He returns for His own.

The disciples were amazed at what had taken place. How quickly they forgot the evidence of His creatorial power in the multiplication of the loaves and fishes. They wondered in themselves concerning the mystery of our Lord’s personality.

Safely reaching the shores of Gennesaret at last, they had hardly left their boat before the people began coming to Jesus from all that district. He could not hide: His fame had preceded Him. So they came bringing the sick in beds, beseeching Him to heal them. As He moved about from village to village, from city to city, and even out in the open country, He was besieged by the crowds. They brought sick friends and relatives, begging that they might be permitted to touch even the border of His garment; and we are told that “as many as touched him were made whole.” God incarnate was walking about in the midst of His people, and it was His delight to relieve their sufferings and to cure them of their diseases. His saving-health was

revealed wherever He went. Yet all this failed to convince the leaders that their long-waited-for Messiah had come to deliver them.

The next chapter tells of developing opposition that was to find its culmination in the cross.

Our Lord's Interview with Nicodemus

John

John 2:23-3:15

Now when he was in Jerusalem at the passover, in the feast day, many believed in his name, when they saw the miracles which he did. But Jesus did not commit himself unto them, because he knew all men, and needed not that any should testify of man: for he knew what was in man. There was a man of the Pharisees, named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews: the same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him. Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born? Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit. Nicodemus answered and said unto him, How can these things be? Jesus answered and said unto him, Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things? Verily, verily, I say unto thee, We speak that we do know,

and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things? And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven. And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life.

The present section begins properly with the last three verses of chapter 2. We read, "Now when he was in Jerusalem at the passover, in the feast day, many believed in his name, when they saw the miracles which he did" (v. 23). A faith that rests upon miracles is not a saving faith. A faith that rests upon signs and wonders does not bring salvation to anyone. That is why it is not worth while for us to debate with unbelievers about their objections to the inspiration of the Bible. Jesus said, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature" (Mark. 16:15). We are told, "The preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness" (**1 Cor. 1:18**). Paul says, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek" (**Rom. 1:16**). God gives miracles to authenticate the Word, but faith must rest on something far better than miracles.

Here were people waiting for the Messiah to come, and they said, "Well, now, if Messiah came, could He do any more miracles than Jesus did? He *must* be the One of whom the prophets have spoken." In that sense they believed that He was Messiah, but they did not confess that they were guilty souls needing salvation and they did not see in Jesus the Savior whom they needed. They believed in His name when they saw the miracles, but the

rest of the verse says that Jesus did not commit Himself to *them.* The words *commit* and *believe* are really just the same in the original. We might read it, "Many believed in His name, but Jesus did not believe in them." He did not trust His interests to them, because He knew they were not genuine. He knew what was in man and needed not that any should testify of man. He knew the wickedness and unreliability of the human heart.

You and I like to make out a good case for ourselves. Scripture shows how little we have to boast of, if we would be honest with God. When we think of the eyes of His Son looking down into our hearts, what corruption, lusts, perversity, dishonesty He finds there! "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it? I the LORD search the heart, I try the reins, even to give every man according to his ways, and according to the fruit of his doings" (**Jer. 17:9-10**). Because Jesus was God manifest in the flesh, He knew what was in man. He is as truly omniscient as the Father. He knows what is in you and me, and yet, knowing it all, He loved us and gave Himself for us. But He does not trust us or rely upon these wicked hearts of ours. He knows that we cannot be depended upon. We are lost and ruined and undone. What we need, therefore, is a new life. We need to be born again, and that is the new life He gives us.

There is a little Greek word that has been dropped out in our English translation here. It sometimes is translated "and," though more generally, "but." It is the same word used in the beginning of verse 24 of chapter 2. So, if we put it in its right place at the beginning of verse 1 of chapter 3, we read, "[But] there was a man of the Pharisees." The Spirit of God thus puts this man in contrast with the people of verses 23-25. Here is a man whom Jesus recognizes as sterlingly honest in seeking

after truth. Whenever our Lord finds a man who is really in earnest, He will see that that man will get the truth. You ask, “Well, what about the heathen who have never heard? Will God condemn them to everlasting judgment for not believing in a Savior of whom they have never heard?” No, of course not. But what He will do is this: He will condemn the heathen for all the sins of which they have not repented, but He will see that every repentant soul gets light enough to be saved. He will not let a man be lost if he is seeking for the truth.

So here is Nicodemus, an honest seeker, and Jesus treats him as such. “There was a man of the Pharisees [the most religious group in Jerusalem], named Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews.” But this man, now face to face with the Christ of God, finds out he has a tremendous lack. A great many people are like Nicodemus. They are good folk, they reverence spiritual things, and yet there are many who have not confessed their sins before God and know not the second birth. Have you not often said, in the words of Tennyson. “Oh, for a man to arise in me, that the man that I am might cease to be?” You are dissatisfied with yourself, yet you have never turned to Christ that you may be born again. Let us follow our Lord Jesus’ conversation with Nicodemus. Let us listen as though we had never heard it before.

Here is Nicodemus. “The same came to Jesus by night” (v. 2a). I am not going to scold him for that. Some preachers do. I see no evidence of cowardice there. He does not act like a coward. I think Jesus was busy all day long, and Nicodemus says, “I would like to have a close-up talk with that man, and I cannot do it in a crowd. Perhaps if I ask Peter or James or John where He lives, I can have a private interview.” And so he arranges to see and talk with Him at night after the Lord has withdrawn from the

throngs. All honor to Nicodemus that he was interested enough to go. I am not going to find fault with him because he went by night.

Nicodemus began by saying, “Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him—” (v. 2b). This was not the end of the sentence. The Savior interrupted him, and declared, “Verily, verily [truly, truly; amen, amen], I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God” (v. 3). “Born again,” or “born from above”? After all, I think the emphasis is on the newness of it. That which made the impression on Nicodemus was not so much “born from above,” but being born for the second time, “born *again.* “Jesus was saying, as it were, “It does not help to say nice things, Nicodemus. You need more than a teacher, you need a Savior—One who can give you a new life. You need a second birth!” “Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.”

There is a widespread notion today that men may be educated into Christianity. *Religious Education* is one of the greatest abominations of the present day. The idea is that you can take a child and instruct him along the lines of the Christian philosophy and thus educate him into salvation. I do not object to the term *Christian Education.* I believe that is a right and proper thing. It is right and proper to instruct the Christian along Christian lines. But Religious Education that simply tries to make people Christians by educating them into it will, I believe, be the means of making tens of thousands of hypocrites instead of making them Christians. “Ye must be born again.” There must be the communication of a new life.

Nicodemus said, “But I don’t understand it. How can a

man be born when he is old? Can he go through the whole process of nature again? Why, that seems absurd. Just imagine! Can I go back and be born of my mother again?" And Jesus says to him, "Nicodemus, listen to Me. It would not make any difference if you could. You would be no better off the next time than you were before. The natural birth does not count. It must be a spiritual birth." "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again" (vv. 5-7). What weighty words are these! First the Savior says, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." What did He mean?

I know that there are those who tell us that to be born of water means to be born of baptism. But no one ever received the new life by water baptism. You can search your Bible in vain for anything like that. It is not there. It is not in the Word of God. Nowhere is baptism in Scripture likened to birth. It rather speaks of death. We are buried with Him by baptism into *death.* Water baptism is the picture of the burial of the old man, not a picture of a second birth.

Well, then, what is the water by which we are born again? Go through the Word of God. Nowhere do we find people being born of literal water. Trace "water" through John's writings. You will find that it is the recognized symbol for the Word of God. David asked the question in **Psalm 119:9**, "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word." And in the fourth chapter of John, Jesus, speaking to the woman of Samaria, said, "Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again: but whosoever drinketh of the water that I

shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life" (4:14). What is the water that Jesus gives? It is the water of the Word. It is the testimony of the gospel. "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country" (**Prov. 25:25**). "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely" (**Rev. 22:17**).

What is the water of life? It is the gospel message. We read in **Ephesians 5:25-27**, "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; *that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word,* that he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish." And Jesus says to His disciples, "Now ye are clean through the word" (**John 15:3**). So we are to be born again by the Word of God, brought home to our hearts and consciences by the Holy Spirit.

Here are two men sitting side by side as a preacher, proclaiming the gospel of God, perhaps quotes some such verse of Scripture as, "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief" (**1 Tim. 1:15**). One man pays no attention. The other man looks up and says, "What! He came to save sinners! I am a sinner. I will trust Him." What led him to do that? The Holy Spirit using the Word as the means of his second birth. "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." The Lord makes it very clear that there is a great distinction between the flesh and Spirit. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." You can do anything you like with the flesh, but it does not turn it into spirit. If you baptize it, it is baptized flesh. If you make it religious, it is

religious flesh. Flesh remains flesh to the very end. “That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again.”

Nicodemus said, “How can these things be?” (v. 9). The Lord explains that there are mysteries in nature that we cannot understand. “The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit” (**John 3:8**). You cannot see the wind, but you recognize its power. You cannot see the Holy Spirit, but you recognize His power. He is invisible, but He makes His presence felt in a mighty way as He convicts and regenerates sinful men. He changes men completely. You recognize the power, although you do not see it actually working. You see a vain worldly woman, and suddenly she becomes a quiet woman of prayer. You see a wicked, godless man changed into a saint. That is the work of the Holy Spirit. You do not see the Spirit, but you see the power manifest in the life.

Nicodemus is still perplexed and says, “How can these things be?” Jesus says, “Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?” (v. 10). He should have known about the new birth. He had the Bible. In **Isaiah 44:3** we find these words: “For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring.” What is this? Why, God is saying, “By the water of My Word and by the power of My Spirit I am going to work the miracle of the new birth.”

In **Ezekiel 36:25** we have the same thing: “Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean: from all your filthiness, and from all your idols will I cleanse

you." There you have it again, "Born of water and of the Spirit." "Why," He says, "Nicodemus, you are a master in Israel and you are surprised when I speak of being born of water and the Spirit! You should have known this." "If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things?" (**John 3:12**). What does He mean by this? Well, these earthly things were spoken of in the Old Testament. It was always necessary to be born again in order to come into God's kingdom. This kingdom was heaven's rule on earth. But Jesus knew that that earthly kingdom was, for the time being, set aside. He said, "I have other secrets, but you will not understand them. You do not even understand earthly things." I think the Lord meant that Nicodemus was not ready for a revelation of the heavenly kingdom because he had not apprehended the truth of the earthly things.

"And no man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven" (v. 13). Let me say here, and I frankly say so, I do not know whether Jesus said that, or whether John the apostle wrote it as inspired of the Holy Spirit. If the text were written as ordinary literature, we might have a quotation mark at the end of verse 12, and then verse 13 might come in as a parenthesis. I do not know whether that is so or not. It may be that Jesus said this, or it may be that John put it in to explain a mystery. What is the mystery? No one has ever ascended to heaven of his volition. Enoch was caught up; Elijah went up in a whirlwind. If these words were spoken by the Lord Jesus, He was looking into the future when He should ascend. If they were written by John, then he had in mind the ascension. But the wonder of it is this, that He who came down from heaven and had the power to ascend into heaven was at all times the Son of Man in heaven, for He

was omnipresent.

In verse 14 we have our Lord's answer to Nicodemus's questions. He refers him to an incident that occurred long years before in the wilderness, and He says, "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up." That is your answer, Nicodemus. It is as though Jesus said, "I am going to the cross, and there on that cross I will become the antitype of that brass serpent. There I will be made sin in order that sinners may become the righteousness of God through faith in Me." In the wilderness it was the serpents that afflicted the people. The poison of these dreadful creatures was in the blood of the dying Israelites. The remedy was a serpent of brass uplifted, and all who looked to it were healed. It was sin that caused the trouble for humanity. The serpent was a type of Satan and sin. But what took place on the cross? The sinless One was made sin for us. He is the antitype of that brazen serpent. That serpent lifted up on the pole had no poison in it. It had never done anybody any harm. It was a picture of the great sin offering. When they looked to it, they were healed. The Lord Jesus Christ had no sin in Him, but in grace He took the sinner's place. When people look to Him in faith they are born again—they have eternal life. Have you looked to Him? Have we all looked to Him? All who believe in Him shall never die but have life eternal.

Chapter Seven Tradition Versus Revelation

Henry Allen Ironside

Jesus Condemns the Traditions of the Pharisees (Mark 7:1-13)

To the spiritual mind it is a question of unceasing wonder that men should be so ready to follow and even fearlessly contend for the authority of human traditions, while they are just as ready to ignore the plain teachings of the Word of God. On many occasions we find our blessed Lord coming into conflict with the prejudices of those in Israel who exalted tradition to a level with revelation, and in some instances, to a higher level.

In **Mark 7** we find our Lord dealing directly with the Pharisees' exaltation of human tradition. **Mark 7:1-8** has to do with the question of eating with unwashed, or literally, unbaptized hands. Certain of the Pharisees and scribes who were ever on the watch for something with which they might find fault in the words or behavior of Jesus and His disciples, noticed that some of the disciples ate bread with what they considered defiled hands. This was an unlawful practice according to a tradition that had been handed down from early days. The more rigid Pharisees went through a long process, not only of cleansing the hands from any uncleanness but also of ceremonial washing, before they would eat. We are told in the fourth verse that "when they come from the market, except they wash [or baptize], they eat not." This is one of the many baptisms referred to in **Hebrews 9:10**. The word translated "washings" there is really "baptisms." Many other similar rites were observed in the cleansing of

drinking vessels, dishes, and tables.

The observant legalists came directly to Jesus, and inquired why His disciples did not wash according to the tradition of the elders, but ate bread with unbaptized hands. Observe, it was not a question of behavior contrary to the Word of God but behavior contrary to mere human tradition.

In reply our Lord referred to the words of the prophet Isaiah: "Esaias prophesied of you hypocrites." This was strong language! A hypocrite is a man with a second face—really an actor, for the Greek actors appeared on the stage wearing masks in order to represent various parts and personalities. The Lord knew that while these hypocritical questioners were punctilious about such matters as ceremonial cleansing, they were careless in regard to laws definitely commanded by God and therefore carrying far greater weight. Jesus reminded the Pharisees that Isaiah had written of them, "This people honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me. Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men" (**Mark 7:6-7**). There is something very important here that we do well to take to heart. It is always a great mistake for those who profess to be servants of God to observe forms and ceremonial rites and traditions that have no Scriptural basis. Such traditions may seem innocent enough to begin with, but little by little they will usurp the place of the Word of God over the consciences of those who follow them, and this is most dangerous.

We are told in **2 Timothy 3:16-17** that "all scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, throughly [or thoroughly] furnished unto all good works." If Scripture

carefully studied and obeyed will equip a man of God to do all good works, then it should be clear that nothing is worthy to be counted a good work in the sight of God if the action is not authorized by Scripture. The recognition of this principle would save us from a great deal of folly and worthless labor in connection with the things of God. The Lord applied the words of **Isaiah 29:13** to the critics of His disciples by telling them that they themselves laid aside the commandment of God and substituted human traditions such as those dealing with ceremonial cleansing. He added, "Many other such like things ye do."

Many Romanists and Protestants alike exalt tradition, directly or indirectly, to the level of Holy Scripture or even above it. How we need to get back to the place of teaching the Word of God! We need to inquire, "What saith the scripture?" when questions as to methods and teachings arise. For anything that is contrary to God's revelation can never be looked on with favor by Him, however much good it seems to accomplish.

In so writing I would not for one moment ignore the fact that Scripture itself gives considerable latitude in regard to methods of reaching the lost and seeking to help believers. The apostle Paul declared, "I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some" (**1 Corinthians 9:22**). What I would stress is the serious mistake of substituting human authority for divine authority. We need to be sure that not only our doctrines, but also our practical ways are in accordance with the Scriptures. This alone is the path of safety.

Continuing His discourse the Lord pointed out how these Pharisees ignored the plain teaching of the Word while giving full authority to tradition. Observe how strongly He speaks in **Mark 7:9**: "Full well ye reject the commandment

of God, that ye may keep your own tradition." The natural heart revolts against that which is divine but readily accepts what is merely human.

Jesus then cited a very definite instance of conflict between tradition and the Scriptures. God had spoken through Moses, commanding that His people honor father and mother. The penalty of death was attached to the violation of this commandment. "He that curseth [that is, in any way harms or wrongs] father or mother, let him die the death" (**Matthew 15:4**). This would surely involve caring for aged parents who were unable to provide for themselves. The least that sons and daughters could do would be to share with their parents that which God had given to them, but the rabbis had declared that a man might dedicate all his possessions to God, declaring it to be Corban—that is, a gift for the maintenance of the work of the temple. If his parents were in need, he would insist that he had nothing with which he could help them because all he possessed had already been devoted to God. This was the very essence of selfishness under pretended piety; and thereby the Word of God was made of none effect through tradition. This was only one instance of the violation of God's truth by the substitution of human regulations. Jesus again added, "Many such like things do ye."

Jesus Defines the True Source of Defilement (Mark 7:14-23)

We are told that after condemning the traditions of the Pharisees, Jesus took occasion to instruct all the people in regard to the true nature of defilement. Hitherto the more conscientious an Israelite was, the more anxious and concerned he was about what he ate or drank, lest he even inadvertently take in something that was ceremonially

unclean. If he did eat something considered unclean, he would be defiled and unfit to join with the congregation of the Lord when gathered together for worship in the temple. In **Mark 7:14-16** our Lord laid down a great principle and emphasized a tremendous fact. Jesus declared that moral and spiritual defilement comes not from outward things such as food or drink but from within the man himself. Defilement comes from one's own heart, that heart which the prophet Jeremiah declared to be deceitful above all things and desperately wicked (**Jeremiah 17:9**).

It is evident that these words of the Lord astonished even His own disciples, so accustomed had they been to looking at things from the ritualistic standpoint. So when they had left the multitude and were in the house alone with Jesus, they asked Him to explain what He meant by speaking as He had done. Always ready to open up truth to sincere inquirers, He explained that outward things such as food and drink were only material: they could not affect the spirit of the man. Of course our Lord was not denying that there are hurtful and even poisonous foods that might seriously injure one physically. What He had in view here was defilement of spirit, which makes one unfit for fellowship with God. Food of any kind does not enter into the heart but passes through the digestive tract. Food makes no impression whatsoever on the soul or spirit of the one who has eaten or drunk.

"That which cometh out of the man, that defileth the man"—that is, those things which come from his heart defile him, for the heart itself is like a nest of unclean birds. "Out of the heart… proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, Thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness." What a list! Who can say that these things have never had any place whatever in his heart? Of

course there are some to whom several of these things are thoroughly repugnant, and yet every man is capable of falling into every sin here mentioned if he but allows his mind to dwell on evil thoughts. There are men who deny the depravity of the natural man, but they might well consider the list set forth here and honestly answer the question, Have none of these things a place in my heart?

When we speak of the total depravity of the natural man, we do not mean necessarily that all men are guilty of all the sins enumerated here. We do mean that all men are by nature out of touch with God and that the capacity for all these sins is found in all their hearts.

Once when Dr. Joseph Cook was challenged as to the scripturalness of the doctrine of human depravity, he used the following illustration. He said that he was in possession of a very fine clock. It was a beautiful piece of furniture and an adornment to the room in which it was placed. The works were very expensive; the face of the clock was beautiful to look upon; the hands were of excellent workmanship; and altogether it was an admirable clock. There was only one thing wrong with it: it would not keep time. As a timepiece it was totally depraved. So it is with the natural man. He is out of touch with God. His heart is at enmity with God and from within that heart come forth many different sins. Thank God there is a remedy for this condition! David prayed, “Create in me a clean heart, O God” (**Psalm 51:10**), and this is what God delights to do through the new birth.

All the evil things enumerated by Jesus come from within. These defile a man. How important it is that we recognize the fact that these things naturally find lodging in the human heart, and that we judge all in the light of the cross of Christ.

Jesus Rewards the Faith of a Gentile Woman (Mark 7:24-30)

In these verses we see the grace of God going out beyond the nation of Israel. The Lord Jesus had gone into the vicinity of Tyre and Sidon—that is, in the course of His travels He had journeyed with His disciples to the northwest district of Galilee. Just beyond were the Gentile cities of Tyre and Sidon. The Lord Himself, so far as we have any record, never stepped over the border that separated Palestine from the Gentile lands, except of course when as a baby He was taken down into Egypt by His mother and Joseph, His foster father, to escape the wrath of Herod. Jesus came into the world, as Paul told us in **Romans 15:8**, as "a minister [or servant] of the circumcision for the truth of God, to confirm the promises made unto the fathers." While it is true that He looked forward to the time when the Gentiles might glorify God for His mercy (**Romans 15:9**), during His life on earth He confined His ministry to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

But now we find Him in contact with a certain woman who was a Greek, a pure Gentile, a native of Syrophenicia. This woman had an afflicted daughter who was possessed with a demon. She had suffered terribly because of this condition. Though a stranger to the covenants of promise, the Syrophenician woman had heard of Jesus and she felt sure that He could deliver her daughter if He were willing to do so. She came, therefore, pleading that He would cast the demon out of the young girl. Elsewhere we are told that she based her plea on the fact that He was the Son of David. She had evidently learned through some of her Jewish neighbors of the Messiah who was to come in David's line, and she rightly believed Jesus to be the Messiah. So she came pleading, "Have mercy on me, O

Lord, thou son of David" (**Matthew 15:22**). But He held His peace. As a Gentile sinner she had no claim whatever on Him as the promised Son of David. But finally, as she cried after Him, He said, "Let the children first be filled: for it is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it unto the dogs." This may seem to us to be a hard saying. But even as Joseph charged his brothers with being spies in order to probe their consciences (**Genesis 42:8-14**), so the Lord thus answered the woman in order to bring her to the place where she would recognize that her only claim to blessing was on the ground of pure grace.

She responded in a wonderful way. There was no ill-feeling on her part, as though He had insulted her or spoken to her in a discourteous manner. Humbly she answered Him, "Yes, Lord: yet the dogs [and she used a diminutive here, the little dogs] under the table eat of the children's crumbs." It was as much as to say, "Lord, I recognize the fact that I am just a poor, outcast Gentile, but give me some of the crumbs that the children of the kingdom are refusing; allow me to take the place even of a puppy under the table and so obtain mercy at Thy hand." Nothing appealed to our blessed Lord more than faith coupled with humility. He replied by saying, "Go thy way; the devil is gone out of thy daughter." She hastened to her home, doubtless with a glad heart and eager expectation. Entering the house, she found her daughter lying quietly upon the bed, the demon having left her.

Jesus Opens the Ears of the Deaf (Mark 7:31-37)

Leaving the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, Jesus crossed over the northern part of Galilee and entered into a boat, passing over the sea once more to visit Decapolis, the ten cities. It was in this region that the man from the tombs, the demoniac of Gadara, lived. After Jesus delivered him,

He told him to go home and tell his friends what great things the Lord had done for him. So he spread the good news, we are told, throughout all Decapolis. Thus when Jesus returned, the people were ready to meet Him. Possibly the very ones who on the former occasion had besought Him to depart out of their coasts were among the eager crowd who came to hear His words and see His miracles.

We are told that they brought to Him one who was deaf and had a speech impediment. They begged Jesus to put His hands on him—those tender hands that had so often been lifted in blessing. At the touch of those hands disease and uncleanness had flown away. But the Lord dealt with this man in a somewhat peculiar manner. Recognizing the fact that opposition was developing, Jesus took him aside from the multitude instead of healing him openly before all the people. Jesus put His finger into his ears, and then spat and touched his tongue. We may wonder at this, but we need to remember that the humanity of our Lord Jesus Christ was absolutely holy and pure, untouched by sin or corruption of any kind. He was evidently indicating that the healing came from within His own being. Looking up to Heaven He sighed as He recognized the ravages that sin had made; and then speaking in Aramaic He said, “Ephphatha,” which means, “Be opened.” Immediately the man was able to hear and also to speak.

Jesus charged those that were around Him not to spread this abroad. As we have noticed before, He had no desire to gain notoriety as a wonderworker. While always ready to minister to the needs of men, His great mission was to proclaim the gospel of the kingdom as He went from place to place. But the people were so enthusiastic about what they saw of His mighty power that the more He

published it abroad. Surely everyone who knows Christ in any measure will gladly join with these people of Decapolis in ascribing all honor and glory to Him who has done all things well.

Address 9 The Heart of the Gospel

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 3:16-21

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved. He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God. And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. But he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God.

Martin Luther called this sixteenth verse the "Miniature Gospel," because there is a sense in which the whole story of the Bible is told out in it. "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The verse negates the idea that a great many persons seem to have: that God is represented in Scriptures as a stern, angry Judge waiting to destroy men because of their sins, but that Jesus Christ, in some way or other, has made it possible for God to come out in love to sinners. In other words, that Christ loved us enough to die for us and, having atoned for our sins, God can now love us and be merciful to us. But that is an utter perversion of the gospel. Jesus Christ did not die to enable God to love sinners, but "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son."

This same precious truth is set forth in similar words in the fourth chapter of 1 John, "In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins" (**1 John 4:9-10**). So the coming to this world of our Lord Jesus Christ and His going to the cross, there to settle the sin question and thus meet every claim of the divine righteousness against the sinner, is the proof of the infinite love of God toward a world of guilty men. How we ought to thank and praise Him that He gave His Son for our redemption! "God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us" (**Rom. 5:8**).

It could not be otherwise, because He is love. We are taught in **1 John 4:8, 16**: "God is love." That is His very nature. We can say that God is gracious, but we cannot

say that God is grace. We can say that God is compassionate, but we cannot say that God is compassion. God is kind, but God is not kindness. But we can say, God is love. That is His nature, and love had to manifest itself. Although men had forfeited every claim that they might have upon God, still He loved us and sent His only Son to become the propitiation for our sins—"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Our Lord Jesus Christ is spoken of five times as the "only begotten" in the New Testament: twice in the first chapter of this gospel. In verse 14 we read, "The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth." Also in verse 18, "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him." Then here is this sixteenth verse of the third chapter, "God so loved … that he gave his only begotten…" Again in verse 18, "He that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God." The only other place where this term is used is in **1 John 4:9**, "God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him." It is a singular fact, and shows how wonderfully Scripture is constructed, that that term is not only used five times in the New Testament, but He is also called the "first begotten" or "the first born" exactly five times in the same book.

Now "only begotten" refers to His eternal Sonship. The term, "the first begotten," tells what He became in grace as Man for our redemption. When He came into the world God owned that blessed Man as His first begotten, saying, "Thou art my [beloved] Son; this day have I begotten thee"

(**Ps. 2:7**; **Acts 13:33**; **Heb. 1:5**; 5:5). The term "only begotten" does not carry in it any thought of generation, but that of uniqueness—Son by special relationship. The word is used in connection with Isaac. We read that Abraham "offered up his only begotten" (**Heb. 11:17**). Now Isaac was not his only son. Ishmael was born some years before Isaac, so in the sense of generation you would not speak of Isaac as the only begotten son. He is called the "only begotten" because he was born in a miraculous manner, when it seemed impossible that Abraham and Sarah could ever be the parents of a child. In the Spanish translation we read that "God so loved the world that He gave His unique Son," that is, our Lord Jesus Christ is the Son of God in a sense that no one else can ever be the Son of God—His eternal Son—His unique Son. Oh, how dear to the heart of the Father! And when God gave Him, He not only became incarnate to bear hardship, weariness, thirst, and hunger, but God gave Him up to the death of the cross that there He might be the propitiation for our sins. Could there be any greater manifestation of divine love than this?

You remember the story of the little girl in Martin Luther's day when the first edition of the Bible came out. She had a terrible fear of God. God had been presented in such a way that it filled her heart with dread when she thought of Him. She brooded over the awfulness of the character of God and of some day having to meet this angry Judge. But one day she came running to her mother, holding a scrap of paper in her hand. She cried out, "Mother! Mother! I am not afraid of God any more." Her mother said, "Why are you not?" "Why, look, Mother," she said, "this bit of paper I found in the print shop, and it is torn out of the Bible." It was so torn as to be almost illegible except about two lines. On the one line it said, "God so loved," and on the other line it said, "that He gave." "See, Mother," she said,

“that makes it all right.” Her mother read it and said, “God so loved that He gave.” “But,” she said, “it does not say what He gave.” “Oh, Mother,” exclaimed the child, “if He loved us enough to give anything, it is all right.” Then the mother said, “But, let me tell you what He gave.” She read, “God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.” Then she told how we can have peace and eternal life through trusting Him.

Am I speaking to anyone today who dreads the thought of meeting God? Do you think of your sins and say with David of old, “I remembered God, and was troubled” (**Ps. 77:3**)? Let me call your attention to this word: The love of God has been manifest in Christ. If you will but come as a needy sinner, He will wash your sins away. “But,” you say, “how can I be sure that it is for me? I can understand that God could love some people. I can understand how He can invite certain ones to trust Him. Their lives have been so much better than mine, but I cannot believe that this salvation is for me.” Well, what else can you make from that word *whosoever?* “God so loved…that he gave… that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.” He could not find another more all-embracing word than that. It takes you in. It takes me in. You have many another “whosoever” in the Bible. There is a “whosoever” of judgment: “Whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire.” “Whosoever” there includes all who did not come to God while He waited, in grace, to save. If they had recognized that they were included in the “whosoever” of **John 3:16**, they would not be found in that of **Revelation 20:15**.

Somebody wrote me the other day and said, “A man has come to our community who is preaching a limited atonement. He says it is a wonderful truth that has been

only recently revealed to him." Well, I could only write back that the term "limited atonement" has an uncanny sound to me. I do not read anything like that in my Bible. I read that He "taste [d] death for every man" (**Heb. 2:9**). I read that "he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for our sins only, but for the whole world" (**1 John 2:2**). I read that "all we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all" (**Isa. 53:6**). And here I read that "whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." I say to you, as I said to the writer of that letter, that there is enough value in the atoning work of the Lord Jesus Christ to save every member of the human race, if they would but repent and turn to God. Then if they were all saved, there still remains value enough to save the members of a million worlds like this, if they are lost in sin and needing a Savior. Yes, the sacrifice of Christ is an infinite sacrifice. Do not let the enemy of your soul tell you there is no hope for you. Do not let him tell you you have sinned away your day of grace, that you have gone so far that God is no longer merciful. There is life abundant for you if you will but look up into the face of the One who died on Calvary's cross and trust Him for yourself. Let me repeat it again, "Whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"Whosoever believeth." What is it to believe? It is to trust in Him, to confide in Him, to commit yourself and your affairs to Him. He is saying to you, poor needy sinner, "You cannot save yourself. All your efforts to redeem yourself can only end in failure, but I have given My Son to die for you. Trust in Him. Confide in Him!" "Whosoever believeth in Him should not perish."

A lady was reading her Greek Testament one day. She was studying the Greek language and liked to read in the

Greek Testament. She had no assurance of salvation. While pondering over these words, *whosoever believeth,* she said to herself as she looked at the Greek word for *believeth,* "I saw this a few verses back." She went back in the chapter, and then back into the last verses of chapter 2, and she read, "Many believed in his name, when they saw the miracles which he did. But Jesus did not commit himself unto them, because he knew all men" (vv. 22-23). "Oh," she said, "there it is!" "Jesus did not commit himself unto them," and she stopped and thought a moment, and light from heaven flashed into her soul. She saw that to believe in Jesus was to commit herself unto Jesus. Have you done that? Have you said,

Jesus, I will trust Thee, trust Thee with my soul,
Weary, worn and helpless, Thou canst make me whole.
There is none in heaven, or on earth like Thee;
Thou hast died for sinners; therefore, Lord, for me.

Now, "whosoever believeth in him should not perish." As you turn the pages of Holy Scripture you get a marked picture of those who refused this grace. To perish means to go out into the darkness, to be forever under judgment, to exist in awful torment. He wants to save you from that. "Whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"Have," that suggests present possession. He does not say, *"hope* to have everlasting life." You will have everlasting life right here and now when you believe in Jesus, when you trust Him. Somebody pondered about this one day, and then he looked up and said, "God loved—God gave—I believe—and I have— everlasting life." Everlasting life, remember, is far more than life throughout eternity. It is far more than endless existence. It is the very life of God communicated to the soul in order that we may enjoy

fellowship with Him. “This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent” (**John 17:3**).

In verse 17, as though to encourage the guiltiest to come to Him, He says, “For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through Him might be saved.”

I remember, years ago, a dear old man behind the counter in a big department store in Los Angeles where I worked as a lad. The old man was very kind to me. He saw that I was very green and knew not what was expected of me. He took me under his wing and cared for me. I soon got interested in finding out whether he was saved or not. My dear mother was never with anybody very long before she asked them the question, “Are you saved? Are you born again?” I became so used to hearing her ask that question that I thought I ought to ask it of people, too. I went to him one day and said, “Mr. Walsh, are you saved?” He looked at me and said, “My dear boy, no one will ever know that until the day of judgment.” “Oh,” I replied, “there must be some mistake. My mother knows she is saved.” “Well, she has made a mistake,” he said, “for no one can know that.” “But the Bible says, ‘He that believeth on him… hath everlasting life.’” “Oh, well,” he said, “we can’t be sure down here unless we become great saints. But we must just do the best we can and pray to the Lord and the blessed Virgin and the saints to help, and hope that in the day of judgment it may turn out well and we will be saved.” “But,” I said, “why do you pray to the blessed Virgin? Why not go direct to Jesus?” “My dear boy, the Lord is so great and mighty and holy that it is not befitting that a poor sinner such as I should go to Him, and there is no other who has such influence as His mother.”

I did not know how to answer him then. But as I studied my Bible through the years, I could see what the answer was. Jesus unapproachable! Jesus hard to be contacted! Why, it was said of Him, "This man receiveth sinners" (**Luke 15:2**). Though high in heavenly glory, He still says to sinners, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden" (Matt. 11:28). Yes, you can go directly to Him, and when you trust Him He gives you eternal life. He did not come to condemn the world. He came with a heart of love to win poor sinners to Himself.

And then the eighteenth verse is so plain and simple. Oh, if you are an anxious soul and seeking light, remember that these are the very words of the living God, "He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God." Now, do you see this? There are just two classes of people in that verse. All men in the world who have heard the message are divided into these two classes. What are they? First, "He that believeth." There are those who believe in Jesus. They stand by themselves. Now the other class, "He that believeth not." Every person who has ever heard of Jesus is in one of those two classes. You are either among those who believe in Jesus or among those who do not believe. It is not a question of believing *about ¥Lim;* it is a question of believing *in* Him. It is not holding mental conceptions about Him, mere facts of history; but it is trusting Him, committing yourself to Him. Those who trust Him and those who do not trust Him—in which of the two groups do you find yourself? "He that believeth in him"—are you there? "He that believeth not"—are you there? Oh, if you are, you should be in a hurry to get out of that group into the other, and you pass out of the one and into the other by trusting in Jesus.

Are you in the first group? “He that believeth in him is not condemned.” Do you believe that? Jesus said that. “He that believeth in him is not condemned.”

I was in Kilmarnock three years ago and gave an address one night in the Grant Hall. A number of people had come into the inquiry room, and I went in afterward to see how they were getting along. A minister called me over and said, “Will you have a word with this lad?” I sat down beside him and said, “What is the trouble?” He looked up and said, “I canna see it. I canna see it. I am so burdened and canna find deliverance.” I said, “Have you been brought up in a Christian home?” He told me he had. “Do you know the way of salvation?” He answered, “Well, in a way, I do; but I canna see it.” I said, “Let me show you something.” First I prayed with him and asked God, by the Holy Spirit, to open his heart. Then I pointed him to this verse and said, “Do you see those two classes of people? What is the first class? What is the second class?” He answered clearly. “Now,” I said, “which class are you in?” Then he looked at me and said, “Why, I am in the first class. I do believe in Him, but it is all dark. I canna see.” “Now look again,” said I. “What does it say about the first class?” He did look again, and I could see the cloud lift. He turned to me and exclaimed, “Man, I see it! I am not condemned.” I asked, “How do you know?” He replied, “God said so.” The minister said, “Well, lad, are you now willing to go home and tell your parents? Tomorrow when you go to work, will you be willing to tell your mates?” “Oh,” he said, “I can hardly wait to get there.”

Now, suppose you are in the other group. Listen, “He that believeth not is condemned already.” You do not need to wait until the day of judgment to find that out. Condemned! Why? Because you have been dishonest? Because you have lied? Because you have been unclean

and unholy? Is it that? That is not what it says *here.* What does it say? "He that *believeth not* is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God." That is the condemnation. All those sins you have been guilty of, Christ took into account when He died. "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed" (**Isa. 53:5**). So, if you are condemned, it is not simply because of the many sins you have committed through your lifetime. It is because of spurning the revelation of the Savior that God has provided. If you turn away from God and continue rejecting Jesus, you are committing the worst sin there is. He came, a light, into the world to lighten the darkness. If you turn away from Him, you are responsible for the darkness in which you will live and die.

"And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil" (**John 3:19**). Is it not strange that men would rather continue in darkness than turn to Him, who is the light of life, and find deliverance. "For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. But he that doeth truth [i.e., he that is absolutely honest with God] cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God" (vv. 20-21). Are you going to turn away from the light today or are you coming into the light? Will you trust the blessed One who is the light of the world, and thus rejoice in the salvation which He so freely offers you?

Chapter Eight Intimations Of The Coming Glory

Henry Allen Ironside

John

Jesus Feeds the Multitude Again (Mark 8:1-9)

The circumstances surrounding this miracle were similar to the occasion of some months before; yet it is evident that the disciples had forgotten—as we often do—the remarkable manifestation of divine power that they had seen at that time. The heart of Jesus Christ was touched by the need of the multitude, and His heart ever controlled His hand. For three days they had flocked about Him and paid attention to His teaching. Their food supplies had all given out and they were left with nothing to eat. He could not bear to leave them in that desolate condition. Many lived at quite a distance from the place in which they were. To go home hungry would work a real hardship on them.

"From whence can a man satisfy these men with bread here in the wilderness?" It was the expression of the unbelief in the hearts of the disciples. That they should so soon have forgotten the miraculous feeding of the five thousand would seem incredible if we did not know something of the untrustworthiness and unbelief of our own hearts.

"How many loaves have ye? And they said, Seven." The disciples were to have the privilege of sharing with others the provision they had made for their own need. This time they did not procure the food from someone else. Following the same procedure as in the previous miraculous feeding (**Mark 6:30-44**), the people were seated on the ground, and after giving thanks Jesus broke the bread and gave it to His disciples to distribute to the multitude.

“They had a few small fishes.” Why were these not mentioned before? Could it be that they had been withheld by the doubting disciples until they saw how the bread was multiplied? Apparently the fishes were blessed separately and then distributed as the bread had been.

“They did eat, and were filled: and they took up of the broken meat.. .seven baskets.” Again there was an overabundance. After the multitude was fed, the disciples received seven hampers of food in return for the bread and fishes they had entrusted to Jesus to dispense. The leftover food was sufficient to last a long time.

“They that had eaten were about four thousand.” Again **Matthew 15:38** adds, “Beside women and children.”

It has often been pointed out that in the original Greek text two different kinds of baskets are indicated in the two accounts of miraculous feedings of the multitudes. In **Mark 6**, after the feeding of the five thousand, there were twelve handbasketsful left over. Handbaskets were such as folk carried with them when traveling on foot. In **Mark 8**, after the feeding of the four thousand, there were seven hampersful left over. Hampers were large baskets that were often used for carrying fish or transporting other goods.

The number of baskets left over in each miracle suggests a spiritual lesson. The number *twelve* is generally used in Scripture for administrative completeness, whereas *seven* is the number of mystical or spiritual perfection. The twelve baskets signified the abundant provision that will be enjoyed under Messiah’s reign. The seven hampers tell us of the perfection of spiritual blessing when we learn that not by bread only do we live, “but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God” (**Matthew 4:4**).

One of Jehovah's names of old was *El Shaddai*—"the God all-sufficient." Our Lord was revealing Himself as the incarnate God, abundantly able to meet every need, when He fed the multitudes who on these two occasions flocked to hear Him preach the gospel of the kingdom. His supplies are unlimited. What we need is faith to count on the riches of His mercy and to draw from His abundant store. The bread He gave pictured Himself as the bread of God come down from Heaven. If a man eat of this bread he will live forever (**John 6:51**).

The incident recorded in **Mark 8:1-9** brings to an end one distinct phase of Christ's ministry.

Jesus Warns His Disciples (Mark 8:10-21)

Returning to the western side of the lake, in the region of Dalmanutha or Magadan, Jesus was met by some caviling Pharisees. Ignoring all the marvelous works that He had performed, they came asking for a sign from Heaven to authenticate His messiahship. We are told that Jesus sighed deeply in His spirit; His inmost being was grieved to find such unbelief and determined opposition from those who should have led the populace in the path of subjection to God and obedience to His Word. Why should they ask a sign? It was only an evidence of the state of their hearts. He declared that no sign would be given to that evil generation. They were set in their attitude of enmity against Him whom God had sent to redeem Israel.

Leaving them to their unbelief and hardness of heart, the Lord departed again to the other side of the lake—that is, to the region of Bethsaida Julias. There were two cities called Bethsaida, one on the western, and the other on the northern side of the sea of Galilee.

In their haste to leave Dalmanutha the disciples failed to replenish their store of bread. The characteristic bread of that country was flat loaves that were easily carried about. Apparently there was some expression of apprehension as to what provision they could obtain when they disembarked. The Lord took occasion to warn them, when He knew their concern, to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the leaven of Herod. Conscience-smitten because of their carelessness in not having made proper provision for the needs of the group, the disciples leaped to the conclusion that Jesus was warning them not to purchase bread from the parties mentioned. But the Lord made it clear that by using the term *leaven* He was referring to the doctrines of these religious and political systems. These doctrines corrupted all who received them. The leaven of the Pharisees was hypocrisy and self-righteousness. The leaven of Herod was political chicanery and worldliness.

In order to ease the minds of the disciples as to food for their bodies Jesus reminded them of the miraculous feeding of the five thousand on one occasion and the four thousand on another. In each case there was not only abundance for all but many baskets of fragments were salvaged for future use. Why be anxious as to what one would eat on the morrow when the Creator of all things was with them? How ashamed the twelve might well have been of their doubts and fears as Jesus put the pointed question, “How is it that ye do not understand?”

Jesus Heals a Blind Man (Mark 8:22-26)

When the disciples reached Bethsaida Julias, they witnessed another evidence of the power of their Master. This miracle was of an exceptional character. So far as the record goes it is the only instance where healing was only partial at first and not instantaneous.

A blind man was brought to Jesus by friends who pleaded that He might touch the closed eyes and so give sight to the poor, afflicted one. Instead of doing this in the presence of all the people, Jesus took the blind man by the hand and led him out of the city. It was as though, realizing that many in the crowd were but curiosity seekers, He would take the man aside and minister to him alone. Jesus then put His hands on the man and asked him if he was able to see. The man exclaimed, "I see men as trees, walking." Sight was but partially restored. He could see different objects but could distinguish men from trees only by their walking. Once more Jesus placed His hands on the man's eyes and told him to look up. Now he was healed completely and he saw every man clearly.

Just why healing was not immediate we are not told—possibly because of lack of perfect faith on the part of the blind man or his friends. The work having been accomplished, Jesus dismissed the now happy man and told him not to go back into the town or tell of his healing to anyone there.

Peter Declares His Faith (Mark 8:27-30)

"Whom do men say that I am?" Jesus questioned His disciples in order to elicit from them a definite confession of His messiahship and divine sonship. As they moved about they heard many people discussing Jesus, and undoubtedly they had often debated in their own hearts the things that were said.

We remember that Herod, goaded by a guilty conscience, felt sure that Jesus was John risen from the dead. Others shared the same view. Some, remembering the prophetic declaration recorded in **Malachi 4:5**, thought Jesus must be the promised Elijah. Another group simply thought of Him as a new prophet who had suddenly appeared in Israel.

"Whom say ye that I am?" It is not enough to be familiar with other men's views of Christ, be they right or wrong. Our Lord's question was intended to emphasize the responsibility of individuals to know Him for themselves. Peter's answer was the result of deep conviction based on a divine revelation: "Thou art the Christ." The fuller confession given in **Matthew 16:16** is a declaration of Peter's faith in Jesus both as the Messiah of Israel and the divine Son of God. He is both. In fact He could not be the Messiah (Christ) were He not the Son of God, for the Christ was the Son given and the Child born, as prophesied in **Isaiah 9:6**. It is to Him the Father says, "Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee" (**Psalm 2:7**).

Mark did not mention the Lord's commendation of Peter or Jesus' prophetic words concerning the building of His church upon the rock of His deity (**Matthew 16:17-19**). Mark also omitted Jesus' giving of the keys of the kingdom of Heaven, which Peter used on Pentecost and in Cornelius's house to admit Jews and Gentiles into the kingdom. All we are told in **Mark 8** is that the disciples were not at that time to begin the work of making Jesus known to the world in His true character. They were to wait until after His death, resurrection, and ascension to God's right hand in Heaven.

Jesus Teaches of His Death and Resurrection (Mark 8:31-38)

Our Lord knew exactly what awaited Him, and told His disciples in plainest language what the order of events would be. He had come into the world to die. While His death would be the demonstration of man's bitter hatred toward God, it was also to be the supreme expression of God's love to man. His death was to be followed by the physical resurrection of the body of Jesus, the proof that redemption was accomplished so the believer might be justified from all

things. The foreknowledge of Jesus may be accounted for in three ways, all in perfect harmony with each other. In the first place, though He had become man, He did not cease to be God, and therefore He knew from the beginning all things through which He was to pass. Then as man He was a student of the Word. He knew the Scriptures and came to fulfill them. So He based His predictions on the Scriptures. And lastly He was a prophet speaking under the direct control of the Holy Spirit.

“Peter took him, and began to rebuke him.” Peter had just confessed Jesus as the Christ, the Son of the living God. Now he ventured to rebuke the Lord as though He were a discouraged man, speaking from the standpoint of one crushed and disappointed by the continued opposition of His foes. The Lord at once recognized in Peter’s foolish though well-meant words the voice of the adversary, seeking to turn Him aside from the cross where He was to die as the supreme sacrifice for sin. His sharp rebuke silenced the blundering apostle, but neither Peter nor the rest really understood the revelation given.

Our Lord could make atonement for sin only by His sacrificial death. There was no other way. The word translated “atonement” in the Old Testament means far more than “at-one-ment,” which is accepted by many as its true meaning. Thoughts of appeasement, satisfaction, substitution, redemption, pacification, and reconciliation are all involved. In the New Testament the concept of the atonement is expressed by a Greek word meaning “propitiation.” Many English terms are needed to reveal all that is involved in the vicarious death of the cross. But apart from resurrection, all would be meaningless.

“Let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.” A man carrying a cross was a man going out to die. The true disciple of Jesus is one who refuses the claims of self,

and is ready to "die daily" for his Master's sake (**1 Corinthians 15:31**). To deny oneself is more than to be self-denying or unselfish. It means the utter setting aside of the self-life, that Christ alone may be seen (**Galatians 2:20**).

"Whosoever will save his life shall lose it." The professed follower who is concerned with his own best interest and lives to gratify his own natural desires will find out at the judgment seat of Christ that his life has not counted for God—it is really lost. On the other hand, Jesus said, "Whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel's… shall save it." A life laid down for Christ's sake is a life saved for that day when all that has been done to glorify God and make known His gospel will be rewarded richly.

"What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" The Revised Version reads, "And forfeit his life." That is, present temporal gain will sink into nothingness if the soul, the real life, has been frittered away in things that do not profit. The only life that counts is that which has been lived for eternity.

"What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" This question is generally used as though it meant, What shall a man take in exchange for his soul?" But it is the very opposite. If the soul is lost, what shall a man give to reclaim it? His case will be utterly hopeless. He cannot buy back the life that has been forfeited because of sin and selfishness.

Jesus solemnly declared that He will be ashamed in the final reckoning day of any who are ashamed of Him now. Our eternal destiny depends on our attitude toward the Lord Jesus Christ. To confess Him openly before men means eternal life and salvation. To deny or be ashamed of Him means eternal judgment and everlasting ruin.

Christ is the touchstone that will be used to test all hearts. As is our attitude to Him, so will be God's attitude to us when the day of reward shall come. Our blessed Lord laid down His life in order that He might save our souls and have us wholly for Himself. He loved the church and gave Himself for it (**Ephesians 5:25**). He considered no sacrifice too great in order to redeem us and make us His own. Surely then we should be prepared to go even to death in order to prove our love for Him. His death was atoning. By it we are justified when we trust in Him (**Acts 13:39**). Our sins are forever put away by His precious blood. We could have no part in making propitiation, but we are called upon to deny self and to lay down our lives if need be to attest our faithfulness to Him and our love for a world for which He gave Himself (**1 John 4:10-11**). If Christ died for all, then God saw all as dead, that they who live through faith in Him might henceforth live not unto themselves, but unto Him who died and rose again (**2 Corinthians 5:14-15**).

Again and again Jesus told His disciples of His approaching death and resurrection, but they seemed utterly incapable of grasping the meaning of His words. Yet His purpose for coming into the world and taking humanity into union with His deity was to die for them. Jesus sought to prepare the minds of His followers beforehand so that when they saw Him die, their faith would not fail.

All through His life Jesus had the cross before Him. He became man that He might die as our kinsman-redeemer (**Leviticus 25:48**) in order to bring us into life and liberty. Some time ago I read a sermon on "The Recklessness of Jesus." The preacher, while professing warm admiration for our Lord's earnestness of purpose, bewailed the sad impulsiveness that took Him to Jerusalem the last time. The preacher asserted that Jesus literally threw Himself into danger and courted the opposition of the leaders in Israel

who were bent on destroying Him. How much better might it have been for the world, suggested this unconscious blasphemer, if He had remained quietly in Galilee. Jesus could have established a school for teachers in Capernaum, written a number of books, thereby enriching the religious literature of the world, and died at last in a good old age. Countless disciples, who honored and loved Him, could have been trusted to carry His instruction to the ends of the earth. One shudders at such wicked nonsense.

Had the Lord Jesus not died for our sins, there would have been no living message to carry to the world. "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many" (**Matthew 20:28**). We are told that "Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures" (**1 Corinthians 15:3**). "Christ died"—that is history. "For our sins"— that is the central doctrine of grace. Before He left the glory that He had with the Father before the world was (**John 17:5**), He said, "Lo, I come to do thy will, O God" (**Hebrews 10:9**). The will of God to which He referred specifically was the settling of the sin question. He came to earth to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself (**Hebrews 9:26**). Voluntarily He put Himself at the disposal of sinful men that this will of His Father might be carried out (**John 14:31**). No one took His life from Him; He laid it down of Himself (**John 10:18**). All was foreknown and predetermined, though this did not lessen man's guilt in rejecting Him (**Acts 2:23**).

Address 10 The Closing Testimony of John the Baptist

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 3:22-36

After these things came Jesus and his disciples into the land of Judaea; and there he tarried with them, and baptized. And John also was baptizing in Aenon near to Salim, because there was much water there: and they came, and were baptized. For John was not yet cast into prison. Then there arose a question between some of Johns disciples and the Jews about purifying. And they came unto John, and said unto him, Rabbi, he that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou barest witness, behold, the same baptizeth, and all men come to him. John answered and said, A man can receive nothing, except it be given him from heaven. Ye yourselves bear me witness, that I said, I am not the Christ, but that I am sent before him. He that hath the bride is the bridegroom: but the friend of the bridegroom, which standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice: this my joy therefore is fulfilled. He must increase, but I must decrease. He that cometh from above is above all: he that is of the earth is earthly, and speaketh of the earth: he that cometh from heaven is above all. And what he hath seen and heard, that he testifieth; and no man receiveth his testimony. He that hath received his testimony hath set to his seal that God is true. For he whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God: for God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him. The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand. He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life: and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of

God abideth on him.

After these things"—that is, after our Lord's ministry in the city of Jerusalem and His interview with Nicodemus, which we have considered already— "Jesus came, and His disciples, into the land of Judea." He went out of the city of Jerusalem into the surrounding country preaching and teaching. "There He tarried with them and baptized." Actually, we know from the fourth chapter, that it was not the Lord himself who ministered the rite of baptism; but as He preached and the people believed His message, His disciples baptized them at His bidding.

Now, strikingly enough, not very far away, the forerunner of the Lord Jesus Christ was still continuing his ministry. We read that "John also was baptizing in Aenon near to Salim, because there was much water there, and they came, and were baptized" (3:23). Aenon is in the Jordan Valley about twenty miles north of where the Lord Jesus was at this time, and many people flocked there to hear John as he gave his great message of repentance with the view to the forgiveness of sin. He had already pointed out the Lord Jesus as the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (1:29). The Savior had gone away into the wilderness for forty days of fasting. There He had been tempted. He had returned to Jerusalem and begun His public testimony there, rejected by most, but Nicodemus was one honest soul who was interested in His message. And now the Lord's own ministry was widening, broadening out. But John continued preaching at the same time, for he "was not yet cast into prison" (3:24).

Very shortly after this his arrest took place. You remember the occasion of it. Herod had been very much interested in John, sent for him on a number of occasions, and was glad to hear him preach. But Herod was guilty of a very

grave offense, both against the laws of God and man: he was living in an adulterous relationship with his own brother Philip's wife, Herodias. Because of his place of power, very few dared to criticize him, but John the Baptist stood before him and fearlessly declared, "It is not lawful for thee to have her" (Matt. 14:4). As long as he preached repentance in a general way, as long as he preached forgiveness of sins in a manner that would apply to everybody, Herod listened to him. But when John made it as personal as that, and pointed out his own sin and expressed the divine disapproval of his iniquity, then Herod's indignation was stirred and the Baptist was placed under arrest. And you know that later on, in order to satisfy the hatred of Herodias, a woman scorned, John was put to death. But this had not yet taken place, and he was preaching to multitudes and baptizing those who gave evidence of repentance.

The two ministries were going on at the same time, and evidently the Jews were surprised at this, for "there arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying" (v. 25). They saw in baptism a symbol of purification. Baptism does not actually cleanse the soul, but it is a symbol of the washing away of sin. And so "they came unto John, and said unto him, Rabbi, he that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou barest witness, behold, the same baptizeth, and all men come to him" (v. 26). As much as to say, "John, your star is sinking; His star is now in the ascendant. It will not be long until all will be going to Him and no one will be gathering to hear you."

How beautiful John's answer was! Not a bit of pride in this man, not a bit of self-assertiveness! He was not concerned about gathering disciples about himself "John answered and said, A man can receive nothing, except it be given

him from heaven. Ye yourselves bare me witness, that I said, I am not the Christ, but that I am sent before him" (vv. 27-28). We might paraphrase it like this: "I did not come to draw your attention to me. I only came as the forerunner of the promised anointed One. When you questioned me, Art thou that prophet that shall come into the world, of whom Moses spoke?' I told you I am not. When you inquired, 'Who art thou then and why do you baptize?' I told you plainly. I said, 'I am simply the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his path straight.' It is honor enough for me to herald the coming of God's Deliverer, the One who is to bring redemption to Israel and to the world."

And then he uses a very beautiful figure in verse 29. He said, "He that hath the bride is the bridegroom, but the friend of the bridegroom, which standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice; this my joy therefore is fulfilled." In other words, John refers to something they were all familiar with. At a wedding, the bride is the one interested in her bridegroom, and the bridegroom's joy is found in his bride. But they had then, as we have today, the "best man," as we call him, the friend of the bridegroom. And the friend of the bridegroom found his delight in the bridegroom's joy. And so John says, "I am just like that. I am the bridegroom's friend. The Lord Jesus Christ Himself is the bridegroom. The bride belongs to Him, not to me. I rejoice in His gladness. I do not feel slighted. I do not feel set to one side because I cannot claim the love and allegiance of the bride."

Now John, of course, spoke from a Jewish standpoint. According to the Old Testament, Israel was the bride, Jehovah was the bridegroom. Jehovah had become incarnate in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ. John said, "I am simply here to announce His coming, and the

bride belongs to Him." But God had other thoughts in mind that were not then made clear. Later on He showed that because of Israel's attitude toward His blessed Son they would be set to one side during a long period to be known as the "times of the Gentiles" (**Luke 21:24**). During this period God, by the Holy Spirit, is taking out a people for His name, for the name of the Lord Jesus, and this people He designates as the bride of the Lamb.

We have a heavenly bride in the fifth chapter of the epistle to the Ephesians, where the apostle sets forth the responsibilities of husband and wife in the marriage relationship. He directs our attention to that which took place at the very beginning, when God gave our first parents each to the other, and says, "He that made them in the beginning said, 'For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall be joined unto his wife, and they two shall be one flesh'" (**Eph. 5:31**). And immediately he adds, "This is a great mystery: but I speak concerning Christ and the church" (v. 32). He shows us that the marriage relationship is designed of God to picture the mystical union of Christ and the church.

The church, therefore, is "the bride, the Lamb's wife" (**Rev. 21:9**). We see her in the nineteenth chapter of the book of Revelation at the marriage supper of the Lamb. There we read, "His [bride] hath made herself ready" (v. 7). You remember in that chapter we have two different groups at the marriage supper. We have the bridal company, and then we have the friends of the Bridegroom, just as John expressed himself here. We read, "Blessed are they which are called to the marriage supper of the Lamb" (v. 9). The bride is not called to the marriage supper of the Lamb! How often we have a wedding and perhaps after the wedding a reception. Well, the friends who attend the reception are invited there. They receive invitations to be

present. They are intimate friends of the bridegroom and the bride. But the bride does not receive an invitation. She is there by virtue of her character as bride. It is her wedding and her reception. She does not need to be called to the marriage supper. And so as we look at that wonderful picture in Revelation, we see the bride herself (that is, the church of the firstborn) united in that day to the Bridegroom, our Lord Jesus Christ. And then we see all the Old Testament saints of the Great Tribulation who have been murdered under the Beast and the Antichrist but are raised at the close of that time of trouble.

They are all there, wedding guests, to rejoice in the joy of the Bridegroom and the bride. And that is why our Lord Jesus said of those that are born of women, "There hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist: notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he" (Matt. 11:11). John was the porter at the door of the kingdom, but he did not live to enter in himself. He did not become a member of the church of the living God, though he heralded the coming of the One who is now the head of that church. You say, "Do you mean to say that John was not a Christian?" Let us be careful to remember what the word *Christian* means. The word is not synonymous with "child of God." Old Testament saints were all saved, they were all God's children, but they were not Christians. The disciples were first called Christians in the new dispensation. A Christian is one united now to Christ in glory, and such are the ones who form the bride of the Lamb.

So John took a subordinate place and rejoiced because of the Bridegroom's joy. Again he declared, as on a previous occasion, "He must increase, but I must decrease" (v. 30). The apostle Paul expressed exactly the same thing when, in the first chapter of the epistle to the Philippians, he said

that his great joy was that “Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life, or by death. For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain” (Phil. 1:20-21). I wonder if we, as children of God, today can enter into this? Are we content to serve without personal recognition, or are we ambitious to be counted somebody or something in a world that has rejected our Lord Jesus Christ? Are we seeking places of power and authority, or recognition even in the church of God itself? That is to deny the spirit that was seen in John the Baptist and in the apostle Paul. Their one earnest desire was to make much of Christ, and they themselves were willing to be lost sight of. That comes out so beautifully in the second chapter of the epistle to the Philippians where Saint Paul, writing to these dear saints in that church, says, “Yea, and if I be offered upon the sacrifice and service of your faith, I joy, and rejoice with you all” (Phil. 2:17).

That word translated “offered” is really “poured out” in the Greek. “Yea, if I be poured out upon the sacrifice and service of your faith, I joy, and rejoice with you all.” He is referring to the burnt offering. In Old Testament times whenever they presented a burnt offering before the Lord all the parts of the victim were washed and then placed upon the fire, and they were all burnt as a sacrifice and went up before God, typifying the offering up of His own blessed Son. But just before the priest completed his part of the service, he took a flagon of wine (that was called a “drink offering”) and poured the wine all over the burnt offering. Now that drink offering pictured our Lord Jesus pouring out His soul unto death on our behalf. But, you see, if the worshippers were gathered about, they could see the burnt offering on the altar, but if the wine had been poured out over it, they could not see that drink offering. The wine was immediately lost sight of and only the burnt offering remained. And Paul said, “I am willing,” as he

writes to these Philippians, “that your sacrifice and service should have, as it were, the place of the burnt offering and that I, just like the drink offering, should be poured out over the offering that you make.” In other words, “I am willing to do my work to serve the Lord Christ in my day and generation, and then be lost sight of. I am willing that others shall get the glory, if there is any, for the work that is done.” What a wonderful spirit that is! How we need to pray that we may learn more of the meekness and gentleness of Christ, the spirit that says, “Never mind me. If Christ is glorified, that is all I am concerned about. I do not want them to think of me. I do not want them to make anything of me.”

When William Carey was dying, he turned to a friend and said, “When I am gone, don’t talk about William Carey; talk about William Carey’s Savior. I desire that Christ alone might be magnified.” And so with John here: “He must increase, but I must decrease.”

And then what a testimony he gives us! I often say I am afraid that many of us fail to realize how fully John the Baptist entered into the blessed Truth that came by Jesus Christ. We imagine sometimes that he had very little light, very little understanding of the person of the Lord and of the full truth of redemption. But let us not forget, it was he who exclaimed, “Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.” It was he who said, “I saw and bare witness that this is the Son of God” (**John 1:29**). And here in 3:31, we have this wonderful homage paid to the blessed Lord by John. He says, “He that cometh from above is above all.” John knew that He came from above. John knew He did not begin to live when He was born of the blessed Virgin Mary, and John knew of His preexistence with the Father before ever the world was. He says, “He that cometh from above is above all: he that is of

the earth is earthly, and speaketh of the earth." When men speak in a spirit of pride and vanity and rivalry they are speaking as of the earth. That kind of thing belongs to the earth and not to heaven.

"He that cometh from above is above all:... and what he hath seen and heard, that he testifieth; and no man receiveth his testimony" (vv. 31-32). That is, the natural man, unaided by divine grace, never receives the testimony of God. That is why we are told in the third chapter of the epistle to the Romans, "There is none that seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one" (vv. 12). If you ever find a soul seeking after God, you may know it is because the Spirit of God is working in that heart. A natural man goes his own way. He is not interested in divine things. And this, by the way, might help some who are troubled and concerned.

I have often had people come to me and say, "Oh, I do long for the assurance of my salvation. I have come to Christ. I have asked God to save me. I do believe that Jesus died for me. But I am so miserable about my sins. I have no assurance. I have no peace. I have no realization that God has accepted me." I say to people like that, "Don't you fear, dear friend. No natural man seeks after God. The fact that you are going through all these exercises is, in itself, a proof of your regeneration." Take a corpse lying here and put five hundredweight of lead upon the breast of that corpse. There is not a sign of distress. Why? Because the man is dead. But if you put that five hundredweight upon a living man, what then do you have? Groans of anguish, crying for deliverance. Why? Because there is life there. That is why people are so troubled about their sins. Because there is life there, divine life. God has already begun to work. Therefore, if that is your case, thank God

that His Spirit has begun to work in your soul, and be persuaded "that he which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ" (Phil. 1:6). Now take God at His word, believe what He has said about His blessed Son and receive the peace that is rightfully yours. No natural man receives the testimony of God, but "he that hath received his testimony hath set to his seal that God is true" (**John 3:33**). That is faith—nothing more nor less than believing that God means what He says.

So often we put a Scripture before troubled souls and say, "Now, can't you believe this?" And they look up and say, "Well, I am trying to believe." Take a passage like this: "He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But to as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name" (**John 1:11-12**). "Don't you want to know Jesus? Are you seeking Christ? Are you ready to receive Him? Very well, what does it say—As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the [children] of God.' Do you receive Him?" And the answer comes, "Yes, yes, I believe I do." "Well, then, are you a child of God?" "I don't know, I don't think I am. I don't feel it. I am afraid to say that."

Don't you see what the trouble is? They are not taking God at His word. Sometimes we say to them, "Well, don't you see, dear friend? You must have faith. You must believe what God has said." And they look at you with the most amazing effrontery and say, "Well, I am trying to believe." What an insult to God! Trying to believe whom? It is God who has spoken and you say, "I am trying to believe." Why, I am only a frail, mortal man, but if I told you something concerning some place where I have been and you never have seen, and you looked at me and said, "That is very interesting, and I am trying to believe." I would say,

“Sir, you insult me. Do you think I am lying to you? What do you mean by saying you are trying to believe? I am telling the truth, and I expect you to believe my testimony.”

God has spoken in His Word and He expects man to receive His testimony. That is all there is to faith. It is believing what God has said. “If we receive the witness of men [and we do], the witness of God is greater: for this is the witness of God which he hath testified concerning his Son” (**1 John 5:9**). We believe it, and believing it, we set to our seal that God is true. “For He whom God hath sent [that is, our Lord Jesus Christ] speaketh the words of God, for God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him” (**John 3:34**). The Spirit in all His fullness dwells in Christ, and the words that He spoke were the words of God. “The Father loveth the Son and hath given all things into his hand” (v. 35). God has decreed that the Lord Jesus shall reign as Head of this universe, because, after all, He was its Creator. It was the Word Himself that brought all things into being, and they have been created both by Him and for Him.

And now comes the greatest testimony of this section. And what a tremendous testimony it is! I am not exactly sure whether John the Baptist spoke all of these words or whether some of them, perhaps from about verse 34, are inserted in the record by inspiration through the hand of the apostle John himself. Just where the testimony of John the Baptist ends and the testimony of the writer of the gospel begins, we cannot always tell. But, at any rate, if we take verse 36 as spoken by John the Baptist, it is a marvelous testimony, or if we take it as penned directly by the apostle John under divine inspiration, still it comes to us as the very word of the living God.

We noticed that verse 18 divided all mankind who have heard the gospel into two groups. This does not take in the heathen who have never heard the gospel. They will be dealt with according to the light they have and will be judged for their own sins. Here again we have two classes. It says first, “He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life” (v. 36a). That is one group. “He that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him” (v. 36b). That is the other.

Let us look at the first statement for a moment or two. Could anything be clearer? Do you want to be certain that you have eternal life? Then I challenge you thus: “Do you believe on the Son of God? Do you put your trust in the Lord Jesus Christ? Do you rest your soul upon Him and His finished work, that work accomplished on Calvary’s cross for our redemption? Then listen to what God Himself says: “He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life.” Now do not say, “Well, but I do not feel any different.” It does not say “He that feeleth,” but “He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life.”

A friend of mine, years ago, preached on that very text. At the close of the meeting, as preachers sometimes do in smaller places, he went down to the door to greet the friends. A lady troubled about her soul came along, and he reached out his hand and said to her, “Well, how is it with you tonight? Are you saved?” She said, “Oh, I don’t know, sir. I hope so.” He said, “Well, let me show you this verse, ‘He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life.’ Do you believe on the Son?” “Oh, I do, sir, I do believe on Him with all my heart.” “Well, then, have you everlasting life?” “I hope so. I hope I have.” “Read the verse again.” She read it—“He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life.” “Do you believe on the Son?” “I do.” “Then have you everlasting life?” “I certainly hope so. I do hope so.” “Read it again,

please." She read it again—"He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." "Do you believe on the Son?" "I do." "Have you everlasting life?" "I hope so." "Well," he said, "I see what the trouble is." She said, "What is the trouble?" "Why, when you were a girl, they spelled very differently than they did when I was a boy." She said, "What do you mean? I am not so much older than you." He said, "When you were a girl h-a-t-h spelled *hope;* when I was a boy, h-a-t-h spelled *hath.* "She exclaimed, "Hath! 'He that believeth on the Son *hath* everlasting life.' Why, of course, I have it. Yes, I see it. I believe on the Son of God, and God says I have everlasting life." And so she entered into peace.

Again, I come back to the text, "He that hath received His testimony hath set to his seal that God is true" (v. 33). A little boy said to his schoolteacher, "Faith is believing God and asking no questions." It is just taking God at His word.

Look at the other side of that verse. It is a very solemn side to the Truth indeed. "He that believeth not the Son." The word rendered *believeth* is different here. It suggests rather *obedience* in the Greek. "He that obeyeth not the Son." The Son's command is to believe. They came to Jesus and said, "What is the work of God, that we may do it?" And He said, "The work of God is to believe in the Son that was sent." "He that [obeyeth] not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." Oh, the hopelessness of that! Oh, the horror of it! Oh, the pity of it!—that men should hear the gospel over and over again, and hear it and turn away. That men should live on rejecting and die refusing to believe on Christ, and go out into a hopeless eternity! To die without Christ!

See how this one verse cuts out by the roots the twin errors of the annihilation of the wicked and the universal

salvation of all men sometime, somewhere. Take the question of universalism first. Listen to what it says: “He that believeth not the Son shall not see life.” There is no thought there of a further hope if a man dies rejecting Christ. If a man does not have Christ in this world, he will never see life. Jesus has said, “If ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins” (**John 8:24**). And He adds, “Whither I go, ye cannot come” (vv. 21-22; 13:33). “He that believeth not the Son shall not see life.”

But, on the other hand, there are many who think, “Even if I do live and die rejecting Christ, death will be the end to it all. I shall be utterly annihilated. There will be nothing more to me, and, therefore, I will pass out of existence and be though I had never been.” But Scripture says, “He that [obeyeth] not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him.” Notice the tense, *abideth* on him. You cannot logically couple the thought of abiding wrath with extinction of being. And so this verse solemnly warns us that if we do not put our trust in Christ in this life, the wrath of God must abide upon us in eternity.

But in order that this might never be, Jesus has died. He has settled the sin question for all who believe. God has given the record of it in His Word. The Holy Spirit has come from heaven to bear witness to it. And if you and I believe, we may know we have everlasting life.

Chapter Nine The Path Of Discipleship Part One

Henry Allen Ironside

John

The Transfiguration (Mark 9:1-8)

In **Mark 9:1-8** we have a fore view of the glory to be revealed at the second coming of the Lord Jesus. The first verse contains what must have been to the disciples a very startling declaration. Jesus said that among those standing with Him were some who would not die until they actually had seen the kingdom of God coming in power and great glory. His words were fulfilled a week later. The apostle Peter referred to this event—the transfiguration—when he told us that the disciples had not followed cunningly devised fables when they made known the power and coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, but had been eyewitnesses of His majesty when they were with Him in the holy mount (**2 Peter 1:16-17**).

"He was transfigured before them." The transcendent glory of His deity shone out through the veil of His flesh. His appearance was changed in such a way as to fill His disciples with amazement and impress them with a sense of His mysterious personality. His very garments appeared to be etherealized and glowed with a brilliance no fuller could produce. The word translated "fuller" originally meant a dresser of skins or hides, but came to be applied in a wider sense to a worker in linen or other material used for apparel.

"Elias [Elijah] with Moses…were talking with Jesus." These worthies had been in paradise for many centuries. They were living, conscious, and capable of conversing with the Lord and with one another. They stand as the representatives of

the law and the prophets. They also represent two classes of believers: those who will die before the Lord returns and those who will be caught up (or raptured) when He returns (**John 11:25-26**).

Peter was so overwhelmed with what he saw and heard that he proposed to honor the three who appeared in glory by building for them special booths. He did not realize the incongruity involved in putting even the greatest of God's servants on a level, as it were, with the Lord Jesus Himself. Moreover, he did not recognize the transitory character of the scene that enthralled him. He wanted to erect three tabernacles in order to give some permanent place of dwelling to each of the three who conversed together. How many since Peter's day have thought to honor Christ by giving special prominence to His servants—whether prophets, apostles, saints, or angels—and have never realized that in thus recognizing them as worthy of such homage they have actually dishonored the Master Himself!

"He [Peter] wist not what to say." How much better if he had been content to remain silent! But Peter was of that restless character which made him feel he must say something, and he spoke out of place and out of line with the mind of God. The Father would not have others occupying the hearts of His people in such a way as to detract from the glory that belongs to Christ alone. What seems like piety and humility is oftentimes a subtle form of pride and unbelief (**Colossians 2:18-19**).

"This is my beloved Son: hear him." It is Christ whom the Father delights to honor. He would have all men recognize and obey Him. When Moses and Elijah disappeared, Jesus Christ alone remained to be worshiped and adored.

This beautiful and inspiring picture of the coming kingdom is worthy of the most careful examination. Consider the

various characters and note how they picture the different persons or groups who will have their places at the revelation of Jesus Christ.

First of all we see Him revealed in His glory as the center of all the Father's counsels. Then we have the two men who talked with Him of His death (**Luke 9:31**), which is the foundation of all our blessing and will be the theme of our praise forever (**Revelation 5:9**). Moses and Elijah are archetypal men. Moses had died long before, but he appeared in his resurrection body. He represents all who will die before Christ's return, but who will hear His voice and be raised in incorruptible bodies when He descends from Heaven (**1 Corinthians 15:52**). Elijah had been taken up to Heaven without passing through death, and so he represents all who will be "alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord" (**1 Thessalonians 4:15**). These people will never die at all, but will be changed in a moment and caught up to meet the Lord in the air. At His coming in glory all those represented by Moses and Elijah will be revealed with Christ. They form the heavenly side of the kingdom. On the earth there will be saints in their natural bodies. These are represented by the three apostles, who beheld the glory, but were themselves still in bodies of flesh and blood. They were all of Israel, and these will be the first to enter into the kingdom when set up on earth. The nations that have been torn and rent by Satanic power will then find deliverance, and so enter into that reign of peace and righteousness. This is suggested by what took place at the foot of the mountain (**Mark 9:17-29**).

Explanation of the Coming of Elijah (Mark 9:9-16)

As the little party descended from the mountain where they spent the night, which was probably mount Hermon, the Lord Jesus charged them to say nothing whatever

concerning that which they had seen until after He had been raised from the dead. The resurrection was still a mystery to them. Although the Lord had spoken on several previous occasions of His dying and rising again on the third day, they could not seem to understand. As they went down the mountain they questioned one another as to what the expression “rising from the dead” could possibly mean.

Evidently they were assured in their hearts that Jesus was Messiah. But a question arose about Malachi’s prophecy which declared that Elijah would be sent before the great and dreadful day of the Lord. Familiar with the Scriptures, the scribes taught the people to look not primarily for Messiah but first for Elijah, and so the disciples asked Jesus, “Why say the scribes that Elias must first come?” Jesus declared, “Elias is indeed come, and they have done unto him whatsoever they listed, as it is written of him.” The disciples understood then that He was referring to John the Baptist (**Matthew 17:13**). John’s ministry was Elijah-like. He came denouncing sin and calling the people to repentance, that they might be in condition to receive Messiah when He appeared. Elsewhere we are told that Jesus said, “If ye will receive it, this is Elias, which was for to come” (**Matthew 11:14**). John the Baptist was not received by all, and his ministry did not have the effect it should have had on the entire nation because of their unbelief.

Some would suggest that there is yet to be a further fulfillment of Malachi’s prophecy, and that in the days of the great tribulation after the rapture of the church another Elijah-like minister will be raised up of God to prepare the remnant of Israel to receive the anointed One. This may indeed be true.

Reaching the plain, Jesus immediately noticed a great multitude gathered about the nine disciples who had not

been with Him that night in the mount. Some of the scribes were talking with them, evidently debating certain questions having to do with the possible messiahship of Jesus. When He appeared the multitude turned toward Him, and we are told that they "were greatly amazed, and running to him saluted him." Just what amazed them we may not be able to say with certainty, but the suggestion has been made that there was still something of the glory shining in His face, even as when Moses came down from the mountain after spending forty days with God. Turning to the scribes He asked them, "What question ye with them?"

Healing of the Demon-Possessed (Mark 9:17-29)

A man in the multitude spoke up and pleaded for help for his afflicted son who was possessed by a demon. The poor father's heart was torn with anguish as he told of the distressing condition under which the poor lad lived. In his desire to see his son relieved the father had brought him to the disciples. The father pleaded with them to deliver the boy, but they could not cast out the demon.

Jesus had already empowered the disciples to do that very thing, and as they moved about the cities of Galilee they had on various occasions cast out demons, but in this instance they seemed utterly powerless. Turning to them Jesus rebuked them, saying, "O faithless generation, how long shall I be with you? How long shall I suffer you?"

Then turning to the father, He said, "Bring him unto me." The lad was brought to Jesus, and when He looked upon the boy, the evil spirit that was in him immediately threw him to the ground in a convulsion—like one in an epileptic fit. The Savior looked down on the lad with compassion and asked the father, "How long is it ago since this came unto him?" The father replied, "Of a child," and looking to Jesus, he made the pitiable plea, "If thou canst do any thing, have

compassion on us, and help us." It is evident that his faith was very imperfect. He believed in his heart that Jesus might be able to help, but he was not sure that He would be willing to do so.

"If thou canst believe." Jesus turned things completely around. The "if" was on the seeker's part. Where there is genuine faith "all things are possible to him that believeth." As the tears streamed from his eyes, the anxious father asserted his faith; yet recognizing its weakness, he cried for increased confidence, that the Lord might undertake on his behalf.

With a voice of authority Jesus commanded the demon to release his victim and never to control him again. So strenuous was the convulsion as the evil, malignant fiend withdrew that the lad fell to the ground as though dead, so that many supposed he was actually gone. But it proved to be the demon's last act before the boy was completely freed from his malign influence. Reaching out His hand, Jesus held that of the unconscious youth and, as He did so, consciousness and physical strength returned. To the father's joy his son came to his feet—healed and in his right mind.

Leaving the crowd the Master and His disciples entered a house, probably that of Peter, and when they were alone the disciples asked Him privately, "Why could not we cast him out?" Jesus answered, "This kind can come forth by nothing, but by prayer and fasting." Some manuscripts omit the last two words, and yet there seems to be evidence that these words should be included. Anyway, the great point the Savior made was this: no one can have power over unclean spirits unless he is in intimate touch with God.

The Definition of True Greatness (Mark 9:30-41)

Leaving Capernaum where the healing of the demon-possessed son took place, Jesus and His disciples moved on to other parts of Galilee. The Lord endeavored to avoid anything like vulgar publicity. As they walked along the roads He continued to expound the truths of the kingdom to the disciples, and once more told them of the death He was soon to die. Jesus said, "The Son of man is delivered into the hands of men, and they shall kill him; and after that he is killed, he shall rise the third day." One would have thought no language could be clearer than this, and that anyone hearing it would have comprehended that which the Lord was seeking to make so plain. But we are told in verse 32 that the disciples felt reticent about exposing their own ignorance concerning a matter of which the Lord had spoken so frequently, but whose meaning they could not understand. Doubtless the reason was that their minds were so set on the thought of the coming earthly glory that the rejection and death of Him whom they believed to be Messiah seemed incredible. (See **Matthew 17:22-23** and **Luke 9:43-45**.)

Returning to Capernaum Jesus asked the disciples, "What was it that ye disputed among yourselves by the way?" They did not realize that their thoughts were known to Him. He did not need to hear their words to know what was in their hearts. Failing to recognize the true character of the kingdom of God, they thought of it as a place for worldly advancement. So they contended with each other as to their respective merits and likelihood of prominence when the kingdom would actually be set up.

"If any man desire to be first, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all." He who will be most highly honored in the kingdom of God is the one who seeks no honor for himself, but lays himself out for the blessing of others.

“He took a child, and set him in the midst of them.” Children felt they could trust the Lord Jesus. His very grace and gentleness attracted them. So the little one came at His bidding and wonderingly took his place among the surprised disciples. The child was Christ’s representative, for Christ’s kingdom is one of love and lowliness. And when He is received, the Father who sent Him is received. It is in the heart of the meek and contrite that God loves to dwell (**Isaiah 66:1-2**).

In spite of Jesus’ implied rebuke, the disciples desired to emphasize their loyalty to Christ. John spoke up and told how they had forbidden a man to cast out demons because he was not of their company. Such an attitude is common to many today who think more of sectarian affiliation than of carrying on the work of the Lord. We are all prone to overestimate the importance of our own particular group and to underrate others who do not see eye to eye with us. But the supreme test is the heart’s attitude toward Christ. God is not dealing with any party to the exclusion of others. His presence, by the Spirit, is not confined to any one special company of believers, however sound they may be. He recognizes all as His children who trust His Son, whatever their associations may be, although we on our part are responsible to separate from all known evil.

“There is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me.” The very fact that this man acted in the name of Jesus Christ indicated his faith in Him. Where Christ’s name is acknowledged, He will be loved and honored, at least in measure.

It is so easy to be sectarian in spirit. Jesus declared a great truth that we should never forget when He said, “He that is not against us is on our part.” On another occasion He said, “He that is not with me is against me” (**Matthew 12:30**). That is positive, but in **Mark 9:40** He speaks negatively. If

one is not definitely arrayed against Christ then he is to be considered as on Christ's side. This is something most of us forget. But the Lord never spurns anyone who is seeking to know Him and to do His will.

"Whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name, because ye belong to Christ… shall not lose his reward." Notice that expression, "because ye belong to Christ." It is not a question of whether one belongs to our particular group, or whether he follows our ways, but whether he belongs to Christ. Whatever is done for the follower of Christ in the name of the Lord cannot fail of reward.

The Importance of Faithfulness and Integrity (Mark 9:42-50)

A fearful responsibility rests on those who profess to know Christ to do all they can to help rather than to hinder children. To cause one of the little ones who believe in Jesus to stumble is in His eyes a heinous offense. What a terrible thing it is to injure deliberately or mislead a little child—or, if one uses the term *little one* in a spiritual sense, a young convert. If one is tempted to injure them in any way let him keep in mind the solemn words of **Mark 9:42-48**.

If the hand would cause one to sin, let it be cut off, for "it is better… to enter into life maimed, than having two hands to go into hell"—that is, into Gehenna, the place of eternal judgment. "If thy foot offend thee, cut it off." If the feet would lead one into paths of sin, it would be far better to be footless and enter into life, than having two feet to be cast into the Gehenna of fire. Or if the eye would cause one to sin—and oh, how often sin enters through the eye—pluck it out. It is far better to enter into the kingdom of God with one eye than having two eyes to be cast into the Gehenna of fire.

Notice how the Lord reiterates the expression, “Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.” Though He was the tenderest and most gracious man who ever walked on this earth, He had more to say about the awfulness of eternal punishment for the finally unrepentant than anyone else whose teachings appear in the holy Scriptures. This description of Hell was possibly based on what was constantly visible at the lower part of the valley of the son of Hinnom, where all the refuse of the city was cast. In this valley perpetual fires were kept burning and there the carcasses of dead animals were thrown. Those passing by would see the gnawing worms and the unquenchable fire. It is an awful picture of the judgment that awaits the Christ-rejecter.

Some ancient manuscripts omit the latter part of verse 49, retaining only the words, “For every one shall be salted with fire.” The thought is clear, however, even though the remainder of the verse might not rest on the best authority. “Every sacrifice shall be salted with salt.” God had said concerning the sacrifices, “Neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking” (**Leviticus 2:13**). Salt preserves from corruption, and it would appear that the Lord is insisting here on that preservative power of righteousness which alone will deliver one from the judgment that sin so richly deserves.

Jesus had already spoken of His disciples as the salt of the earth, and in **Mark 9:50** He adds, “Salt is good: but if the salt have lost his saltness, wherewith will ye season it?” Flavorless salt is utterly useless. And so a professed believer who is not characterized by righteousness has no testimony whatever for God. The Lord said, “Have salt in yourselves”—that is, let there be in your life and behavior that righteousness which glorifies God. Instead of seeking your

own interest, seek the good of others, and thus “have peace one with another.”

Address 11 Christ and the Samaritan Woman

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 4:1-26

When therefore the Lord knew how the Pharisees had heard that Jesus made and baptized more disciples than John, (though Jesus himself baptized not, but his disciples,) he left Judaea, and departed again into Galilee. And he must needs go through Samaria. Then cometh he to a city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph. Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat thus on the well: and it was about the sixth hour. There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink. (For his disciples were gone away unto the city to buy meat.) Then saith the woman of Samaria unto him, How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria? for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans. Jesus answered and said unto her, If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water. The woman saith unto him, Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep: from whence then hast thou that living water? Art thou greater than our father Jacob, which gave us the well, and drank thereof himself, and his children, and his cattle? Jesus answered and said unto her,

Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again: But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life. The woman saith unto him, Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw. Jesus saith unto her, Go, call thy husband, and come hither. The woman answered and said, I have no husband. Jesus said unto her, Thou hast well said, I have no husband: for thou hast had five husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband: in that saidst thou truly. The woman saith unto him, Sir, I perceive that thou art a prophet. Our fathers worshipped in this mountain; and ye say, that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father. Ye worship ye know not what: we know what we worship: for salvation is of the Jews. But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. The woman saith unto him, I know that Messias cometh, which is called Christ: when he is come, he will tell us all things. Jesus saith unto her, I that speak unto thee am he.

In tracing out the life of our blessed Lord Jesus Christ, we find it of great interest to note the way He dealt with different souls whom He interviewed. A great many books have been written on personal work for Christ, but there is no book in the world that is more helpful on that line than this gospel of John. There are so many different records of those with whom the Lord Jesus Christ had conversations that we get a marvelous unfolding of His wonderful wisdom in opening up the Word of God to needy souls.

One of the loveliest is this interview with the Samaritan woman.

We are told that the Pharisees were making much of the fact that Jesus was baptizing and making disciples. It was reported that His followers were outnumbering those of John. When He heard that, because He did not want anything that looked like rivalry, He left Judea almost immediately and went to Galilee. Actually, we read that Jesus Himself did not baptize but left that to His disciples.

An orthodox Jew would cross the Jordan near Jericho and make his way up through Perea, and then cross back near the Sea of Galilee in the north. But the Lord Jesus Christ did not take that route. A stern legalist would not go through Samaria. But the Lord Jesus Christ took that direct road because of the very fact that He was anxious to meet these poor Samaritan sinners that He might reveal the truth to them. “He must needs go through Samaria” (v. 4). Long before the creation of the world it had been settled in the counsels of eternity that He was to meet a poor, sinful, Samaritan woman that day. He could not forego that appointment. So He went until He came near the city of Sychar, and there by Jacob’s well He stopped. We read, “Jesus therefore, being wearied with his journey, sat thus on the well: and it was about the sixth hour” (v. 6). The time here is not the same as in the Synoptic Gospels. The sixth hour was high noon. It was an unusual thing for people to go out at the noon hour to draw water.

But there sat the Lord, waiting to meet a thirsty soul, and we are told, “There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water” (v. 7a). I can visualize that scene. My wife, daughter, and I sat on the curbing of that very well and we looked off to the city of Sychar and, farther away, to the city of Shechem, and it was so easy to imagine that woman

coming down the road, her water pot on her head, and Jesus waiting to meet her. He sat, wearied, at the well. He had become tired, seeking for sinners! What wondrous grace that He, the eternal God, should have so linked Himself with our humanity that He should know what pain and weariness and toil meant!

She knew that He was a Jew by the ribbon of blue that went around the border of His robe. At once all her being would be stirred with indignation. What business did He have sitting there on their well? She probably said to herself, “If he dares to say anything insulting to me, I will give him back as good as he gives.” But oh, how surprised she must have been when He looked up very kindly and said, “Give me to drink” (v. 7b). She knew that the ordinary Jew would have dashed the cup to the ground even if she had offered it, and here was a Jew asking drink of her. But she said, “How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria?” (v. 9a). And then John puts in a little word of explanation. I do not think she said these next words, but the Spirit of God put them in that we might understand, “For the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans” (v. 9b).

Note the answer of our blessed Lord: “If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink; thou wouldest have asked of him, and he would have given thee living water” (v. 10). What a wonderful revelation concerning the gift of God! Do you know the gift of God? Do you know that salvation is the gift of God? Do you know that eternal life is a gift? Do you know that God is not a merchantman seeking to bargain with people, but God is a Giver, offering everything freely? It is so hard for people to understand that, and so they have devised all kinds of ways and means whereby they hope to earn salvation and thus to win, at last, a place in God’s heaven.

My dear friend, the God of this Bible is too rich to sell His salvation to anyone, and if He put a price on it in any degree comparable with its value, you and I are altogether too poor to purchase it. But, thank God, it is a gift. "If thou knewest the gift of God."

How do you receive a gift? Suppose you wanted a Bible and you came to me and I said, "Let me give you this one." Then you put your hand in your pocket and said, "I only have twenty-five cents." "My dear friend," I would say, "I don't want your money. I am offering this to you as a gift." What would you do? You would take it, I trust, and go away saying, "This book was given to me as a gift." So it is with God's salvation. You cannot do anything to earn it. "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God; not of works, lest any man should boast" (**Eph. 2:8-9**). Have you come to Him and received His gift? "If thou knewest the gift of God."

But notice also the other word, "and *who* it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink." How little she recognized who it was. Who was it? The Son of God. We read, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God" (**John 1:1**). "The Word [became] flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth" (v. 14). There He was, God and Man in one blessed, glorious person, but she did not understand that. She had no conception of who He was. He, on His part, did not try to amaze and astound, but He simply opened up in a wonderful way His stores of grace.

She looked at Him doubtfully and said, "Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep: from whence then hast thou this living water?" (4:11). The well, as it is today, is about 78 feet deep. I saw them letting a candle

down into it, and they dropped it until it had gone down 78 feet. And the woman said, “The well is deep, and you have nothing to draw with.” “From whence then hast thou this living water?” She was thinking only of that natural water. He was thinking of spiritual water. The well is deeper by far than that well in Samaria. It is as deep as the heart of God with its infinite love and affection. The water that He would give was to be drawn from the depths of God’s love itself.

But she inquired, wonderingly, “Art thou greater than our father Jacob, which gave us the well, and drank thereof himself, and his children, and his cattle?” (v. 12). Jesus might have said to her, “Greater than Jacob! My poor woman, did you ever read in the first book of Moses the story of your father Jacob, as you call him. How one night he had sent his family and flocks across the ford, and he was bowed in prayer alone when there came to him a mysterious personality with whom Jacob struggled all night. Then the unknown one said, ‘Let me go, for the day breaketh,’ and Jacob said, ‘I will not let thee go, except thou bless me’“ (**Gen. 32:26**). Jesus might have said to the woman, “Do you remember that story? Well, I am the One who met Jacob there in the darkness and overcame his stubborn will.” But I am afraid that if He had told her that, she would have shrunk from Him, thinking that He was insane. Instead of alarming her, He sought to reach her heart and conscience.

Without replying directly to her question, Jesus answered and said, “Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again” (**John 4:13**). How well she knew that! Had she not time after time attempted to quench her thirst from that well, only to thirst again? And that may be said of everything that this scene offers as a palliative for the longings of the human heart. You may try everything that

the world can give, but you will be unsatisfied still. Oh, I wish I could persuade some needy soul to take these words home to his heart, “Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again.” No one has ever yet found satisfaction in the things of the world. They cannot satisfy a heart that has been created for eternity.

“Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again: but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life” (vv. 13-14); or, literally, “a fountain of water springing up into everlasting life.” What does He mean by that? Those who receive the message of His grace, who believe the revelation that God has given of Christ in this Word, will be born anew. This fountain of living water will spring up within, and they will find a satisfaction that none have ever been able to find in the things of earth.

Well, the woman, listening, finds her heart going to Christ. She feels He means what He says, so she timidly asks, “Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw” (v. 15). She has not understood anything yet but the natural. The spiritual is hidden from her still. But the Lord Jesus Christ has won her confidence, and this is a great thing. When that has been won, there is something else needed, that is, to reach the conscience. So the Lord, assured that He has won her heart, undertakes to grapple with her conscience.

He overlooks her remark and says, “Go, call thy husband, and come hither” (v. 16). I can imagine she dropped her head, and with the color mantling her face, exclaimed, “I have no husband. Jesus said unto her, Thou hast well said, I have no husband: for thou hast had five husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband” (vv. 17-

18). He drives the truth of her guilty past and sinful present home to her soul. She stands there, greatly moved, and for a moment does not know what to say. Who is this that could put His finger upon the black spot in her life? He looks so kind and considerate, and yet He has done the very thing that has stirred her conscience to the very depth.

She blurts out, “Sir, I perceive that thou art a prophet” (v. 19). A prophet is one who speaks for God. She realizes that this Man, who has never met her before, yet knows all about her sin, who knows all the evil of her life, He must be a God-sent prophet. It was as though she exclaimed, “I perceive that I am a sinner.” “Our fathers worshipped in this mountain [Mt. Gerizim]; and ye say, that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship” (v. 20)—I do not think she ever finished the sentence. She was ready to go into a long discussion, but I believe a question had been raised in her mind. Where should she go to meet God with a sin offering? The Samaritans said, “Upon Mt. Gerizim.” But the Jews said, “Oh, no, that will not do. That temple God does not own. If you want to meet with God, go to Jerusalem and prepare your offering in the temple. There it will be accepted, and there you can worship Jehovah.”

I do not suppose that this age-long difference meant much to her at the best, but now she sees she is a sinner and wants to get right with God. Where shall she go? She wants to know God that she may worship Him and receive forgiveness from Him. And Jesus said, “Woman, believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father. Ye worship ye know not what: we know what we worship: for salvation is of the Jews. But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship

him" (vv. 21-23).

What did He mean? He was declaring that the hour had come when God is putting to one side all earthly sanctuaries. It is not a question now of going to either place. You can meet with Him anywhere and everywhere if you are ready to take your right place before Him, to confess your sin and own your guilt. Then you can lift your heart to Him in worship, recognizing Him as your Father, for the moment you confess your sins He forgives. And so you can be a worshipper, for the Father is seeking such to worship Him. He has not left it to you to seek Him first, but He is seeking you, and you can find Him anywhere if your heart is honest before Him. "They that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth" (v. 24).

While He was speaking she had been thinking, "I wonder, could it be that this strange man, whom I have never seen before, is really the promised Messiah? He speaks as no man has ever spoken before. I wonder if it could be He?" And aloud she exclaims, "I know that Messias cometh, which is called Christ: when he is come, he will tell us all things" (v. 25). Oh, there were so many questions, and she says, "I wonder, could this be He? Some day He is coming, and when He comes He will make all the dark things light and the crooked things straight. When He comes He will tell us all things." And Jesus says, "I that speak unto thee am he" (v. 26). Then what happened? Did she start asking questions? Did she spread out all her perplexities? No, she had not a question to ask. She took one look into those wonderful eyes of His and every question was answered! She said in her heart, "Oh, this *is* He!" Her soul had found God in Christ. The effects of that is told us in the verses that follow. Am I speaking to anyone who has never found

else. He is waiting to reveal Himself to you if you will come to Him as a confessed sinner and trust His grace.

Chapter Ten The Path Of Discipleship Part Two

Henry Allen Ironside

John

Jesus Answers Question on Divorce (Mark 10:1-12)

Passing down through Perea on the east of the Jordan, Jesus and His disciples came to the ford of Bethabara and crossed over into Judea. They were on the way to Jerusalem, where Christ was to fulfill His mission by dying as the great sin offering on a cross of shame. Although Jesus had been absent from Judea for some time, His fame preceded Him. Multitudes of the people resorted to Him. They were ready to hear what He had to say and according to His custom He took the opportunity to teach them.

Some of the sect of the Pharisees came to Him and questioned Him regarding divorce. They asked, “Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife?” The inquiry was not made sincerely. They were not looking for instruction, but rather for an opportunity to bring a formal accusation against Him. If possible they desired to expose Him as an unsafe and heretical teacher who taught contrary to the law of Moses.

He foiled them by asking them, “What did Moses command you?” They replied that Moses had permitted a bill of divorcement to be given and an unwanted or unloved wife to be put away. Jesus declared that this had been allowed because of the hardness of men’s hearts, in order that a wife who had no favor in her husband’s eyes might not

have to endure even greater indignities than being divorced. But this was not God's highest thought as to the marriage relationship.

From the beginning when God made our first parents male and female, He intended one woman to marry one man. "For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife; and they twain [not they three, or more] shall be one flesh" (**Mark 10:7-8**). Therefore when two are united in wedlock they are no more to be considered as independent personalities free to go or stay as they please; they are one flesh.

Jesus added, "What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." Men may make laws that violate this divine order, but no human decree can nullify God's Word. Marriage is a life partnership. Elsewhere Jesus showed that if one of the contracting persons proves unfaithful and breaks the tie by cohabiting with another, the innocent one is free (**Matthew 19:9**). But apart from such a breach the tie is indissoluble save by death, as He made clear to His disciples when they were in the house again, away from the multitude. To divorce one's wife and marry another is to commit adultery. Likewise if a wife divorces her husband and marries another man, she becomes an adulteress.

Jesus Blesses the Children (Mark 10:13-16)

In these verses Jesus expressed His loving concern for little children. Parents who felt that the Lord would be interested in their little ones brought them to Him that He might lay His hands on them in blessing. Not understanding the heart of the Lord Jesus Christ, the disciples tried to restrain the parents, as though Jesus could not be troubled with children. They considered this an imposition, regarding it as below the dignity of their

Master to be occupied with the little ones.

The Savior was displeased with the attitude of the disciples and He immediately revealed that He is the friend of children. He invited the parents to bring the children, assuring them that the little ones were typical members of the kingdom, because of their implicit faith in Him. Children are the ideal converts. When old enough to understand the story of the Lord Jesus, they are old enough to come to Him in trustful confidence. They enter into the kingdom of God when people considered older and wiser by human standards refuse to enter. When our Lord said of the little ones, “Of such is the kingdom of God,” He was not implying that the children do not need to be regenerated in order to enter truly into that kingdom. They come from a lost race and are by nature children of wrath. But their simple faith makes them subjects of the kingdom, and in this they are examples to us all. Only as we manifest the same childlike faith do we enter into the kingdom of God.

“He took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them.” Parents may be assured today that, though unseen by mortal eye, He takes our children in His loving arms and gives them His blessing as we bring them to Him in faith.

There are many today who, like the disciples, imagine that little children are too young to be brought to the Lord Jesus Christ. But His words are too clear to be misunderstood. He invites children to come to Him, and encourages parents to bring them. Elsewhere He speaks of “these little ones which believe in me” (**Matthew 18:6**), and He gives a solemn warning to any who put stumbling blocks before their inexperienced feet. We are right when

their friend, and He delights in their love and confidence and esteems them as His friends. It is a well-known fact that by far the greatest number of those who are now earnest Christians came to the Savior before they were twelve years of age.

Jesus Defines the Cost of Discipleship (Mark 10:17-31)

The incident with the rich young man has been appropriately designated, "the great refusal." Unlike many who questioned Jesus in order that they might trap Him in His words, this young man seems to have been, up to a point at least, intensely earnest. We are told that he came running and then, doing homage to Him, he fell upon his knees before Jesus as he inquired, "Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?"

Jesus took him up on his own legal ground. He first asked him why he used the term *good* in speaking to Him. Scripture says, "There is none that doeth good, no, not one" (**Psalm 14:3**). Why then address Jesus as good, unless indeed one recognized in Him the divine Son of God, for God alone is good? To this the young man made no reply.

Jesus then quoted the six commandments that summarize our responsibilities to our neighbors, including that which calls on us to honor our parents, who stand in the place of God to children in the home. The law said, "Keep my statutes… which if a man do, he shall live in them" (**Leviticus 18:5**).

Without a moment's hesitation the young man replied, "Master, all these have I observed from my youth." Outwardly he, like Saul of Tarsus before his conversion, was blameless concerning the righteousness of the law. What he did not realize was that all human righteousness

is but as filthy rags in the sight of God, because of the corruption of the heart (**Isaiah 64:6**).

To test him and expose the hidden evil of his heart Jesus said, “One thing thou lackest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, take up the cross, and follow me.” It was a call to receive Christ as Savior and acknowledge Him as Lord. But he who seemed so earnest at first could not rise to the opportunity put before him. He professed to love his neighbor as himself but was not prepared to give up his wealth for the good of others. He was not ready to yield control of his life to Jesus. So he went away sorrowful, because his great wealth stood between him and allegiance to Christ. Did he ever repent? We do not know. So far as Holy Writ is concerned we know only that he went away in nature’s darkness, because he turned from the light of life.

We can sense the pain in the heart of the Lord as He musingly said to His disciples, “How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!” They were astonished to hear this, for undoubtedly they thought, as many do today, that poverty rather than wealth would be the greatest impediment to entrance into the kingdom. But Jesus explained the danger: putting one’s trust in wealth can keep him from taking his rightful place before God as a needy sinner who can be saved only through grace. A camel could more readily pass through the eye of a needle than a rich man enter into the kingdom of God. Only those who judge themselves and come to God—only those who acknowledge their lost estate and spiritual poverty—find entrance there.

Amazed, the disciples asked, “Who then can be saved?” In reply Jesus told them that all things are possible with

God. Even the rich may be brought to the place where they no longer trust in their wealth but in the living God.

The question naturally arises in our minds as to what prompted Peter to say, “Lo, we have left all, and have followed thee.” Was he concerned as to the future of himself and his fellow disciples if the rich were not going to rally to the side of Jesus and assist Him in establishing the expected Messianic kingdom? Possibly so. His words seem to imply that he wondered whether they had risked all on a forlorn hope.

Jesus replied with words of assurance, though not at this time fully correcting His followers’ carnal ideas of the coming kingdom. He gave the definite promise that no one would lose, but rather gain by sharing His path of rejection. But He warned them, “Many that are first shall be last; and the last first.” That is, not everyone who gave promise of being a faithful and devoted follower would continue in the path of self-denial for Christ’s name’s sake, and some whose devotion seemed questionable, would prove genuine in the hour of trial.

To follow Christ means to share His cup of sorrow, to be misunderstood, and even hated and maligned by the world that lies in the hand of the wicked one. But the follower of Christ finds a joy, unknown to the world, in fellowship with the rejected King and in communion with fellow sufferers. He looks forward with assured hope to entering eternal life in the age to come. All believers now have eternal life abiding in them but in a decaying body. In the age to come we shall enter into life in all its fullness when the body as well as the soul is fully redeemed from the bondage of corruption.

Jesus Deals with Worldly Ambition (Mark 10:32-45)

As the little band moved on toward Jerusalem there was something in the bearing and appearance of Jesus that moved His disciples to fear and concern. In **Luke 9:51** we read, “He stedfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem.” He knew exactly what awaited Him there, and He went forward unflinchingly with a serious determination that evidently was expressed in His countenance, and caused the twelve to have a feeling of uneasiness. Were all their dreams of a coming glorious kingdom, in which He would declare Himself Messiah and deliver Israel from the Roman yoke, to be dissipated? Had they, after all, left everything they possessed and ventured all on a baseless hope?

Jesus sought to make them understand just what was before Him. He told them that when they reached Jerusalem the Son of man would be delivered to the religious leaders, who were ever His enemies and who would condemn Him to death. These leaders would turn Him over to their Gentile rulers who would mock and scourge Him, even spit in His blessed face, and finally put Him to death. But again He gave the promise, “The third day he shall rise again.” But still they failed to comprehend His words, so obsessed were they with the thought that the kingdom should be set up immediately.

Giving evidence of how little they understood the mind of Christ, James and John said, “Master, we would that thou shouldest do for us whatsoever we shall desire.” Their request was based on selfishness and worldly ambition, but the two brothers were doubtless unaware of the true condition of their hearts. The Lord Jesus desired to bring to the surface what was in their thoughts; so He pressed them to put the request in their own words.

“Grant… that we may sit, one on thy right hand, and the other on thy left hand, in thy glory.” When James and John sought exalted positions in the coming kingdom, they showed how little they understood its true nature. They little realized how obnoxious to the Lord Jesus Christ were their ambitions. It is quite true that our Lord will bestow special honors on certain of His followers when He returns to set up His kingdom. He made this clear in several of His utterances (**Matthew 19:28**; **Luke 19:17**). But those who will occupy the highest places then will be those who were content to take the lowly places in the King’s absence, and who were willing to suffer uncomplainingly for His sake.

“Ye know not what ye ask.” The rebuke of the Lord Jesus was spoken not in anger but in love. Jesus wanted the disciples to learn the meaning of participation in His sufferings so they could share in the glories to follow. He wanted them to realize how little they understood what was about to take place. He asked them, “Can ye drink of the cup that I drink of? and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?” He was referring to the cup of rejection and judgment soon to be pressed to His lips, and to the baptism of death He was to endure on the cross.

Not knowing what they said, James and John declared, “We can.” Their loyalty was evident, but the full nature of that cup and baptism was hidden from them. Jesus replied that they would indeed drink of His cup and be baptized with His baptism (for all who follow Him have to taste the cup of rejection by the world and some are even delivered unto death for His sake). However, Jesus went on to say that no man can choose His own place in the kingdom that will be displayed in power and glory. Each one will have the place for which his life and service on

earth have fitted him.

The other disciples also had desires for the highest offices, and were indignant that John and James had forestalled them. It was very difficult for the disciples to dissociate the thought of a kingdom from dreams of positions of prominence for themselves. In the kingdoms of the nations the great lord it over those of lesser degree. But in the kingdom of God the very opposite rule prevails. The kingdom of which Jesus Christ is Lord is a kingdom of love. There all are to seek the blessing of others, and lowly service takes the place of haughty authority. In the kingdom of Heaven those who labor for the blessing of their fellows are recognized as great.

“Whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all.” Our Lord Himself is the pre-eminent example here. He who was Lord of all became servant of all, that men might be brought to God. We are called to follow in His steps. He left the glory of the Father’s side and came into this world. He became man in order that He might die. Never once did He seek recognition from men. He was content to be despised and rejected so that He might accomplish His great mission of redemption. Dare we, who owe everything for eternity to His humiliation, aspire to worldly honor and seek the approbation of our fellow men rather than the approval of God?

Humility is one of the loveliest flowers that springs up in the garden of the regenerated heart. We are all inclined to pride and vanity by nature. When the Spirit of Christ possesses us, we exhibit that lowliness and meekness which ever characterized our blessed Lord. Where this lowly spirit prevails, it is easy to extend forgiveness to those who have offended us. To many this seems like

evidenced by one's readiness to deny self and to serve others for Christ's sake, who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." We cannot share in His atoning or redemptive work, but we can and should follow Him in His life of patient service for the blessing of a needy world.

Jesus Heals Blind Bartimaeus (Mark 10:46-52)

To this poor sightless beggar the coming of the Lord Jesus was to mean the opening of his eyes, both physically and spiritually. He did not wait for Jesus to call him first, but "when he heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth, he began to cry out.. Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy on me." Surely, such faith must have gratified the heart of the Lord.

Many of those who were in the crowd that followed Jesus as He passed through the city tried to silence Bartimaeus, but his faith refused to be deterred by their objection, and he continued to cry out. Assured in his soul that Jesus was the predicted Messiah, the offspring of David, Bartimaeus knew that Jesus could open his eyes if he could attract the Lord's attention. Faith like his never pleads in vain.

Jesus stopped and commanded the beggar to be called. It must have brought joy to the poor man's heart when they said, "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee." Casting away his outer garment in his haste, he arose and came to Jesus. Doubtless he was guided by some kindly person in the crowd.

The Lord inquired tenderly, "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" Jesus knew well the desire of his heart, but He desired him to make a public confession of his need. "Lord," cried Bartimaeus, "that I might receive my sight."

His faith was at once rewarded. Jesus granted his request and gave him the additional assurance, “Thy faith hath made thee whole.” In his exuberance and gratitude Bartimaeus followed Jesus as He went along the way. Though there is no evidence that he was called to give all his time to witnessing for Christ, what a testimony he had to give to the compassion and healing power of Him whom he had acclaimed as the Son of David!

Address 12 The Conversion of the Samaritans

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 4:27-42

And upon this came his disciples, and marvelled that he talked with the woman: yet no man said, What seekest thou? or, Why talkest thou with her? The woman then left her waterpot, and went her way into the city, and saith to the men, come, see a man, which told me all things that ever I did: is not this the Christ? Then they went out of the city, and came unto him. In the mean while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eat. But he said unto them, I have meat to eat that ye know not of. Therefore said the disciples one to another, Hath any man brought him ought to eat? Jesus saith unto them, My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work. Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together. And herein is that saying true, One soweth, and another reapeth. I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labour: other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours. And many of the Samaritans of that city believed on him for the saying of the woman, which testified, He told me all that ever I did. So when the Samaritans were come unto him, they besought him that

he would tarry with them: and he abode there two days. And many more believed because of his own word; and said unto the woman, Now we believe, not because of thy saying: for we have heard him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.

There are three distinct sections before us here. In verses 27-30 we have the return of the disciples from the city where they had gone to buy food, and the return of the woman of Samaria to her home in Sychar, there to give testimony. In verses 31-38 we have our Lord's serious words in connection with the great harvest of souls and the necessity for more laborers. And in verses 39-42 we have the testimony of the Samaritans, who were brought to Christ by the woman to whom He had revealed His messiahship as recorded in the earlier part of the chapter.

We read in verse 27, "Upon this." That is, just at the time that this Samaritan woman heard the Lord Jesus give that wonderful declaration, "I that speak unto thee am he" (v. 26), in answer to her doubtful, half-questioning word, "I know that Messias cometh, which is called Christ" (v. 25), just at that moment the disciples of the Lord returned. They marveled that He talked with the woman. Doubtless they knew her character, and that made them wonder all the more that their Lord should be found in conversation with her. But oh, how little people understood the love of His heart! Again and again we find certain ones surprised because of the depth of His interest in poor, sin-stained men and women. He loved to be with sinners. He loved to manifest His grace and compassion to them. But He never associated with sinners in order to go on with them in their ways. He sought them out in order to win them from their ways and to reveal to them the God of all grace.

And so here the disciples stood by, looking on in wonder

and surprise, but nobody liked to speak out what was in his heart. They did not want to ask Him, "What seekest thou? or, Why talkest thou with her?" (v. 27). He could have answered readily. He could have replied, "I seek the salvation of her precious soul. I seek to give her the living water that she may never thirst again. I seek to make her My own and to cleanse her from all her sin." And if I am speaking today to anyone still living away from Him, let me say that is what He longs to do for you. "This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them" (**Luke 15:2**). The Pharisees said that, and they thought they were bringing an evil charge against Him when they used such language, but oh, it is to the very glory of His Saviorhood that He received sinners. I like those words of John Bunyan. He exclaims, "O this Lamb of God! He had a whole heaven to Himself, myriads of angels to do His bidding, but that could not satisfy Him. He must have sinners to share it with Him." We love to sing:

Sinners Jesus will receive;
Sound the word of grace to all
Who the heavenly pathway leave,
All who linger, all who fall.
Sing it o'er and o'er again,
Christ receiveth sinful men.

He received this poor sinner. He revealed Himself to her. He gave her the living Water. And then we read, "The woman then left her waterpot, and went her way into the city" (v. 28a). Notice that. She came thirsty. She came to get the water from Jacob's well, but she found that in Christ which so satisfied the longing of her heart that she forgot her waterpot for love of Him, and off she hastened to the city. " [She] saith to the men, Come, see a man, which told me all things that ever I did: is not this the Christ?" (vv. 28b-29). And so she who, a little while ago, had been a

sin-stained, characterless woman has now become an earnest evangelist. It is just what the Lord Jesus has been doing all down through the centuries, revealing His grace to needy souls. It is what, if you do not know His saving power, He is waiting to do for you.

Then we read, “They [the people of Samaria] went out of the city, and came unto him” (v. 30), and in the meantime the disciples prayed their Master to eat. “But he said unto them, I have meat to eat that ye know not of” (v. 32). They were so concerned about meeting physical need. The Lord Jesus Christ was thinking of something very much higher. His first thought was not of satisfying the cravings of physical appetite. His great concern was a yearning love for poor, sinful men and women, and a desire to deliver them from their wretchedness, to cleanse them from their iniquity, and to make them pure and holy in the sight of God.

“I have meat to eat.” In other words, there was nothing that gave Him such satisfaction, there was nothing that meant so much to Him as seeing anxious souls ready to receive His message. And oh, dear friends, I want to tell any poor sinner, you need not hesitate about coming to Jesus. He longs to have you come. People say to me sometimes, “I fear I am almost too great a sinner.” You are not too great a sinner for Him. He loves to take even the vilest sinners and cleanse them from their sins. He is waiting to do it for you. “Yes, “I have meat,” He says, “that ye know not of.”

And the disciples, who were thinking still on the natural plane, turned to one another and shook their heads and asked, “Whatever does He mean? ‘Hath any man brought him aught to eat?’” (v. 33). But Jesus knew what they were saying, and He said, “My meat is to do the will of him that

sent me, and to finish his work" (v. 34). It was in order to do that will that He came from the glory He had with the Father before the world was. We hear Him say in **Psalm 40**, "I delight to do thy will, O my God; yea, thy law is within my heart" (v. 8). Doing that will meant assuming our humanity. It meant coming to earth as a little babe born of a virgin mother. It meant growing up in Nazareth, that mean, wicked, and dirty city. It meant growing up there in holiness of life and purity of heart, a Child without a stain of sin upon His conscience and undefiled by any evil thought or by anything unholy, a Man to whom the will of God was utterly supreme, a Man whose hands were hardened as He used the carpenter's tools, who worked in the shop so that the people afterward were amazed when He went out preaching. They exclaimed, "Is not this the carpenter? How, then, has this Man these things, having never learned?" But in all this He was doing the will of God, and He was ever looking forward to the cross. In God's due time, He laid aside His carpenter's tools, left the shop, and went out to preach the gospel of the kingdom of God and to heal needy humanity of their ills. And the cross loomed ever nearer before His face.

In the seventeenth chapter of this very gospel we see Him in prayer, and He is bowed before the Father, His heart going up to God who had sent Him into the world and to whom He was soon going back again. He cries, "I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do" (17:4). In this He was anticipating the work of the cross, for the work that was specially given Him to do was that of making atonement for sin. He says, "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many" (Matt. 20:28; **Mark 10:45**). That was the work that He had in view. That was the work He must finish. He would not go back to the glory until He had accomplished that for which

He had dedicated Himself from the very beginning.

And so at last, after those awful hours of suffering on the tree when God made Him to be sin for us, though He knew no sin, that we might become the righteousness of God in Him, after He had drained the bitter cup of judgment to the dregs, the cup that our sins had filled, after He had borne in His inmost soul all that our iniquities deserve, when "he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed" (**Isa. 53:6**)—then we hear Him saying, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit" (**Luke 23:46**). He cried with a loud voice, "It is finished" (**John 19:30**), and He bowed His head and yielded up His spirit to the Father. In the Greek language that is only one word instead of three. We say, "It is finished." He cried, "Finished!" That means that the work that saves was completed. It means that the work whereby men and women may be cleansed from their sins and may stand justified from every charge before a holy God had been fully done, and upon the basis of that finished work God can now be just and the Justifier of him that believes in Jesus.

A dear saint was dying, and somebody stood over him and asked, "Is all well?" He looked up and replied with a smile. "Yes, 'it is finished.' Upon that I can hang my whole eternity." Oh, do you realize the blessedness of that? "It is finished." You cannot add anything to a finished work. It is not a question of Christ having done His part and now you must do your part in order to put away sin. But the blessed truth is that Christ has forever put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself, and God wants us to receive the testimony of that, to believe it, and to give God glory for it. And the moment we do believe, all the work of the Lord Jesus Christ is put down over against our sin and our

iniquity, and we are justified freely by His grace.

“My meat is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work.” He came into the world for that express purpose, and He would not go back to heaven until it was accomplished.

But now, He thinks of the millions, the untold millions, in the world who will have to wait so long before they hear the message. So He says to His disciples, “Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest?” (v. 35a). This, evidently, was very early in the year and they could see the green fields about them. They would make their calculations and say, “Well, in about four months it will be harvest time.” Jesus says, “Do not say that. Do not say, ‘There are yet four months, then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest” (v. 35)— not the fields of wheat, not the fields of corn, but these great fields of the nations of men all about us everywhere in the world. They are white already to harvest, men and women everywhere who need Christ. Men and women who are living in their sins, who are dying in their sins, who are crying out, “Who will show us any good?” (**Ps. 4:6**). Now it is the responsibility of the servants of Christ, of those who know Him, of those who have been saved by His grace, to give this message of His gospel to those still living in sin.

Here, I may say, is the challenge in regard to foreign missions. People say sometimes, “Well, I do not believe in foreign missions.” You can be very thankful that somebody else did! If somebody had not believed in foreign missions long ago, you and I would be poor heathen still living in ignorance of God and in sin and corruption. But somebody was enough interested in foreign missions to come to our fathers in the various European lands from which our

ancestors hail, and there to tell the story that turned them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. We today are enjoying the knowledge of Christ because of the faithfulness of those of bygone centuries. Oh, let us be as faithful today! Let us be as true today in heeding the command of our Lord Jesus Christ to get the gospel out to all the world in the shortest possible time! Do not let us put it off. Do not say, “Oh, well, some other day will do.” He says here, “Say not ye, There are yet four months?”

I think there are some to whom He might say today, if He were living in the earth, “Say not ye there is another dispensation, when the remnant of Israel will do the reaping and get the crop out of the world? Say not that, but lift up your eyes and look. The fields are white already to harvest, and it is your responsibility to do what you can to give them the truth.” And be assured of this: if you and I do faithfully what we can, whether by going ourselves or by upholding in prayer and by our gifts those who do go, He will see that we are rewarded accordingly. The Lord adds, “He that reapeth receiveth wages and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together. And herein is that saying true, One soweth and another reapeth. I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labour: other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours” (vv. 36-38).

The disciples were sent out into the land of Israel, to which prophets had been sent of God during other centuries, and they were going to reap where others had sown. And so today, He sends His servants, some to sow and some to reap, that all, at last, may rejoice together.

Now, in verses 39-42, we get the effect of that Samaritan woman’s testimony. Whenever God saves a soul, it is in

order that the saved one may give the ministry of His grace to somebody else. Has He saved you? Then are you trying to reach someone else? You have often heard the story of the life-saving crew that went out in a boat through a terrific storm and rescued a man who had been fastened to a mast on a wrecked ship caught in the rocks and visible clearly from shore through their glasses. They brought this man back, but he was utterly unconscious. They took him to the little hospital and gave him some restorative to bring him to. The first words he uttered when he came to consciousness were these: “There is another man.” They said, “What do you mean?” He said, “Another, another man.” They said, “Do you mean there is another living man out on that wreck?” “Yes,” he said, “another man.” And so they went out again through the storm, and this time they had to clamber aboard and search the ship. Sure enough, they found another man in the ship lying there unconscious. They brought him ashore in their boat, and he was saved. Have you been brought to know the missionary grace of God in redeeming love? Well, there is another man, there is another woman, there is somebody else needing Christ. Do what you can to reach them.

The Samaritan woman was saved. She had found the living water. She had gone back to the village and said to the men—I think that is significant: the men knew her pretty well—and she said to the men, “Everything is different now. ‘Come, see a man, which told me all things that ever I did: is not this the Christ?’“ (v. 29). And so we read. “Many of the Samaritans of that city believed on Him for the saying of the woman, which testified, He told me all that ever I did. So when the Samaritans were come unto him, they besought him that he would tarry with them: and he abode there two days, and many more believed

because of his own word" (vv. 39-41).

There was a wonderful awakening in that Samaritan city, all because of the devoted and faithful testimony of this poor woman who had just newly come to know Him. "Many more believed because of his own word; and said unto the woman, Now we believe, not because of thy saying: for we have heard him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world" (vv. 41-42). It was she who aroused their interest. It was she who led the first to go out to Him. As a result of that, they invited Him into the city. But now they say, "We believe not just because of your testimony, but because we have seen Him and have heard Him. He has spoken to our hearts and has moved our consciences. He has won our love and affection, and we have put our faith in Him. We know He is the Christ, the Savior of the world."

Do you know Him? What a blessed thing to be acquainted with Him, whom to know is life eternal, and then to endeavor to lead others to know Him too!

Chapter Eleven The Servant In Jerusalem

Henry Allen Ironside

John

The Triumphal Entry (Mark 11:1-11)

It is interesting and profitable to observe how the various outstanding events in our Lord's life were exactly predicted by prophets—divinely inspired men of God (**2 Peter 1:21**)—who lived hundreds of years before their words began to be fulfilled. Zechariah was one of the postexilic prophets who spoke of the sufferings of Christ and the glory that would follow (**1 Peter 1:11**; 5:1). In **Zechariah 9:9** we see a graphic portrayal of Israel's rightful King entering His earthly capital: "Lowly, and riding upon an ass." But between the events described in this verse and those described in the verse immediately following, Jesus was to suffer a long period of rejection by His chosen people. Centuries were to roll by before the words of **Zechariah 9:10** were to be fulfilled: "He shall speak peace unto the heathen: and his dominion shall be from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth." Yet all will come to fruition in God's appointed time.

The Holy Spirit alone could have foreseen the crucifixion of our Lord following so soon after what is often called the triumphal entry. Actually the nation of Israel did not officially acclaim Him as the promised King on that historic Palm Sunday. The leaders fiercely resented the homage paid Him and voiced their opposition in no uncertain terms. But to Jesus the welcome by the multitudes and the children (**Matthew 21:15**) was as a cup of cold water to His spirit after the bitter hatred He had experienced. He had given thanks before to the Father that "these things"—the mysteries of the kingdom—were hidden from the wise and

prudent and revealed to babes (**Matthew 11:25**). This was confirmed in the reception accorded Him as He rode into the city of Jerusalem.

Mark 11 begins with an account of preparations for the triumphal entry. The last journey through Perea had been concluded, and Jesus and His disciples ascended the winding road from Jericho to Bethany on the slope of the mount of Olives. From there He prepared to enter the city where Jehovah had set His name. Jesus knew that the cross was just before Him, but for this purpose He had come into the world. It was nearing Passover in the spring of a.d. 30. He was about thirty-three years and six months of age—a comparatively young man, destined to be cut off in the middle of His life (**Psalm 102:24**).

The holy city is plainly visible from Olivet as one comes around the bend between Bethany and Bethphage. At this point Jesus waited until two disciples obtained the donkey on which He was to ride into Jerusalem in accordance with the prophetic word.

It made no difference to Jesus that the donkey brought to Him was an unbroken colt. He was the Creator come into this world as man, and as such all the lower creatures were subject to Him (**Psalm 8:6-8**). Only man, made in the image of God, rebelled against Him. All other creatures knew Him as their rightful owner (**Isaiah 1:3**).

If anyone questioned the disciples' right to loose the colt, they were to answer, "The Lord hath need of him." Evidently the owner of the beast knew Jesus and recognized His claims as pre-eminent.

The messengers had no difficulty finding the colt. All was as Jesus had said. The King James version says they found the colt "where two ways met." Many of the older commentators

saw in this a picture of man himself, standing at the place of decision.

As Jesus had foreseen, some people questioned the right of the disciples to take the colt away. It is clear that these bystanders were not the owners, but simply observers who feared something wrong was being done. When explanation was given as the Lord had commanded, there was no further objection. Improvising a saddle with their flowing robes, the disciples prepared the colt to carry Jesus to the city.

"Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." In their holy enthusiasm the humble folk sought to give to the King a royal welcome. Divinely taught, they chanted the words of **Psalm 118:26**. They recognized the application of these words to the promised Messiah of Israel. *Hosanna* means "Save now" or "Deliver, we pray." It is the equivalent of "God save the king!" a customary cry in recognition of regal authority (**2 Chronicles 23:11**).

"The kingdom of our father David." For one brief moment Jesus was acknowledged as the rightful heir to the throne of David (**Luke 1:32**). But the time had not yet come for Him to ascend that throne. Not until He returns in glory will He build again the tabernacle of David that is thrown down (**Acts 15:16**; **Amos 9:11-12**).

Jesus entered the temple, as predicted in **Malachi 3:1**. Apparently He simply looked around the temple on this first day of His last week, although it is not easy to be certain as to this. The events recorded in **Matthew 21:12-13** probably took place on His second visit to the city, as indicated in **Mark 11:12, 15**.

As evening approached He went to Bethany with the disciples. In self-imposed banishment, He did not spend a night in the holy city during passion week. He recognized

already that He was to suffer outside the gate (**Hebrews 13:12-13**). There was no place for Him in "the city of the great King" (**Matthew 5:35**). He found a refuge among the poor and the lowly and with those who waited for the consolation of Israel.

The Cleansing of the Temple (Mark 11:12-19)

On the day following the triumphal entry as Jesus and His disciples were going from Bethany to Jerusalem, Jesus was hungry. Having become man in all perfection He was subject to all the conditions under which sinful men live. A fig tree in full leaf by the wayside seemed to offer prospects of a feast of figs, but when Jesus went over to see it He found nothing but leaves, for the time of figs was not yet.

Jesus said, "No man eat fruit of thee hereafter for ever"—or, for the age. This fig tree was a type or symbol of Israel nationally, and its fruitless condition pictured the state of the nation—much religion but no fruit for God. So Israel remains barren and fruitless all through these centuries since Christ's rejection.

In **Mark 11:15-17** we read of the second time Jesus cleansed the temple of those who were commercializing the holy things of the Lord. In **John 2:13-16** we read of the first occasion, just shortly after He began His public ministry. But the merchants then reprimanded soon took advantage of His absence to reinstate their trade. No doubt in the beginning the sale of birds and beasts in the temple courts was intended simply as an accommodation for visitors who had come from distant lands to attend the annual feasts in Jerusalem. The same was true of the exchange of currency. Originally the money-changers were there to make it easy for these strangers to obtain the money that was used in Palestine in place of the coins of other lands. But what may have begun innocently enough had degenerated into a

system of extortionate gains for those involved. Those of the dispersion who came to worship the God of their fathers were being systematically robbed of their savings—and all in the name of Jehovah!

Jesus dealt drastically with these covetous and dishonest merchants, overthrowing the tables of the money-changers, and driving out the sellers of doves and sacrificial lambs and other cattle. One can visualize Him as He stood before the amazed and frightened mob. His holy eyes were flashing with righteous indignation as He exclaimed, "Is it not written, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer? but ye have made it a den of thieves."

Naturally this aroused an unholy counter-indignation on the part of those who had upheld and profited by this commercializing of sacred things. These scribes and chief priests formed a cabal with the express purpose of seeking to lay hold of Jesus and to destroy Him. But they did not dare act openly as yet, because the people generally were stirred by the teaching and works of Jesus and inclined to think of Him as the promised Messiah. Therefore He was allowed to continue teaching that day in the temple courts. No one dared to interfere.

As evening came on He and His disciples left the city again, returning to the mount of Olives, possibly to Bethany.

A Lesson in Faith (Mark 11:20-26)

The next morning as they returned to Jerusalem they observed the barren fig tree now dried up from the roots. When Peter called attention to this, Jesus used the incident to emphasize the power of faith. Faith is trust or confidence. Such confidence should be in God, not in any human expedient. We can have faith in Him only as we rest upon His Word. In replying to his Sunday school teacher's inquiry,

“What is faith?” the little boy was right in saying, “I think it is believing God and asking no questions.”

When God speaks, we are to take Him at His Word. If therefore He made it clear that it was His will to remove a mountain from its established place and cast it into the sea, real faith could count on Him to act, and so would dare to command the mountain to disappear. Doubtless, behind the natural figure our Lord had in mind mountains of difficulty, such as Zerubbabel faced in Palestine when the returned remnant encountered such fierce opposition in the days of rebuilding the temple (**Zechariah 4:7**). Nothing is impossible with God, and he who is in fellowship with God can act in faith assured his request will be honored.

“Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.” Faith counts the things that are not as though they are. But we need to remember that these words apply only when we delight ourselves in the Lord, and so the desires of our hearts are according to His holy will (**Psalm 37:4**).

The state of the soul has much to do with the prayer of faith—hence the teaching on forgiveness given in **Mark 11:25-26**. God has never promised to answer the prayer of an unforgiving heart. An attitude of unforgiveness effectively blocks the channel of prayer so that no answer is possible. God forgives us as we forgive our brothers in Christ. This is not the forgiveness offered to a sinner, but to a failing saint. Unless we forgive others, our Father in Heaven will not forgive us when we come to Him acknowledging our sins from day to day.

This teaching as to prayer was given as the little company walked toward Jerusalem.

The Authority of Jesus (Mark 11:27-33)

When they entered Jerusalem, almost immediately Jesus was challenged by the irate scribes and chief priests concerning the cleansing of the temple. But He put them to silence by His answers.

The religious leaders questioned Him as to the source of His authority for cleansing the temple in the way He had done it. He refused to answer, but asked them instead, “The baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men?” The right answer to His question would be the answer to their question. If they admitted that John was sent by God, then the claims of Jesus were established, for John had declared Him to be the promised One who was to baptize with the Holy Spirit and with fire—something that none but Messiah could do.

These cunning legalists debated among themselves as to how they should reply. If they admitted John was God’s messenger to Israel they faced the inevitable question, “Why then did ye not believe him?” If they denied his divine commission they feared the people who firmly believed that John was a prophet. So they evaded the real question by answering, “We cannot tell.” Jesus replied, “Neither do I tell you by what authority I do these things.”

He was always ready to help honest inquirers. But these men were hypocritical objectors to His testimony. They were determined not to believe Him when His very works attested to His Messianic title and proclaimed Him to be that servant of Jehovah of whom Isaiah wrote, and for whom Israel had waited so long

Address 13 In Galilee

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 4:43-54

Now after two days he departed thence, and went into Galilee. For Jesus himself testified, that a prophet hath no honour in his own country. Then when he was come into Galilee, the Galilaeans received him, having seen all the things that he did at Jerusalem at the feast: for they also went unto the feast. So Jesus came again into Cana of Galilee, where he made the water wine. And there was a certain nobleman, whose son was sick at Capernaum. When he heard that Jesus was come out of Judaea into Galilee, he went unto him, and besought him that he would come down, and heal his son: for he was at the point of death. Then said Jesus unto him, Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe. The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down ere my child die. Jesus saith unto him, Go thy way; thy son liveth. And the man believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him, and he went his way. And as he was now going down, his servants met him, and told him, saying, Thy son liveth. Then inquired he of them the hour when he began to amend. And they said unto him, Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him. So the father knew that it was at the same hour, in the which Jesus said unto him, Thy son liveth: and himself believed, and his whole house. This is again the second miracle that Jesus did, when he was come out of Judaea into Galilee.

Now after two days He departed thence" (v. 43). We have been considering our Savior's ministry in Samaria, that stretch of country that came in between Judea on the south and Galilee on the north. Down in Judea the people, as a rule, were very devoted, almost fanatically religious. Up in Galilee many of them were sinful, godless, and ignorant, and there was a larger group of Gentiles. In Samaria they had a religion that was based partly upon the law of Moses and partly taken from the heathen systems, which their fathers had known before they were settled in that district after the people in Israel proper were carried away by the King of Assyria.

The Lord Jesus had come to Sychar's well, there to minister in grace to a poor Samaritan woman. She had become an earnest evangelist after she knew Him as her Savior, and as a result a multitude of people came out to listen to Him and believed His message. They invited Him to the village, and there He was two days, making known the precious things of grace and truth. Many of them believed and said, "Now we believe, not just because of the testimony of the woman who said, 'He told me all things that ever I did,' but," they said, "we have seen and heard Him for ourselves." There was something about the words of Jesus that appealed to every honest, seeking soul.

But the Lord could not linger longer in Samaria. He must go on to Galilee. The prophet had predicted long ago that there would be the greater part of His ministry. In the ninth chapter of Isaiah, in the opening verses, this is definitely referred to. There we read, "Nevertheless the dimness shall not be such as was in her vexation, when at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, and afterward did more grievously afflict her by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, in Galilee of the nations. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that

dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined" (vv. 1-2). This prophecy had its gracious fulfillment when He, who is Himself the life and light, went about healing the sick and working many other signs of power and opening up the precious things connected with the gospel to those needy people, although the majority of them refused to accept it.

He lived in one of their cities and had been brought up among them. After He had begun His ministry, the family was removed to Capernaum, and this was called his own city. Both Nazareth and Capernaum were outstanding cities of Galilee. We say, "Familiarity breeds contempt." Often the better you know people, the less you think of them as being in any sense remarkable and, unbelievably, that was true in the case of our blessed Lord. As He moved about in those places where the people knew Him so well, they could not seem to recognize in Him the promised Messiah. Jesus Himself testified that a prophet has no honor in his own country. He said this, you remember, when He returned to Nazareth where He had been brought up and went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, "as His custom was" (**Luke 4:16**).

I like that "as His custom was." Jesus of Nazareth, growing up in that city, set the example of regular attendance upon the means of grace. There must have been a lot about the service that was repugnant to Him, but it was the place where the name of God was acknowledged. It was the place where people gathered for prayer and praise on the Sabbath, and Jesus, as a child, as a youth, as a young man, always wended His way to the village synagogue, for He recognized the place where the things of God were acknowledged. "As His custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day" (**Luke 4:16**). And He read, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel

to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord" (vv. 18-19). Luke tells us, "And he closed the book" (v. 20). If you turn back to Isaiah you would think it was a strange place for Him to read. The rest of the sentence goes on like this, "And the day of vengeance of our God" (**Isa. 61:2**).

Why did He close the book when He did? why did He stop reading at a comma instead of going on to the end of the sentence? Because He had not come to declare the "day of vengeance of our God." He came to proclaim the acceptable year of our Lord, and in accord with that He opened up God's message of grace for the people of that day. Yet the great majority of them turned away from Him and said, "Is not this the carpenter? Don't we know His mother and sisters and brothers?" (see **Mark 6:3**). "From whence hath this man these things?" (v. 2). "Why doesn't he do some mighty works of power?" They hoped to see some miracles worked by Him. So the people rushed upon Him and would have hurled Him over the cliff outside the city, but He went His way, saying, "A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country" (Matt. 13:57).

This gives us some little idea of the lowliness of our Lord Jesus Christ. We might imagine that such an one as He could not grow up in any country but that people would realize instinctively that He must be Lord of all. But He "made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men" (Phil. 2:7). Few realized who He was. I wonder if we all have recognized Jesus of Nazareth as the Eternal Son of God, who became Man for our redemption?

We read then that when He was come into Galilee they received Him. That is, they thronged to hear Him, but they

did not recognize Him as the Holy One of God. They received Him, having seen all the things that He did in Jerusalem at the feast. The Lord was just returning from Jerusalem. We need to realize that there were many, many things that Jesus did that were not recorded in this fourth chapter of the gospel of John. They had seen Him, perhaps, give sight to the blind, cause the lame man to leap, and so forth, and now they hoped to see other miracles wrought and so thronged about Him.

So "Jesus came again into Cana of Galilee, where he made the water wine. And there was a certain nobleman, whose son was sick at Capernaum" (**John 4:46**), about twenty-five miles northeast of Cana of Galilee. This father had either come a long distance to find Jesus, or being there in Cana, he had received a message that his son was ill and now saw his opportunity to present the case to the great Miracle-Worker. He had no understanding of the true nature of the Lord Jesus Christ, but he did feel that He was one who could meet his need. How often, when men are in distress or in trouble, they feel that if they could get to Jesus, He would do something for them. Yet they do not really know Him as God the Son, manifest in the flesh, but they feel that He is able to do for man what no one else can do.

Men invoke His name in times of distress. That seems to have been the case with this father. He heard that Jesus was come out of Judea, and so he came to beg Him to heal his son. You see what he is asking of Jesus: "Jesus, won't you take a journey of twenty-five miles and do something for my son? My son is dying, and you have power to heal. You can work miracles. Won't you come and work a miracle upon him?" And you notice that Jesus answered him in what must have seemed almost a hard way. The Lord turned to him and said, "Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe" (v. 48).

There are so many people like that, who want to see some outward demonstration of power, and then they think they will believe. But the Lord Jesus Christ wants to be received and trusted because of what He is in Himself, apart from any temporal benefit that might come from knowing Him. I wonder if there are not many who think of the Christ of God as though His great business is to help us. If we are sick or in financial trouble, maybe He will show us a way to get well or to make money. If members of our family are in some distressing circumstances and we are worried about them, perhaps if we go to Jesus He will do something for them. Oh, there is something higher than that! He wants us to learn to see in Him the blessed incarnate Son, who came in grace to reveal the Father and who asks our trust and allegiance because we ought to acknowledge and yield ourselves to Him, even if we never receive any temporal benefit whatsoever.

Real faith in Christ rests upon the fact that He who is God became Man, and in getting to know Him, the Son, we know the Father. I wonder if He could not say to us today, “Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe.” How different was the case of those Samaritans of whom we read in the former chapter! They saw no miracles wrought. We do not read that Jesus healed one of their sick or opened the eyes of one of their blind, but they heard His message and saw His behavior. There was something that so impressed them that they said, “Oh, now we know Him. We have seen Him and have heard Him for ourselves.” This is the work of the Holy Spirit of God today, to make Christ known to men and women in order that they may trust Him as Savior and own Him as Lord of their lives. To know Him as God’s Son, become Man for our redemption, is eternal life. In fact, Jesus Himself says, “This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent” (**John 17:3**).

But this poor father was so taken up with his present need, so concerned about the state of his son, and so fearful he was going to lose this boy that he did not seem to take in exactly what the Lord Jesus Christ was saying. The Lord said, “Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe.” But the man exclaimed, “Come down ere my child die” (4:49). He did not realize that Jesus did not need to go to Capernaum to heal his son. Think of that Roman centurion, not an Israelite, who came to Jesus and said, “I have a servant who is very dear to me who is sick. ‘Speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed’” (Matt. 8:8). He realized that in the word of Christ was power. But this Israelite, who ought to know so much better than that Roman centurion, came far short of that simplicity of faith. The Lord said of the Roman centurion, “I have not met another who has refreshed Me like this one who believes Me and knows that I have all power.” And yet the nobleman believed that Jesus could do something if he could only get Him to come in time to where his son was.

That is so often a question with us. If Jesus would only hurry up! We may be praying for the salvation of someone. We are so afraid that that friend may pass into eternity before he is saved, and we try to hurry the Lord up. So many people write in and ask for special prayer for some sick one, and they say, “Won’t you please hurry up and get this request before your people, for he is very, very sick.” I just bow before the Lord and say, “Thou knowest I cannot get it before the people, but Lord, Thou hast all power, and right here I bring this request to Thee,” and I know He will hear. You do not have to try to hurry Jesus.

Those sisters in Bethany, how troubled they were! Their brother was so sick, and they thought if they just sent a message, that Jesus would drop everything and hurry to Bethany. But four days went by and Jesus had not come.

Then He said, “Let us go to Bethany.” And when He arrived the sisters thought it was too late, but Jesus had already told His disciples that He was glad He was not there earlier. You might have expected Him to say, “I am *sorry* I was not there.” He never makes any mistakes, and He says, “I am glad I wasn’t there, for God is going to be glorified in a way that He would not have been if I had hurried when I received the message to come.” When He said, “Roll away the stone,” they said, “Why, Master, there is no use rolling away the stone. He has been dead four days.” But Jesus said, “Said I not unto thee, that, if thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God?” (**John 11:40**). Then they rolled the stone away and He cried, “Lazarus, come forth” (v. 43). If He had not said “Lazarus” that day, He would have emptied the whole cemetery.

And just as Lazarus came forth, some day all His own will come forth and be caught up to meet Him in the air. We do not need to try to hurry Him. What we do need to learn is to rest in a sense of His love and wisdom and be able to say with the psalmist, “My soul, wait thou only upon God” (**Ps. 62:5**).

But you see, this dear father did not understand Him. He only knew that his son was tossing in a fever and that any moment it might be too late. He said, “Lord, come! Come twenty-five miles! Don’t waste any time! Come down! Hurry! My child is dying!” But Jesus looked upon him with pity and compassion, and said unto him, “Go thy way; thy son liveth” (**John 4:50**). He did not need to go down to Capernaum to raise him up. “Go home, your son lives. You will find him well again. You go back to Capernaum. Put away your dread and fear. It will be all right.” And so the man believed the word that Jesus had spoken to him. Now he is growing in confidence. He first believed Jesus could heal the boy if He

could get to him, but now he believes He can raise him up though so far away.

My dear friend, have you believed the word of Jesus? Do you know that salvation—not only healing of the body, if it please God—comes from believing the word of Jesus? "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life" (**John 5:24**). We read of old, "He sent his word, and healed them" (**Ps. 107:20**). The apostle Peter said, "Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever" (**1 Peter 1:23**).

I can remember so well when I was a lad and in great trouble about my soul. Now I had always read my Bible. I had read about angels appearing to people and speaking directly to them. I remember when about twelve, I went to my room and got down on my knees. I said, "O Lord, I have been reading the Word and won't you please, when I open my eyes, have an angel standing here? Won't you let that angel tell me that my sins are forgiven?" I was almost afraid to open my eyes. Finally, I opened them. He was not there, and I have never seen an angel yet in all these years. But let me tell you something: I know beyond the shadow of a doubt that my sins are all forgiven. How do I know? I knew it when I took Him at His word, when I accepted His testimony. The Book says, "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation" (**Rom. 10:10**).

O troubled soul, if you have said, "Oh, I wish that I knew that my sins were put away, that my heart was cleansed," let me urge you to believe the word of Jesus. Just trust Him. "He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But

as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name" (**John 1:11-12**). And to believe is to trust, to confide in Him.

Well, this man believed the word and went back to Capernaum, and in all those twenty-five miles I fancy doubts would keep coming up: "I wonder about that boy of mine. Jesus said it was all right, that he lived, and that it was all right. I wonder if I shall find him alive!" But finally, how glad he was when he came in sight of Capernaum; for there, right ahead, was a messenger hastening to him, who cried joyously, "It is all right. 'Thy son liveth'" (4:51). He believed before he got the testimony of his servant. He believed when Jesus said, "Thy son liveth," and now he had the corroborative testimony of his servants. "Then inquired he of them the hour when he began to amend. And they said unto him, Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him" (v. 52). They may have added, "We were watching him and suddenly—we just noticed the hour—the fever left him. A perspiration broke out all over him, and we put our hands on him. From that hour on he has been getting stronger every hour." Then the father said, "The seventh hour! Why, that's the very time that I was talking to Jesus! It was that very hour that Jesus said, 'Thy son liveth.'"

"And himself believed, and his whole house" (v. 53). Oh, there is a higher faith now than before. First, he believed if Jesus could get there He could heal the lad. Second, he believed the word of Jesus, and now he believes *in* Jesus. And his whole house believed with him. They said, "No one but the Son of God could work such a miracle as this, when He was twenty-five miles away." We are told, "This is again the second miracle that Jesus did, when he was come out of Judaea into Galilee" (v. 54). He manifested Himself to the people of His own country as the Sent One of the Father. How blessed to realize that although He has been nineteen

hundred years in the glory, He is just as able to hear our cries of distress, just as able to heal our bodies today, just as able to meet our needs today as “in the days of his flesh” (**Heb. 5:7**).

Chapter Twelve Lessons Of The Servant

Henry Allen Ironside

John

Parable of the Vineyard (Mark 12:1-12)

This parable portrayed in a very vivid and graphic manner God's ways with Israel and their response and ingratitude throughout the past centuries. In the rejection and death of the heir we see the consummation of our Lord's ministry, to be followed by His glorious resurrection.

"The vineyard of the Lord of hosts is the house of Israel" (**Isaiah 5:7**). Settled by God in the land of Canaan, the Israelites had been cared for in a marvelous way. God had placed them under the care of those who should have watched for their souls and sought to cultivate them spiritually so that there would be abundant fruit for Him. But the husbandmen, or vine-dressers, thought only of their own selfish interests. They failed to render to Jehovah that love and reverence which He had the right to expect. When He sent His prophets to them they either "sent [them] away empty" (treated them with utter indifference) or else persecuted them even unto death for daring to reprove them because of their wickedness. Throughout the centuries this had been the attitude of the husbandmen. Now God had sent His Son as the final test of the love and loyalty of Israel. When the leaders saw Him they spurned His claim and sought His destruction. They said, "This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours."

Mark 12:8 is prophetic and was fulfilled just a few days later. "They took him, and killed him, and cast him out of the

vineyard." It was thus that Jesus told them of His own rejection and death even before it came to pass.

Then He put the question to them: "What shall therefore the lord of the vineyard do?" The answer was plain: "He will come and destroy the husbandmen, and will give the vineyard unto others." Israel was to be set to one side while grace would flow out to the Gentiles.

This prophecy was in accord with what was written in **Psalm 118:22**: "The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner." So He spoke not only of death but of resurrection, because as the first begotten from the dead Jesus has been made the chief corner stone. "This was the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

The parable and its application stirred the leaders to additional resentfulness. They realized He had spoken of them, but for the time being they dared not proceed against Him openly because they feared the reaction of the people generally.

Lesson on Paying Taxes (Mark 12:13-17)

The question of the tribute money was a live one throughout Palestine. To pay this tax was a tacit acknowledgment of Rome's authority, something that was thoroughly repugnant to Jews of strong nationalistic feeling. The Herodians and some others advocated this recognition of the imperial government because of special favor they hoped to get by their subservience.

It was not any desire to know the right or wrong of the matter that led the representatives of the two opposed schools of thought (the Pharisees and the Herodians) to put the question to Jesus, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not?" Despite their flattering way of addressing Him they

were only setting a trap for Him. They hoped to ensnare Him into saying something that would give occasion either to accuse Him to their Roman overlords as an advocate of sedition, or to make it appear to the more intensely patriotic Jews that He had no sympathy with them in their yearning for deliverance from the Roman yoke.

"Why tempt ye me? bring me a penny [a denarius], that I may see it." His reply revealed that He saw into their hearts and knew exactly why they had come to Him.

When they handed one of the coins to Him, He inquired, "Whose is this image and superscription?" They replied, "Caesar's." He said to them, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." Thus they fell into the pitfall they had digged for His feet. They were amazed at His answer and were silenced so far as that subject was concerned.

Lesson on the Resurrection (Mark 12:18-27)

A group of Sadducees sought to entangle Jesus this time. They represented a materialistic sect that denied the resurrection and the existence of angels and spirits. Whether the story they put before Him was true or not we cannot say. It seems most unlikely, and may only have been an imaginary tale designed to cast ridicule on the doctrine of the resurrection.

According to the levirate order, if a man died leaving no heir his brother was to take the widow to be his own wife. The first child born of the new union would inherit the estate of the former husband. In the story the Sadducees told Jesus, this law was carried to an extreme. They said a certain woman had been wife to seven brothers in succession and had outlived them all. Seven brothers died one after the other and all were childless.

These cunning quibblers then presented what they evidently considered an unanswerable refutation of the resurrection of the dead. They asked, as recorded in **Mark 12:23**, "In the resurrection therefore, when they shall rise, whose wife shall she be of them? for the seven had her to wife."

Jesus was unperturbed, for He saw through their sophistry at once. He declared they were all in error for two reasons—their ignorance of the very Scripture which they professed to hold sacred, and their ignorance of the power of God. It was the Torah alone—that is, the books of Moses—that these Sadducees recognized as authoritative. So Jesus quoted from the book of Exodus in order to show the folly of their position.

The Sadduccees denied the possibility of resurrection because they taught that the soul of man died with the body. Jesus explained that those who are physically dead are alive unto God, and that when the dead rise they do not again take up the same conditions that they knew on earth. They do not resume the marital state, but are as the angels in Heaven—sexless beings who do not have the power of reproducing their kind. The distinctions between man and woman will be done away in the resurrection. In the eternal condition following the rising from the dead, marriage will have no place. Each person will be a distinct individual capable of endless bliss or woe, but human relationships as we know them here will be ended.

Our Lord appealed to two great reasons for accepting the fact that the dead will rise. It is revealed in the Bible, which is God's inspired Word, and the resurrection rests on the power of the omnipotent God. When God has spoken, it is not for man to reason, but to accept His declaration with reverence. To ask how anything can be done because it is contrary to the ability of finite creatures is to forget that all power belongs to God, with whom nothing is impossible (**Luke 18:27**).

“God spake…saying, I am the God of Abraham, and…Isaac, and…Jacob.” He did not say, “I was their God,” but, “I am their God.” He spoke of them as definite personalities related to Him by grace though their bodies had died long ago. In His own time they would rise again and be acknowledged as His own.

“He is not the God of the dead.” If these patriarchs were reduced to unconsciousness or annihilated by death, He would not still be their God. But “all live unto him” (**Luke 20:38**). Though they are dead as to the body and hidden from the eyes of men, the God of the spirits of all flesh (**Numbers 16:22**) sees and knows everyone in his present state even when he is between death and resurrection. Jesus’ answer was a crushing blow to the crass materialism of the Sadducees, and they found no words with which to make a reply.

The Scriptures teach not merely the survival of the soul after the body dies (**Matthew 10:28**). They also teach the literal physical resurrection unto life, or else a resurrection unto judgment (**John 5:28-29**). Resurrection is not reincarnation in some other form, as held by certain oriental mystics and their misguided occidental followers, but an actual rising from the dead of the very same person who died. Our Lord Himself came out of the grave in the same body that had hung on the cross. His resurrected body still bore the marks of His crucifixion (**John 20:20, 27**). In like manner death will yield up the bodies of all men, even those that have long since been reduced to their chemical elements, for our God is the God of resurrection. He who created these bodies with all their marvelous powers can reassemble them when the time comes for the saved to be caught up to meet the Lord (**1 Thessalonians 4:13-17**). He can do the same later for the wicked when the time comes for them to rise and stand before the great white throne for judgment (**Revelation**

20:11-14). Surely nothing should have a more solemnizing effect on us as we remain in this world than the knowledge that this life is only a prelude for that which is to come. Life after death will last forever—either in the joy of Heaven or amid the sad and gloomy horrors of Hell. Faithfully Jesus Christ portrayed both aspects of the life beyond the grave, that none might presume or be deceived by the vain hope of a happy immortality if living and dying in sin. He would have all men remember that there are two resurrections, and following these, two destinies. Thus we learn the importance of receiving Christ now that we may be assured of joy hereafter.

Lesson on the Great Commandment (Mark 12:28-34)

The scribe who next came to question Jesus seems to have been an honest man of different character from the crafty hecklers who preceded him. He had been impressed by the sincerity of Jesus Christ and the clearness of His answers to the questions of others. He came inquiring, "Which is the first commandment of all?" He meant first in importance, not first in order.

"Jesus answered… The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." In these words from **Deuteronomy 6:4-5** our Lord epitomized all the commandments that deal specifically with man's duty toward God. He who loves God supremely will not willingly dishonor Him in anything. The second commandment—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself"— was cited from **Leviticus 19:18**. It epitomizes all the precepts that have to do with man's duty toward other men. He who loves his neighbor will not desire to wrong him.

"Master, thou hast said the truth." The scribe was deeply impressed, and at once declared his sincere appreciation of

the answer the Lord Jesus had given. He had affirmed the unity of the godhead. All Scripture-taught Jews held this as a cardinal truth. The scribe went on, "To love him…and to love his neighbour as himself, is more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." The scribe showed real spiritual discernment. Nothing in the sacrificial ritual of the law was of any value in the sight of God if love were lacking. To love Him and to love one's neighbor wholeheartedly pleases God above all else.

"Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." With all his appreciation of the teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, this scribe was not yet in the kingdom. He was, as it were, just outside the door. To step in he must receive Christ for himself—trust Him as Savior and own Him as Lord.

In the next instance it is Jesus Himself who asks the question and confounds His adversaries.

Lesson on Jesus' Identity (Mark 12:35-40)

It was a matter of common knowledge in Israel that the Messiah would be a son of David. God's promise to the psalmist-king was "There shall not fail thee (said he) a man on the throne of Israel" (**1 Kings 2:4**; **Psalm 132:11**). It is true that this promise depended on the seed of David walking in obedience to the Word of the Lord, but an unconditional promise had also been made, as set forth in **Psalm 89:1-4, 34-37**. The teachers in Israel were right therefore in declaring that Christ—that is, Messiah (the Anointed)—was to be the Son of David. But they were ignoring other Scriptures that indicated He would also be the Son of God. So Jesus challenged them by drawing their attention to **Psalm 110** and asking for an explanation. "How say the scribes that Christ is the son of David? For David himself said by the Holy Ghost, The Lord [Jehovah] said to

my Lord [Adonai], Sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool."

Jesus proceeded to elucidate this passage by pointing out that it was the Messiah of whom David had spoken, and whom he acknowledged as his Lord. A divine person was to sit on the throne of the eternal—on the right hand of the Majesty on high. How then could such a one be David's son? We know the answer. They did not, and were afraid to attempt an explanation. Jesus is both son of David in His humanity, and Son of God in His divine nature. He was begotten in the womb of the virgin, without a human father. The whole mystery of the incarnation is wrapped up in this quotation from **Psalm 110**.

The common people were delighted by Christ's teaching and even seemed to enjoy the discomfiture of the scribes, whose manner of life was so contrary to their profession. Jesus warned the populace against the evil influence of these religious leaders. They loved to be conspicuous and to be lauded and admired for their apparent piety. Their garb marked them as a special class presumably worthy of recognition such as others did not merit. They appeared in long clothing and were pleased when they were the objects of the adulation of the common people. They loved the chief seats in the synagogues, and the best places at the feasts. The assumption was that these scribes were worthy of particular recognition because of their office, whatever their lives might be. Who can fail to see in all this the pretentiousness of clericalism?

The scribes were grasping and covetous, devouring widows' houses—that is, lending money on mortgage to needy widows and confiscating their property when they were unable to meet their obligations promptly. Yet all was done legally, so that the scribes would be above the charge of fraud. They covered their extortionate behavior and

maintained an appearance of great piety by making long prayers in public places.

But a reckoning day is coming when all the secret things of the heart will be brought to light. Hypocrites such as these will receive just retribution.

Lesson on Giving (Mark 12:41-44)

Following the denunciation of those who obtained riches unjustly, Jesus took occasion to commend the generosity of a poor widow, who may have been one of those despoiled by the scribes.

"Jesus sat over against the treasury." He does this still. He takes note of all that is given for the maintenance of the testimony of God and the relief of human wretchedness. It is evident that a box for contributions was placed at or near one of the entrances to the temple courts. There the faithful might put their gifts for the upkeep of the worship and service of the Lord. The poor widow came and threw in "two mites, which make a farthing," possibly all she had earned that day by hard work in the service of some rich family. Jesus looked on and observed "how the people cast money into the treasury." He took note of the amounts put in and the manner in which this was done. Doubtless many gave very ostentatiously, anxious that others should give them credit for great generosity.

Heaven's method of computing values is altogether different from earth's method. We are accustomed to judge by the amount given. The Lord estimates the value of the gift by the amount one has left! So Jesus testified, "I say unto you, That this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury." He proceeded to show how He arrived at so amazing a conclusion. The rich had given out of their abundance. After making their contributions they had vast

sums left to use as they chose. But the widow had held back nothing. She had cast in all her living—that is, all her earnings for the entire day. Such is Heaven's way of recognizing gifts for the work of the Lord.

Address 14 At the Pool of Bethesda

John 5:1-16

After this there was a feast of the Jews; and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches. In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water. For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water: whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of whatsoever disease he had. And a certain man was there, which had an infirmity thirty and eight years. When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he saith unto him, Wilt thou be made whole? The impotent man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me. Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up thy bed, and walk. And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked: and on the same day was the sabbath. The Jews therefore said unto him that was cured, It is the sabbath day: it is not lawful for thee to carry thy bed. He answered them, He that made me whole, the same said unto me, Take up thy bed, and walk. Then asked they him, What man is that which said unto thee, Take up thy bed, and walk? And he that was healed wist not who it was: for Jesus had conveyed himself away, a multitude being in that place. Afterward Jesus findeth him in the temple, and said unto him, Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a

worse thing come unto thee. The man departed, and told the Jews that it was Jesus, which had made him whole. And therefore did the Jews persecute Jesus, and sought to slay him, because he had done these things on the sabbath day.

We are now to consider another of the signs and miracles, of which we have just eight in all, recorded in the gospel of John. The apostle, in choosing by the Spirit's direction the various miracles which he brings before us, was evidently seeking to illustrate in various ways the wonderful grace of God, as revealed in Christ, to needy sinners.

The background here is most interesting. We are told that after our Lord's ministry in Galilee there was a feast of the Jews. We do not know exactly what feast. It was probably the feast of the Passover, and the Lord Jesus, in accordance with the law, went down to participate in the feast. The Passover feast must have been of exceptional interest to Him, for He knew well that every paschal lamb that was sacrificed at that time pictured Himself, even as we are told in **1 Corinthians 5:7-8**, "Christ our passover is sacrificed for us: therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." The Lord Jesus then went to the feast, and as He moved in and out among the people He passed by the pool of Bethesda, which was near the sheep gate. We read, "Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches" (**John 5:2**). This was God's special provision for His people during the legal dispensation.

Bethesda was a "house of mercy," where God was extending loving-kindness to an afflicted people. We need to realize that even before grace and truth came in all their

fullness in the person of our Lord Jesus Christ, the heart of God was toward every needy soul, and He made provision that all those who would turn to Him might do so. There were certain regulations or requirements. They came to God, bringing their offerings. But these offerings all spoke of the Lord Jesus Christ and were accepted, not because of any intrinsic value they possessed, but because of that which they prefigured, and because of the faith and confidence that prompted the people to bring them. So all through the legal dispensation, God was reaching and saving man in His own wonderful way. Of that this scene is a picture.

Here was the pool of Bethesda, and around it there "lay a multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered" (v. 3). These expressions speak of the results of sin. It blinds our eyes to the truth of God and to the glory of God. It makes us lame, so that we cannot walk in the ways of God. It withers up all our strength, so that we are helpless and unable to do anything to save ourselves. Naturally, we are all like these impotent folk gathered there by the pool. We may say that all sickness and pain and suffering and warfare that distress mankind have come into the world, not through God's divine decision, but because of man's waywardness. They are the fruits of the fall, and our Lord Jesus Christ has come that He might destroy the works of the Devil. Some day, thank God, He is going to undo completely all these effects of sin.

This motley, helpless throng were lying in the courts of Bethesda. What were they waiting for? Waiting for the moving of the water. Now I know there is a question among scholars as to the genuineness of verse 4, which tells of an angel troubling the water. In the most ancient manuscripts this verse is not found at all, and yet, as we read on in the story, there seems to be reference to it, so

that one would think that it belongs to the original text. But many editors believe it was inserted in the margin by some copyist long years ago in order that we might understand why these people were gathered at the pool, and then some later scribes incorporated it into the text. At any rate, it explains the reason why the people were there. There was a spring. At times it was perfectly quiet, and intermittently it bubbled up. Some of us have seen springs like that. The people understood that an angel went down into this spring at a certain season and troubled the water, so whosoever stepped in at that time was made whole of whatever disease he had.

Here was the best that the law could do. The law had help for the one who needed it the least. The strong could get into the water first. But the worse he was, the more helpless and the more sinful, the more wretched his condition, the less likely he was to avail himself of the privileges that the law could offer him. Some of these people had lain there for not only weeks and months, but for years, and one man was there who had had an affliction thirty-eight years. He was paralyzed. He had lost the power to use his legs. How long he had lain at the pool of Bethesda we do not know, but his friends may have brought him there years before Jesus met him. He was a picture of a poor, helpless sinner. That is true of every one of us in our natural state.

Long years ago, out in San Francisco, a group of us were having a Sunday school outing down on the beach by the Cliff House. We used to go there on Washington's birthday. That morning when we got out to the beach at nine o'clock, the fog was just beginning to lift, and in a little while we were amazed to see all kinds of wreckage on the beach. We did not understand where it all came from. A little later we learned that a great ship, the "Rio de

Janeiro," on its way home from China had attempted to make the San Francisco harbor in a dense fog and had run upon a rock and was broken to pieces. Hundreds of people were drowned; some had escaped.

The paper told this story: among the saved ones was a young American journalist. Both of his legs had been broken, and in that condition he was thrown into the water. The cold water probably brought him back to consciousness, and he began to float. Hours afterward that utterly helpless man was drawn out of the water by a rescue party. I thought as I read that, what a picture of God's grace to needy sinners! There were others who swam for hours before they were picked up, strong and hearty men, and many others were drowned. But this man had no ability to swim. He was helpless, yet he was saved. What a picture of many of us! We read, "When we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly" (**Rom. 5:6**). We helpless sinners were saved and found life and peace.

Consider this helpless man at the pool. He did not seek the Savior. He did not ask Jesus to heal him. We often turn things around and plead with sinners to ask Jesus to save them, but nowhere in the Bible is man told to pray for salvation. Rather, we are told that God Himself is beseeching men to be reconciled to Himself. This man did not even know of Christ, but Jesus came seeking him. Oh, I like to tell, as I have often told, of the little boys answer when someone said, "My son, have you found Jesus?" He, looking up, said, "Why, sir, I didn't know He was lost. But I was, and He found me."

"The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost" (**Luke 19:10**). So He came to find this poor helpless man who did not know anything about Him, not

even His name. His need appealed to the tender, gracious heart of the Son of God. Oh, if I am speaking to anyone today who is lost and miserable be assured your very wretchedness and helplessness appeal to the heart of the Son of God. He wants to deliver you and save you.

See what it says in verse 6: “When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he saith unto him, Wilt thou be made whole?” Jesus “knew that he had been now a long time in that case.” Yes, eight years longer than Christ Himself had been on earth that man had been in this illness. Why did He wait so long? That the man might come to the end of himself. You and I would not have come to Christ if we had not been brought to see our insufficiency. You have heard of the poor man who fell into the water. Unable to swim, he went down once and came up again, and went down again. A strong swimmer stood on the pier, looking on, and the people cried, “Why don’t you leap in and save that man?” He said nothing, but let the man go down again, and then he threw off his coat and plunged in and brought him safely to shore. They said, “Why did you wait so long before you went in to save him?” He answered, “He was too strong before. I had to wait until his strength was gone. I had to wait until he could do nothing himself, until he was helpless.”

I think Jesus was waiting for that. When the man was brought to the pool first he had high hopes. “It won’t be long until I can get in,” he thinks, and then someone else got in before him. Over and over again he had gone through this disappointing experience, and now he is ready to give up in despair. It is the despairing soul that Jesus loves to meet in grace. He saves the one who admits, “I cannot do anything to deliver myself.”

See how the Lord dealt with this man. “When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he said unto him, Wilt thou be made whole?” A very simple question. He puts it to everyone. Is my reader unsaved? The blessed Lord is saying, “Would you be made whole?” Do you want to find God’s salvation? “Wilt thou be made whole?” Do you want to know the delivering grace of God? What is your answer? Do you want to be made whole?

The impotent man answered Him, saying, “Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but while I am coming, another steppeth down before me” (v. 7). Oh, how many there are like that. “There is only one thing I lack. If I could only get a man to help me.” How many people feel like that. Some say, “Oh, if I could only find out the right church.” My friend, if you joined every church in Christendom, that would not save you. “Well, if I could only get instruction as to what principles I should live up to.” It is not doing that saves the soul. The quicker we learn that lesson, the better. “Now to him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness” (**Rom. 4:4-5**).

The paralytic said, “I have no man to help me.” Seeing the deep need in which he was, Jesus said unto him, “Rise, take up thy bed, and walk” (**John 5:8**). What a strange command to give a helpless man! Oh, but there is power in the words of Jesus. We read, “Immediately the man was made whole” (v. 9a). There was something about the word of Jesus that wrought faith in that man’s heart. Somebody says, “Well, I would like to be saved and it takes faith, but I do not have faith.” But “faith cometh by hearing, and

“I would like to be made whole, but there is no way.” Then he hears the word of Jesus, “Rise, take up thy bed, and walk,” and he looks up and faith springs up in his soul. I would like to have seen him leap to his feet for the first time. He would say, “Dear me, I can hardly believe it.” Then he looked down on that load of bedding and at the command of Jesus took it under his arm, just a pallet, and off he went rejoicing in his newfound strength.

“Immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked: and on the same day was the Sabbath.” Now a sinister note comes in: “The same day was the sabbath” (**John 5:9**). Nothing wrong with it, but there were critics sitting there. “Doesn’t He know this is the Sabbath day?” It meant more to them than the healing of a poor fellow-creature. They were far more concerned about ceremony and ritual, so they were ready at once to find fault. To the healed man the Jews said, “It is not lawful for thee to carry thy bed” (v. 10). Instead of rejoicing and saying, “Why, friend, we have seen you lying there for years, and we are so thankful you are now well!” these legalists, like the elder son in the story of the prodigal son who would not go in when his brother had come home and was forgiven, said, “You have no business carrying this burden on the Sabbath.” The man might have said, “Burden! Why, this is no burden! It is a joy to carry it.” “It is not lawful for thee,” they cried, but the healed man said, “He that made me whole, the same said unto me, Take up thy bed, and walk” (v. 11). As much as to say, “Go fight with Him now if you have any complaint.” “Well,” they asked, “who was it? What man was that?” “And he that was healed wist not who it was” (v. 13). He was so utterly ignorant that he did not even know the name of his deliverer. He only acted on what he was told.

This poor man did not know the name of the one who had

healed him. We read, “Afterward Jesus findeth him in the temple, and said unto him, Behold, thou art made whole” (v. 14a). He had not been in the temple for thirty-eight years and wanted to make up for lost time. People always do this when Jesus saves them. “Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee” (v. 14b). This man’s illness was evidently a result of sin. Jesus warned him against falling into sin in the future. It was a timely admonition. Oh, young convert, do not trifle with sin. We may become cleared of the guilt of sin, but there are dire temporal consequences of certain sins that follow one all through life, though one may be forgiven.

Now the man found out who his Deliverer was. “The man departed, and told the Jews that it was Jesus, which had made him whole” (v. 15). Oh, you would have thought that they would all have gone to Him and thanked Him for this deed of power, but instead of that, their cold legal hearts led them to act in the opposite way. We read, “Therefore did the Jews… [seek] to slay him, because he had done these things on the sabbath day” (v. 16). Instead of recognizing the fact that that day, of all days, they should have expected God to work, they found fault with Jesus. They had no heart for the grace that could meet a poor sinner’s need. Let us beware lest we too fall under the power of the same spirit of legality.

Chapter Thirteen Revelations Of The Future

Henry Allen Ironside

John

Introduction

Mark 13 should be read and studied carefully in connection with **Matthew 24** and **Luke 21**. All three chapters give us a report of our Lord's Olivet discourse, in which He traced prophetically the conditions that were to prevail in Palestine and among the Gentile nations after His rejection and resurrection. His prophecies included the destruction of Jerusalem under Titus and—going on to the climax—the second coming of the Son of man and the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth in power and glory. It is noteworthy that when He spoke in His servant character as the prophet of Jehovah, He declared His self-limitation: "Of that day and that hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father" (**Mark 13:32**). As the perfect Servant He chose not to know what the Father was not pleased to reveal (**Deuteronomy 18:15, 18-19**).

We do not find in these three chapters any mention of the church of the present dispensation. When Jesus spoke these words, the truth as to the body of Christ was still unrevealed. This mystery was not made known until it was given by special illumination to the apostle Paul and through him to others some time after the present age of grace began. Therefore in reading the Olivet discourse we do well to recognize its strictly Jewish character. While the discourse reveals much hitherto kept secret, there is no intimation in it of the origin, course, or destiny of the church—the heavenly people now linked by the Spirit with

the risen Christ.

Many of those who heard this address were incorporated into the church of the present dispensation by the baptism in the Holy Spirit on Pentecost and after. Yet all who heard are viewed as the Jewish remnant waiting for the consummation of the Old Testament prophecy—the setting up of Messiah's kingdom when the once-rejected Servant of Jehovah will return to rule the nations with the iron rod of inflexible righteousness (**Psalm 2**). The elect in view throughout the discourse of **Mark 13** are therefore the early saints—both Jews and converted Gentiles in the last days (the seventieth week of **Daniel 9**)—who are to be gathered from all parts of the world to welcome the King when He sets up His throne on mount Zion. If these considerations be kept in mind much confusion will be avoided.

Characteristics of the Present Age (Mark 13:1-8)

Jesus and His followers left the city on the evening of the day in which He had been in controversy with the unbelieving leaders regarding several definite questions. As they left Jerusalem the disciples took pardonable pride as Jews in calling His attention to the magnificent buildings of the temple and nearby palaces. Doubtless they thought that Jesus would soon take these over, and they would dwell in them with Him and help Him administer the affairs of the kingdom. But to their amazement He declared that of all those great buildings not one stone would be left upon another, but all would be razed.

Pausing, Jesus sat on the mount overlooking the temple, and four of the disciples—Peter, James, John, and Andrew—asked Him privately, "Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign when all these

things shall be fulfilled?”

In **Mark 13:5-8** the Lord outlined the course of the present age and speaks of the general characteristics that will prevail during the time of His physical absence from the world. There will be no improvement in morals or in the affairs of nations. The Prince of Peace has been rejected. Consequently there can be no lasting peace until He returns to reign and put down all unrighteousness.

Many false christs were predicted and the predictions have been abundantly fulfilled, but the true sheep of the flock have not been deceived by the voices of these strangers. There will be wars and rumors of wars because the only One who could have saved the nations from these calamities has been spurned and crucified. Jesus clearly foresaw all this and therefore pictured exactly the age following His rejection by the world and His ascension to Heaven.

Ever since He left this earth, that which is outlined in verse 8 has been exemplified. Nation has risen against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. Great disturbances have filled men’s hearts with dread, while famines and other troubles have made this world a scene of sadness and distress. Yet these things are but the beginning of sorrows, even though they have continued for nearly twenty centuries. The worst of all suffering is yet in the future.

Far worse are the dangers to which men are to be subjected in the time of the end, when God’s final judgments are falling on the earth. But even then—in the time of Jacob’s trouble and the era of trial that is to come on all those who dwell in the world—the message of the

the age.

Signs of the Last Days (Mark 13:9-13)

We of this present age may appropriate the words of **Mark 13:9-13** to ourselves when we are in similar circumstances, but it is important to see their exact application. The suffering saints referred to here are clearly those of Israel who will be God's final witnesses after the church as we know it has been caught away to Heaven and the last week of **Daniel 9** has begun. Then God will raise up a host of wise ones (the *Maskilim* of **Daniel 12**) to bear testimony and proclaim the gospel of the kingdom among all nations. These saints will be the special objects of Satan's enmity and will be exposed to fearful suffering and relentless persecution. Nevertheless the gospel must be proclaimed to all nations before the end will come.

While portraying this time of persecution, **Mark 13:11-13** also gives comfort and encouragement to those who will suffer arrest and imprisonment in those dark days. The Holy Spirit of God will enable them to answer those who accuse them falsely. The saints will be enabled to answer in a manner that their adversaries will not be able to resist. This passage might seem to apply only to this present dispensation of grace when the Holy Spirit indwells all believers. But we need to remember that even when His present work in the church comes to an end and He no longer personally indwells the saints, He will still be omnipresent. He will be with all who turn to Christ in those dark days, even as He was with Old Testament saints before Pentecost.

Betrayal by one's own relatives, even unfilial children giving evidence against godly parents, will call for great

coming King in that time of stress. Those who confess Christ as earth's rightful King will be tried to the utmost. They will be hated by all who are subject to the power of Satan working through the atheistic governments of the last days. "But he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved." This is not to say that salvation in that hour of crisis will depend on individual faithfulness, but rather that endurance to the end is the evidence of reality. Mere profession will break down then, as now. But if one has actually been regenerated, no matter what he may be called on to endure, he will be given power to continue in the path of devotedness to the Lord.

The Great Tribulation and Christ's Second Coming (Mark 13:14-27)

It is clear from the ninth chapter of Daniel that the last week will be divided into two parts. The entire period is called a "time of trouble" (**Daniel 12:1**), and "the time of Jacob's trouble" (**Jeremiah 30:7**). But it is the last part—the three and a half years beginning with the full revelation of the man of sin—that is designated "the great tribulation." This will be ushered in by the setting up of the abomination of desolation predicted in **Daniel 12:11**.

We need to distinguish between "the abomination that maketh desolate" spoken of in **Daniel 11:31**, which refers to the image of Jupiter set up in the temple by Antiochus Epiphanes in the distant past, and the "abomination that maketh desolate" of **Daniel 12:11**, which refers to a desecration yet to take place. It is this latter abomination of which our Lord was speaking. Whether the abomination will be a literal image of the beast (**Revelation 13:14-15**) to be erected by the false prophet, the lamb-like beast (the antichrist) of the last days, or a symbol of some secret agency acting on behalf of the blasphemous head of the

coming world empire, we may not be positive. But in the light of the Lord's words the remnant living in that hour of trial will understand. They will also know that the power of evil can last only 1260 days thereafter, and at the end of that time the kingdom will be set up. The great tribulation therefore will go on throughout three and a half years after this abomination is revealed. This will be the time when the wrath of God will be poured out on apostate Christendom and apostate Judaism. To Christians the promise is given that they will not be exposed to wrath. We look for our Lord Jesus to snatch us away from the wrath to come (**1 Thessalonians 1:10**).

The instructions given in **Mark 13:14-18** apply particularly to the Jewish remnant in Palestine during the reign of the beast and the antichrist. As in the days of Titus, warning is given to the remnant to avoid the city and to flee to the wilderness where they will be protected from the wrath of the devil expressed through the antichrist.

Daniel predicted "a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time" (**Daniel 12:1**). In **Mark 13:19** Jesus used similar language. So terrible will be the catastrophe that will fall on the nations that except the Lord shorten the days "no flesh should be saved." But He told us that for the elect's sake—referring to the elect of Israel and those who will be spared out of the nations— those days will be shortened.

Three and one-half years equals approximately 1278 days. But the power of the beast will be limited to 1260 days. The period will be shortened by 18 days to permit the salvation of many from actual destruction.

In that awful time of strong delusion and hardness of heart many will be misled by false christs and false

prophets, as well as by the supreme antichrist at Jerusalem. But the elect of God will be preserved from the deceivers' blinding influence. To the elect Jesus said, "Take ye heed: behold, I have foretold you all things."

Observe that all the portents described in **Mark 13:24-25** and the actual return of the Son of man are to take place immediately "after that tribulation" and therefore have not yet taken place. It is certain that the prophecy of the great tribulation (**Mark 13:14-23**) does not refer to any event already fulfilled—for instance, the destruction of Jerusalem or persecutions of the church under either pagan or papal Rome—for the Lord's second advent is still in the future. How near it may be none but God can say; but it is still the expectation of the people of God, and not something to which they can look back.

Christ's coming to the earth will be attended with great natural convulsions. Everything that can be shaken will reel to and fro like a drunken man and supernatural events will occur among the heavenly bodies. In this nuclear age we can readily see how literally these words of Jesus can be taken.

Note the difference between this stage of the second advent and that depicted in **1 Thessalonians 4**. In **Mark 13** the Son of man comes to the earth with power and great glory. In **1 Thessalonians 4** the Lord descends from Heaven, but calls His saints to meet Him in the air. In **Mark 13** He sends forth His angels to gather His elect (the remnant out of Israel and the nations waiting for His return) from the four winds, from the uttermost part of the earth to the uttermost part of Heaven. In **1 Thessalonians 4** the saints of the past ages and of the church, the body of Christ, will be raptured (caught up) to meet Him in the air in order to

fulfilled.

Our Duty to Watch (Mark 13:28-37)

In this section of **Mark 13** the fig tree is used as a symbol of Judah, or the Jewish people. It speaks of Israel nationally. When the fig tree puts forth her leaves one may know that summer is near. "So… when ye shall see these things come to pass"—that is, when the Jews once more acquire national consciousness and the predicted signs begin to come to pass—you will know that the consummation (the coming of the King) is at hand. Until that day the unbelieving Jews will abide. All Satan's efforts will be unable to destroy them. No matter how unbelievers may scoff, God's Word will stand. Heaven and earth may pass away, but His words will never pass away.

It is useless to try to work out some chronological system to determine the time of His coming. This is a secret, unrevealed even to angels. Even the Son, as man on earth, chose not to know. It is the Father's prerogative to set the time, as Jesus also declared in **Acts 1:7**. How slow men have been to accept this, and what blunders they have made by attempting to compute the time of His return.

Like a man gone on a journey who gave instruction to his servants as to their duties in his absence but did not intimate the day or hour of his return, so Jesus our Lord has ascended to Heaven. He declared that in due time He will come again but He did not name the time. Meanwhile we are here to serve Him. He has appointed "to every man his work, and commanded the porter to watch." It is for us to take heed to His words, to watch and pray, as we wait for the fulfillment of His promise. Because of the uncertainty of the hour when He will come back to earth all His servants should ever be on the *qui vive,* waiting and

sleeping. To every one the word is spoken—“Watch.”

Address 15 Equal with God

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 5:17-24

But Jesus answered them, My Father worketh hitherto, and I work. Therefore the Jews sought the more to kill him, because he not only had broken the sabbath, but said also that God was his Father, making himself equal with God. Then answered Jesus and said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise. For the Father loveth the Son, and sheweth him all things that himself doeth: and he will shew him greater works than these, that ye may marvel. For as the Father raiseth up the dead, and quickeneth them; even so the Son quickeneth whom he will. For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son: That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. He that honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father which hath sent him. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life.

We have been considering the record of our Lord's healing of the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda, and closed by noticing the indignation of the legalistic Jews of that day who were distressed because the Lord did this upon the Sabbath day. They had added a great many of their own laws to those in the books of Moses. They were more concerned about the technicalities of this case than they were in the blessing of

the poor man who had waited so long for deliverance. “Therefore did the Jews persecute Jesus, and sought to slay him because he had done these things on the sabbath day” (v. 16).

Note our Lord’s defense. “But Jesus answered them, My Father worketh hitherto, and I work” (v. 17). Just what did He mean by this? Why, He would carry their minds back to creation. God created the heavens and the earth at an undetermined period, so far as man’s records are concerned. We do not know how far back it may have been. Whenever that beginning was, God created the heavens and the earth. Then the earth fell into a chaotic condition, and God undertook to remake that earth that it might become the abode of man and the stage upon which was to be enacted the great drama of redemption. So we have the six days’ work in which the world was brought back from chaos to order, and we are told that God rested on the seventh day and that the seventh day was hallowed. It was the Sabbath of God. But, alas, God’s Sabbath was a very brief one, for it was not long until sin came in to that fair creation which but a little while before had been proclaimed as very good And when sin came in, God became a worker once more, and He never found rest again until at last He rested in the work of His own beloved Son of Calvary’s cross.

During all the millenniums preceding the cross, God never observed a Sabbath. He gave the Sabbath to man in the law for man’s blessing and good. Jesus Himself says, “The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath” (**Mark 2:27**). But when God gave to man one day in seven, He had no rest Himself. It was unthinkable that He, the loving, holy, compassionate God, could rest as long as the sin question remained unsettled. So Jesus answered these men by saying, “My Father worketh hitherto, and I work” (**John 5:17**). That is, because He was one with the Father He

did what His Father did, and so He was in the world working to undo the results of sin. They found fault with Him because He delivered a man from sin's effect on the Sabbath day. It shows how little they comprehended the mind of the Father. "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." They did not understand. Their indignation increased, and they sought the more to kill Him because He not only had broken the Sabbath, but had said that God was His Father. The expression is a rather peculiar one. It implies that He Himself had implied that He had a right to use this name in a way that other men did not. He said that God was His own Father, making Himself equal with God. They understood that when the Lord Jesus spoke of Himself as the Son of the Father that He meant to say that He was one with the Father—one person of the Godhead.

Jew and Gentile are both charged with the murder of the Son of God. The Jews dragged Him into Pilate's hall saying, "We have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God" (**John 19:7**). That was their accusation, but Pilate gave sentence that it should be as they desired, so he stands as the representative of the Gentile world accused before the bar of God of the murder of His blessed Son. Yet how gracious God is! He offers to both Jew and Gentile salvation through the One they rejected, although they spurned Him and united in crucifying the Son of God. The Jews would have stoned Him to death, but by driving Him to the Gentiles He was sent to the cross. However, in virtue of His sacrifice of Himself on the cross of shame, salvation can be offered to Jew and Gentile if they turn to God and believe on the Son. "We need not be afraid then to admit that we have had a part in murdering the Son of God. But we can come to Him as repentant sinners and trust the One whom we have rejected as our personal Savior. "For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek:

for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him" (**Rom. 10:12**).

Legalists of every kind always reject Jesus. Legalists of every type, Jew or Gentile, would crucify Him if He were here again. How can you prove that? Why! They do not want Him now. If they wanted Him they would accept Him and believe in His name, but they refuse to believe, showing that their hearts are just the same today as the hearts of those who sought to slay Him. They sought to slay Him because they denied His Deity. He declared that He was one with the eternal Father. He made Himself equal with God. "Then answered Jesus and said unto them…" (**John 5:19**a). Instead of trying to make things easier for them, He makes them harder. If men turn away and refuse to believe, then He will give them something even more difficult to believe. But if they come to Him in repentance, He will make things plain so that they can easily understand. He said, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise" (v. 19b). What a tremendous claim was this! Whatsoever the Son sees the Father do, He does. Would ever mere man dare to say that? If he did, would he not be branded as a paranoiac? But Jesus spoke as the Son of the Father.

"The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do," He does. What does that really mean? Some people imagine that He is saying, "I have less power than the Father. I can only imitate." But it is the very opposite. He is saying, "It is impossible for the Son to act apart from the Father." Every person of the Trinity might speak like that. The Father can do nothing without the Son, the Holy Spirit can do nothing without the Son, the Father can do nothing without the Holy Spirit, the Holy Spirit can do nothing without the Father, the Son can do nothing without the

Father, and the Son can do nothing without the Holy Spirit. In other words, the relationship of the three persons in the Godhead is such that none can act apart from the other. Whatever the Spirit does, He does in the fullest fellowship with the Son and the Father, and so with every other person of the Eternal Trinity.

Here we have set forth in a marvelous way the reality of the unity and yet trinity of the Godhead. We sometimes speak of the three persons of the Trinity as the Father, the first person; the Son, the second person; the Holy Spirit, the third person. Scripture makes no such distinction. God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit are one, coequal and coeternal, and neither can act without the full approval and fellowship of the rest. Here as a Man on the earth, the Lord Jesus could actually face His accusers in that day and say, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do." And then He added, "For the Father loveth the Son, and showeth him all things that himself doeth: and he will show him greater works than these, that ye may marvel" (v. 20). Oh, how utterly impossible it is for us to understand the love of the Father for the Son as a Man here on the earth. Three times He rent the heavens above His head to declare His love for His Son, saying, "This is my beloved Son." "The Father loveth the Son, and showeth him all things that he doeth." They are one in counsel and purpose, and "he will show him greater works than these, that ye may marvel." He was looking on to His triumphs at the cross and in His resurrection.

Our Lord Jesus claimed that He has exactly the same power to call man back from the dead as the Father has. "For as the Father raiseth up the dead, and quickeneth them; even so the Son quickeneth whom he will" (v. 21). To quicken is to impart life. The Son gives life to whom He will. When we think of resurrection, we think of the omnipotent power of

God put forth to bring the dead back from the grave. This power is attributed to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit. This is true in connection with our Lord's own resurrection. We read that He was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father. He said, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up again" (**John 2:19**). He says elsewhere, "No man taketh [my life] from me… I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again" (10:18). And then we are also told that the Spirit of Him that raised up Christ from the dead shall quicken our mortal bodies. God the Father is said to have raised Him from the dead. The entire Trinity acted as one to raise the Lord Jesus, and the entire Trinity will have part in the resurrection of all them that are in Christ at His coming. It is God the Father and God the Holy Spirit and God the Son who will call the dead from their tombs.

Then the Lord Jesus said a tremendous thing: "For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son" (5:22). What a stupendous claim is this! He who moved about over the hills and through the valleys of Palestine and, to all outward appearances, was just a Galilean artisan, says, "The Father… hath committed all judgment unto the Son." "[He] hath given him authority to execute judgment… because he is the Son of man" (v. 27). Scripture says that "[God] hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead" (**Acts 17:31**). In the Bible we read that God is going to judge the world, but here we read that the Judge is He who became Man for our redemption. What a marvelous declaration!

Are you out of Christ today? If you die like that, you will have to stand before the Great White Throne, where you will

find yourself looking into the face of a Man. You will see upon that throne the Man Christ Jesus, the One who went to Calvary's cross to die for you. You will give an account of yourself to Him and His lips will proclaim the sentence of judgment. We who believe will not have to come into judgment for our sins, and yet we will all stand before the judgment seat of Christ. He will go over all our ways down here, since His grace brought us to know God as our Father and Christ as our Savior, and He will examine all our work and judge the deeds done in the body. Our Lord Jesus Christ will do this. He is the One who will call all the nations into judgment eventually: "When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory" (Matt. 25:31). "The Father… hath committed all judgment unto the Son."

"That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. He that honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father which hath sent him" (**John 5:23**). One of the first grave dissensions in the early Christian church was the Arian controversy. Arius taught that it was unreasonable to believe that the Lord Jesus Christ was the eternal, uncreated Son of the Father. He maintained that instead of that He was the first created being, that He was not eternal, that He was not one with the Father from eternal ages. This man was opposed by Athanasius, who maintained the truth that the Lord Jesus, whose goings forth are from everlasting to everlasting, was the eternal Son as God the Father is the eternal Father and as the Holy Spirit is the eternal Spirit. That controversy disrupted the church for many years, but finally at the Council of Nicaea it was definitely declared that the Scriptures taught that the Lord Jesus Christ was one with the Father from all eternity. For a century afterward, however, it was disturbed by the same controversy.

On one occasion, Athanasius, the valiant defender of the truth as to Christ's equality with the Father, was summoned before one of the emperors who had given his own royal son the honor of sharing the imperial power and sitting with himself upon the throne. Athanasius bowed low before the emperor but utterly ignored his son. "What!" exclaimed the angry ruler, "do you pretend to honor us while dishonoring and paying no attention to our son, whom we have made the sharer of our authority?" "Do not you," answered Athanasius, "profess to honor God the Father, while refusing to give the same honor His coequal Son?" It was a word fitly spoken, but whether the emperor saw the truth or not we do not know.

Now we come to a verse that has been used as much as any other in the gospel of John for winning souls: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life" (v. 24). What a stupendous statement do we have here! Can any believer in the Lord Jesus doubt his eternal salvation with words like these before him, words that come to us directly from the lips of the Son of God Himself? He begins with the divine oath, "Verily, verily." We find that double "verily" only in John's gospel. Again and again we find it there, and it always introduces a truth of tremendous importance. In the Douay Version the verse reads like this, "Amen, amen, I say to you, he who hears My word and believes Him who sent Me, has eternal life and comes not into judgment, but is passed out of death into life." Think of it! What a wonderful declaration! "Amen, amen!" "Verily, verily!" It means "without any possibility of controversy," "He that heareth my word…" Have you heard His word?

There are many people who hear with the outward ear, but do not hear in the heart. He speaks of hearing the word in

the sense of receiving it in the heart. He who receives and believes what God has said in His Word—what God has said about our lost condition—about redemption—he who hears the word of the gospel, "and believeth on him that sent me"—it is not exactly *on* but "he that believeth him." It is God who has spoken. When I stand up and give men something from that Book, I am preaching what God has said. Do you believe God? People say sometimes, "Well, I am trying to believe." Trying to believe whom? God has spoken. You either believe Him or you do not believe Him. If you believe what God has said, our Lord declares that you have eternal life.

Now notice, it is not that you may *hope* to have it, providing that you continue faithful. It is not eternal life at the end of the way. It is the present tense: "He that believeth *hath.* "There is a sense, of course, in which eternal life is at the end of the way. The reason is that if I am a believer in Jesus Christ today, I know that some day, when He comes again, my very body will be quickened into eternal life. But every believer, here and now, possesses life, eternal life. The very life of God is communicated to him who trusts the Word of God.

Now look at this: "Shall not come into *condemnation."* The word is really *judgment.* There is no judgment to those who are in Christ. Why? Because all our judgment was borne by the Lord Jesus Christ when His arms were outstretched on the cross. There all our sins deserved was poured out upon our blessed Substitute, and so we shall never have to go into the judgment for our sins. Our judgment day was at the cross.

Jesus died, and we died with Him,
Buried in His grave we lay.

All our sins were dealt with when He took our place upon the tree, and so we shall not come into judgment, but already we have passed out of death into life.

Chapter Fourteen The Supreme Sacrifice Part One

Henry Allen Ironside

John

Mary's Devotion (Mark 14:1-9)

Events now moved on rapidly to the consummation, when our blessed Lord was to die on the cross as the great sin-offering. In the Gospel of Matthew Jesus is seen as the trespass offering, restoring that which He took not away (**Psalm 69:4**). In Mark's account we see Jesus giving up His life to meet all God's claims against sin. Sin here is viewed not only as actual trespass, but also as that which is innate in the heart of fallen man who displays his hostility to God in acts of rebellion. The steps leading directly to the cross are all intensely solemn and deeply instructive.

We note the ever-increasing enmity of the chief priests and scribes in **Mark 14:1-2**. These wily hypocrites were too crafty to risk arresting Jesus openly on the feast day. There would be too many of the common people in Jerusalem at that time. So they plotted secretly, waiting for a propitious hour in which to carry out their nefarious plans.

Meantime a little group of those who loved Jesus sought to honor Him in a special way. The home at Bethany, where Mary, Martha, and Lazarus lived was for our blessed Lord one of the brightest spots on earth. It was one place where He was always welcome and where His mission was understood to a large extent. Mary perhaps comprehended His thoughts better than the others, for she learned at His

feet what may have been hidden from her busier sister and even from Lazarus himself. To these three the Lord Jesus could allow His affection to go out in a way He could not always allow it to go out to others. We read that Jesus "loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus" (**John 11:5**), and it is very evident that they appreciated and reciprocated that affection. When Lazarus was ill, the sisters thought it was quite sufficient to send a messenger to Jesus to say to Him, "He whom thou lovest is sick" (**John 11:3**).

It is interesting to note how the Holy Spirit speaks of Bethany as "the town of Mary and.. .Martha" (**John 11:1**). Doubtless many important people lived in that suburban city so near to Jerusalem, and one might have identified Bethany more naturally with them than with this quiet unassuming family. But to God it was *their* town, because they loved and believed in His Son. Is not this the way the Lord looks on our cities and villages today? He values them not as the places of residence of those who are great in the eyes of the world, but rather as the dwelling places of some of His saints—the "quiet in the land" (**Psalm 35:20**); the poor of this world, rich in faith (**James 2:5**); those unknown to men, yet well known to God (**2 Corinthians 6:9**).

We know nothing about Simon the leper, but the presumption is that he had been a leper and had been cleansed by Jesus. Some have supposed he was the husband of Martha; others that he was father of the three who were such intimate friends of Jesus.

I know that some take it for granted that there are two different women involved in the varying accounts of the anointing of the Lord in Bethany (see **Matthew 26:6-13** and **John 12:2-8**). But this idea seems utterly

preposterous in view of the fact that practically the same conversation is given in each account. In each instance the disciples object to the waste of the ointment, on the ground that it might have been sold for three hundred pence and the money given to the poor. In each case the Lord defends the woman for what seemed to them like waste and expresses His personal appreciation of her action. To me His words prove conclusively that it was Mary of Bethany—the sister of Martha and Lazarus—who anointed the Lord, and only she. She considered nothing too precious for Jesus upon whose head and feet also (as John tells) she poured the spikenard as He reclined at the table. Her anointing of Jesus was a beautiful tribute to the One whom she recognized as the promised Messiah.

"Why was this waste of the ointment made?" asked some. Judas, we know from John's account, was the prime spirit in this murmur of discontent. It indicated how little he and the rest understood of the events soon to take place, though Jesus had foretold them again and again. Mary anointed His body beforehand for its burial (**Mark 14:8**).

"It might have been sold for… three hundred pence, and have been given to the poor." The Roman penny (denarius) was a silver coin of a little less value than our twenty-five cent piece, but the penny had far greater purchasing power and was the ordinary daily wage of a laboring man in those times. According to the computation of Judas, the ointment represented a full year's wages if the sabbath and special feast days were omitted. This amount seemed too much to lavish on Jesus, but true love knows no limit on what it delights to give and do for the beloved. The suggestion that the money might rather have been used in almsgiving did not mean that Judas cared for the poor. We are told he objected "because he was a thief, and had the bag, and bare away what was put therein" (**John 12:6**,

literal rendering).

Jesus always appreciated every evidence of sincere affection and He placed a high value on Mary' s act of devotion. Nothing is wasted that is lavished on Jesus our Lord. He deserves the best we have. He gave all for us. Mary' s act of worship was an apt illustration of what we read in **Song of Solomon 1:12**. She recognized in Jesus Israel's true King.

"Ye have the poor with you always… me ye have not always." It is ever right and proper to minister to the needy, who can always be found if we desire to help them. Such ministry is commendable at all times. But Jesus was about to leave this world, and Mary seemed to realize this.

"She hath done what she could." There can be no higher commendation than this. All cannot do great things for Christ, but each one should do what he can as unto the Lord Himself. Mary had no thought that day that her kindly expression of love for the rejected King was to make her name known throughout the entire world. Her story is told in three of the Gospels and has been carried throughout every land where Christ is preached.

These three friends of Jesus illustrate three qualities that should characterize all believers in Him. In Martha we see service, which is at its best when free from worry and anxiety and done as unto the Lord Himself. In Mary we see discipleship and worship. She delighted to take the place of a learner at the feet of Jesus and to pour out her choicest treasure upon Him. Lazarus, who dined with Him (**John 12:2**), speaks of communion or fellowship. Blessed it is when all these characteristics are seen in any one individual!

The Last Passover (Mark 14:10-21)

Judas Iscariot was apparently the only one of the twelve who was not a Galilean. *Iscariot (Ish-Kerioth)* means a "man of Kerioth," a city of Judah. As treasurer of the apostolic company (**John 12:6**) he was trusted by the rest, but all the time he was unrenewed in heart and life (**John 6:70**). Professing to be a son of God (**Acts 1:17**) he was really "the son of perdition" (**John 17:12**), destined because of his own sins to a lost eternity in endless woe. This was "his own place" (**Acts 1:25**). Though so highly privileged, it would have been better for him had he never been born (**Matthew 26:24**).

The Pharisees promised to pay him for the betrayal of Jesus. Covetousness, the love of money, is a root from which every form of evil may spring (**1 Timothy 6:10**). Covetousness led Judas to betray his Master to those who sought His death.

Simeon said of the Lord Jesus Christ, when he took the holy baby in his arms at the presentation in the temple, that through Him the thoughts of many hearts would be revealed (**Luke 2:35**). Jesus Christ is the touchstone of all hearts. Everything depends on our attitude toward Him. Judas, who accompanied Him for some three years, basely betrayed Him. Peter, true in heart yet filled with the spirit of cowardice, denied any connection with Him. Pilate, convinced of His innocence, weakly gave in to those who clamored for His death and sentenced Him to the cross. These three representative men set forth the various ways in which people still act toward the Christ of God.

When the day came that the Passover lamb was to be sacrificed, the disciples inquired as to where they should keep the feast with their Master. As visitors in Jerusalem they had no home of their own in which to observe this sacred rite. But it was customary for many households to

provide a guest room that strangers in Jerusalem might use freely in order to carry out the directions given in the law regarding the Passover.

Jesus had foreseen the need for a room. He sent two of His disciples into the city with specific instructions to look for a man carrying a pitcher of water. It was the women who ordinarily carried the water in earthenware pitchers or ewers on their heads or shoulders, so a man carrying water would be easily identified. When the man met the disciples, they were to follow him into whatever house he entered and were to say to the host of that home, “The Master saith, Where is the guestchamber, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?” The host would immediately show them a large furnished upper room in which they were to arrange the paschal meal. Following the instructions given, the two disciples went into the city and found everything exactly as Jesus had said and they prepared the Passover feast.

In the evening, which was the beginning of the fourteenth of Nisan (the same day on which Jesus was to die as the antitypical paschal lamb), He came with His twelve disciples, including the traitor Judas. They sat or reclined at the table on which were placed the various dishes that were appointed in the law, and the cups of wine that had become customary.

As they observed the feast in solemn silence Jesus spoke saying, “Verily I say unto you, One of you which eateth with me shall betray me.” Startled by what seemed incredible, the eleven questioned Him with honest hearts asking, “Is it I?” Judas hypocritically made the same inquiry. Jesus replied, “It is one of the twelve, that dippeth with me in the dish.” Then He added “The Son of man indeed goeth, as it is written of him: but woe to that man

by whom the Son of man is betrayed! good were it for that man if he had never been born." One might think that statement would have touched the hardest heart.

What were the feelings of Judas as he heard these words? We are not told and it is useless to speculate. But a little later when Jesus turned to Judas and said, "That thou doest, do quickly," he arose and went out immediately into the night (**John 13:27**).

The Lord's Supper (Mark 14:22-31)

The Passover feast, the annual memorial of Israel's deliverance from Egyptian bondage, was about to close when Jesus inaugurated another feast. It became the memorial of His death and the redemption accomplished thereby. (Apparently the Lord's supper was instituted after the exit of Judas.)

Jesus took one of the flat unleavened Passover loaves and after giving thanks broke it and gave it to the disciples. He said, "Take, eat: this is my body." Certainly no one there dreamed for one moment that Jesus meant that the bread was transubstantiated into His actual flesh. While they could not know all that was involved in that simple act, they at least knew that He meant the bread symbolized His body.

Later Jesus took the cup which held the fruit of the vine, the blood of the grape. After giving thanks for this also, He passed the cup to the eleven and they all drank of it. He explained, "This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many." And He added, "Verily I say unto you, I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until that day that I drink it new in the kingdom of God." They could not understand the meaning of His words at the time, but later all would be made plain.

The Greek word rendered “testament” in the King James version is also translated “covenant.” The disciples knew God had promised to make a new covenant with Israel and Judah—a covenant of pure grace. The first covenant at Sinai was confirmed by the sprinkling of blood. The cup of which the disciples partook spoke of the blood whereby the new covenant was to be sealed.

“When they had sung an hymn.” This was, in all probability, what was known then as “the little hallel,” consisting of **Psalms 113-118**. Think of Jesus, with the cross so near and to Him so visible, leading the praises of the little company! When the memorial feast had ended, they left the upper room and wended their way to Gethsemane.

As they moved slowly along the way from the house in which they had eaten the Passover, out through the gate of the city, and across the viaduct to the mount of Olives, Jesus warned the disciples of their coming defection. He, the Shepherd, was to be smitten, as Zechariah had prophesied. They, the sheep of His flock, were all to be scattered (**Zechariah 13:7**). But He gave again the promise of resurrection, and He reminded them that He would then go before them to meet them in Galilee.

Self-confident and knowing not his own weakness, Peter declared, “Although all shall be offended [or stumbled], yet will not I.” Jesus told him that before the cock would crow twice he would three times deny any knowledge of the One he had owned as Master. In the other Gospels it is reported that He said, “Before the cock crow.” There is no contradiction. Cock-crowing was a definite time—three o’clock in the morning. In **Mark 14:30** we learn that Jesus also indicated the crowing twice of a specific cock.

Unimpressed, Peter vociferated, “If I should die with thee, I will not deny thee in any wise.” The other ten made the same affirmation.

The Garden of Gethsemane (Mark 14:32-52)

At last Jesus and the disciples reached Gethsemane, the garden where He had often gone to pray and commune with His Father. He left eight of the disciples near the entrance and asked them to sit there while He went on to pray. He took Peter, James, and John with Him into the garden, and they saw a great change come over Him. His usual calm gave place to agitation of spirit. They realized He was entering some great crisis, but they could not understand even when He declared, “My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death.” Jesus asked the three to wait there and watch while He went farther into the depths of the olive grove.

In anticipation of drinking the cup of wrath that our sins had filled, Jesus prayed in agony that, if it were possible, the hour and the cup might pass from Him. His holy soul shrank from the awfulness of being made sin. It was not death but the divine anger against sin— the imputation of all our iniquities to Him—that filled His soul with horror. There was no conflict of wills. He was in all things submissive as He prayed, “Abba, Father, all things are possible unto thee; take away this cup from me: nevertheless not what I will, but what thou wilt.”

In this supreme test of His subjection to the Father’s will, Jesus proved Himself to be the obedient Son who always did those things that pleased His Father. But He could not have been the holy Man He was if He could have contemplated the cross and the bitter cup of judgment against sin with equanimity. The holier one is the more he

suffers from imputation of sin.

Returning to the three disciples He found them sleeping. Addressing Peter who had made such protestations of loyalty, He gently reproved him: “Couldest not thou watch one hour?” Then He implored them all to watch and pray lest they enter into temptation, for while their spirits were willing, their flesh was weak.

Once more Jesus went on into the darkness and prayed as before. He returned the second time and found the three asleep again. He prayed a third time and came again to them. His agony having passed, He looked sorrowfully on the disciples and said, “Sleep on now, and take your rest.” Then He added, “It is enough, the hour is come; behold, the Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners.” He then bade them rise up, as the betrayer was at hand.

Already a multitude led by Judas were making their way through the garden to the try sting place that he knew so well. He told them that he would identify the One they sought by greeting Him with a kiss. As he came to where Jesus was waiting quietly, Judas stepped up to Him and said, “Master, master”—that is, “Rabbi, Rabbi.” Judas kissed Him repeatedly, as the original implies.

The soldiers laid hands on Jesus and bound Him in order to lead Him away. At the sight of his Master thus betrayed and ill-treated, Peter’s spirit was stirred and he began slashing about with his sword. But all he accomplished was to slice off the ear of Malchus, a servant of the high priest—an act that might have cost Peter his life later. However, we learn in **Luke 22:51** that Jesus put forth His hand and healed the wounded man.

Turning to the armed rabble He inquired, “Are ye come out, as against a thief, with swords and with staves [or

rods] to take me?" Jesus reminded them that He had taught openly in the temple. Why had they not arrested Him on one of those occasions? But all was permitted by God that the prophetic Scriptures might be fulfilled.

Realizing something of the seriousness of the situation, all the disciples fled panic-stricken, leaving Jesus alone with His captors.

There was one unnamed youth who followed Jesus closely. The youth was dressed only in a linen cloth wound around his body. Some in the company of the captors sought to lay hold on him also, but he too fled, leaving the cloth in their hands and disappearing naked among the trees of the garden. Who was this young man? Was it John Mark himself, the author of this Gospel? Many have thought so because of the fact that he alone mentioned the incident, and did so without identifying the youth. We will never know for certain until we stand at the judgment seat of Christ.

The infamous behavior of Judas in betraying Jesus to the leaders of Israel fills us with indignation. We are angry when we realize that one so favored could behave so abominably, but his behavior was simply the exemplification of what is in all our hearts if unrestrained by divine grace. Jesus endured the betrayal with quiet dignity and with no evidence of anger or ill-will toward the one who was treating Him so wickedly.

Jesus' Accusers (Mark 14:53-65)

The first terror over, at least two of the disciples—John and Peter—returned and followed the crowd to the house of the high priest where Jesus was to have His first hearing, if such it could be called. Mark did not tell of John, who was related to the house of Caiaphas and who

ventured boldly inside the house (**John 18:15-16**). But Peter followed at a distance until all were either inside the palace proper or in the porch.

The arrest of the Lord Jesus Christ in the night and His being dragged to the court of the high priest before dawn was illegal. But the Jewish leaders, ordinarily so punctilious about obeying the traditions of the elders, forgot all such details in their desire to get rid of Jesus Christ.

"Peter followed him afar off…and he sat with the servants." Peter's declension began months before when he dared to rebuke the Lord Jesus (**Matthew 16:22**). He may have become exalted because of the very gracious commendation of Jesus a little earlier (**Matthew 16:17-19**). From that time on we see one evidence of failure after another. Now he who had boasted that he would never forsake his Lord followed at a distance and sat in the company of the ungodly. Yet it was love for his Lord that drew him back and led him to follow, though afar off, that he might see the end of the affair that was so contrary to all his hopes and expectations.

In vain the leaders looked for proof of any perfidy on the part of Jesus. Although they had suborned conscienceless false witnesses to accuse Him, their testimony was so contradictory that it could not be used to discredit Him. Finally Caiaphas challenged Jesus as to why He did not reply or seek to clear Himself of these false accusations, but there was no answer.

Nonplused but determined to find some reason to convict the prisoner, the high priest inquired, "Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?" Jesus replied with perfect calmness, "I am: and ye shall see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of

heaven." This answer implied that He was the Son of man spoken of in **Daniel 7** who was to receive the kingdom from the Ancient of Days.

Filled with indignation and appearing to be horror-stricken, Caiaphas forgot the law that forbade a high priest to rend his garments, and he tore his robe. He declared that there was no need for any further witnesses, for all had heard the blasphemy uttered by the lips of Jesus. What did such a One deserve? Unanimously they condemned Him to death.

Then ensued a shameful scene that would have disgraced any court, were the prisoner ever so guilty. Some spat on His sacred countenance. Others blindfolded Him, and as they slapped Him insultingly they cried derisively, "Prophesy," asking that He name those who were so mistreating Him. But no word came from His holy lips.

The betrayal, mock trial, and condemnation to death of our blessed Lord form together the most colossal miscarriage of justice in all history. Yet everything was foreseen by God and all was in accord with the sure word of prophecy. Little though they realized it, those who participated in this infamous crime were playing parts long since predicted. It is not that they were foreordained to act as they did. They were free moral agents in one sense because they acted deliberately according to their own wills. But they were slaves of Satan, the great archenemy of God and man, who led them on to do what God Himself had declared would be done. There is a difference between His foreknowledge and His foreordination—a difference that Peter made clear at Pentecost when he declared, "Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands

in that most awful drama of the ages was individually responsible for his behavior toward the holy Savior, even though it was by means of their actions that He was brought to the cross where He offered up Himself as a propitiation for our sins.

Peter's Denial (Mark 14:66-72)

As Jesus was being disgraced, Peter met his great test and failed as he had been forewarned only a few hours before. "Peter was beneath in the palace." His rightful place would have been in the company with his Lord, but fear kept him from openly identifying himself with the Savior in this hour of testing.

One of the maidservants accused him of following Jesus. Evidently she had seen him in the company of the Lord Jesus on some other occasion. "He denied, saying, I know not, neither understand I what thou sayest." This complete disavowal of all knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ came from the lips of one who had made such great protestations of loyalty. Then Peter was recognized by another servant-girl. She immediately pointed him out to others as a follower of Jesus, but a second time the fearful disciple disowned all knowledge of Christ.

Then others led by a relative of Malchus, whose ear Peter had cut off as he slashed about with his sword (**John 18:26**), accused him. They even called attention to his rough Galilean accent as evidence that he belonged to the band of those who were known to be disciples of Christ. "He began to curse and to swear, saying, I know not this man of whom ye speak." Terrified, Peter reverted to the language of his unconverted days and declared with oaths that he did not know the Lord Jesus Christ at all. To what depths may the believer fall if he gets out of fellowship

with his Lord!

The crowing of a cock (the second time that early morning) brought Peter to his senses and he remembered with grief the words of the Lord Jesus, who had forewarned him of this very failure.

The difference between apostasy and backsliding is illustrated clearly in the records concerning Judas and Simon Peter. Apostasy is a complete rejection of the truth and hence of Him who came to proclaim it and who is Himself the way, the truth, and the life. One may profess faith in Christ and give outward adherence to His teaching without ever being born again. In the hour of severe temptation such a one may apostatize, completely repudiating all he once professed to believe. For the apostate there is no promise of restoration. Backsliding, on the other hand, is a lowering of one's spiritual experience until in the hour of testing there is no strength to stand and so failure may come in to mar one's testimony. But the Lord says He is married to the backsliding one and He will bring about restoration eventually (**Jeremiah 3:14**). Peter was a backslider. Though he fell into grievous sin, he soon realized his wretched plight and returned in deep penitence to the Lord he had denied.

Address 16 The Two Resurrections

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 5:25-29

Verily, verily, I say unto you, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live. For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself; and hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man. Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation.

We continue to examine our Lord's words uttered after the healing of the palsied man at the pool of Bethesda. Following that great gospel message of verse 24: "Verily, verily I say unto you, He that heareth my word and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life and shall not come into condemnation; [or judgment—this is exactly the same Greek word that is translated "damnation" in v. 29 and "judgment" in v. 27], but is passed from death unto life."

Now in verse 25 our Lord again used that solemn form of address by which He would challenge our most serious attention, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live." He is not

speaking in this verse of the physically dead but rather of the spiritually dead, of those who are dead in trespasses and sins. This is true of all men out of Christ, all men who are in Adam by natural generation. Death passed upon all men when Adam sinned. As God looks down upon the race today He sees it as a race of men and women dead to Himself and everything spiritual, and alive to what men call pleasure, alive to their own personal affairs, but with not one pulse-beat toward God—every one dead and utterly helpless, for, of course, a dead man cannot do anything to change his condition. He cannot help himself, and if those dead in trespasses and sin are to live, they must receive life through Another, even our Lord Himself.

"The hour is coming, and now is." He is introducing this wonderful dispensation of the grace of God. The hour began when He came to earth and has been in progress for over nineteen hundred years—the hour when God is quickening dead souls and bringing men and women to find life in Christ. Millions have heard His voice and repented, and know what it is to have life eternal through receiving that Word.

"The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God." That voice is a voice of power. It is a voice that can reach the heart that is utterly dead to everything holy. Remember Lazarus. He was physically dead and Jesus came to that graveside and said, "Roll away the stone." "But he has been dead four days, and his body has become offensive." But Jesus commanded them to do as He said, and they did, and He called, "Lazarus, come forth!" (**John 11:43**), and he came forth. That dead man heard the voice of Jesus because that voice was a life-giving voice.

I had a friend who was deep in sin, dead to God, living in

the vilest corruption. One night in Fresno, California, as he passed a little open-air meeting he heard the group singing:

He breaks the power of cancelled sin,
He sets the prisoner free;
His blood can make the foulest clean,
His blood availed for me.

Those words, sung over and over, went right home to his heart, and that man, dead in sin, heard the voice of the Son of God, and that night believed the message and became a new creature in Christ. The old sinful habits that had bound him so long dropped away. He was different because he had heard the voice of the Son of God. I think of another, who came into a meeting a poor drunkard, utterly lost, but he heard someone repeat the words of Christ, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matt. 11:28). He said, "Is that for me? Is He inviting me to come?" That man was made to live. He never touched a drop of liquor again. He was through, because he had heard the voice of the Son of God. Life is in His word.

"The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live." Notice, God does not set people working in order to obtain life. We could do nothing to deserve life, and we cannot please God until we have received it. "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life" (**Rom. 6:23**). We cannot obtain life through subjection to certain religious ordinances or availing ourselves of sacraments. Men do not get life through baptism or the Lord's Supper, or through doing penance, attending church, or giving money. They receive eternal life through hearing and believing the voice of the Son of God. "Hear, and your soul

shall live" (**Isa. 55:3**). Have you heard that voice? Men turn away from it. Christ is speaking all the time, down through the ages, but many turn away and go on in their sins. They continue in their state of death. But the moment a man hears that voice in the depths of his heart, that moment he receives life. This life is given by the Son of God. He says, "As the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself; and hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man" (**John 5:26-27**).

If men refuse the message of the gospel, if they turn away from the Word of the Son of God and spurn His grace, then the same God, who has made Him a Giver of life to all who believe, has appointed Him as Judge of those who refuse Him, in the last day. The Father has given to the Son to have life in Himself and has given Him the authority to execute judgment. We had something like this in verse 22. There we read, "For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son." This gives us to know that the Son is God because Scripture declares that it is God who will judge the world. God will sit upon the Great White Throne and call sinners before Him to answer for the guilt of rejecting the salvation that He has provided, but the person of the Godhead who will appear on that throne will be the Lord Jesus Christ. Men who stand before that throne in their sins will be judged by the Man, Christ Jesus. The Father has given Jesus authority to execute judgment because He is the Son of Man.

When Job was utterly bewildered because of God's dealings with him, he said, "I look on my right hand and on my left hand, but He is not there. He is not a man as I am, that we might come together in judgment. Neither is there any Daysman that might put His hand upon us

both" (see **Job 9:32-33**; 23:8-9). But that for which Job longed, a man who could represent God to him, is found in the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. He is as truly Man as He is God. "There is… one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus" (**1 Tim. 2:5**). If men refuse to trust that blessed Man, who bore our sins in His own body on the tree, they will be judged according to their works. In order that this might not be, He died on that shameful cross: "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed" (**Isa. 53:5**). If men refuse Him and turn away from Him now, some day they will have to meet Him. Some day they will have to face Him in their sins when it is too late to be saved. He who would have given life will then have to be their Judge.

But now, having spoken of one hour, the hour in which God is quickening dead sinners into life, He goes on to speak of another hour, the hour of the resurrection of dead bodies. For both are found in Scripture. He is quickening those dead in trespasses and sins in this hour. By-and-by He is going to quicken those whose bodies are in their tombs. "The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation" (**John 5:28**). "Marvel not at this." It is as though He said, Do not be surprised that I can quicken dead souls, that I can give eternal life to those who believe. Some day I am going to empty all the graves of earth. There is an hour coming in which all that are in the graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth. "Well, how can that be?" you say. "Millions, untold millions, have died and their bodies have been dissolved into their chemical parts. How can they come back to life?" Nothing is impossible

with God, who created these wonderful bodies. There will be a resurrection, both of the just and the unjust.

Yes, the hour is coming when all that are in the graves shall come forth. Notice that there will be two resurrections. Some people have imagined that both resurrections would take place in the same moment, that the Savior would utter His voice and that all the graves would be emptied at once. This is not exactly what our Lord said. Scripture shows that there will be two resurrections: first, a resurrection unto life, the resurrection of the just. In **Revelation 20:6** we read, "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection; on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years." And then we read that after the thousand years are expired there will be the resurrection of the wicked dead, who will stand before the Great White Throne for judgment. Two resurrections, one resurrection to life of the just, and one resurrection to the second death of the unjust. And yet they both take place in one hour? Yes, in one hour.

Remember though, how our Lord used this term. "The hour is coming and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live." This hour began when Christ was here on earth and is still in progress. Nineteen hundred years have elapsed, and we are still living in the hour when Christ is quickening dead souls. Then we look on beyond this hour. The hour of resurrection will be at least a thousand years in length. At the beginning of that thousand years the righteous dead will be raised. At the close of the thousand years the wicked dead will be raised. The righteous dead stand before the judgment seat of Christ to be rewarded. The wicked dead rise to stand before the Great White Throne,

there to answer for the awful sin of rejecting the Lord Jesus Christ and to be judged for all the sins from which they might have been delivered.

Someone says, "I am a bit perplexed about that twenty-ninth verse. It says, 'They that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation.' Is salvation then after all based on what one does? Are we saved because we do good, and lost because we do evil?" Well, if men persist in their sins they will be judged for their evil doing. All men are lost today not merely because of the sins they have committed but because they have rejected the Lord Jesus Christ. "He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God" (**John 3:18**). Elsewhere Jesus said the Holy Spirit would come to convict of sin because they believe not in Him. That is the one great damning sin that will ruin your soul for eternity if you persist in it. If you refuse the work of the cross, if you turn away from the One who died upon that tree, then the merits of that work can never be applied to you. In the day of resurrection you will come forth from the tomb as one who has done evil, and you will have to be judged for your sins.

But now, how about the rest? Who are those who have done good or, literally, those who have practiced good? What does He mean by that? Are we saved because of our goodness? We know very well from other Scriptures that salvation is not based on human merit. "By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: not of works, lest any man should boast" (**Eph. 2:8-9**). And again we are told, "To him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the

ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness" (**Rom. 4:4-5**). There is no contradiction. The minute a sinner believes on the Lord Jesus Christ there is a change. That is the outward sign that he is a Christian. Immediately following that verse in **Ephesians 2**, we read, "For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them" (v. 10). If I tell you I am justified by faith, you cannot see my faith. You have no other way of knowing whether my testimony is true than by watching my life. You wonder if my life corresponds with my testimony. Do I live a Christlike life? And if I do not live such a life, you refuse my testimony. God Himself does not accept any man's testimony if his life does not correspond. In that day it is those who have practiced good who will be raised and manifested as the children of God.

Let me stress this: just as there are two ways to live, so there are two ways to die; there are two resurrections, and following those two resurrections there are two destinies. Have you received Christ as your Savior? If so, death for you will mean to die in the Lord, and you will be raised in the first resurrection and enter into the blessings of heaven. On the other hand, if you continue to reject Him, then the day will come when you will die in your sins. Those who die in their sins will stand in the judgment and will be left in their sins through all eternity. In order that this might not be, our Lord Jesus Christ came to Calvary and gave Himself a ransom for all, a propitiation for each one who would trust in Him.

Chapter Fifteen The Supreme Sacrifice Part Two

Henry Allen Ironside

John

Pilate's Court (Mark 15:1-15)

We come now to the great crisis that had been in the mind of our Lord from the beginning of His sojourn here on earth. This crisis had in fact brought Him from the glory that was His with the Father before all worlds began, into this world where sin defiled the fair creation.

Details given in the other Gospels are omitted in Mark's account. The scene moves rapidly from the council of the Jewish leaders to Pilate's judgment hall and then to the cross. There is no mention of the court of Herod, nor of other matters on which the Spirit of God led the other writers to elaborate.

Early in the morning the high priest summoned the Sanhedrin together and with their endorsement bound Jesus as though He were a dangerous criminal. As soon as Pilate was prepared to hold court they delivered Him up to be judged according to Roman law and executed as an insurrectionist. They knew that the trumped-up charge of blasphemy would mean nothing to the procurator who was acting as representative of the imperial government.

Crafty, self-seeking, and relentlessly cruel, Pilate was a scheming politician who regarded the rights of no man if to maintain them might prove an embarrassment to himself. He was thoroughly convinced of both the innocence of Jesus and the enmity behind the accusation brought by the leaders in Israel. But he quailed before the threat embodied in the

words, “If thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar’s friend” (**John 19:12**). Fearing that his political enemies might misrepresent him before the emperor, Pilate chose to sacrifice the Lord Jesus in order to retain the favor of Rome. (In Pilate’s eyes Jesus was an unimportant Galilean artisan turned teacher.) Consequently his name has gone down in infamy throughout the centuries, his dishonor embodied in the words of the creed: “Christ… suffered under Pontius Pilate.”

The leaders accused Jesus of proclaiming Himself the rightful King of the Jews and gathering a group of malcontents with the intention of delivering Israel from the Roman yoke. Pilate put the question directly to the prisoner, “Art thou the King of the Jews?” Jesus replied, “Thou sayest it”—that is, “You have said that which is indeed the truth.” For He surely was King of the Jews, though the time had not yet come to claim the throne of David. Vehemently the chief priests shouted out one accusation after another against Jesus, to which He made no reply.

Marveling at the calmness of the lowly man who stood so meekly before him, Pilate asked Him, “Answerest thou nothing?” Then he added, “Behold how many things they witness against thee.” But Jesus, as the prophet Isaiah had foretold, opened not his mouth (**Isaiah 53:7**).

Pilate was perplexed. He saw through the priests and scribes’ pretended concern for the honor of the empire. He realized that they were moved by a spirit of envy against this man who had captivated the imagination of so many. There can be no doubt that Pilate had heard much of the sayings and miracles of Jesus, for his agents were everywhere. He knew well why the leaders in Israel hated the Nazarene.

Pilate considered how he might release Jesus without angering these haughty ecclesiastics. He recalled that some

time before, Rome had authorized him to release one political prisoner at the Passover season in order to placate the Jews, leaving the choice to them. He thought of an actual insurrectionist who was once followed by many, but who was now awaiting execution, and Pilate decided to offer the people the choice of this malefactor or Jesus.

The name *Barabbas* means "son of the father." Some ancient manuscripts call him Jesus Barabbas. He was well-known as a leader in a revolt against the Roman rule over Palestine and had participated in an insurrection in which he had been guilty of murder. Evidently he was a hero in the eyes of the rabble, for they at once began to cry out, begging Pilate that he would follow the custom referred to above and give them their choice of a prisoner to be released.

Pilate agreed to this, but hoped it would free him from any further responsibility concerning Jesus. So he inquired, "Will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews?" The title was used by him sardonically, as though he recognized in Jesus a rebel against Rome, for in his heart he knew the real reason back of their hatred for Jesus.

"The chief priests moved the people," who were easily swayed in such a scene of excitement, and stirred them to ask for Barabbas, which they did. The choice that was made that day between Jesus and Barabbas is also the choice that the nations have been making all down through the centuries. Thus Barabbas became, as it were, a figure of the antichrist.

"What will ye then that I shall do unto him whom ye call the King of the Jews?" Pilate vainly endeavored to forego all responsibility in the matter. He put the question of Jesus' fate to them in such a way as to make them feel that the final decision was their own.

"They cried out again, Crucify him." These base religious leaders demanded a cruel death for Him who had so often rebuked them for their hypocrisy.

The Roman judge knew Jesus had broken no law of the empire and therefore did not deserve to die. But Pilate was too much afraid of the Jews to take a positive stand against them. The rabble, stirred up by the priests, demanded the crucifixion of the One against whom no evil could be proved.

Pilate should have maintained the right of the innocent but he was more concerned about conciliating the Jews than protecting Christ. So he who had a little while before declared Him a just person (**Matthew 27:24**) sentenced Him to die by crucifixion. If Pilate had been a conscientious judge, he would have refused to countenance the unproved charges of Christ's adversaries and set Him free. But God overruled and used him as the instrument to fulfill the prophecy regarding the manner of Christ's death.

The Soldiers' Cruelty (Mark 15:16-24)

After Pilate's pusillanimous behavior in giving in to the chief priests and condemning Jesus, the Lord was led from the judgment hall to the outer court called the Praetorium. There the soldiers subjected the patient sufferer to a season of rude mockery and torture.

They had heard the charge that Jesus claimed to be a king; so with fiendish glee they pretended to acknowledge Him as such, clothing Him with a purple robe as a sign of apparent recognition of His royalty. They pressed on His sacred brow a crown made of the wild thorn bush so common to the countryside. Bowing before Him in mock humiliation they saluted Him: "Hail, King of the Jews!" To these rude soldiers this was all an absurd jest. In spite of all the barbarities they

heaped on Jesus, they were not half as guilty as those of His own people who had demanded His crucifixion.

After satisfying their sadistic desire for pleasure the soldiers divested Jesus of the robe and put His own garments on Him. They proceeded to lead Him out to the place of crucifixion. A heavy cross was placed on His shoulders that He might bear it to Calvary, or Golgotha. Tradition says He fell beneath the weight of it, but there is no such statement in Scripture. We are told only that a Cyrenian named Simon, here designated as the father of Alexander and Rufus, was conscripted to bear the cross and thus relieve the condemned One. The early Christians said that this Cyrenian and his sons all became loyal followers of Jesus in later days. Some identify one of the sons with the Rufus mentioned in **Romans 16:13**.

"The place of a skull." Many believe that this refers to the skull-shaped hill outside Jerusalem, near the Damascus gate. This hill is known as Gordon's Calvary. Others understand the words to refer simply to the place of execution. *Golgotha, Calvary, the place of a skull*—what sacred memories cluster around these words! Before our Lord was crucified they meant nothing to anyone except that they designated a place outside the walls of Jerusalem where criminals—offenders against the laws of mighty Rome—were executed. But for more than nineteen centuries since the Son of man was lifted up, the name *Calvary,* or its equivalent in other tongues, has stirred the hearts of millions. That name has become the symbol of a love that was stronger than death, a love that the many waters of judgment could not quench.

The soldiers offered the Lord Jesus a drink, but He would not partake of the wine mixed with myrrh. This stupefying draught was prepared in order to assuage the suffering of those dying by crucifixion. He would not accept anything

that might hinder His entering fully into all that the cross involved.

"They parted his garments, casting lots upon them." In this activity the soldiers were fulfilling unknowingly the prophecy of David, uttered over a thousand years before and recorded in **Psalm 22:18**. A criminal's garments were recognized as part of the perquisites of the soldiers officiating at a crucifixion.

From the moment when He came forth from the Father to the stable of Bethlehem, the cross was ever before our blessed Lord. He became man in order that He might be the propitiation for our sins (**1 John 2:2**). One of our hymn writers said it well:

His path, uncheered by earthly smiles,
Led only to the cross.

At Calvary the sin question was settled for eternity when He, the sinless One, was made sin—that is, became a sin offering—that "we might be made the righteousness of God in him" (**2 Corinthians 5:21**).

The Crucifixion (Mark 15:25-39)

Christ was crucified at "the third hour," counting according to Roman time from sunrise, which we call six o'clock.

"His accusation… THE KING OF THE JEWS." It was customary to fasten placards above the heads of those crucified to indicate the nature of their offense. Pilate ironically designated Jesus the King of the Jews, assigning Him the crime of rebellion against the Roman authority.

The two thieves who were crucified with Christ were actually guilty of crimes against the law of the land. Seven centuries before Isaiah had written of Christ, "He was numbered with

the transgressors" (**Isaiah 53:12**). Now his words were fulfilled literally. The Gospel of Mark records neither the conversation of the crucified men nor the confession of the one who cried to Jesus for deliverance (see **Luke 23:39-43**).

"They that passed by railed on him." With no pity for His grief and agony, the jeering mob distorted His words and flung them in His face. They taunted Him and called on Him to demonstrate His power by descending from the cross if He were indeed the anointed of God. They did not realize that it was their sins that held Him on that tree, not the nails that were driven through His hands and feet.

"He saved others; himself he cannot save." The chief priests uttered these words in mockery but they were declaring a tremendous fact. If He would save others He could not save Himself.

"Let Christ the King of Israel descend now from the cross, that we may see and believe." In cruel irony they addressed Him by the very titles that were His by right, but He did not respond. To descend from the cross would have meant the eternal doom of all our fallen race.

We note with awe and reverence that for six dreadful hours the Son of God hung on that cross of shame. These six hours are divided very definitely into two parts. From the third to the sixth hour—that is, from what we would call nine o'clock in the morning till noon— the sun was shining, and all could see what was transpiring. During those three hours Jesus Christ was suffering at the hands of man. For all their malignancy men have to be judged unless repentance lead them to turn for salvation to the One they crucified (**Acts 2:23**; **Psalm 69:20-28**). Yet it was not what men inflicted upon Him that put away sin (**Hebrews 9:26**).

From the sixth to the ninth hour darkness spread over all the scene. No human eye could pierce that gloom. It was then that Messiah's soul was made an offering for sin. As that supernatural darkness covered the scene, a terrible sense of horror must have struck the souls of the ribald multitude. It was in those three hours that the cup of judgment was pressed to the Savior's lips and drained to the dregs, that we might drink of the cup of salvation (**Psalm 116:13**).

"Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?" The words are Aramaic and are found in **Psalm 22:1**—"My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Elizabeth Barrett Browning called these words "immanuel's orphaned cry." They tell us, as nothing else could, of the awful abandonment of soul into which the Lord Jesus Christ went when He became the great sin bearer. It was then that God, the righteous Judge, dealt with Christ as the surety standing in the sinner's stead. Impenitent sinners will yet have to experience this abandonment.

"Behold, he calleth Elias." These were the words of one who did not understand the Aramaic and thought the cry "Eloi" was addressed to the prophet Elijah.

As the darkness passed away Jesus recalled one prophecy yet unfulfilled (**Psalm 69:21**) and He cried, "I thirst" (**John 19:28-29**). In answer to His cry a sponge filled with vinegar was pressed to His parched lips (**Mark 15:36**). The Lord Jesus Christ refused the cup of myrrh and wine, but drank of the vinegar. The first was calculated to bring about insensibility. He would not permit this. The other spoke of the sourness and bitterness of man's attitude toward Him. He accepted this without a murmur.

"Jesus cried with a loud voice." He did not die from exhaustion. He dismissed His spirit when all was accomplished (**Matthew 27:50**).

God's hand tore the temple veil in two, signifying that the way into the holiest had now been opened up (**Hebrews 10:19-20**). God need no longer dwell in the thick darkness (**2 Chronicles 6:1**). He could come out in the light, and man could go in to Him because of the cleansing blood of Christ (**1 John 1:7**).

"Truly this man was the Son of God." Convinced by what he saw and heard, the Roman centurion in charge of the crucifixion declared his personal faith in the supernaturalness of the holy sufferer who had just died on that cross.

The crucifixion of our Lord Jesus was far more than a martyrdom for truth; though it was that too (**John 18:37**). The cross was the display of God's hatred against sin and His infinite love for lost mankind. We should never think of Calvary as though it simply involved an innocent man dying for guilty men. It was God giving Himself in the person of His Son to bear the judgment that His righteous law declared to be the penalty of sin. There "the Offended died to set the offender free." Because of what Christ endured there, expiation has been made for iniquity and now God can "be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus" (**Romans 3:26**). God grant that our hearts may ever be tender and that our spirits may be deeply moved as we consider anew the Savior's death on Calvary.

The Burial (Mark 15:40-47)

There is something tenderly pathetic about the little company of faithful women to whom the Lord Jesus Christ was precious. Bewildered and perplexed as they must have been, they stood at some distance, beholding the One whom they had believed to be the Messiah of Israel, God's anointed King, dying on a cross of shame.

Mark mentioned two women by the name of Mary: Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James and of Joses—that is, of James and Jude, two of the apostles. He did not mention Mary the mother of our Lord. We know, however, from John's account that she stood by the cross until her dying Son commended her to the care of the beloved apostle John.

Salome and some others had come from Galilee to be near Him and hear His gracious messages. What must have been the thoughts of their hearts when they beheld Him apparently powerless in the hand of His enemies! Did they remember what His apostles had forgotten: that He had promised He would rise again the third day? Apparently not, for we find afterward that His resurrection was as great a wonder to these women as it was to any of His other friends.

Isaiah wrote seven hundred years before the crucifixion that Jesus would be with the rich in His death (**Isaiah 53:9**). And so when our Lord had given up His life, Joseph of Arimathaea, a member of the high council of Israel, came boldly to Pilate and asked for the body of the crucified Savior. Joseph was a disciple in secret and waited for the kingdom of God, but now he came out into the open identifying himself with the rejected Christ.

Those who were put to death by crucifixion often lingered not only for many hours but even for days on their crosses before death brought relief from their sufferings. So Pilate could hardly believe that Jesus was already dead. He called the centurion who had been in charge of the execution and inquired of him whether Jesus was actually dead. When Pilate was assured that it was indeed true he commanded that the body should be entrusted to Joseph, who reverently and tenderly took the body down from the cross. In accordance with the Jewish burial customs he wrapped the precious form in the fine linen he had bought. He laid the

body in his own new tomb, a sepulcher that was hewn out of a rock close by the place of crucifixion. After rolling a great stone across the entrance of the sepulcher, Joseph went his way.

Mary Magdalene and the other Mary stood at some distance looking on, observing where Jesus was laid. It was their thought to come back to the tomb as soon as the sabbath was passed and properly embalm the body that had been so hastily placed in the sepulcher. But this was not to be, for God was about to manifest His power and express His approval of the work of His beloved Son by raising Him in triumph from the tomb

Address 17 The Five Witnesses

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 5:30-47

I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me. If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true. There is another that beareth witness of me; and I know that the witness which he witnesseth of me is true. Ye sent unto John, and he bare witness unto the truth. But I receive not testimony from man: but these things I say, that ye might be saved. He was a burning and a shining light: and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light. But I have greater witness than that of John: for the works which the Father hath given me to finish, the same works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me. And the Father himself, which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me. Ye have neither heard his voice at any time, nor seen his shape. And ye have not his word abiding in you: for whom he hath sent, him ye believe not. Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me. And ye will not come to me, that ye might have life. I receive not honour from men. But I know you, that ye have not the love of God in you. I am come in my Father's name, and ye receive me not: if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive. How can ye believe, which receive honour one of another, and seek not the honour that cometh from God only? Do

not think that I will accuse you to the Father: there is one that accuseth you, even Moses, in whom ye trust. For had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me: for he wrote of me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words?

This is a very interesting section, in which we have five distinct witnesses to the fact that our Lord Jesus Christ is the Sent One of the Father, who came into the world that through Him we might have life and have it in abundance, and that He might be the propitiation for our sins. He speaks to us as Man in the days of His humiliation here on earth. In verse 30 He says, "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." In this we see the Lord Jesus Christ taking the very opposite place to that which was aspired to by Lucifer of old. People often ask the question, "Why did God create a Devil?" He did not create a Devil. He created Lucifer, an archangel, but his heart was lifted up because of his beauty. Five times he set his will against God, saying, "I will." "I will be like the most High. I will ascend unto the throne of God." That was his ruin. Because of asserting his own will, Lucifer, the archangel, became the Devil, or Satan.

Here, in contrast to this, we have One who was in the form of God from all eternity, and yet in grace renounced the glory that He had before the world was. As the lowly Man here on earth, He refused to put forth His own power but undertook to do all His works in the energy of the Holy Spirit. He said, "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge, and my judgment is just." Why? Because His judgment was the judgment of God Himself. He did everything as under the authority of God, His Father. He alone of all men who have lived in this scene could always

say, “I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me.”

The measure in which you and I as Christians imitate our Lord in this will be the measure in which we too shall glorify God down here. We imagine sometimes that the greatest happiness we can have is to take our own way, but that is a mistake. The happiest man or woman on earth is the one who makes the will of God supreme. Jesus had no will of His own. His one desire was to do His Father’s will, for which He had been sent into the world.

Having given this declaration, He goes on to say, “If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true” (v. 31). What does He mean? He has just declared that the Father had given everything into His hand. He has told us that some day His voice is going to cause the dead to come forth from the graves. He has declared that He is the One sent from the Father and now He says, “If I bear witness of myself [the very thing He has been doing], my witness is not true.” What does He mean by that? He means that if He alone bears witness of Himself, that testimony is not valid. We read elsewhere that “in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established” (Matt. 18:16; see also **2 Cor. 13:1**). If anyone came bearing witness on his own behalf and speaking for himself and there were no others to accredit him, his witness would be ruled out of court and, therefore, would not be valid. He says, “Now if you have to depend only upon what I say, I recognize that that would not be valid as a testimony.” Then He adds, “But I have other witnesses to corroborate what I have been telling you.” He brings four additional witnesses that give absolutely clear testimonies to the fact that He is indeed the Sent One of the Father, and all these in addition to His own declaration. He is the first witness.

The second is John the Baptist. Now it was a singular thing that the great majority looked upon John the Baptist as a prophet. The leaders in Israel refused to accept his testimony because it condemned them, but the multitude of the people believed him to be sent of God. And so the Lord Jesus says, "If you will not receive My testimony unaccredited by another, then I will summon another witness into court." So He brings in the testimony of John. "There is another that beareth witness of me; and I know that the witness which he witnesseth of me is true" (**John 5:32**). Here is now a second testimony, and, therefore, two witnesses can be received in court. "I know that the witness which he witnesseth of me is true. Ye sent unto John, and he bare witness unto the truth" (vv. 32b-33). To what truth? The same truth that the Lord Himself declared. He presented Jesus and said, "He that is preferred before me…was before me." And John the Baptist on another occasion pointed Him out and said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (**John 1:29**). He bore witness to the fact that the Lord Jesus Christ was the appointed sacrifice who was to give Himself for our sin upon that cross of shame. And then again, John declared, "I saw, and bare [witness] that this is the Son of God" (v. 34).

Well, that is the very question. Is Jesus the Son of God? Is He the Eternal Son sent into the world to work out the plan of redemption? Jesus answered, as it were, "If I were the only one to say this you would not believe Me, but here is the one whom you thronged to hear and recognized that he was a prophet. Well, he bears witness to the same thing that I am telling you. John the Baptist tells you that I am the Son of God, the Lamb of God come to die for sinners. I am the preexistent Christ." "But," Jesus says, "I am not dependent upon John. I do not need his testimony to

make these things valid. I am not dependent upon man's testimony, but I say these things that you might be assured of their truth." The Lord wanted to cut out from under their feet any ground for unbelief. He desired to make it clear that He was the Savior He professed to be. But He did not need John's testimony, no matter how good and great he was. The truth is the truth apart from any man's recognition of it. John was a wonderful man, "a burning and a shining light" (5:35). That witness had been silent for some time. Herod had slain him, but his testimony remained. Today we may hear the voice of John the Baptist declaring that Jesus is the Son of God, the Lamb of God, the preexistent One.

But now the Savior says, "I have another witness." What is the third witness? "The works which the Father hath given me to finish, the same works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me" (v. 36). And that is the reason for the miracles of our Lord Jesus Christ. He wrought those mighty acts of power in order that He might prove that He was the Sent One of the Father. But Jesus never wrought a miracle simply to magnify Himself. They were performed to alleviate human suffering and help mankind. All this had been predicted beforehand in the Old Testament. The prophets had declared that the eyes of the blind should be opened, the ears of the deaf should be made to hear, the lame man should leap with joy, sorrow and sickness should flee away, and the prison house of sin should be opened. These things the Lord Jesus Christ fulfilled during those three years. These wonderful works and miracles, these mighty acts of His, all bore testimony to the fact that He was indeed the Sent One of the Father. Look at that poor leper. He comes to Him all covered with sores. He cries out in agony, "Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean" (Matt. 8:2). Jesus looks upon him and He, the Holy One, is not afraid of being defiled by his unclean-

ness, so He puts His hand on him and says, “I will; be thou clean” (v. 3). Do you think that man doubted that Jesus was sent from the Father? Would he raise any question as to the Deity of the Son of God?

Look at the sorrowing father at Capernaum. He comes to Jesus, pleading, “Master, my only child, my little daughter, is sick. Come and heal her.” Jesus went to the home and the people came rushing out, saying, “There is no use; she is dead.” But the Lord said, “Be not afraid, only believe” (**Mark 5:36**). He enters into that room, takes the hand of that little dead child, and says to her tenderly in Aramaic, “Talitha cumi; which is, being interpreted, [little maid], I say unto thee, arise” (v. 41), and she opened her eyes and sat up. Do you think Jairus and his wife had any difficulty in believing that He was the Sent One of the Father?

And that poor widow outside of the city of Nain, following the funeral procession of her only son, until Jesus came and stopped it all! Mr. Moody said, “You can’t find any direction as to how to conduct a funeral service in the Bible. Jesus broke up every funeral He ever attended.” So He interfered here, and said to the young man, “I say unto thee, Arise” (**Luke 7:14**), and Jesus gave him to his mother. Do you think she doubted that He was the Sent One of the Father?

“The same works that I do, bear witness of me.” Go over to Bethany by that grave in the hillside and listen as Jesus cries with a loud voice, “Lazarus, come forth,” and see him come shuffling out, bound by grave clothes, and the two sisters rush to meet that beloved brother brought back from the dead. Any doubt there that Jesus is the Sent One of the Father? These were the works that bore witness of Him.

And then the most wonderful thing of all, when at last He

Himself had died and yielded His spirit to the Father, and His body had been laid away in the tomb, and on the third day He came forth and was declared to be the Son of God with power. Yes, the works of Jesus bear witness to the fact that He is the Son of God.

We have had three witnesses. Now there is another, in verses 37-38, "And the Father himself, which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me. Ye have neither heard his voice at any time, nor seen his shape. And ye have not his word abiding in you: for whom he hath sent, him ye believe not." How did the Father bear witness to the fact that Jesus was His Eternal Son, sent into the world for our salvation? When the Savior offered Himself at the Jordan to become the substitute for our sins and John baptized Him there, when He came up from the watery grave, the heavens were opened and the Spirit of God was seen descending like a dove, and the Father's voice was heard saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased [or, in whom I have found all my delight]" (Matt. 3:17; **Mark 1:11**; **Luke 3:22**). This was the Father's testimony. Not only then, but on the Mount of Transfiguration, once more the Father said, "This is my beloved Son,… hear ye him" (Matt. 17:5; **Mark 9:7**; **Luke 9:35**). And later on when Jesus on that other occasion lifted up His voice and said, "Father, glorify thy name," a voice was heard from heaven saying, "I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again" (**John 12:28**). Three times the voice of the Father was heard from heaven accrediting the person and the mission of His blessed Son while here on earth, and yet these people who professed to believe in God as their Father did not hear His voice. The disciples heard it, but these hard, critical, legalistic men never heard the voice of the Father.

Have you heard it? Have you heard the Father's voice

speaking in your heart? Have you heard Him saying to you, “This is My beloved Son, I want you to find your delight in Him”? Oh, the Father still delights to accredit the Lord Jesus Christ.

Then there is a fifth witness. Verse 39 says, “Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me.” Most scholars, I think, understand that opening expression as a definite statement rather than a command, and they read it like this, as indicated in the margin, “Ye search the scriptures.” Whether they are right or whether our translators were right, I do not pretend to say. Both might speak to our hearts. Certainly the Spirit of God again and again commands us to search this blessed Word. But if we take it as a statement rather than a command, it is the same in principle. He was talking to these leaders in Israel. They read and studied their Bibles, and He said to them, “Ye search the Scriptures, believing that in them ye have eternal life.” That is, you take it for granted that you are going to have life by becoming familiar with and obeying the Scripture, but unless you trust the One of whom the Scripture speaks, you will not have eternal life. In **2 Timothy 3**, when speaking to a man who had been brought up on the Word of God, the apostle said, “From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus” (v. 15).

Notice that it is not simply familiarity with the Bible that will give you eternal life. It is becoming acquainted with the blessed Son, who is the theme of the story. So Jesus says, “You have the Bible. Go back into the Old Testament, and as you read the Old Testament you will find that there they are speaking of Me.” He was the theme of the entire Old Testament. All the Levitical types spoke of Him. All the

prophets gave witness to Him. He was the One who rebuked the adversary in the days of Zechariah, the prophet. All through the Old Testament we have Jesus preached in type and in prophecy. “They are they which testify of me.” The Scripture tells of Jesus and Christ authenticates the Scriptures. Prophecy after prophecy was fulfilled in Him.

He shows that the entire Old Testament is the Word of the living God. Now He says, “You read your Bible, and yet you will not come to Me that you might have eternal life” (**John 5:39-40**, author’s paraphrase). My dear friend, do you know Christ? You are familiar with the Bible, and I know some of you are depending upon that knowledge for salvation. Have you received the Christ of whom that Book speaks? Have you trusted the Savior of whom the prophets wrote? Have you believed in the One who came in grace to die for sinners? This is the theme of the whole Bible. It is a pitiful thing to pretend to honor the Bible while rejecting the Christ of the Bible.

His words imply that all men may come to Him if they will. There are some people who imagine that some are not welcome, but Jesus would not use language like this if it did not include everybody. “Whosoever will may come.” If you are lost at last, it will be because you would not come: “Ye will not come to me, that ye might have life.”

Now the Savior says, “I receive not honour from men” (v. 41). He did not want their patronage, but He desired men to accept the salvation that He had come to provide. “But I know you [and He could say that as no other], that ye have not the love of God in you” (v. 42). He was here to do the will of the Father and yet they would not have Him. He warns them of the coming Antichrist, the false Messiah. He says, “If another shall come in his own name, him ye

will receive" (v. 43). Who is this other? It is that willful king of the eleventh of Daniel, that idol shepherd of Zechariah, the false prophet of Revelation, the lawless one of **2 Thessalonians 2**, a sinister figure yet to arise in this world. Men who will not have Christ will bow down to him.

It is a very serious thing to reject Christ, to spurn the salvation that God has provided. How many a young man has sat in a gospel meeting, under deep conviction, but has thought of what this one and that one of his friends will think of him if he confesses Christ! How many a young woman has known that she should be saved, but someone whom she esteems very highly keeps her back, for she says, "What will he think of me if I do that?" Unless you put God first, you will never be able to believe. Once come to the place where you say, "I can't allow myself to be turned aside from that which is right and true because of any other interest, even the opinion of those nearest and dearest to me. I must seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and then, the Lord Jesus says, the other things will be added to me." Have you been kept from confessing Christ because of the fear of man? Remember that those who would hinder are just poor human beings like yourself and soon will have to give account to God.

"Well," you say, "then is He going to accuse us?" Oh, no. "Think not that I will accuse you to the Father." But He adds—and oh, it had point to those Jews—"There is one that accuseth you, even Moses" (v. 45). Moses accuse? How and whom does he accuse? Moses accuses all who reject his testimony, and he predicts dire judgment. And so Jesus adds, "Had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me" (v. 46). This is the answer to those who say, "Well, we do not believe that those first five books were written by Moses." But Jesus says, "Moses wrote of Me,"

and thus He puts His seal upon these books, declaring that Moses wrote them—"For he wrote of me."

Those prophecies written by Moses were written of Christ. Those types represented Christ. When Moses wrote, "The LORD thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken" (**Deut. 18:15**), Moses was writing and speaking of the Lord Jesus Christ. And so the Savior says, "If ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words?" (v. 47). If men will not receive the testimony of the Old Testament, they will not receive the testimony of Christ. The two are so linked together that they can never be separated.

So we have five witnesses. There is His own testimony, there is the testimony of John the Baptist, there are the miracles He performed, there is the witness of His Father's voice, and there is the Word of God, the Bible. All agree in this, that Jesus is the Son of God, which should come into the world. Have you received Him?

Chapter Sixteen Christ Serving Still

Henry Allen Ironside

John

The Resurrection (Mark 16:1-8)

The last sabbath of the law that God ever recognized had drawn to a close. During that old covenant rest day no one on earth knew whether redemption had been accomplished or not. The Jews observed the rest although their hands were red with the blood of the servant of Jehovah. They had insisted on His death, and in so doing had fulfilled their own Scriptures without realizing it. Now the first day of a new week and of a new dispensation had dawned.

Several godly women who were last at the cross were first at the tomb on that wondrous Easter morn. As the first streaks of light shone across the sky three women with broken hearts—Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James the less, and Salome—left their homes and wended their way toward the garden tomb in which the body of Jesus had been placed. They intended to anoint and embalm that precious body in the Jewish manner.

As the sun rose higher they came in sight of the tomb. Coming closer, the women wondered who would move the great stone blocking the entrance. This stone was probably like a large millstone fitted into a slot cut in the limestone on an incline so that it could be readily rolled down the groove to cover the door. But it would take considerable

strength to roll it back and up again. None of the disciples were on hand to do this service. They mourned the death of Jesus and evidently thought there was nothing now that they could do to change things for the better.

But as the women came closer they were astonished to see that the stone was rolled back already and the entrance plainly revealed. Their first thought, we know from other accounts, was that the tomb had been rifled by the enemies of Jesus and the body stolen and carried elsewhere.

On entering the sepulcher they beheld “a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment.” His presence filled the women with a strange alarm. Little did they understand at the moment that this young man had been present at the creation of the universe “when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy” (**Job 38:7**). The man possessed eternal youth, for he belonged not to earth but to Heaven. At once he reassured them and told them not to be afraid. He added, “Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified: he is risen; he is not here: behold the place where they laid him.”

The dark night of death was not the end of the service of our blessed Lord. For Him the “path of life” led out of the tomb up to the glory where, at the Father’s right hand, there are pleasures forevermore. His soul was not left in Hades—the unseen world—nor did His precious body see corruption in the sepulcher (**Psalm 16**). Isaiah had declared by the Spirit of prophecy, “When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand” (**Isaiah 53:10**). So He “who was delivered for our of fences… was raised again for our

justification" (**Romans 4:25**). Because His death had met every claim of the justice of God against us, His resurrection was the divine declaration of our justification from all things.

With wondering eyes the women gazed on the empty crypt where only the graveclothes remained. The angel (for such he was) commanded them to go their way and tell the disciples and Peter that Jesus was going before them into Galilee to that meeting place of which He had told them before He was crucified. There He would manifest Himself to them. So the women hastened toward the city, but they were afraid to tell anyone what they had seen and heard.

There is something peculiarly touching about the two words "and Peter" (**Mark 16:7**). Peter must have spent the time of his Lord's entombment in grief and agony of soul as he pondered his denial. He would not feel worthy any longer to be called one of His disciples. But the special message, "and Peter," would be the assurance that Jesus loved him still and counted him as one of His own.

Jesus Appears to Many (Mark 16:9-14)

"He appeared first to Mary Magdalene." One of the women evidently lingered in the garden and Jesus Himself appeared to her. There seems to be no Scriptural evidence that this Mary was ever a dissolute immoral woman, as so many have supposed. Down through the centuries *magdalene* has been synonymous with *harlot* because many have sought to identify Mary of Magdala with the "woman in the city" who came into the Pharisee's house and washed the feet of Jesus with her tears of repentance (**Luke 7:37-39**). But there seems to be no proof that the two are identical. What we are told in **Mark 16** is that Jesus had cast seven demons out of Mary. Her love was great because her deliverance had been so great. Many an

otherwise respectable woman has been demon-controlled at times. It is not necessary to suppose that demon possession implies unchastity.

Jesus revealed Himself to Mary in the garden in such a way that all her doubts were gone (**John 20:11-18**). She hastened to tell His disciples, who were mourning and weeping over the death of their Lord, that He was indeed risen from the dead. Though she confidently affirmed that she had seen and talked with Him, they did not believe that He who had died was alive again. Mark did not mention the visit of John and Peter to the tomb, and their corroboration of the story of Mary.

Mark told us in few words that which Luke described so fully— the meeting of Jesus with the two disciples on the road to Emmaus (see **Luke 24:13-35**). From the words "He appeared in another form" (**Mark 16:12**) some have drawn the erroneous conclusion that after resurrection Jesus no longer possessed the identical body in which He was crucified. Other Scriptures forbid such a thought. The Gospel of Luke tells us that the eyes of the two disciples were blinded to Jesus' true identity. He had not assumed a different body. As the two sat with Him at supper He revealed Himself to them. They returned to Jerusalem and told the eleven that they had seen Him; but again we read, "Neither believed they them." It was difficult to convince the apostles that Jesus had overcome death.

Jesus had foretold again and again His rising from the dead after three days; but His disciples were dull of hearing and failed to comprehend the meaning of His words. Therefore the resurrection was unexpected, and it took them some time to accept so marvelous a fact. Only the cleare st demonstration of His resurrection convinced them of the truth.

The last appearance that Mark mentioned took place as the disciples were partaking of their evening meal. Whether Mark was referring to the same occasion as that mentioned in **Luke 24:36-43** and **John 20:19** we may not be able to decide. In all probability the appearance recorded in **Mark 16:14** was either on the first evening following Jesus' resurrection when Thomas was absent, or another time when he was there. As some were still unbelieving, the Lord "upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart." They had not accepted the testimony of the women and of Cleopas and his companion, who only confirmed what Jesus Himself had told them would take place. This rebuke seems to fit in with the occasion when Thomas was absent, for all doubt seems to have gone from the others when Thomas first saw the risen Lord. But it is important to keep their original unbelief in mind as we go on to consider what He told them afterward.

Christ's Final Command (Mark 16:15-20)

The great commission was not given at one time only, but on several occasions, and in each instance there are differences that are of deep interest. In **Mark 16:15-18** Jesus set forth His program of world evangelization in no uncertain terms. "Preach the gospel to every creature." The disciples were to carry the good news of an accomplished redemption not only to Israel, to whom the message of the kingdom had been largely confined during the Lord's earthly ministry (**Matthew 10:6**), but "into all the world." Every barrier was to be thrown down so that the river of grace might flow out to all.

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Those who received the message in faith were to witness to it by being baptized, thus declaring themselves openly as His

disciples. There was no saving virtue in the ordinance itself, but it was the expression of subjection to Christ. Those who refused to believe would be condemned. Note that He did not say, "He that is not baptized shall be condemned."

"These signs shall follow them that believe." These signs were what Paul calls "the signs of an apostle" (**2 Corinthians 12:12**). These miraculous powers were given to the authoritative messengers to accredit them as Christ's representatives (**Acts 4:30-33**; 5:12). But the signs were not displayed by any who did not believe, and even among the twelve "some doubted" (**Matthew 28:17**). It is a mistake to suppose that these powers were automatically passed on to those who believed the messengers. That is not the thought. Such gifts were granted to some who became witnesses publicly (**1 Corinthians 12:7-11**), but the bestowal of gifts was according to the sovereign will of God.

The Gospel of Mark does not tell us how much time elapsed between the giving of this commission and the ascension of Christ. Other records indicate that nearly forty days transpired. At the appointed time the man Christ Jesus was received up into glory (**1 Timothy 3:16**), where He now shares the Father's throne (**Hebrews 1:3**).

"They went forth…the Lord working with them." All that His servants accomplish for Him is actually done by Him as He works in and through them in the energy of His Holy Spirit. We are told that the disciples "preached every where." We know from the book of Acts that they were slow in doing this. It was some time before they could divest themselves of their Jewish prejudices in order to be free to go into all the world and make known the good news to the Gentiles. But as time went on they understood

more fully the mind of the Lord and so went everywhere as He had commanded them.

The book of Acts and the history of missions attest to the authenticity of the post-resurrection appearances of Christ and the giving of the great commission. The work of world evangelization is in progress still, and will not be completed until all men everywhere have heard the message of the grace of God. Interest in missions is not an elective in God's university of grace. It is something in which every disciple is expected to major. We who are saved have been entrusted by our risen Lord with the glorious privilege of carrying the gospel to the whole world. It is for this very purpose we have been left in this world. As far as our own salvation is concerned, we were as secure as God could make us the first moment we trusted in Christ. We could have been taken home to Heaven immediately. But in the infinite wisdom of God we have been kept down here that we might be witnesses to His saving grace and that through us many more might be brought to share the blessings that are ours in Christ. Had the church been faithful to its commission, the body of Christ might long since have been completed and the Lord's return hastened, for it is due to His concern for the salvation of men that He seems to delay (**2 Peter 3:9**).

After Mark recorded the great commission, he did not go on to describe the ascension, but he closed his account with the risen Lord as the servant still working with His followers as they go forth in obedience to His Word.

Address 18 Feeding the Multitude

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 6:1-21

After these things Jesus went over the sea of Galilee, which is the sea of Tiberias. And a great multitude followed him, because they saw his miracles which he did on them that were diseased. And Jesus went up into a mountain, and there he sat with his disciples. And the passover, a feast of the Jews, was nigh. When Jesus then lifted up his eyes, and saw a great company come unto him, he saith unto Philip, Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat? And this he said to prove him: for he himself knew what he would do. Philip answered him, Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of them may take a little. One of his disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, saith unto him, there is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many? And Jesus said, Make the men sit down. Now there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about five thousand. And Jesus took the loaves; and when he had given thanks, he distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down; and likewise of the fishes as much as they would. When they were filled, he said unto his disciples, Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. Therefore they gathered them together, and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of

the five barley loaves, which remained over and above unto them that had eaten. Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world. When Jesus therefore perceived that they would come and take him by force, to make him a king, he departed again into a mountain himself alone. And when even was now come, his disciples went down unto the sea, and entered into a ship, and went over the sea toward Capernaum. And it was now dark, and Jesus was not come to them. And the sea arose by reason of a great wind that blew. So when they had rowed about five and twenty or thirty furlongs, they see Jesus walking on the sea, and drawing nigh unto the ship: and they were afraid. But he saith unto them, It is I; be not afraid. Then they willingly received him into the ship: and immediately the ship was at the land whither they went.

The miracle of the loaves, the feeding of the five thousand, is one of those signs that is recorded in all the four Gospels. There must be some very special reason for this, otherwise the Spirit of God would not have been so careful that each of the Evangelists should relate the account of this miracle. There are a few differences in the way the story is presented, such as we would expect from four independent writers, some of whom were eye-witnesses and some who heard of it through others. These diversities only make more evident the fact that the Bible is the inspired Word of God, for had the four men, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, planned to make up a story about the Man called Jesus and foist it upon the world as a pretended divine revelation, they would have been very careful indeed to see that every incident was related in exactly the same way. But instead, there are differences according to the viewpoint of each one.

Matthew, as we have seen, dwells upon the promised Messiah. Mark emphasizes those things that bring out the Servant character of our Lord Jesus, for that was the object he had in mind in writing to show Christ as the Servant of the Godhead and of man. Luke emphasizes those things that speak of His holy humanity. John deals more particularly with that which would show that Christ is the Son of God, for this gospel, as we have seen, is the gospel of the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ. We are not told in John exactly when these events took place, The Synoptics show us that they occurred just after the death of John the Baptist, as the Lord was beginning the last year-and-a-half of His ministry.

We read, “After these things Jesus went over the sea of Galilee, which is the sea of Tiberias” (v. 1). Tiberias is on the western shore of this lovely lake. Jesus crossed from there over to the opposite shore, where a multitude followed Him because they saw the miracles that He did. Everywhere He went there were throngs who followed Him because of the wonderful works of power that He wrought. That did not mean that they recognized Him as the Son of God, but they were stirred and their curiosity aroused, and sometimes there was heart interest. “Can He be some prophet raised from the dead? Is it Elijah who is to come, or is He indeed the promised Messiah?”

Jesus went up into a mountain, a high tableland by the Sea of Galilee, and there He taught the people. John tells us the Passover was nigh. It was called “a feast of Jehovah” in the Old Testament, but it is termed “a feast of the Jews.” They had made it their own feast, because the One whom the Passover typified was right in their midst, and they did not recognize Him. It had no real value anymore.

In the evening, we read, that “when Jesus then lifted up his eyes, and saw a great company come unto him, he saith unto Philip, Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?” (v. 5). They had been with Him all that day. They had listened to the marvelous words that came from His mouth. We know, from other records, that it was the disciples who took the initiative and said, “Send them home, for there is no possible way of feeding them.” But John knew that the Lord Jesus had thought of that already. Jesus turned to Philip and said, “Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?” We can depend upon it that whatever interest the disciples had in the great throng of people, the interest of the Lord Jesus was much greater than theirs. That is a great encouragement to us who have so little concern and compassion for the throngs about us, but oh, how wonderful that the compassions of Christ are going out to men everywhere! He is far more interested in their welfare than His servants can possibly be!

If we seem at times to fail to enter into the seriousness of things, and our hearts are not moved as they should be by humanity’s crying need, the great heart of the blessed Son of God is throbbing with pity and compassion. He looks upon the multitude with yearning love as He did long ago. He looked at them and He said, “I must feed them. I must meet their need”—He, the blessed Bread of God that had come down from heaven! So He asked, “Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?” It was not that He did not know what to do, but “this he said to prove him: for he himself knew what he would do” (v. 6). What comfort in that! Here was an emergency—thousands of people without any food! If they had to seek it themselves, they would faint before they could get it. They were a long way from home. But the Lord Jesus Christ had already planned to meet that need.

Am I addressing someone who finds himself in peculiarly difficult and trying circumstances, and who is wondering if God has forgotten or if He has lost all interest in you? Let me tell you this: if you have trusted Him as your own Savior, His heart is always toward you, and He knows what He is going to do. He is not going to let you down. He is not going to leave you in the lurch. It may seem as though there is no possible way of meeting your present need, but He knows what He will do. We look at the things that we can see. We can become so discouraged and disturbed as we take circumstances into account, but our blessed Lord Jesus Christ is never affected by circumstances.

He knows and loves and cares,
Nothing this truth can dim:
He gives the very best to those
Who leave the choice with Him.

Go back into your Bible and see those Old Testament characters who had trials. Jacob was in trouble. There was famine over all the land. One of his sons had been held in captivity because Joseph wanted to see his brother, Benjamin, but Jacob was determined that Benjamin should not go down to Egypt. But in his distress he does not know what to do, and his other sons say, "We cannot go without Benjamin." Jacob throws up his hands and says, "All these things are against me" (**Gen. 42:36**). Why, you know, dear friends, at that very time God was planning for him in a wonderful way, and it was not long before the brothers came and took him and his family to Egypt, where he was provided for abundantly. Do you feel like wringing your hands and crying out in despair, "Everything is going wrong. All these things are against me." Oh, no, they are not. God is for you. If God is for you, who can be against you? Our blessed Lord is for you. "We

have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet apart from sin" (**Heb. 4:15**), because "he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted" (2:18). And He knows what He is going to do. He is planning for you, my brother, at this very moment. He is planning for you, my sister. Believe it. Trust Him, and be assured that He is going to undertake in His own good time for you.

And so our blessed Lord here knew what He was about to do. He was going to meet the need in His own wonderful way. But Philip did not understand, and he answered Him and said, "Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of them may take a little" (**John 6:7**). Two hundred pennyworth—the denarius, called the penny here, was a full day's wages for a man in those days. While it was in value about an English shilling or a little less, yet it had much greater purchasing power in that land. So Philip says, "Why, Lord, it would take about two hundred days' wages to provide bread enough so that each one might take a little, and then where would we get it out here?" It seemed they were up against an insuperable difficulty. But there are no insuperable difficulties with Christ. Two hundred pennyworth of bread would not be sufficient that every one might take a little. Jesus was not going to give them just a little bit of a lunch, but He was going to give them a good full meal that would satisfy them.

Just at that time Andrew came up. He seems to be always the man who fits into the difficult place. He has been scurrying around evidently to see what he can find. He says, "I have run across a lad with a little lunch." Yes, there always is a lad in a big throng. He slips about among the crowd. When the Lord wins the hearts of the lads, you

know what they are like. This young lad was there that morning. He had said probably, “Mother, I want to go to hear the great Preacher.” So she put a lunch together. And Andrew says, “There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many?” (v. 9). And yet I think that after all Andrew was not hopeless. He is asking, “Is there any way in which You can make these enough?”

So Jesus said, “Make the men sit down.” And John tells us, “Now there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about five thousand” (v. 10). What a throng to be fed with five loaves and two fishes, not even half a fish for a thousand. These are the people, and here is the banquet. “And Jesus took the loaves; and when he had given thanks [in perfect confidence that God would meet every need], he distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down; and likewise of the fishes as much as they would” (v. 11). The supply seemed inexhaustible. Five thousand happy people were enjoying the feast Jesus had spread for them. Then He says, “Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost” (v. 12). He gives freely, but will not waste anything. And so they went about and gathered up the fragments—twelve big basketsful were the fragments of five barley loaves that remained. Why, to begin with they said, “We have nothing to feed this multitude with,” and at the close they had a full basket for each of the twelve disciples! There was plenty for all. He does not do things in a niggardly way. My dear brother and sister, if you are in trouble, ask regally, for you are coming to a King. Do not be afraid to put Him to the test. He is able to meet every need. “My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus” (Phil. 4:19).

They filled the twelve baskets with the fragments that

remained, and “then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world” (**John 6:14**). What made them say that? Well, these people knew their Bibles. They used the book of Psalms in their homes, sang them at the temple services, and knew that in **Psalm 132:15** it spoke of the Messiah of Israel, the Prophet and King who was to come into the world. It reads, “I will abundantly bless her provision: I will satisfy her poor with bread.” “Why,” they said, “this must be He. That is the very thing He has done. See how He has satisfied us here with bread. This must be He indeed.”

What prophet did they mean? The one of whom Moses spoke. “Him shall ye hear in all things” (**Acts 3:22**). And so they said, “This must be the Prophet. This must be the coming Savior.” But the time had not come when Jesus was to fulfill all those Old Testament prophecies and take over the kingdom. He was going to do that in God’s due time. But before that He was to go back to heaven and carry on a wonderful ministry as our great High Priest, and take out a people from the Gentiles to be His bride in the day of His power.

So He withdrew Himself from the ship and went up into a mountain to pray. We have a beautiful picture of what He has been doing ever since He went back to heaven. They wanted to make Him King, but up into the heights He went. He went up there to talk to the Father, to intercede on behalf of His disciples, who were still in the world amidst the trials and difficulties. This is an illustration of the One who was on earth the Prophet, and who now has ascended to heaven to be our Intercessor, our Advocate with the Father.

“And when even was now come, his disciples went down

unto the sea" (**John 6:16**). The other Gospels tell us they went across the sea to Capernaum, but we are told the wind was contrary. John does not tell us that, but the other Gospels do. "And they entered into a ship, and went over the sea toward Capernaum" (v. 17a). There is a kind of bay, and they are just crossing the bay when suddenly a storm came up. They come up very suddenly on the Sea of Galilee. "It was now dark, and Jesus was not come to them" (v. 17b). In this you may see a picture of the people of God now going over the dark sea of time, and Jesus, while He is indeed present in the Spirit, is personally absent. "And the sea arose by reason of a great wind that blew" (v. 18). They could have turned about and been driven before the wind, but that would have taken them back, and Jesus had told them to go on. So on they attempted to go. The waves rose high, and it looked as though they would be wrecked. Had Jesus forgotten? Was He indifferent? No, my brother and sister, no more than He is indifferent to your distress. No, He could see. Even in the dark, He could see. He even knows our thoughts. He knows our sorrows. He knows all about every difficulty we have to face.

There He was pleading and praying, and they were tossed on the sea. His heart was concerned about them, and *so* at *last* He comes to them. And some day He is coming to us. Even now He comes in His loving care to give us just the help we need when we are in difficulty. We read that "when they had rowed about five and twenty or thirty furlongs, they see Jesus walking on the sea, and drawing nigh unto the ship: and they were afraid" (v. 19). It takes faith to see Him like that today. They could see Him by sight. We cannot see Him with the natural eye, but we walk by faith, and not by sight. No matter what the storms of life, no matter how high the waves, how serious the tempest, trust in Him, count on Him, and look out in faith, and you will

see Him walking on the waves. We read, “Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee” (**Isa. 26:3**). But you know it is possible to be so occupied with the things of earth that we do not even recognize Jesus when He comes to help us. We are so occupied with our own affairs, our own circumstances, that we do not know Him when He comes to give deliverance.

They were afraid because they thought He was a phantom or a ghost. Oh, now things are worse than ever. Circumstances so blind the eyes that we fail to discern it is really Jesus when He comes to bring the rest we long for.

But the Savior drew near and said, “It is I; be not afraid” (v. 20). And so He speaks to every anxious heart today who is crying for help, “It is I; be not afraid.” Do not allow yourself to be oppressed with your difficulties. Once one man asked another, “Well, brother, how are you getting along?” The other looked up with a gloomy face and said, “Well, I am doing pretty well under the circumstances.” The other said, “Oh, I am sorry to hear you are under the circumstances. Christ delights to lift us above all circumstances.” That is just what He does. We do not need to be under the circumstances. Paul the apostle had more difficulties than we ever had to suffer, but he said, “I have learned to be abased and to abound” (see Phil. 4:12). God says He will never leave you nor forsake you.

Now Jesus says, “Poor, troubled souls, do not be afraid, I have come to help you.” “Then they willingly received him into the ship” (**John 6:21**). They said, “O Lord, if it be Thou, come into the boat with us.” He did, and “immediately” everything was changed and “the ship was at the land whither they went” (v. 21). You see, they were nearly at the port, and they did not know it. Dear friend,

your ship is nearly at port; do not give up in despair. He is waiting to show you how marvelously He can meet your case. “Commit thy way unto the LORD, trust also in him, and he shall bring it to pass.” But am I speaking to someone today who says, “Yes, it is all very well to speak to those Christian people that way. But look at me, I do not know Him at all. I do not know how to be a Christian?” Well, dear friends, we have a message for you. Listen to this, “He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name” (1:11-12).

Are you willing to receive the Lord Jesus Christ as your Savior? Will you trust in Him as your Redeemer? Will you believe His Word, which tells you that He was delivered for your offenses and that He was raised again for your justification? Will you act on that word which says, “If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved” (**Rom. 10:9**)? Wiry, you see, the moment you do that, He takes you in grace and saves you. “To him give all the prophets witness, that through his name whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins” (**Acts 10:43**). And when you trust Him, then you will know that He came not only to forgive your sins, but to take charge of your life. Why not hand yourself over to Him today? Why not look up and say, “Lord Jesus, I give myself to You to be Yours, body and soul and spirit, and henceforth will You not undertake for me?” He will. He promises to take charge of those who put their trust in Him.

Address 19 The Food That Endures

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 6:22-40

The day following, when the people which stood on the other side of the sea saw that there was none other boat there, save that one whereinto his disciples were entered, and that Jesus went not with his disciples into the boat, but that his disciples were gone away alone; (howbeit there came other boats from Tiberias nigh unto the place where they did eat bread, after that the Lord had given thanks:) when the people therefore saw that Jesus was not there, neither his disciples, they also took shipping, and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus. And when they had found him on the other side of the sea, they said unto him, Rabbi, when earnest thou hither? Jesus answered them and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled. Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you: for him hath God the Father sealed. Then said they unto him, What shall we do, that we might work the works of God? Jesus answered and said unto them, This is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent. They said therefore unto him, What sign shewest thou then, that we may see, and believe thee? what dost thou work? Our fathers did eat manna in the desert; as it is

written, He gave them bread from heaven to eat. Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven; but my Father giveth you the true bread from heaven. For the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world. Then said they unto him, Lord, evermore give us this bread. And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst. But I said unto you, That ye also have seen me, and believe not. All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out. For I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me. And this is the Father's will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day. And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day.

In this somewhat lengthy section we have three distinct parts. In verses 22-25 the question is raised by the people as to how the Lord Jesus had conveyed Himself away from that part of the country where He fed the five thousand, and how He could be in Capernaum the following day. They knew, because it had been generally reported, that at the close of the day after He had fed that great multitude He had sent His disciples away, but He Himself had gone into a mountain to pray. They could not understand how He had traveled from that region to the place where they next found Him. "The day following, when the people which stood on the other side of the sea saw that there was none other boat there, save that one whereinto his disciples were entered, and that Jesus went not with his disciples into the boat, but that his disciples were gone away alone; (howbeit there came other boats from Tiberias

nigh unto the place where they did eat bread, after that the Lord had given thanks:) when the people therefore saw that Jesus was not there, neither his disciples, [they got into some of these other boats and came] seeking for Jesus" (vv. 22-24).

Now this looks like a movement of real interest, but one cannot always depend upon outward appearances. It appeared encouraging to see a throng of people seeking after Jesus in this way, who were willing to go to the trouble of crossing the sea to locate Him. It seemed to indicate a real deep and abiding interest. But after all it was a very shallow kind of thing. They were not so interested in Christ Himself and had no sense of needing a Savior, though they may have hoped that He would prove to be the promised Messiah, for they thought of Him as one who could give them temporal blessings, could provide them with bread to satisfy their hunger.

So they came seeking for Jesus, and when they found Him they said, "Rabbi, when earnest thou hither?" (v. 25). They knew nothing about what had taken place during the night. That is, His prayer upon the mountain or the disciples tossing in the midst of the sea, the Lord interceding for them, then going to them on the water and being received by them into the ship, after which they soon reached their desired haven. All this was unknown to this throng who came seeking Jesus and asking, "Rabbi, when earnest thou hither?" But Jesus used this opportunity to strengthen His testimony and to explain the real reason for His coming to earth. He saw through this apparent interest. He knew what was really *m* their hearts. Very often people come, for instance, to a gospel meeting and will begin to talk very religiously. But it does not take long to find that what is really on their hearts is a temporal need—food or clothing—and somehow they feel that

Christians ought to be interested in providing these things. And Christians are interested and are glad to minister to these needs, but their ability is often very small. When people come making a pretense of religion, it is putting things on a very low level indeed. It would be far better for them to be frank and say, “It is not my soul that I am interested in, but my empty stomach, or it is a coat I need.” Then one would know what to do for them to the very best of his ability. It should not be necessary for people to pretend an interest in religion in order to get temporal help. But that is what these people did. They pretended to a real interest in Christ, but He knew they were only thinking of loaves and fishes.

In the second section, verses 26-34, we have the answer of Jesus. He said, “Verily, verily, I say unto you, Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled” (v. 26). Not because the signs proved anything to them, but because they had a good meal! He provided what they needed yesterday, and they would like Him to do the same today. They hoped He would continue to meet their temporal needs, but He was concerned about their spiritual need, for after all, temporal need is for only a little while. But if men live and die without their spiritual need being met, their distress will continue throughout eternity. So He said, “Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life” (v. 27).

What did He mean? Did He mean we are not to toil at our daily work to have the proper necessities of life? Not at all. Again and again we are urged to be diligent and careful about these things. Why, then, did He say, “Labour not for the meat which perisheth”? He meant that we are not to make it the supreme thing. The one great important thing to remember is that this life is but as a vapor and will soon

be gone. “Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat [that spiritual food] which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you, for him hath God the Father sealed” (v. 27).

Ungodly men of the world say sometimes, “Religion is just an opiate of the people to get them occupied with spiritual things and tell them about bread from heaven to satisfy their souls, so they will forget about the hunger of their bodies.” But that is a libel on Christianity. All through the centuries no one has been more concerned about ministering to the temporal needs of men than those who have truly known and loved the Lord Jesus Christ. They have ever been the ones who have been most interested in relieving the circumstances of their fellow men, and yet we would never want to put temporal relief before spiritual. We are to put first things first: “Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you” (Matt. 6:33)— these things that your heavenly Father knows you have need of. All of these things are important, tremendously important, in their place, but there is something of greater importance, and that is the “meat which endureth unto everlasting life.” And He declares that it is only the Son of Man who can give this satisfying food for the soul. That is what He came for, to seek and to save that which was lost. He came from heaven in lowly grace and became the Son of Man in order that He might meet the needs of lost sinners.

“Him hath God the Father sealed.” When He publicly dedicated Himself to give His life for us in His baptism in the Jordan, the Spirit of God was seen descending like a dove and abiding on Him, and the Father’s voice said, “This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased” (Matt. 3:17; **Mark 1:11**; **Luke 3:22**). That was His sealing.

He had spoken of not working simply for temporal things. Labor, He had commanded, for the food that endures unto everlasting life. They sought to parry this by inquiring, "What shall we do, that we might work the works of God?" (**John 6:28**). They are thinking of the law that God gave at Sinai. They say, "Tell us what we must do in order that we may work the works of God, that we may obtain life eternal? What shall we do?" And Jesus answers, and opens up the truth of the grace of God. He answered and said unto them, "This is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent" (v. 29). "Well," you say, "believing is not working at all." No, but it is evidence of divine work in the soul. That is why we are told, "By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: not of works, lest any man should boast" (**Eph. 2:8-9**). What is the gift of God?—the salvation or the faith? We may include them both. We are told elsewhere that the gift of God *is* eternal life, but it is also perfectly clear that faith is the gift of God. No merely natural man has faith of himself. "All men have not faith" (**2 Thess. 3:2**).

But somebody says, "If faith is the gift of God and I, as a poor sinner, have no faith, how then can I believe?" Scripture says, "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God" (**Rom. 10:17**), or, "Faith cometh by a report, and the report by the Word of God." In other words, God has sent a message to man, and we are to have faith in the One of whom that message speaks, and so Jesus said, "If you speak of work, this is the work of God, that you believe on Him whom He has sent." There is no use talking about working to please God until you have received the gift of God. That is why we are told that salvation is "not of works, lest any man should boast." But immediately the Holy Spirit adds, "Created in Christ Jesus

unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them" (**Eph. 2:10**).

And so there is no such thing as meriting salvation by work. There is no such possibility as earning eternal life by effort. "This is the work of God, that ye believe." They were to take God at His word.

But these people were not serious. They were not really interested in their eternal welfare. They were concerned about getting a good meal, such as the Lord had spread for them the day before. So they asked, "What sign shewest thou then? … what dost thou work?" (**John 6:30**). They knew already. They knew He was going about healing the sick, that He was delivering men and women from all kinds of dire maladies, that He was unstopping the ears of the deaf. Some of them heard that He had raised the dead. But they were thinking of temporal benefit for themselves, just as a lot of people today think of Christianity as a means of bettering their worldly or physical circumstances.

They said, "What sign do you work?" And then they added (and thought that He did not see through it), "Our fathers did eat manna in the desert; as it is written, He gave them bread from heaven to eat." They can quote Scripture, you see. "What sign dost thou work?" "Is there any manna around? We are looking for bread. Moses fed the people for forty years with bread from heaven. Can you do that? We heard that you did it yesterday. Could you do it today? Then we would believe that you are the Messiah. Is it not written of the Messiah that He will feed the people with bread? Well, here we are, give us bread from heaven." But He answered them, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven [in the sense of the true bread that is really worth while]; but my Father giveth

you the true bread from heaven. For the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world" (vv. 32-33). Jesus came down from heaven. The manna sustained Israel for forty years in the wilderness. Jesus is the Bread that sustains for time and eternity.

Consider the manna, how beautiful it was, like the falling snow. That speaks of Jesus, the Holy One, the pure One, the unblemished One, in whom was neither sin nor flaw of any kind. That manna fell upon the dew, which is a type of the Spirit of God, speaking of the day when God is going to pour out His Spirit upon Israel. He says, "I will be as the dew unto Israel" (**Hos. 14:5**). That is, the Spirit of God coming down in refreshing power upon them. The manna fell upon the dew, and Jesus came in the power of the Holy Spirit. He was born of the Holy Spirit, of a virgin mother. His life was lived in the power of the Spirit, and when at last He died, it was by the Eternal Spirit He offered Himself without spot to God. And then—oh, notice this—the manna came not upon the high mountains where the people had to climb up to get it nor did it fall into some deep ravine where they had to go down hundreds of feet to find it, but it fell upon the ground all around them and covered the plain about the encampment of Israel, so that when an Israelite stepped out of his tent door in the morning he either had to trample upon the manna or stoop down and gather it as God's good gift!

It illustrates the place that Jesus has taken in lowly grace. Have you trodden ruthlessly upon His love? Or have you received Him into your heart in faith as your own personal Savior? Rise and feed on Him, the Bread of God which came down from heaven. Which are you doing today? "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh,

nor of the will of man, but of God" (**John 1:12-13**).

And so Jesus puts to one side all their hinting about temporal food and bread to satisfy the natural man, and says, "There is something far more important than bread for the physical man, and that is bread for the spirit of man, the Bread of Life." But they were so dull, as men and women are today, as we all were once, until our eyes were opened. They said to Him, "Lord, evermore give us this bread" (6:34), but they were only thinking of temporal help. They had not understood that which He had spoken to them.

In the third section, from verses 35-40, He makes it even clearer and says, "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst" (v. 35). What a tremendous proclamation! He has been fulfilling this promise for nineteen hundred years. Many have gone to Him, hungry, distressed, discouraged, and they have received Him in faith and have found heart satisfaction.

Note the simplicity of it—"I Myself am the Bread of life." Salvation is in a person, our Lord Jesus Himself. Remember when Simeon was worshipping in the temple and Mary and Joseph entered with the little Baby, and Simeon said, "There is the salvation of God," and He hastened to the Baby and took Him in his arms and he said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word: for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Yes, God's salvation is in a person, and that person His own blessed Son. To receive Him is to be saved. To receive Him is to have life eternal. But sad it is that no matter how clearly the message is given, very few believe: "But I said unto you, That ye also have seen me, and believe not" (v. 36).

Then He falls back on that great mystery of the divine sovereignty of God. He says, “All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out” (v. 37). Thank God for such an assurance as that! God will never be defeated. His purpose will never fail of accomplishment. All that the Father gives to Jesus shall come to Him. You do not like that, perhaps. You say you do not believe in election or predestination. Then you will have to tear a number of pages out of your Bible, for there are many of them that magnify God’s sovereign electing grace. But do not misunderstand them. Nowhere in the Bible are we told that God has predetermined before man is born that he will be lost or saved, but Scripture says, “For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brethren” (**Rom. 8:29**). Moody was right when he used to say that, “The ‘whosoever wills’ are the elect and the ‘whosoever won’ts,’ the nonelect.” But there it is, you cannot get around it, “All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.”

But we must not overlook our personal responsibility, “And him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.” Let no man say, “Well, I am afraid I am not elected, and will not be saved.” The question is, Are you willing to come to Jesus? He will in no wise cast out. Whoever you are today, if you will come to Him, He will take you in. You do not have to settle any question of predestination before you come to Jesus. And when you come He receives you, and having come, you may know that you are one whom the Father gave to the Lord Jesus Christ.

In verse 38 He says, “I came down from heaven, not to do my own will, but the will of him that sent me.” It was part of the Father’s will that Jesus should save eternally

everybody who comes to Him. This is the Father's will, that He should lose nothing of all which He has given Him. And so, how sure we may be, how certain, as to our full, final salvation, if we but receive Him, the blessed Bread from heaven! "And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day" (v. 40). "Every one." Notice the individuality of this. Every man, every woman, for himself or herself, "that every one which seeth the Son"—you see Him by faith, by the Word as He is made manifest by the Spirit—"every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him [that is, puts his trust in Him'], may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day."

What is it, then, to feed upon the Bread of Life? It is to receive Christ Jesus in faith as your own Savior and then day by day to enjoy communion with Him. As you read this blessed Word, as it unfolds one blessed, marvelous truth after another, you are feeding on the living Bread as your soul makes these things your own. Are you still hungering, still thirsting? Do you want the living Bread? Well, then, receive Him now in faith, and if you will accept the testimony God has given, He will receive you. He promises to give you eternal life and to raise you up at the last day.

Address 20 Eating Christ's Flesh and Drinking His Blood

John

John 6:41-56

The Jews then murmured at him, because he said, I am the bread which came down from heaven. And they said, Is not this Jesus, the son of Joseph, whose father and mother we know? how is it then that he saith, I came down from heaven? Jesus therefore answered and said unto them, Murmur not among yourselves. No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him: and I will raise him up at the last day. It is written in the prophets, And they shall be all taught of God. Every man therefore that hath heard, and hath learned of the Father, cometh unto me. Not that any man hath seen the Father, save he which is of God, he hath seen the Father. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me hath everlasting life. I am that bread of life. Your fathers did eat manna in the wilderness, and are dead. This is the bread which cometh down from heaven, that a man may eat thereof, and not die. I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world. The Jews therefore strove among themselves, saying, How can this man give us his flesh to eat? Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. For my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him.

It is a very notable principle in connection with the ways of our Lord Jesus Christ with men that if a soul came to Him who was honestly, earnestly, seeking to know the truth, He undertook to make that truth just as simple as possible so that the wayfaring man could understand. On the other hand, if the Savior presented something that was difficult for the natural mind to receive, and men, instead of recognizing their need and coming to Him for explanation, assumed a haughty, unbelieving attitude, He invariably seemed to make the truth more difficult instead of making it simpler. That is to say, if men will not have the truth of God when it is presented to them but deliberately choose to follow the path of error, they will be blinded to the very truth itself. This principle runs throughout Scripture. You remember how Pharaoh set himself against doing the will of God. We read that God hardened Pharaoh's heart. He confirmed the haughty king in his very wickedness. Later on, when the people of Israel chose the path of disobedience, God said, "I…will choose their delusions" (**Isa. 66:4**). When we look on into the future to the day when the Antichrist, that last sinister enemy of God and man, shall arise, we are told that in that time if men receive not the love of the truth that they might be saved, God will send them strong delusion.

There is something very serious in this. Great responsibility is put upon the man and woman to whom God's truth is proclaimed. That truth is given us to be believed. It is not something with which we may play fast and loose. We are called upon to accept it. "Buy the truth and sell it not," exclaims the writer of the book of Proverbs (23:23). If there is anyone to whom I am speaking today who has not opened his heart to the gospel and received the Savior, do not imagine that it is a small matter if you turn away from that truth. Do not try to persuade yourself that some other day will do just as well. "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." Do you imagine that it will be perfectly

all right if you wait to make up your mind to come to God when you are ready? When your day comes, you may find that God has withdrawn Himself.

When you at last come to knock on the door, you may find that it has been shut and a voice will say, “I never knew you: depart from me” (Matt. 7:23).

Cowper has said,

Hear the just law, the judgment of the skies:
He that hates truth shall be the dupe of lies;
And he who will be cheated to the last,
Delusions strong as hell shall bind him fast.

Oh, I beg of you, cherish every evidence that the Holy Spirit is working upon your heart and conscience. Thank Him for the opportunity of hearing the gospel. He has written, “Hear, and your soul shall live” (**Isa. 55:3**).

We have seen in our study of this sixth chapter of the gospel of John that Jesus was dealing with a group of selfish people. They were not interested in spiritual realities. So instead of explaining things in a way they might easily take in, when He perceived that they were not interested or concerned about understanding Him, He seems to make things more and more difficult for the natural mind to comprehend.

“The Jews…murmured” (**John 6:41**). They talked one to the other instead of coming to Him and saying, “Master, we are ignorant, our minds are darkened. We do not understand, but we long to do so. We do not know what you mean, but we want to know. Master, have pity upon our ignorance and enlighten us.” They murmured and said, “Is not this Jesus, the son of Joseph, whose father and mother we know?” No, He was not. He was the son of Mary, but He had no human father. They knew Him as the son of Joseph in Nazareth and so they say, “Is not He our fellow townsman? What does He

mean by talking about coming down from heaven?" They did not address their questions to Jesus, but He heard their murmurs because He knows what is in the heart of man.

"Jesus therefore answered and said unto them, Murmur not among yourselves. No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him: and I will raise him up at the last day" (vv. 43-44). Yes, that was as though He was deliberately turning away from them, saying, "You are not the people to whom I have come. I have no message for you. No man can come to Me except the Father draw him, and He is not drawing you." A little while before, He said, "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me" (v. 37). But they did not come, and therefore were not of those who are drawn of the Father.

Hear me, my friend, are you concerned as to whether you are one of those who are drawn of the Father? You can settle that very easily. Have you come to Jesus? Do you desire to come? If in your heart there is the least desire to come, it is the Father who is drawing you to His Son. Oh, cherish the work of the Holy Spirit and instead of resisting His pleadings yield to Him at once. Yield to Him and say, "Blessed Lord, there is so much I do not understand, but I seek enlightenment. Make clear to me the things that are dark, but give me to know that I have been born again in Jesus Christ, that I am to be saved eternally." You may depend upon it, you will not be left in darkness and perplexity. "It is written in the prophets, And they shall be all taught of God. Every man therefore that hath heard, and hath learned of the Father, cometh unto me" (v. 45).

Have you heard? Have you learned of the Father? What is the lesson the Father is teaching? He is seeking to occupy people with the gracious provision He has made in the gift of His blessed Son. The Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world. In His infinite love He sent Him into the world,

that we might live through Him. Listen, then, as little children to the Father. Let Him be your instructor. Let Him teach you and open up to you from the Word the riches of His grace as revealed through His blessed Son. Thus you will be taught of God, and you may know that you are numbered among those whose sins have been eternally settled for. It is not that you will be able to see the Father with your natural eyes, but with the eye of the heart. The only one who has ever actually seen the Father is our blessed Savior Himself, for He says, “Not that any man hath seen the Father, save he which is of God, he hath seen the Father” **(**v. 46).

But though you and I cannot see Him, we can believe His Word. We hear the message. We accept it in faith and have life eternal. And so Jesus says, “Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me hath everlasting life” (v. 47). Let that be an end of all controversy. Let that be an answer to every anxious questioner. How may I know that I am a child of God, that I am accepted of Him, that my sins are forgiven, that I have life eternal? “Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved” (**Acts 16:31**). “He that believeth on me hath everlasting life.”

I heard Ira D. Sankey tell how he had been anxious for days and months for the assurance of salvation, and had sought for some internal evidence that might make him know that he had eternal life. But as he sat in a meeting he was led to turn to this sixth chapter of John and his eyes fell on this forty-seventh verse, and it came home to his soul with a strangely new and wonderful meaning, “He that believeth on Me hath everlasting life.” Mr. Sankey told us that night long years ago in a meeting in San Francisco, that in a moment he saw it, and he looked up and said, “Lord, I believe. I dare to take Thee at Thy word.” And that was the beginning of that great ministry of gospel song to hundreds of thousands

of people, carrying the glad message of a full and free salvation.

“He that believeth… hath everlasting life.” Do not put anything between “believeth” and “hath.” Not “hopes to have,” but “He that believeth *hath* everlasting life.” Take God at His word. “I,” says Jesus, “am [the] bread of life” (v. 48). “I am that bread of life. Your fathers did eat manna in the wilderness, and are dead” (vv. 48-49). He says, “Yes, your fathers ate that kind of bread in the wilderness that you long for, but they are dead. I am the ‘bread which cometh down from heaven, that a man may eat thereof and not die’” (v. 50). “I am the living bread” (v. 51a). It is not merely, “I have come to give you the living bread,” but, *“I am* the living bread. I must be received in faith, and the soul must feed upon Me as the body feeds upon natural bread, in order to be sustained.” “I am the living bread… if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world” (v. 51).

He is looking forward to the cross. In a little while He is to go to that cross. There He is to be immolated as the great sin offering. The sacrifice of old was called the food of the altar, and He says, “There I am going to die, and in thus giving Myself, My body becomes the bread for poor starving souls to feed upon and live forever.” “He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life” (**1 John 5:12**). And so, dear friends, the great question for every one of us to decide is this, “Have I definitely received Christ?” When we eat our natural food it becomes part of us and gives new strength and life. In the same way when we receive the Bread of God, when we take the Lord Jesus Christ by faith and our hearts dwell upon the work that He did for us upon the cross, we gain new strength and life.

“I am the living Bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread

that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world. The Jews therefore strove among themselves, saying, How can this man give us his flesh to eat?" (**John 6:51-52**). They seemed to be unable to rise above the natural. Our Lord's words were clear enough. Anyone who comes to God as a repentant sinner will have no difficulty in understanding this. But the sneering legalist exclaims, "Eat His flesh! It is absurd! How can a man give us his flesh to eat?" So the Lord Jesus Christ seemed to say, "Well, if you refuse to believe Me, if you will not come to Me, I will tell you something even more difficult to believe." If men will not take what He has already told them, then He will give them something harder to comprehend.

So He said, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. For my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood dwelleth in me, and I in him" (vv. 53-56). What striking expressions these are, and how difficult for an unbelieving Israelite to understand! What did He mean by "eating his flesh and drinking his blood"? Of course, the words cannot be taken literally. He certainly did not mean that they were to feed upon His actual body and blood.

In the law the children of Israel were forbidden to eat blood in any form or manner. Every kind of flesh that they ate was to have every drop of blood poured out. Yet Jesus speaks of eating blood and, amazing thought, His own blood—the blood of a man! He did not mean that literally. He meant to challenge them, to make them see their ignorance and need of enlightenment. Apparently, His words had no such effect. Neither did He mean that He was to give His flesh and blood in some mysterious sacrament. I know that many suppose

He referred to the Lord's Supper, in which they tell us the bread and wine, after the prayer of the officiating minister, pass through some mysterious change, so that as people partake of it they will be partaking actually of Jesus' body and blood.

But let me say this: millions of people have partaken of what is known as the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Holy Eucharist, the Communion, the Sacrifice of the Mass—different names have been used—millions of people have partaken of it who have never received life through it. They give no evidence of having received life through it. They can partake of it Sunday morning and live in sin Sunday afternoon. There is no evidence whatever that they have been born again. Sacraments do not give life. But let me tell you this: no one ever ate and drank of the flesh and blood of Jesus Christ without receiving life. He promised that, and it is true. His Word has been fulfilled down through the centuries.

What did He mean? Well, throughout the church age He has shown us that to eat of the Bread of life is to receive Him in faith. It is to receive implicitly what Holy Scripture reveals concerning the sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ on Calvary's cross, that upon the tree His precious body was given up for us and His blood was poured out for our redemption. When we recognize that His precious blood poured out on the cross has atoned for our sins, then we are eating His flesh and we are drinking His blood. And it is practically true that in the regular observance of the Lord's Supper we do have that which calls our minds back again to Calvary and reminds us again of the price of redemption. We may recognize the relationship between the communion and this precious truth. But do not confound the symbol with the reality. As we feed in faith upon the body and blood of Jesus Christ, we lose our appetite for everything unholy. That same

precious body and blood will be our meat and drink through all the days to come, and when we get to yonder glory we shall still be occupied with Him, the Lamb that was slain. “Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever.”

Address 21 The Living Bread

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 6:57-71

As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father: so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me. This is that bread which came down from heaven: not as your fathers did eat manna, and are dead: he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever. These things said he in the synagogue, as he taught in Capernaum. Many therefore of his disciples, when they had heard this, said, This is an hard saying; who can hear it? When Jesus knew in himself that his disciples murmured at it, he said unto them, Doth this offend you? What and if ye shall see the Son of man ascend up where he was before? It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life. But there are some of you that believe not. For Jesus knew from the beginning who they were that believed not, and who should betray him. And he said, Therefore said I unto you, that no man can come unto me, except it were given unto him of my Father. From that time many of his disciples went back, and walked no more with him. Then said Jesus unto the twelve, Will ye also go away? Then Simon Peter answered him, Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life. And we believe and are sure that thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God. Jesus answered them, Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil? He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon: for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve.

This sixth chapter of John's gospel with its seventy-one verses is the longest chapter in this marvelous book telling of the life and ministry of our Lord Jesus Christ.[1] Someone has called John's gospel the most wonderful book in the world, and perhaps this is its most wonderful chapter. It would have been more helpful if we could have taken the whole chapter at once, but there is so much in it that it is impossible to do this in thirty-five or forty minutes, so we have had to break it up. But I hope that this will not result in our losing sight of the setting.

Jesus had fed the multitude, and the next day people came to Him hinting that they would like to get another meal in the same way. They said, "What sign do you show? Our fathers did eat manna in the wilderness. We heard you did this yesterday. Are you prepared to do the same thing today?" But Jesus took the occasion to show them that there was something far more important than providing food for the body. We are told, "Man [does] not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Matt. 4:4). This was true even of the Son of Man who came to give His life a ransom for the world. And in this chapter He expresses the mystery of His incarnation.

The Bread of God is He who came down from heaven. In other words, He did not just begin to live when begotten in the womb of the Virgin Mary. He was the preexistent Son of God who became Man for our redemption. And it is in His incarnation, that is, God and Man in the wonderful person of our Lord Jesus Christ, that He is presented to us as the Bread of God. Then He speaks of something deeper, something more serious. He says, "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you" (v. 53). And in saying this, He used terms that must at first have been abhorrent to some of those Jews, for

they knew that the law said that man was never to eat blood. But He declared, “You must eat My flesh and drink My blood if you would have life, and I will raise you up in the last day. If you do not eat and drink My flesh and blood you will have no life in you at all.”

This has no reference to what is called the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper. It had not been instituted at this time. But He referred to His sacrificial death when His blood was separated from His body and His blood shed for sinners, and men must eat His flesh and drink His blood, that is, they must appropriate the value of His atoning work in order to avail themselves of God’s salvation. Eating the flesh of the Son of God and drinking His blood are figurative expressions, and they mean laying hold of these precious truths by faith and making them our own.

Eating is appropriating faith. Have you all done that? Have you received the Lord Jesus Christ in that way? Have you trusted Him for salvation? Do you recognize that His death was for you, that the shedding of His blood was that your sins might be put away? As you contemplate that cross— an empty cross now, He who hung suspended on the nails is now seated at God’s right hand— and as you look from that empty cross to the throne of God can you say, “Lord Jesus, Your blood was shed for me. I believe in You as my Savior”? This is to eat His flesh and drink His blood. It is not simply a momentary thing.

It is not that just at one particular time in our lives when troubled and convicted of sin we receive Him by faith, but it is living day by day in communion with Him, appropriating all that Christ is and all that He has done. This is indeed to feed upon the living Bread. And we do that as we meditate upon the Word of God. I do not know of any other way by which we may feed upon the living

Bread. Those of us who have acquainted ourselves with the Word in the times of good health find that memory will bring up the words when we are sick, and thus we feed that which we have already learned. How important then when we are able to read the Word when we are strong and well that we give ourselves to the extensive study of this Book, to meditate upon it, to build us up and nurture us, as Scripture puts it, in the words of faith and sound teaching. We need this in order to enter into and enjoy communion with our Lord.

In verse 57 He says, "As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father: so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me." That is communion. The Lord Jesus Christ as a Man here in this world lived in daily communion with the Father, and it is wonderful to think that He studied His Bible just as He calls upon us to search the Scriptures. We read in **Psalm 16** how the blessed Lord was speaking to the Father and He said, "My goodness extendeth not to thee; but to the saints that are in the earth, and to the excellent, in whom is all my delight" (vv. 2-3). There He was, as Man on earth, looking up to the Father, not pleading His own merit, save on behalf of others, and yet living in daily communion with God.

The prophet Isaiah (chap. 50) gives a wonderful illustration of His living by faith. There He says in verse 2, "Wherefore, when I came, was there no man? when I called, was there none to answer? Is my hand shortened at all, that it cannot redeem? or have I no power to deliver? behold, at my rebuke I dry up the sea, I make the rivers a wilderness: their fish stinketh, because there is no water, and dieth for thirst." Who is speaking here? The eternal God, the Creator and Upholder of all things. But which person of the Godhead? Our blessed Lord Jesus Christ,

God the Son, for look at the next verses (vv. 4-6), where He speaks as Man. In verses 2-3 He speaks as God. But now we hear Him saying, "The Lord GOD hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary: he wakeneth morning by morning, he wakeneth mine ear to hear as the learned" (v. 4).

This is the same One who said, "I clothe the heavens with blackness, and I make sackcloth their covering" (**Isa. 50:3**). He took the place of a learner that He should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary. I like Leeser's Jewish translation here which reads, "That I should know how to comfort the weary with the Word." Think of it! The Lord Jesus here on earth studying the Bible day by day in order that He should know how to speak a word in season to weary souls for their own comfort and help.

Then He adds, "Morning by morning, he wakeneth mine ear to hear as the learned." Three times we read in Scripture of the pierced or opened ear. There is that wonderful type of the bondservant who had served out his time and was now ready to go out free. But we are told in the book of Exodus, "If the servant shall plainly say, I love my master, my wife, and my children; I will not go out free" (21:5), then he was to take him to the side of the door and pierce the servant's ear with an awl. Thus he became a perpetual servant. When one of his little ones would look at that ear and say, "Mother, why has father such an ugly hole in his ear?" She would say, "Oh, don't call that ugly! That tells how much he loves you and me! You see, he was a bondman and could have gone out free, but he would not leave us, so his ears were pierced with an awl." This is a picture of our blessed Lord in glory with the print of the nails still in His hands, the scars that tell of His

unchanging love for His Father and His church. Yes, He is the Servant with the pierced ear.

Then again He says in **Psalm 40:6**, "Mine ears hast thou opened," and in the New Testament that is changed to, "Sacrifice and offering thou wouldest not, but a *body hast thou prepared me*" (**Heb. 10:5**). It meant this—when the Lord Jesus was one with the Father before the incarnation, He never had to take orders from anyone. He did not need the servant's ear. But when He became a Man, He took the servant's place and received instructions from the Father day by day. "For I came… not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me" (**John 6:38**). And here in **Isaiah 50:5** He says, "The Lord GOD hath opened mine ear, and I was not rebellious, neither turned away back." Oh, we get so rebellious. God begins to show what He would have us do, and we become rebellious.

It was never so with Him, for He lived in daily, hourly, momentary communion with the Father and delighted in the will of God. See what it brought Him. He says, "I gave my back to the smiters, and my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair: I hid not my face from shame and spitting" (**Isa. 50:6**). Think of it! The One who could say, "I clothe the heavens with blackness, and I make sackcloth their covering" (v. 3). Now He says, "I hid not my face from shame and spitting." So we see Him in the two natures of God and Man. And as Man here on earth He lived in communion with the Father. "And I live by the Father." So he who appropriates Him by faith day by day, even he shall live by Him. Paul expresses this when he says, "I [have been] crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me" (**Gal. 2:20**a). That was eating Christ—that was making Christ his own and part of himself, as it were. "Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God,

who loved me, and gave himself for me" (v. 20b).

We become in large measure like the food we eat. Someone has said, "What we eat, we are." One who is really feeding on Christ will become like Him. Such a person will manifest His purity, goodness, tenderness, compassion, His kind interest in others. You take a professing Christian who is hard and bitter and critical of others, and you know he hasn't been feeding on Christ for a long time. That tells the story. You take a Christian who is drifting into worldliness and carelessness, who is becoming vain and haughty and self-centered—he has not been feeding on Christ. The Word says, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus" (Phil. 2:5). That is the humble mind, the lowly mind. It is the mind that thinks of others, and says, "Never mind me." This is not natural to us, but it is developed in us as we feed upon our blessed Lord. And this is to be our portion forever. So He continues, "This is that bread which came down from heaven: not as your fathers did eat manna, and are dead: he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever" (**John 6:58**).

But when the people heard this, it troubled them. Many had gone with Him that far and had recognized in Him a wonderful prophet. They were asking themselves, "Is not this the Messiah?" They were listening to His teachings and following Him, but when He spoke of eating His flesh and drinking His blood, when He opened up this wonderful truth of His atonement, it began to trouble them. They were looking for a great world ruler who would deliver them from the Romans and make them the first nation in the world. They were not prepared for what He talked of—dying, giving His life for the world.

When they heard this they said, "This is an hard saying; who can hear it?" (v. 60). There are many like that today.

They are willing to take Jesus as a great Teacher. They are ready to acknowledge that in His life He has given us a wonderful example, and they talk about trying to follow in His steps, but they do not own His Saviorhood. They do not want His vicarious atonement. They are not willing or ready to believe that in Jesus we have God and Man in one blessed person. They are ready to think of Him as a martyr for truth, but they are not ready to admit that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures. There is no life in them, for there is no new birth unless one receives Him as the incarnate Son of God, dying on the cross for our redemption. And so today there are many who would turn away from this truth saying, "This is an hard saying; who can hear it?"

Jesus knew what they were saying and said, "Doth this offend you? Does this cause you to stumble because I have told you that I have come down from heaven and become Man? Because I tell you that I am going to die that man might be saved. Does this make you stumble? I will tell you something more—some day I am going to ascend, as Man, into heaven." You see, when men resist the truth the Lord Jesus makes it harder for them, but when they will receive the truth, then He makes it very simple.

So, now, He makes it far more difficult than before: "What and if ye shall see the Son of man ascend up where he was before?" (v. 62). "Oh," they would say, "we can't believe that, that Jesus, as Man, should ascend up into heaven." Yet that is just what took place in God's due time. God raised Him from the dead, and He was taken up. Four times in the first chapter of the book of Acts we get that phrase. And He sits now at the right hand of God. Some people believe that a great change took place in Christ's body as He was taken up after His death. They think of Him as some strange mysterious spirit without a material

human body, but you remember He Himself said, “Handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have” (**Luke 24:39**). There was a physical form. He had poured out His blood for our redemption, but He is there in heaven in a body—in the same body that hung upon the cross. He is the Man Christ Jesus at God’s right hand today. When we see Him we shall look up into the face of a Man, we shall grasp the hand of a Man, but we shall recognize a nail print in that hand. He will bear it through eternity.

“What and if ye shall see the Son of man ascend up where he was before?” Could you believe that? But, He says, “It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life” (**John 6:63**). It is only as we receive His words in faith that we can lay hold of eternal truth. The flesh, unless moved upon by divine grace, will not understand. His words are foolishness unto the natural man, because they are supernaturally discerned. But these words are spirit and truth. When you open your heart to receive them, a new life is created, and you are able to take them in.

“But there are some of you that believe not. For Jesus knew from the beginning who they were that believed not.” He knew what was going on in the hearts of men. He knew whenever anyone made a profession that wasn’t real. He knows today. The Son of God knows whether you are genuine or not. Your friends may not know. Those you are close to may not know, but He knows whether you have really put your trust in Him, the Bread of God that comes down from heaven. Let us seek to be real before Him. Let us not rely on mere profession, it will not avail in that day. There must be reality. “And he said, Therefore said I unto you, that no man can come unto me, except it were given unto him of my Father” (v. 65). And does that then shut

anybody out? Does it make it impossible for some men to come? Does it mean then that there are some that God has decreed may come and some that may not? No. “Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out” (v. 37). All may come if they will, but apart from the drawing of the Father none would come.

Well, this seemed like “strong meat” for many, and we read, “From that time many of his disciples went back, and walked no more with him” (v. 66). They had kept company with Him up to that time. They hoped from day to day that He would put Himself at the head of the Jews, that He would lead them on to glorious victories, but now their hopes were dashed. They didn’t understand His words about dying and ascending to heaven. This is not the Messiah that they were looking for. Then Jesus turned to the Twelve whom He had officially selected and asked, “Will ye also go away?” (v. 67). They had seen Him in prayer. They had listened to His teaching and apparently had received His Word in their hearts. They knew His power. Alas, even of them there was one who had a devil.

“Will ye also go away?” or, “Do you desire to go away also? Are you ready to leave Me? Have I told you more than you are ready to receive? Do you want to go away?” And then Peter speaks up—and we think of him as being so rash and speaking up out of place, and yet so many times he speaks up in such earnestness and faith that our hearts rejoice. How ready he was to speak out in Caesarea Philippi. And then he answered and said, “Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life” (v. 68). As much as to say, “There is no one that we can go to. We can’t turn to the sages of old or to the scribes. They cannot give us what You have given. “Thou hast the words of eternal life.” Oh, hear it, dear friends! No one but Jesus can give us the knowledge of God. As you trust Him, as

you receive Him and feed upon this living Bread, you shall have life eternal.

But now Jesus looks compassionately upon the Twelve, knows of the Eleven that are genuine, and knows of the one that is not real. And He says, “Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil [or, is sold out to Satan]?” (v. 70). What privileges and opportunities they had, and yet one of them had never opened his heart to the truth. What a terrible thing! Dear friends, I wonder if there is anyone like that here today. You profess to be a Christian, and yet all through the years Jesus has never been to you a Savior from sin. You have never definitely united your soul to Him. You have never bowed before God as a repentant sinner. Oh, I beg of you, before your doom is sealed, and you have to share the fate of Judas, I beg of you, come to His feet, confessing your sin and guilt. Judas never came. Judas never received the Word. So at last he went to his own place in everlasting darkness.

“He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon: for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve” (v. 71). Judas was one of those who kept company with Him so intimately through the years, but he will be separated from Him for eternity. Oh, God, give us to be geuine, to feed upon the living Bread that comes down from heaven.

[1] Owing to the fact that this address was given to many who were not present on earlier occasions, there is some repetition which I have thought best not to alter.

Address 22 The Attitude of the World to God and His Christ

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 7:1-17

After these things Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. Now the Jews' feast of tabernacles was at hand. His brethren therefore said unto him, Depart hence, and go into Judaea, that thy disciples also may see the works that thou doest. For there is no man that doeth any thing in secret, and he himself seeketh to be known openly. If thou do these things, shew thyself to the world. For neither did his brethren believe in him. Then Jesus said unto them, My time is not yet come: but your time is alway ready. The world cannot hate you; but me it hateth, because I testify of it, that the works thereof are evil. Go ye up unto this feast: I go not up yet unto this feast; for my time is not yet full come. When he had said these words unto them, he abode still in Galilee. But when his brethren were gone up, then went he also up unto the feast, not openly, but as it were in secret. Then the Jews sought him at the feast, and said, Where is he? And there was much murmuring among the people concerning him: for some said, He is a good man: others said, Nay; but he deceiveth the people. Howbeit no man spake openly of him for fear of the Jews. Now about the midst of the feast Jesus went up into the temple, and taught. And the Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned? Jesus answered them, and said, My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me. If any man will do his will, he shall know of

the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.

Having concluded our studies of that wonderful sixth chapter, in which our Lord presents Himself as the Bread of God, we proceed now to follow Him as He resumes His course traveling about from place to place, ministering the Word to believers and unbelievers alike, according to their needs.

We read, “After these things Jesus walked in Galilee” (v. 1). He preached that sermon on the Bread of God in Capernaum in the northern section of Galilee, and from there He went about to other places in the same district and later went down to Judea. Because the Jews sought to kill Him, He did not at first go to Judea. It is in the south. His foes were more violent there than in Galilee where the people did not take things as seriously as did the bigoted legalists of Judea, who were filled with excessive pride and were utterly intolerant of opposition to their views. They were very sure of their own position, and with that came an abhorrence of anything like consideration for the opinions of others who did not agree with them. They had decided already that the Lord Jesus Christ was a false prophet. They declared He deserved to be silenced, and drastically dealt with as one who sought to turn the people away from the law of God, which they confused with their own traditions.

According to Deuteronomy, such an one was to be stoned to death. So we can understand their attitude toward the Lord Jesus Christ. They hated His teaching. They thought it was contrary to the law of Moses. In that they were mistaken, of course. “The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ” (**John 1:17**). He came to fulfill, in a marvelous way, that very law that was

given to show men that they needed a Savior, to emphasize the exceeding sinfulness of sin. Paul says, “The law [is] our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ” (**Gal. 3:24**). Now we have the full revelation of the grace of God as revealed in the gospel.

Our attention is next directed to the fact that one of the last of the great annual festivals in Judea was about to take place. We read, “Now the Jews’ feast of tabernacles was at hand. His brethren therefore said unto Him, Depart hence, and go into Judea” (**John 7:2**). Notice the significant expression, “the Jews’ feast of tabernacles.” In **Leviticus 23** it is listed among the feasts of Jehovah. Why the change? Because they had missed the true meaning of it. They only observed it in a cold, legal way, so the Lord refuses to associate His name with it.

We can see the same thing today. The Lord has given us the ordinances of baptism and the Lord’s Supper. Now, where they are observed according to the Word of God their significance is very real, but where people substitute baptism for regeneration, where they believe baptized children become members of the kingdom of God, or older people think that by baptism their sins are washed away, then this ordinance becomes an abhorrence in God’s sight. The same thing is true of the precious observance of the Lord’s Supper. When we come together to partake of the bread and the cup in remembrance of our blessed Savior who gave Himself for us, it is precious in the sight of God. He delights to find His people coming together in a reverent manner to remember the One who has redeemed them. But when they make of the Lord’s Supper simply a legal service and think that they are helping to fit themselves for heaven and to save their souls by observing it, then it becomes *their* feast and not the feast of the Lord. It becomes something that is human, of man, and not

something that is of God.

Now this feast of tabernacles, as originally given, is most significant. We read in **Leviticus 23:4**: "These are the feasts of the LORD." The *word feast* does not exactly mean a festival in every instance, but a set time. In other words, they were the outstanding events in the Jews' ecclesiastical year, and you will find that there were four of them in the beginning of the year and three in the fall, and the feast of tabernacles was the last of them all. The first one is the feast of the Passover, and in the fifth chapter of 1 Corinthians Christ, our Passover, is said to be sacrificed for us.

The Passover was observed first in Egypt when God visited the firstborn in judgment. There they divided the lamb into its parts and feasted upon it, but the blood was sprinkled outside on the door posts and lintels, and the people inside were safe from judgment. A wonderful picture of Christ—Christ the Passover Lamb—and as God said of old, "When I see the blood, I will pass over you" (Exod. 12:13), so it is today. When people put their trust in that precious blood, they are safe from judgment, and then they feed, in spirit, upon the blessed Savior who shed His precious blood for our redemption. That is the feast of the Passover. And you know it was at the time of the feast of the Passover that our Lord Jesus Christ died upon the cross. He, the Lamb of God, died on Passover day to put away our sins.

The second feast is that of unleavened bread. They began with Passover day and continued for another seven days, eating only unleavened bread. Again in **1 Corinthians 5:8** we read, "Let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." Those people

feeding upon that unleavened bread represent Christians feeding on Christ and living to the glory of God, putting out of their lives everything that is worldly, that is unholy, that is connected with the old life, and now walking in newness of life.

The third appointed festival was the feast of first fruits. It was celebrated on the first day of the week following the Passover when they took the first sheaf that was fully ripe. They brought it to God and presented it to Him. That represents our Lord Jesus Christ as the Risen One. This is made plain in **1 Corinthians 15:20**. We read, "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept." The corn of wheat had to die, but dying, it brought forth much fruit. And so as the priest brought and presented that sheaf to the Lord, it represented our blessed crucified Savior rising from the dead on the morrow following the Jewish Sabbath. How perfectly the type fits the fulfillment, for it was on the first day of the week following the Passover Sabbath that Christ rose from the dead. " [He] was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification" (**Rom. 4:25**).

Then as we continue in the book of Leviticus, the people were to count fifty days until the morrow after the seventh Sabbath, when a new offering was to be brought to the Lord: two loaves of bread baked with leaven. Leaven was a type of sin, so there could be none of that in the bread that represented Christ. But on the fiftieth day, the feast of Pentecost following the Jewish Sabbath, which has now been set aside, we find the two wave loaves presented before God, which were made of leavened dough. They picture Jew and Gentile saved by grace, and they constituted a new meal offering. That pictures the beginning of the church dispensation. All of these feasts have to do with the ground of our salvation and have

already been fulfilled.

Then in the fall of the year there were three other set feast types. First, the blowing of the trumpets, which speaks of the time when Israel will be brought back to God. Then came the great Day of Atonement, and we see it fulfilled, as pictured in **Zechariah 12**, when in the coming day Israel will "look upon [him] whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn" (v. 10). That will be the Jews' true day of atonement, when *they* find out at last that the Lord Jesus Christ who died on Calvary's cross was really the great sin offering who died to put away their sins. They will recognize Him and, trusting Him, will be able to say, "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed" (**Isa. 53:5**).

Then the last appointed season of the seventh month was the feast of tabernacles, and for eight days the people were to dwell in booths as a reminder of that which took place in the wilderness. Typically, it pointed to the time when the restored nation will dwell in peace with nothing to make them afraid and with our Lord Jesus Christ reigning over them. For in **Zechariah 14** we find that the true feast of tabernacles will be when Israel and the world shall be brought to enjoy the saving grace of God and shall live under the glorious reign of our Lord Jesus Christ.

But, alas, the Jews of Christ's day did not realize that the King was among them already. Even the brothers of Jesus were unbelievers until after His resurrection. We have the names of some of them. We know that James, Jude, Simon, and Joses were brothers of Jesus. Whether they were full or half-brothers has been a debated question, but

at any rate they belonged in the family in some sense and were related to the Lord Jesus Christ. Other Scripture passages show that there were sisters, too. His brothers on this occasion were going up to the feast of tabernacles. They say, “Are you going?” “Depart hence, and go into Judaea, that thy disciples also may see the works that thou doest” (**John 7:3**). There is a sneer in that. It seems they would “put Him on the spot.” “Why don’t You go to Judea? You are a good Jew. Why don’t You keep the feast of tabernacles with the rest instead of doing things secretly? If you think You are the Sent One, ‘if thou do these things, show thyself to the world’” (v. 4).

It must have been very hard to take that from His own brethren, to find that those who had grown up with Him did not believe in Him. “Neither did His brethren believe in him” (v. 5). Think of it! It is very difficult sometimes to convince people in your own household. Have not many of us found out that it is easier to approach people outside the members of the family? If you have faults, every fault is magnified. It becomes so manifest, and it is so much harder often to impress those of your own family with any spiritual blessing that God has given. Jesus Himself, the Holy One, endured that. He can understand the trouble we have in our own homes because of our Christian testimony.

The day came when these brothers believed in Him, but it was after His resurrection, after He rose from the dead. Then, eventually, they were convinced, and James and Jude became two of His outstanding disciples. And Simon, another brother, was for many years revered as a devoted servant of our Lord, as early Christian writers tell. There was a fourth brother, Joseph, or Joses, of whom we know nothing. We have their names listed in **Matthew 13:55**.

But now, instead of answering their sneer with a sneer, or reviling as they had reviled, He replies very kindly, “My time is not yet come” (**John 7:6**). “I am waiting for word from My Father.” You see, having come down and taken a servant’s place, He would never move until He had the Father’s word. “I came… not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me” (6:38). We make so many mistakes as we act according to our own will. The Lord Jesus Christ never did that. He always waited for word from the Father. “My time is not yet come: but your time is alway ready.” That is, the time of man after the flesh is always ready. “The world cannot hate you; but me it hateth, because I testify of it, that the works thereof are evil” (7:7). That is why men were displeased with the Lord Jesus Christ. If He had been willing to condone their sins and look kindly upon their evil doings, they could have tolerated Him, or even have become His enthusiastic adherents. But, no, He bare witness against the sin and corruption and iniquity of the world, and, therefore, they hated Him without a cause simply because of His holiness and purity, which was in contrast to their iniquity.

Now He says to them, “Go ye up unto this feast: I go not up yet unto this feast; for my time is not yet full come” (v. 8). And so His brethren went on without Him. “He abode still in Galilee” (v. 9). Later on, after they were gone up, He went up alone secretly by Himself. Without any flourish of trumpets, without any public announcement, He went up to Jerusalem. Evidently the Jews expected Him to be present, for we are told that “The Jews sought him at the feast, and said, Where is he?” (v. 11). Why did they expect Him to be there? Because He was always careful to observe the law, and the law said that every Israelite was to appear three times in the year before God at the place where He set His name. So the Lord Jesus Christ would

keep to that, the Passover, the day of Pentecost, and the feast of tabernacles. So they had a right to expect Him.

There was much murmuring. Not finding Him they began to talk about Him. “Some said, He is a good man: others said, Nay; but he deceiveth the people” (v. 12). His name was dividing the nation then as it divides the world today. Some recognized in Jesus a sincere man. They thought He was a good man, and if He was a good man it followed He would speak truthfully. But there were others who said, “No, He is a deceiver.” Just so is the world divided today. Which side are you on? Are you among those who recognize His claims, or are you one of those who refuse Him?

Nobody spoke out openly, for they were afraid that some of the leaders might hear what was said, and it might lead to difficulty. But now about the midst of the feast, Jesus suddenly appeared in the temple. It was customary of old for teachers to go into the courts of the temple. Different rabbis would take up their stand by various pillars. At a set time of the day you might have seen various groups gathered about their favorite instructors. You might have come to one pillar and found a Sadducee teacher with a group surrounding him. At another a Pharisee would be holding forth. Jesus would take His place by one of these pillars, and the Jews who gathered around Him listened with amazement as He taught them.

What a grasp of things He had! With what authority He set forth His teaching! They exclaimed, “How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?” (v. 15). In other words, “Why, He has never been to college. He never sat at the feet of any of our great teachers. Where did He get all this? How did He learn these wonderful things?” One might have said, “Why, He is God.” Why did not He tell them

that? But that was not the answer. He was not to draw on His divine knowledge, but He chose to learn from the Word of God and to receive from His Father from day to day. Think of it! The blessed Son of God—the Eternal Wisdom—the Wisdom that created the heavens and the universe, now become Man on earth and poring over His Bible, as you and I are commanded to do, turning from page to page in God's Word, as Man, learning from day to day as a disciple. What an example to us!

And this was the thing that made His ministry so rich and so full, and if I am speaking to any today who would be a blessing to mankind, I emphasize, saturate yourself with this Book. Do not waste your time simply on the works of man with the thought that your understanding and vocabulary will be enlarged. Live in your Bible! The better you become acquainted with this Book, the more you will be able to present the true Word of God to mankind.

"How knoweth this man letters?" He learned at the feet of His Father, and we may learn in the same way. Jesus answered them, "My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me" (v. 16). *Doctrine* is "teaching." "I am not giving you My own words," He says, "but My Fathers." "My teaching is not mine, but His that sent me." If anybody says, "I wish I knew for sure whether these teachings are really true," then He Himself tells us how we may find out in order that we may be absolutely certain. He says, "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself" (v. 17). It may be easier understood if we say, "If any man wills to do His will." That is, if a man settles it in his heart that he wants to know God's will, and if he comes to God in repentance and says, "I want to be delivered from my sins and I want to do the will of God"—if a man takes that attitude, you have the word of the Son of God for it that you will not be left in

doubt as to what that will is. This is a test that any honest man may apply and find out for himself whether the teaching of Jesus is true or not.

People come to me and say, “I wish I could believe as you do, but the trouble with me is that I am not sure whether the Bible is the Word of God or not. I do not know whether these things are true or not. If I could believe them it would be all right.” My friend, here is Christ’s own word, telling you how you may know for certain whether these things are true. Do you desire above everything else to do the will of God? Are you more concerned about this than about making money, getting on in life? Then He says, If you put that first, you will know of the doctrine. If you seek deliverance from your sins and you want to be right with God and ask Him by His Spirit to open up the truth, He declares in this verse that He will do just that. How many times people have come to me with that, and I always send them to the gospel of John.

In **John 20:30-31** we read, “And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book: but these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through His name.” If you really desire to do the will of God and you have any doubt as to that will, take this gospel of John and read it quietly and reverently. Do not take too many verses at one time. Take it line by line, and as you read, lift your heart to God and say, “O God, above everything else, I desire to know Your will. Since this book has been written to prove it, as I study, open Your truth up to me and let me know whether Jesus is really Your Son or not.” Many people have gone to God in that way and have found out God’s will for them, and their doubts have all been dissipated.

I used to have a cowboy friend out in Arizona. He had gotten far away from God, but a day came when God spoke in power to his soul. I have heard him tell how for years he did not believe the Bible and had ridiculed it and rejected its testimony. At last, when under deep conviction of sin, someone said, “Why don’t you go to God yourself and ask Him to make it clear and real to you?” So one night he got down by his cot and he prayed, “O God, if there is a God and if You do look down upon a poor sinner like me, and if You can hear my prayer, if Jesus Christ is Your Son, reveal it to me, and I promise I will serve you the rest of my days.” He began to search the Scriptures and often told us afterward, “I can’t express or explain it, but I know that something took place. Within three days I knew beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Lord Jesus Christ was the Son of God and my Savior.” He was a faithful servant of God for years, until taken home to heaven. He died in the faith he had confessed for so long.

Now if you say, “I can’t believe the Bible,” I can tell you why. It is because you are living in some sin that that Book condemns. If you cannot believe the Bible, it is because you are living in sin. If you will face that sin honestly before God, He will give you light enough to be saved.

Address 23 Challenging the Legalists

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 7:18-36

He that speaketh of himself seeketh his own glory: but he that seeketh his glory that sent him, the same is true, and no unrighteousness is in him. Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye about to kill me? The people answered and said, Thou hast a devil: who goeth about to kill thee? Jesus answered and said unto them, I have done one work, and ye all marvel. Moses therefore gave unto you circumcision; (not because it is of Moses, but of the fathers;) and ye on the sabbath day circumcise a man. If a man on the sabbath day receive circumcision, that the law of Moses should not be broken; are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every whit whole on the sabbath day? Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment. Then said some of them of Jerusalem, Is not this he, whom they seek to kill? But, lo, he speaketh boldly, and they say nothing unto him. Do the rulers know indeed that this is the very Christ? Howbeit we know this man whence he is: but when Christ cometh, no man knoweth whence he is. Then cried Jesus in the temple as he taught, saying, Ye both know me, and ye know whence I am: and I am not come of myself, but he that sent me is true, whom ye know not. But I know him: for I am from him, and he hath sent me. Then they sought to take him: but no man laid hands on

him, because his hour was not yet come. And many of the people believed on him, and said, When Christ cometh, will he do more miracles than these which this man hath done? The Pharisees heard that the people murmured such things concerning him; and the Pharisees and the chief priests sent officers to take him. Then said Jesus unto them, Yet a little while am I with you, and then I go unto him that sent me. Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me: and where I am, thither ye cannot come. Then said the Jews among themselves, Whither will he go, that we shall not find him? will he go unto the dispersed among the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles? What manner of saying is this that he said, Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me: and where I am, thither ye cannot come?

It seems almost a pity that one is not able, because of the fullness of the narrative, to take up at one time a complete account such as that which we have in this seventh chapter, because it all relates to our Lord's meeting with the Jews in the temple court at Jerusalem. One incident follows another in rapid succession, but they are all connected.

In our last message we saw the Lord presenting Himself to the people and considered the beginning of His conversation with them. Now, in verse 18 we go right on with the same incident. The Lord Jesus Christ had said in verses 16-17, "My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." Now He adds, "He that speaketh of himself seeketh his own glory: but he that seeketh his glory that sent him, the same is true, and no unrighteousness is in him" (v. 18). The Lord Jesus always claimed to be the Sent One of the Father and then He says, "If any man will do his will." He means, of course, that if people are sincerely

desirous of knowing and doing the Lord's will and will come to Him seeking the light, they will find out whether He, Himself, is just a self-seeking egotist endeavoring to gather men for His own glory or whether He is, as He said, the One sent from God as the Savior and Redeemer. If He was only speaking of Himself, He was simply seeking His own glory.

We remember that passage in **Proverbs 25:27**, "It is not good to eat much honey: *so* for men to search their own glory is not glory." The illustration that is there used is rather interesting. Solomon used it frequently. Honey is that which is naturally pleasant and agreeable, and I suppose that there is nothing more pleasant than to have people speak well of us. There is something in us that makes us really enjoy having people say nice things about us. Well, according to Scripture, that's honey. Don't get too much of it. Too much will upset us and cause trouble. So he says, "It is not good to eat much honey," and for many to attract attention to themselves is a dishonor. It is a shame for men to seek their own glory. You remember in **Jeremiah 45:5**, God sends a special message to Baruch, *"And seekest thou great things for thyself seek them not:* for, behold, I will bring evil upon all flesh, saith the LORD: but thy life will I give unto thee for a prey in all places whither thou goest."

That is the path of blessing. Our Lord Jesus Christ came not to do His own will but the will of Him that sent Him. His forerunner was a man of like character. He said, "He must increase, but I must decrease" (**John 3:30**).

So our Lord Jesus here reminds us that if a man is constantly talking of his own work and his own ability and power, and that kind of thing, with the idea, of course, to get people occupied with himself, he is seeking his own

glory. “But he that seeketh his glory that sent him, the same is true and no unrighteousness is in him.” And this is what the Lord Jesus came to do. Before He went away, as He prayed in that last night before He went out to Gethsemane, He said, “[Father,] I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do” (17:4). And in this He becomes our great example. The one thing that men ought to be occupied with above everything else is bringing glory to the One who has redeemed them. I like that question in the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Confession, “What is the chief end of man?” The answer is, “The chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever.” You see, we make such a mistake when we put self first. We tell ourselves that if we don’t seek our own interests, no one else will, but the Word declares that is not true. “Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you” (Matt. 6:33). In other words, Put God first and self last, and God will see that you are honored in His own time.

And so the Lord Jesus made this the object of His life—to seek to glorify the One who sent Him. But then He turns to His opponents who accuse Him of being false, and says, “Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law?” (**John 7:19**a). It was the glory of Israel that God had given to them the law on Mount Sinai. No other nation had such a revelation of the mind and will of God as that which was given to them. “And yet,” Jesus says, “[not one] of you keepeth the law.” Not one man had been found, until Christ came, who walked in complete obedience to that law. Therefore the law could only condemn. It said, “Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them” (**Gal. 3:10**). And in the New Testament we read, “For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one

point, he is guilty of all" (**James 2:10**). How that cuts out from under us any possibility of justifying ourselves before God by obedience to His law. No one but Christ has ever obeyed perfectly. And yet He went to Calvary's cross and bore the curse of the broken law in order that we might be redeemed.

But these people in Israel were so occupied with their own special place and privileges that they gloried in that which could only condemn them. And the Lord Jesus put His finger at once upon a sore spot. He said, "Why go ye about to kill me?" (**John 7:19**b). But, of course, the common people were not aware of all this, and the crowd answered and said, "Thou hast a demon. You are demon-possessed. Who goeth about to kill thee?" (v. 20, author's paraphrase). Doesn't it show how lowly He had become? He is the Creator of heaven and earth, and He stands calmly there among His own people and allows them to bring a charge like this against Him. Yet He answered them so quietly. They said, "Thou hast a [demon]." And Jesus said, "I have done one work, and ye all marvel" (v. 21).

To what was He referring? To the healing of the man at the Pool of Bethesda. They had never forgiven Him for healing that man on the Sabbath. The word had gone out that He was a lawbreaker, because He had found that poor soul, who had been thirty-eight years helpless, and He had made him whole on the Sabbath. They concluded that this was a violation of the law. Jesus showed them that there were certain things that had to be done on the Sabbath: circumcision of a child, for instance. Jesus declared, "Moses gave you this covenant." On the Sabbath day they carried out this requirement. On the Sabbath day they put the sign of the covenant upon the body of a child. And if a man on the Sabbath day received circumcision, why were

they annoyed with Him because He made a man every whit whole on the Sabbath? If God gave strength to a helpless cripple, a paralytic, and He chose to do it through Jesus on the Sabbath day, should they not rather rejoice that God was visiting His people and pouring out blessing upon mankind?

Then He adds, “Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment” (v. 24). How we need to take that to heart! How quick we are to judge without knowing all the facts! That is what they did. They heard He had come and made the man whole on the Sabbath. They jumped to the conclusion that He was controlled by Satan and breaking the law of God, and so they condemned Him as if He had sinned against the law. Yet all the time it was God’s own Son acting in grace toward needy souls!

Our blessed Lord said in another place, “Judge not, that ye be not judged” (Matt. 7:1). And then He added solemnly, “For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again” (v. 2). What did He really mean? There are times when Christians are called upon to judge. For instance, if evil breaks out among believers, Christians are called upon to judge the wicked person and put him away from their fellowship, and if they do not then God will hold the church responsible.

How is that to be harmonized with these words, “Judge not, that ye be not judged”? There our Lord was referring to motives. You and I are not competent to judge the underlying motives of the acts of others. Oh, how cruel we are at times! Perhaps I am prejudiced against someone and yet cannot find any fault in his outward life, but I am ready to attribute evil to anything he does. Perhaps a man gives a large contribution to the work of the Lord, and I

say, “Oh, he is just doing that to make an impression.” It is concerning such things that the Lord Jesus says, “It is not for you to judge.” God reads the heart; you do not. “Judge not according to the appearance.” “Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the LORD looketh on the heart” (**1 Sam. 16:7**). “Judge righteous judgment,” and righteous judgment, of course, is on the basis of that which is manifest and clear. This, you see, was not the case when they were judging Him for breaking the law.

But they were perplexed. “Then said some of them of Jerusalem, Is not this he, whom they seek to kill?” (**John 7:25**). They knew that the leaders were trying to apprehend Him and put Him to death, and yet His words and bearing were so wonderful that they could not understand why anybody should hate Him and want to kill Him. So they asked wonderingly, “‘Is not this he, whom they seek to kill?’ Then why is He so bold and without fear? Does He not know they are lurking on the outskirts of the crowd, and yet He speaks so boldly. Do the rulers know who He is? After all, can it be that our leaders know in their hearts that He is the promised Messiah?” You know, of course, that the Greek word *Christ* and the Hebrew word *Messiah* are one and the same, and both mean “the Anointed.” “Can it be that our rulers know that He is God’s Anointed—the One who was to come into the world for the deliverance of Israel?”

And yet they are puzzled. “After all, it can’t be, because we know this Man and where He comes from.” They knew He was born in Bethlehem. But they say, “When Christ cometh, no man knoweth whence he is” (v. 27). Why, the Word of God said, “But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from

everlasting" (**Mic. 5:2**).

Who is this strange mysterious personality? They say, "We can't understand that, but this Man we know all about." He was born in Bethlehem, He lived in Nazareth, and worked at the carpenter's bench. But Jesus took them up on what they were saying. He could hear the very thoughts of their hearts and "cried… in the temple as he taught, saying, Ye both know me, and ye know whence I am: and I am not come of myself, but he that sent me is true, whom ye know not" (**John 7:28**). "You know that I was born at Bethlehem and lived in Nazareth, but you don't know My Father. You don't know the One who sent Me. If you did, then you would receive Me. But I know Him; I know who the Father is. I am from Him and He hath sent Me." And in this He was declaring His Deity, because you remember it says that He came from God and went to God, and He prayed, "Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was" (17:5). He was One with the Father from all eternity. He was conscious of that as a Man down here on earth. He knew the Father in a sense that no one else did.

But, in their minds, this was tantamount to blasphemy. They endeavored to arrest Him, but no man laid hands on Him because His hour was not yet come. That should make clear to us that Jesus was not subject to man's power. Jesus did not die on the cross because He was helpless in the hands of His enemies. Not until the appointed hour when He was to go out to die was it possible for anybody to injure Him or for anybody to put Him to death. "No man laid hands on him, because his hour was not yet come" (7:30). As a result of this we read that many of the people believed on Him. That does not necessarily mean that they trusted Him as Savior, but they believed in His sincerity that He was in all likelihood

the true Messiah. They were waiting now to see how He would manifest Himself. For they said, “When Christ cometh, will he do more miracles than these which this man hath done?” (v. 31). How could they credit any other person as Messiah if He was not the One predicted by the prophets who was to come for the deliverance of Israel?

But the Pharisees, the most strict of the Jews who were looked upon as rigidly orthodox, who accepted all the great doctrines of the Bible and yet some way or other had refused to receive the Lord Jesus Christ, they heard that the people murmured concerning Him and these Pharisees and the chief priests sent officers to take Him. He met them and said to them, “Yet a little while am I with you, and then I go unto him that sent me” (v. 33), as much as to say, “You cannot take Me, the hour is not come. I am not ready to be delivered into your hands. I am still going on with My ministry among you.” “Yet a little while I am with you, and then I go (voluntarily of My own will) unto Him that sent Me.”

He knew that He was going by way of the cross, by way of the tomb. He had come into the world for that very purpose. But from the tomb He was to rise triumphant and to ascend into the presence of the Father. And to those to whom He had come and ministered, but who had set their hearts against Him, He said, “Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me: and where I am, thither ye cannot come” (v. 34). Solemn words, not only for them, but for people living today. For once more Jesus is presenting Himself to mankind through the preaching of the gospel and is asking men to open their hearts to receive Him, but they refuse to do it. For them the time will come when they shall seek Him but shall not find Him. He meant that when He should go back to the Father, if they persisted in refusing obedience to His message, they could never be

with Him yonder.

Do you see how contrary that is to the conception that many have that no matter how folks live, everybody is going to heaven at last?

We would like to believe that there is something about death so purifying that the soul would be made clean from sin, but we dare not believe it with the testimony of the gospel to the contrary. No, no. Jesus says, "If you refuse to accept My testimony, 'where I am, thither ye cannot come.'" Unless men receive Christ here on earth they will never be with Him in eternity. Have you trusted Him? Have you accepted Him as your own personal Savior? Or are you still debating and saying, "Maybe some day I will settle this question." Be persuaded that your time is short. Your opportunity will soon be gone. Be sure you close with Him as He waits in grace, before He says to you, "Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me."

The Jews did not understand that He spoke of His death. They said, "Whither will he go, that we shall not find him? will he go unto the dispersed among the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles?" (v. 35). What did they mean by this? Well, you see, centuries had elapsed since Israel had been dispersed among the Gentiles. Year after year many came up to Jerusalem to keep the feasts, but their homes were among the Gentiles, and the Jews who lived in Palestine looked upon them with a measure of scorn. They asked, "Will He go out to these wanderers among the Gentiles and preach to them?" No, He did not mean that exactly, and yet there was a sense in which that would be true, for after His resurrection His gospel was to be carried not only to the dispersed of Israel but to the Gentiles everywhere.

But that was not exactly what He meant when He said, "Where I am, thither ye cannot come." He was referring to

His ascension into heaven. But they asked, “What manner of saying is this that he said, Ye shall seek me, and shall not find me: and where I am, thither ye cannot come?” (v. 36). And with this the present conversation broke up. The Lord Jesus apparently turned away and said no more to them, but left them to think it out and debate the question among themselves. Later on He appeared again among them on the last day, the great day of the feast, but this must be reserved for our next address.

Have we trusted Him? Have we opened our hearts to Him? Oh, if we have, let us seek to go on to serve Him better and let us seek, by grace, to become increasingly like Him by witnessing to a lost world.

Address 24 The Promise of the Spirit

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 7:37-39

In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink. He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. (But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.)

In these verses our Lord was directing the minds of His listeners on to a new dispensation. He came, as we know, under the law. He came in exact accordance with all Old Testament prophetic Scripture. He came to magnify the law and to make it honorable. But throughout His glorious ministry, while pointing out the failures of the people under the law, He spoke constantly of that grace and truth which He came to make known.

We have already considered His various interviews in the temple, and now we come to something that took place on the last day, the great day of the feast of tabernacles. It had been customary on the last day to have a special service called “the pouring out of the water.” On that day a company of white-robed priests went down to the Pool of Siloam. They filled their jars with water from the pool, and then walked back to the temple and poured out the water in the presence of the people. This was to call to their minds the marvelous

provision that God had made for Israel during the days of their wandering in the wilderness.

When they came murmuring to Moses, he cried to God. And He said, "Thy rod, wherewith thou smotest the river, take in thy hand, and go. Behold, I will stand before thee there upon the rock in Horeb; and thou shalt smite the rock, and there shall come water out of it" (Exod. 17:5-6). Moses did so. As the rock was cleft the water gushed out, and the people had all they needed. On a later occasion, shortly before they entered into the land, when again they were in distress because of lack of water, God said, "Take the rod [Aaron's rod], and gather thou the assembly together, thou, and Aaron thy brother, and speak ye unto the rock before their eyes; and it shall give forth his water" (**Num. 20:8**). But Moses *smote* the rock twice. The water came out abundantly, but Moses had not followed God's directions. He was a bit troubled and irritated, and he made a great blunder. Sometimes, you know, God's servants do get troubled and upset.

Moses actually lost his temper on this occasion. As a result he spoiled God's lovely type. The smiting of the rock in obedience to God in **Exodus 17** was a beautiful type of the smiting of Christ with the rod of judgment. When Moses lifted the rod up over the Red Sea, the waters parted asunder and the people went through on dry ground, so it was perfectly proper that he should use the same rod on the rock. That rock was Christ. Christ had to be smitten in judgment on Calvary's cross, and when the wrath of God that was our due fell upon Him and He bowed His head beneath that rod—when the Rock of Ages was cleft for us—the living water flowed forth for the refreshment of a famished world. But you know He was only smitten once in judgment. Having died for our sins, He is never to die again and will never have to

know the smiting of the rod of judgment again. That question has been settled once for all.

God commanded Moses on the second occasion to take Aaron's rod and go out and *speak* to the rock, and it should give forth its water. That is, he was to take the rod of priesthood, reminding us that our Savior is now ministering in the presence of God as our great High Priest. He does not need to be smitten again to sustain our life. But we read in **Numbers 20**, "Moses lifted up his hand, and with *his* rod he smote the rock twice" (v. 11), after he had said to the people, "Hear now, ye rebels; must we fetch you water out of this rock?" (v. 10). And so he spoiled the type of God's lovely picture of the present work of His Son.

But—oh, the grace of God!—in spite of the failure of the servant the water gushed out. God still, in His infinite grace, meets people's need far beyond their understanding. But read what happened to Moses. God said, "Now because you did not sanctify Me in the eyes of the people—you smote the rock and were angry—you will not go into the land but will die in the wilderness" (v. 12, author's paraphrase). And oh, how Moses pleaded and prayed that he might go in, but the Lord at last said, "Speak to Me no more of these matters. You will not go in, but you can go up and see the land." So Moses' prayer, in that instance, could not be answered. Afterward, of course, fifteen hundred years afterward, God did allow him to enter the land. When the disciples were on the Mount of Transfiguration, they looked up and saw the Lord Jesus Christ, and with Him were Moses and Elias. God let him go in, but it was when he could be there as the companion of the Lord Jesus Christ.

But now going back to the memorial of the smiting of the rock. The priests, in the observance of the feast of tabernacles, brought the water from the Pool of Siloam (which means "Sent"), and they poured that water out before

the Lord in the presence of the people. And on the last day Jesus stepped forward and cried, saying, “If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink” (**John 7:37**). And today He stands crying the same wonderful words: “If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink.”

Note the universality of the message. Is there any man who does not thirst and who does not know what it is to yearn and long for that which is eternal? And Jesus says, *“If any man* thirst”—not just select cases, and He does not even indicate the nature of the thirst. He might have said, as He did once, “Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness” (Matt. 5:6). He might have said, “If any man thirst after goodness, after purity, after holiness, let him come unto me, and drink.” But He makes it far wider than that. He says, “If any man thirst.” That is for every one of us.

You may say, “Yes, I am thirsting for pleasure. I want to find more joy and delight in living.” Well, my dear friends, if any man thirst after real pleasure and lasting joy, Jesus says, “Let him come unto me, and drink.” It is written, “At Thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore” (**Ps. 16:11**). What Jesus said concerning the water of that well in Samaria is just as true of all that earth has to offer—”Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again” (**John 4:13**). You may try all of the different pleasures of earth, they will never quench your thirst. We grant that there is a measure of pleasure in sin, but you know Scripture says that “Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh’s daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season” (**Heb. 11:24**). That is all, they last only a little while. They are like some of these sweet drinks that you take in the summer, and every time you drink you become only the more thirsty. So it is with all that the world has to offer. But Jesus says to those who try the world but are

thirsty still, “Come to Me and drink, and you will never thirst again.”

Someone says, “Well I am not concerned about pleasure, but I thirst for wealth—for the means to make things comfortable for my family and myself.” Yes, but the wealth of this world passes away. But if you want pleasure that will last forever and the wealth that will abide, come to Jesus and heed His gracious invitation, and you will be wealthy forevermore.

Perhaps you thirst for the good opinion of others—to be well thought of. Oh, dear friends, there is nothing like having the good opinion of God Himself, and you get that when you trust His blessed Son, when you receive the Lord Jesus Christ as your own Savior. Then God Himself guarantees that you shall participate with Him in glory—that shall last forever.

Jesus says of His own, “The glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one” (**John 17:22**). We often sing that “Glory” song, and one verse goes,

When by His grace I shall look on His face,
That will be glory, be glory for me!

Some object to that phrase and say they would rather sing, “That will be glory for Him.” Well, of course, that will be glory for Him, but on the other hand it will be glory for me to gaze on His blessed face and be with Him for all eternity. How perfectly satisfied we shall be in that day! Yes, “if any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink.”

And then He adds, “He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water” (7:38). To come unto Him and drink is to believe Him and the message He has given, to put your trust in Him. “He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly

shall flow rivers of living water." Now where has the Scripture said this? Well, there may not be any exact verse of Scripture that says in so many words that he that believes on Jesus from within him shall flow rivers of living water, but I take it that the Lord is referring to the general tenor of Scripture. The living water flowing forth from the smitten rock—Scripture after Scripture indicates that truth. In **Isaiah 41:17-18** is a glorious promise that really refers to the very same thing as that of which our Lord Jesus Christ speaks. Refreshment and blessing spiritually is for those who put their trust in this Savior that God has provided. "When the poor and needy seek water, and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I the LORD will hear them, I the God of Israel will not forsake them. I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys: I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water."

Then in 43:19-20 of the same book, that of the prophet Isaiah, it is written, "Behold, I will do a new thing; now it shall spring forth; shall ye not know it? I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert. The beast of the field shall honour me, the dragons and the owls: because I give waters in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen."

And then again in **Isaiah 44:3**, "For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour my spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring."

One other quotation from the same prophet, "And the LORD shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones: and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not" (58:11). The heart of the believer is pictured there. The very

inward being of the believer is as a watered garden with streams flowing out for the blessing of others.

Jeremiah uses the same figure in 31:12, “Therefore they shall come and sing in the height of Zion, and shall flow together to the goodness of the LORD, for wheat, and for wine, and for oil, and for the young of the flock and of the herd: and their soul shall be as a watered garden; and they shall not sorrow any more at all.”

And then in that lovely book, the Canticles, the holy of holies of the Old Testament, we have the believer typified by the bride, and pictured as one whose heart is a garden from which the water flows forth: “A garden inclosed is my sister, my spouse; a spring shut up, a fountain sealed… A fountain of gardens, a well of living waters, and streams from Lebanon” (**Song 4:12, 15**). It is living water flowing out from the garden for the blessing of others.

And one other Old Testament Scripture: “Drink waters out of thine own cistern, and running waters out of thine own well. Let thy fountains be dispersed abroad, and rivers of waters in the streets” (**Prov. 5:15-16**).

And so in all of these passages, to which many more might be added, we have the thought of the Spirit of God dwelling within the child of God as living water and flowing out in blessing to others.

This refers to the work of the Spirit of God in this present age as well as in the glorious kingdom age. This is clearly indicated in verse 39 of our text, “But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Spirit was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.”

The Lord Jesus Christ was pointing on to a time when He was going back to the Father, after being smitten on the cross, when the Holy Spirit was to come in a new sense to take possession of and dwell within all believers, in order that they, by their testimony, might carry refreshment and joy to others. And, dear Christian, how concerned you and I ought to be as to whether we are allowing anything in our lives that is hindering the outflow of living waters. Just as a stream flowing out from a garden might become choked and hindered by stones and rubbish, so may unholy things in our lives choke and hinder the flow of blessing. I am afraid we Christians hinder the outflow by selfishness, by worldliness, by careless behavior, by unjudged sin, etc. All of these things hinder the outflow of the living water. If we have come to Christ, if we are living in the enjoyment of His love, and are not allowing anything to hinder our communion with Him, then indeed we shall be channels of blessing from and through whom the living water shall flow forth constantly.

Address 25 "Never Man Spake Like This Man"

John

John 7:40-53

Many of the people therefore, when they heard this saying, said, Of a truth this is the Prophet. Others said, This is the Christ. But some said, Shall Christ come out of Galilee? Hath not the scripture said, That Christ cometh of the seed of David, and out of the town of Bethlehem, where David was? So there was a division among the people because of him. And some of them would have taken him; but no man laid hands on him. Then came the officers to the chief priests and Pharisees; and they said unto them, Why have ye not brought him? The officers answered, Never man spake like this man. Then answered them the Pharisees, Are ye also deceived? Have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed on him? But this people who knoweth not the law are cursed. Nicodemus saith unto them, (he that came to Jesus by night, being one of them,) Doth our law judge any man, before it hear him, and know what he doeth? They answered and said unto him, Art thou also of Galilee? Search, and look: for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet. And every man went unto his own house.

In the previous address we considered our Lord's wonderful declaration concerning the coming of the Holy Spirit when He cried on the last day of the feast of tabernacles, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink" (v. 37). And then He added, "He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water" (v. 38). The Evangelist explained the meaning of the living water when He said, "But this spake he of the Spirit which they

that believe on him should receive" (v. 39). The people who heard our Lord Jesus speaking in this way of the living water naturally connected the Old Testament passages that told of the living water with the day of the Messiah, for they knew from the prophecies of Jeremiah and Isaiah that it was in His day when the gift of the living water would be given. So they at once jumped to the conclusion that our Lord was declaring His Messiahship, and indeed He was. Yet He knew that the time had not arrived when all this blessing should come to the nation of Israel, but the blessing that they refused was to go out to the Gentiles and was to be enjoyed by a remnant of Israel who would put their trust in Him.

Those who were listening to the Lord turned one to another and some said, "Of a truth this is the Prophet" (v. 40). What did they mean by "the Prophet"? They were thinking of the words of Moses in **Deuteronomy 18**. There, beginning with verse 15, we hear Moses speaking to the people of Israel as they were gathered about him on the plains of Moab before they entered the land of Canaan. He said, "The LORD thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken; according to all that thou desiredst of the LORD thy God in Horeb in the day of the assembly, saying, Let me not hear again the voice of the LORD my God, neither let me see this great fire any more, that I die not. And the LORD said unto me, They have well spoken that which they have spoken. I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him" (vv. 15-19).

These words referred to our Lord Jesus Christ. In the book of the Acts when the apostle Peter was addressing the people,

we read, “For Moses truly said unto the fathers, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you. And it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people” (3:22-23). So these Jews who were listening to the teaching of our Lord Jesus by putting various things together that they had heard and thinking of the marvelous signs He had performed among them, said, “This must be the One for whom we have waited.” You see, He was to come from among themselves. God will “raise up unto you of your brethren.” They were terrified when God spoke in flaming fire in Mount Sinai and said, “Moses, you speak to us, but not God, lest we die” (Exod. 20:19, author’s paraphrase). And God said, “Well, I will raise up a Prophet like unto Moses. He will be My messenger to them, but whosoever will not hear that Prophet I will require it of him,” or “he shall be destroyed.”

They were not quite sure, but they thought this must be He. And others said, “This is the Christ”—that is, “This is the Anointed One.” They knew from their Bibles that the day would come when God’s Anointed One should appear to them. That is why the Jews called Him the Messiah, for Messiah means the “Anointed One.” In **Psalm 2** we read: “Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing? The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the LORD, and against his anointed, saying, Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us” (vv. 1-3). A little farther down in that same Psalm, in verse 6, it reads, “Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.” “I have anointed My King upon My holy hill of Zion.” The Lord Jesus Christ is God’s Anointed. He is the One whom God Himself has anointed by the Spirit and sent into the world to be the Redeemer of lost mankind.

But some curled the lip and asked sarcastically, “Shall Christ come out of Galilee?” (**John 7:41**). These men of Judea despised the more ignorant and less religious folk of Galilee, and it was unthinkable to them that one who came from there could really be the Anointed One of God. Later on, in verse 52, we find them making a very false declaration about Galilee.

“Hath not the scripture said, That Christ cometh of the seed of David, and out of the town of Bethlehem, where David was?” (v. 42). Yes, the Scripture said that. The prophet Micah plainly declared it, and his prophecy was quoted at the birth of the Lord: “Thou Bethlehem, in the land of Judah, art not the least among the princes of Judah: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel” (Matt. 2:6). They knew that; it was in their Bibles. They knew Christ was to be born in Bethlehem. But they blundered now because they had never learned that He was born in Bethlehem, and that He did come from David through Mary, who was of the lineage of David. The birth of the Lord was a fulfillment, in all points, of prophecy. He was born of a virgin, He was born in Bethlehem, and He was born of David’s line, but they did not take the trouble to find out if these things were true or not.

When God gives His Word, ignorance of that Word does not excuse anyone. Many today are vastly ignorant of this Book, and perhaps imagine that in the day of judgment they can plead ignorance of it as an excuse for not understanding His will. But, remember, if you are ignorant of the Word of God, you are willfully ignorant. You have the Bible in your homes. If you do not study your Bibles, then you are responsible if you do not learn the mind of God. Jesus says, “Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life” (**John 5:39**). Oh, that there might come a great awakening of our responsibility to this! I am afraid there are thousands who

rarely open their Bibles from one weekend to the other. They depend upon an occasional message from the pulpit or in the Sunday school, and, God knows, very often they get very little there. But there is no excuse, for you have the Bible, and you can read for yourselves. I am sure of this, if there would come a real sense of responsibility as to this and Christians would begin to read and study this Book to become familiar with the mind of God, we would soon have a great revival among the people of God and a great awakening among the Christless.

Sometime ago a dear missionary in England was telling us that he had left his station in India because of ill-health. He read us a letter from one of the native elders in the church in India. He was telling how much they missed him, and, yet, he went on to say, during his absence they were doing a great deal more praying and reading the Word. In fact, they were having a real "re-Bible." And that missionary, when he read it to us, said, "I think what my Indian brother said is right, where we have 're-Bible' we will have revival." "Man [does] not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Matt. 4:4). But when people do not take the trouble to know, they will be held responsible for their ignorance.

We read that "there was a division among the people because of him" (**John 7:43**). There is still a division because of Him. Some said, "Is not this the Christ?" (4:29). There were others who said, "Will the Messiah come out of Galilee. No, we cannot accept Him." So there are the two classes today. There are those who look up in faith and say, "We recognize in Him our Savior and Redeemer," and there are those who spurn and refuse Him. But God has told us that there is no other name given among men whereby we must be saved. If we will not accept God's testimony concerning Him, if we go on refusing to receive Him as Savior and Lord, then His own

solemn words will be fulfilled, “Whither I go you cannot come, for except you believe that I am He, ye shall die in your sins.”

Yes, there is a division because of Him today. May I ask you tenderly now, On which side are you? Are you among those who have trusted in Him and received Him, or are you numbered among those who have spurned Him and rejected His grace? Thank God, if you are among the latter, it is not too late to come to Him in repentance and to take Him as your Savior.

There was a division among the people because of Him. Some would have taken and arrested Him, but no man laid hands on Him. The hour was not come when He was to be offered up. The Pharisees had sent certain officers to Him to arrest Him and bring Him before the Sanhedrin, but we are told in verse 45 that they came back empty handed. The chief priest said, “Why have ye not brought him?” “Why did you not arrest Him?” And the officers gave this wonderful answer, “Never man spake like this man” (v. *46).* Yes, there was something about Jesus, something about His very message, His manner of speaking, and the matter of His instruction that stirred the hearts of these officers—hard, ruthless men—so that they found themselves absolutely helpless and paralyzed, and they did not dare arrest Him. They went away baffled and amazed. Who is this One who speaks with such power? “Never man spake like this man.”

And as they answered the chief priests and Pharisees like this, they thought these officers must have been persuaded of the Messiahship of Jesus. They said, “Are ye also deceived?” (v. 47). They meant, “Are you also deceived so that you are not able to weigh things carefully and thoughtfully?” Then they asked, “Have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed on him?” (v. 48). The great ones, as a rule, are not given to believing on Him. But God has chosen the poor of this world, the people that are despised. He uses

the things that are not to bring to nought things that are. The great ones seldom get in. But yet, on the other hand, there have always been those even in the higher ranks of life who have discerned the beauty and blessedness of our Lord Jesus, and so among the outstanding saints of God have been men and women even in royal or important families. God has saints even among wealthy people, and that is a great thing, you know.

They asked, “Have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed on him?” They declared that these people who know not the law are given up to judgment because they do not understand. This was the opportunity for Nicodemus to show where he stood. He was one of the Pharisees, one of the doctors of the law, an authority on the Scriptures. Nicodemus spoke right up, “(he that came to Jesus by night, being one of them), Doth our law judge any man before it hear him, and know what he doeth?” (vv. 50-51). As much as to say, “Have you heard Him yourself? Have you seen His works of power? If you have not, then why do you pass judgment? Why do you say He is a deceiver?” In other words, Nicodemus is saying, “Investigate before you judge.” And we would say that today to all those who try to refute the claims of the Lord Jesus Christ, “Investigate before you judge.” If you are an agnostic or infidel, and you say, “I can’t believe the story of Jesus Christ. I can’t believe He was the Son of God, born of a virgin,” let me ask you what investigation of the records have you made?

I think almost all well-educated ministers of the gospel have read scores of books by men who reject the Bible and refuse the testimony of the Lord Jesus Christ. I can say that I have read literally hundreds of such books written by unbelievers. “Have they not shaken your faith in the Bible?” you ask. No, they only show me the folly of unbelief. But having said that, let me say this, I have never met an infidel yet who has ever

read one serious book on Christian evidences. Now there may be some, but I have never met one who has. Men read the arguments from the other side, but the average objector does not take the trouble to read the books written in defense of the truth of God.

I knew a lawyer who was an infidel by his own confession for years. Finally, someone said, "But you haven't read the other side." "I have made up my mind," was the reply. "Yes, but you have never read the other side. There is an old book—it is called *Nelson on Infidelity*—suppose you read it." "Well," he said, "I presume I ought to." He read it. Before he finished he was a Christian. There are many such books, as Dr. A. T. Pierson's *Many Infallible Proofs,* and others one might speak of. The trouble is with the enemies of the cross of Christ, they are not willing to investigate because they do not want to give up some sin that the Bible condemns. They know that to become Christians would mean turning from sin and yielding their wills to Christ.

Nicodemus throws down the challenge and says, "Doth our law judge any man, before it hear him, and know what he doeth?" Do they answer him? Oh, not at all. They answer, it is true, but their answer is an evasion. They said, "Art thou also of Galilee? Search, and look: for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet" (v. 52). And again they showed their ignorance. They thought they knew it all, these dignified doctors. They thought that "all scholars were agreed" with them, and when one of their own number comes out to speak for Him they say, "Art thou also of Galilee?" "Are you also going to join that crowd? No prophet ever came out of Galilee." They had not been reading their Bibles very carefully. They forgot that Jonah was from Gath-Hepher, a town in Galilee (see **2 Kings 14:25**). Then, too, it is generally believed that Nahum was a Galilean. So at least one prophet had come out of Galilee, perhaps two, and it was not impossible that another should.

But they said, “Look: for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.” That is the way men do away with the truth of God today. Oh, dear friends, do not be unfair to your own souls. If you have never yet investigated the claims of the Lord Jesus Christ, I beg of you to do so. It is the height of folly to assume that His claims are false, when you have never weighed the evidence.

But now let us come back to those words used by the officers. They said of Him, “Never man spake like this man,” and I want you think of those words as indicating the wonderful character of our Lord Jesus Christ. His words were words of power. It was not merely the lovely similes and beautiful illustrations that led them to speak like that. They said, “Never man spake like this man.” Think of some of His sayings. If He declares, “Now in the law it is written so and so, but I say unto you.” Surely never man spake like this Man!

Think of the power of His words! When the people in distress came to Him. The blind man said, “Lord, that I may receive my sight” (**Luke 18:41**). He put His hands upon his eyes and said, “Be opened,” and the blind man saw. Look at the poor leper, so unclean and polluted and denied. “If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean,” he said (Matt. 8:2). Jesus put forth His hand and touched him and said, “I will; be thou clean” (v. 3). As that leper looked at his clean flesh wonderingly, his heart said, “Never man spake like this man!” And then when Jesus stood by the dead or by the grave, as when He went into the house where the little daughter of Jairus was, and took her by the hand said, “[Little girl], I say unto thee, arise,” and she arose (**Mark 5:41**). Her parents must have thought, “Never man spake like this man.” At the grave of Lazarus, when they had rolled the stone away, He cried, “Lazarus, come forth. And he that was dead came forth”

(**John 11:43-44**). I imagine that crowd must have said in their hearts, "Never man spake like this man."

And oh, dear friends, when He hung upon the cross and He prayed for the transgressors and cried, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do" (**Luke 23:34**), and then He exclaimed in triumph a little later, "It is finished" (**John 19:30**)—surely "never man spake like this man!" When He came forth in resurrection and met His disciples and said, "All hail!" (Matt. 28:9), and later appeared among them and said, "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you" (**John 20:21**)—surely they must have gone away saying to themselves, "Never man spake like this man." And now He has gone up to the glory of God and is sitting on the right hand of the Majesty in heaven. But in a little while He is coming back, and He will call the dead from the tomb and cause the living to be changed.

When He exclaims, "Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away" (**Song 2:13**), we will rise and go singing our way through the air crying, "Never man spake like this man." And when at last the ages of time have run their course and the Great White Throne is set, and the dead are called from their tombs and they stand before Him for judgment and look into the face of the One who walked the shores of Galilee, the One who spoke so tenderly to the troubled and distressed, when they see Him on the throne and they stand before Him to give account for their sins, and above all else, for the sin of rejecting His grace, and hear Him say (How I hope you will never have to hear Him say it!), "Depart from me, ye cursed, into the everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels" (Matt. 25:41), they will turn away wringing their hands and crying, "Never man spake like this man." "Oh, if we had only accepted His testimony when He called in grace and said, 'Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy

laden (Matt. 11:28), and we would have never had to hear Him say, 'Depart from me.'"

Today He speaks, and He says, "Come unto me…and I will give you rest." "Today, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your heart, as in the provocation, in the day of temptation in the wilderness" (**Ps. 95:7-8**). He speaks to you who are in your sins and He promises you deliverance if you but trust Him. Let your hearts cry out: "Never man spake like this man!" Say, "I will take Him now as my Savior."

Address 26 Christ and the Adulteress

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 8:1-11

Jesus went unto the mount of Olives. And early in the morning he came again into the temple, and all the people came unto him; and he sat down, and taught them. And the scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken in adultery; and when they had set her in the midst, they say unto him, Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. Now Moses in the law commanded us, that such should be stoned: but what sayest thou? This they said, tempting him, that they might have to accuse him. But Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground, as though he heard them not. So when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her. And again he stooped down, and wrote on the ground. And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst. When Jesus had lifted up himself, and saw none but the woman, he said unto her, Woman, where are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee? She said, No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more.

The last sentence in chapter 7 properly belongs to the first verse in chapter 8. We should recognize at the very beginning that in the minds of many people, many Bible

critics, many Christian scholars, this entire passage is considered questionable because in some of the older manuscripts you will not find these eleven verses. On the other hand, it is rather an interesting fact that in a number of very ancient manuscripts, while these verses are omitted, there is a blank space left on the page, showing that evidently the scribe meant to indicate that in some other manuscripts something came in between verse 52 of chapter 7 and verse 12 of chapter 8. In other manuscripts this section is omitted altogether. Others again give us the passage, but do not place it here. They put it at the end of John's gospel as a kind of postscript. On the other hand, we have very good authority for regarding it as genuine, for it is found in many old Greek manuscripts, and it seems very evident that it is part of this gospel.

The reason that it is omitted in many instances, I take it, is because some of the early Christians apparently felt that a story such as this, which seemed to suggest a lenient attitude toward immoral behavior, might be misunderstood, and particularly by a people just emerging from heathenism, with all its vile and impure practices, which were often connected even with the worship of their gods. It might have looked to some of these as though this passage implies that, after all, the sin spoken of here is nothing very heinous in the sight of God. But one only needs to read the rest of the gospel to see how false such an assumption would be.

As we read on in this chapter we find many definite references to this very incident. There are passages that could not be clearly and properly understood if this story were missing. Personally, I think the translators did exactly right in including it as part of the sacred text without any marks of any kind to differentiate it from the

rest of the gospel. In the Revised Version it is set off by parentheses, and many do not consider it genuine. However, anyone who knows the grace of God as revealed in Christ, it seems to me, must recognize it as genuine, for it is so like Jesus to do what He is represented as doing here. And, after all, the sin of this poor woman is no worse than the sins of every one of us: "All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way" (**Isa. 53:6**). The first clause there speaks of the sin of the race—the entire human race has gone astray. It has gone away from God. But then the second clause indicates our individual iniquities: "We have turned every one to his own way."

There are people who have been kept from fleshly indulgences such as this, and yet are guilty in God's sight of sins of the mind and of the heart that are just as vile, unholy, and unclean in His sight as sins of the flesh. "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the LORD looketh on the heart" (**1 Sam. 16:7**). Pride is that abominable thing that God says He hates—jealousy, covetousness, the love of money, extortion, a wicked tongue that says unkind and untruthful things and spreads scandalous stories. All of these are numbered among the things that are wicked and hateful in His *eyes.* "We have turned every one to his own way; and the LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all" (**Isa. 53:6**). Here we contemplate the grace of God to one sinner and that same grace is extended to all sinners who will avail themselves of it. Now notice the passage somewhat carefully.

"Every man went unto his own house, [but—]" (**John 7:53**). How much we lose without that little word *but.* The afternoon had passed away. The evening shadows were falling. The company broke up and every man went unto his own house, "but Jesus"—Jesus, the Creator of all

things—had no house to which to go. He went out to the mount of Olives. His hearers had their comfortable beds. His hearers could go back to their families and their homes, but Jesus, a stranger in the world His own hands had made, sought repose on the slopes of Mount Olivet. Possibly He went, as He frequently did, to the Garden of Gethsemane. Oh, that blessed holy Stranger, the One who could say, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head" (Matt. 8:20). How close He had come to poor wandering, troubled, distressed men and women. Think of the homeless men and women in this world today. Remember that Jesus was one like them—with no place to lay His head. He went to the mount of Olives, and after spending the night out there on the mountainside beneath the shelter of the olive trees, arising in the morning He returned to the temple. Some of the people came to Him and He sat down and taught them.

I have mentioned before that it was customary for teachers to go to the outer courts of the temple by one of the pillars, and there their disciples gathered about to hear them. So Jesus took His place by one of the pillars of the temple and began to teach the people. He was unfolding the truth concerning the kingdom of God when suddenly there was a disturbance, and the Pharisees came dragging a poor woman into the midst of the assembled group. She is struggling and trying to hide her face. Indifferent to her shame and to the ignominy they are heaping upon her, they are bent upon putting the Lord Jesus Christ into a position where He will have to take His stand against the law of Moses, or else He will have definitely to condemn a poor sinner who needs His help. So they drag this woman before Him—a woman taken in adultery.

Where was the man? Had he, as such paramours generally

do, fled away, leaving her to face the shame alone? It happens thousands of times in this world. The double standard that existed then, exists today. They brought her in to hold her up to the scorn of those who had gathered around, but the man, guiltier by far, is not there to face that crowd. He is not there to stand by the victim of his own sensual lust and to say, "It is by my wickedness that she has come to this terrible place." Poor, foolish women down through the ages have had to know that bitter experience, over and over and over again.

They said, "Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. Now Moses in the law commanded us, that such should be stoned: but what sayest thou?" (**John 8:4-5**). What did Moses in the law command? Did he command that in the case of two falling into sin like this the woman alone was to be stoned? No, nothing like it. He commanded that *both* should be stoned. He commanded that the guilty man as well as the woman should be punished.

But they came bringing her, the weaker of the two. Now what will Jesus do? Suppose He turns to them and says, "Why, yes. Moses commanded that such should be stoned, and the law is God's holy Word. The only thing to do is to take this woman out and stone her. Then, if you can ever find the man, arrest him and stone him, too." Had He said that, oh, never again would a poor sinner, like the one in the seventh chapter of Luke, come weeping to His feet! She would say, "Oh, no, He would have no mercy on such as I." Never again would a poor wretch, overpowered by temptation and sorrow, ever dare to go to Him for help. They would say, "No, He only condemns such as I am. He will give me up to judgment."

But, on the other hand, suppose He says, "Well, Moses

said that, and of course it was God's Word, but I say unto you, let the woman go free. I am releasing you from obedience to the law." Why, they would have said at once, "He professes to be sent from God, a prophet of Jehovah, and He is teaching things contrary to the law of Moses. Therefore, His teaching cannot be depended upon." They thought they had trapped Him, but oh, how wonderfully the Lord met them! They said, "Well, here she is. What do You say? There is no question about her guilt. The law says, Stone her. Now what shall we do?" Those self-righteous men! And what does He answer them? We read that Jesus stooped down and wrote upon the ground, as though He heard them not. Why did He do that? These men were familiar with the Scriptures, but it is sadly possible to be familiar with the Scriptures and have a heart as hard as the nether millstone, ever ready to heap condemnation upon other people, forgetting that "all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God" (**Rom. 3:23**).

Now because they knew their Bibles, they must have known of the passage in the book of Jeremiah, which says, "O LORD, the Hope of Israel, all that forsake thee shall be ashamed, and they that depart from me shall be written in the earth, because they have forsaken the LORD, the fountain of living waters" (17:13). It might be translated, "written on the ground." See them there gathered about Him, and He stoops down and writes on the ground. They turn one to the other, saying, "What is He doing, writing on the ground? Writing on the ground! Isn't there something like that in our Bibles?" Yes, there is. They will come down to the dust of death eventually because of their sins.

The Lord was acting out a message from God that should have gone home to every one of their hearts, but instead of that, they continue pressing Him, asking, "W/hat are we

going to do with her? No use of your stooping down there writing on the ground. We want to know what we are to do." So hypocritical are they in their pretense of being so zealous, when, after all, they are only trying to put Him in a place where they can discredit Him!

He lifted up Himself and faced that little group of hypocritical leaders of the people, who had never had to do with God about their sins in all their lives, but were trying to hide their own wickedness by zeal in condemning others. Looking them in the eyes, first one and then another, He said very quietly, but very decisively, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her" (**John 8:7**). He did not say, "Do not carry out the law of Moses." He did not say, "I have come to repeal the law of Moses," but He put it up to them to carry out that law, if they dared. "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." They were utterly discomfited. He turned away, and again He wrote upon the ground. I wonder if that second writing might have suggested to them that verse in **Psalm 22**, "Thou hast brought Me into the dust of death" (v. 15). In a little while, He was going down to the dust of death, when all the transgressions and iniquity of sinners such as this woman would be charged against Him as He offered Himself a sacrifice for a world's redemption.

So He stooped down again and wrote on the ground, and while He was writing there was a movement going on among the accusers. They looked one at another, and then at Him and at the sinful woman, and before the oldest man there arose the memory of the sins that he had been trying to forget for years. Finally, he dropped his stone and went out, saying, "I don't dare cast a stone at her." And then the next, and the next, and finally the youngest of them all had slunk away. They had all gone; every one

alike guilty before God. “There is none righteous, no, not one” (**Rom. 3:10**). We read, “They…, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last” (**John 8:9**).

And Jesus was left alone (that is, the throng was still there), but Jesus was left alone in the midst of His disciples and those whom He had been teaching. There was the woman down on her knees, bowed in shame, doubtless her scalding tears falling down to the earth. Jesus turned to her. Oh, I should like to have heard Him speak that day. I am sure there was a tenderness, compassion, and pity such as that poor woman had never heard in the voice of any man with whom she had held conversation. Jesus said, “Woman, where are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee?” (v. 10). And she looked up and said, “No man, Lord” (v. 11a). Notice how she addresses Him. She recognized something so superior about Jesus, something so different from any man she, poor, hunted creature, had ever met—Jesus, the Holy One of God. “No man, Lord, has ventured to stone me.” Then Jesus answered and said unto her, “Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more” (v. lib). This is doubtless why some of the older scribes kept this passage out of the Bible. They said, “What! Jesus, the Holy One! Does He not condemn a sin like that? Does not He anathematize adultery?” Oh, yes, He has spoken out very strongly against adultery. But He knew that poor woman recognized her sinfulness. She realized her uncleanness and pollution. He knew all that was going on in her heart of hearts, and He spoke to her heart and conscience as He said, “Neither do I condemn thee.” And then He added, “Go, and sin no more.”

I do not know the story of that woman’s life afterward. I do not know where she dwelt nor how she behaved after this

episode, but I dare to believe she was never again taken in the same form of sin, for she had been brought into the presence of Christ. I feel sure something had taken place within her soul that day. I think He saw her going away from the temple that morning with the light of heaven in her countenance. I can imagine her friends saying to her, "What makes you look so glad today?" and she says, "Oh, I have been to the feet of Jesus and He has said, 'Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more.'"

But how could He say, "Neither do I condemn thee?" Because of the fact that He was on His way to the cross, where in only a little while He was to take her sin upon Himself and to be dealt with as though He were the guilty one, to endure the wrath of God and to suffer, the Pure One for the impure, the Holy One to suffer for the unholy, He, the Righteous One, to suffer for the unrighteous. In view of the cross, He could say to that woman, "Neither do I condemn thee." He is ready to say that today. He does say it to any poor sinner who comes trusting His grace, who comes repentant and brokenhearted and dares to sue for mercy. In **Romans 8:31-34** we read, "What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things? Who shall lay anything to the charge of God s elect? It is God that justifleth. Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us." "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus" (**Rom. 8:1**).

How much we would lose if this story were left out of our Bibles. To how many poor sinners, to how many adulterers and adulteresses, has it brought a message of hope and

peace and blessing when they came to the feet of Jesus and trusted Him as Savior. And it seems to me it would speak to every sinner, for we are all alike, stained and polluted.

Tell me what to do to be pure
In the sight of all-seeing eyes;
Tell me, is there no thorough cure,
No escape from the sins I despise?
Will my Saviour only pass by,
Only show how faulty I've been?
Will He not attend to my cry,
May I not this moment be clean?

Yes, He who cleansed and saved this poor woman of the eighth chapter of John waits to save you if you will come and trust Him. "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."

Address 27 The Light of the World

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 8:12-20

Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life. The Pharisees therefore said unto him, Thou bearest record of thyself; thy record is not true. Jesus answered and said unto them, Though I bear record of myself, yet my record is true: for I know whence I came, and whither I go; but ye cannot tell whence I come, and whither I go. Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man. And yet if I judge, my judgment is true: for I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me. It is also written in your law, that the testimony of two men is true. I am one that bear witness of myself, and the Father that sent me beareth witness of me. Then said they unto him, Where is thy Father? Jesus answered, Ye neither know me, nor my Father: if ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also. These words spake Jesus in the treasury, as he taught in the temple: and no man laid hands on him; for his hour was not yet come.

You will notice how definitely this portion of the gospel links with that which we have been considering. I mentioned that in certain ancient manuscripts the story of our Lord's dealing with the adulterous woman and delivering her from condemnation is not found, but if we should omit it, we should do violence to the text that follows.

These words, with which verse 12 begins, connect definitely with what has gone before. "Then spake Jesus again unto them," that is, immediately following some incident, which is

clearly the story of verses 1-11. As we close chapter 7, “And every man went unto his own house” (v. 53), then verse 1 of chapter 8 begins, “Jesus went unto the mount of Olives.” Now if this twelfth verse were the beginning of chapter 8, it would leave the Lord Jesus out on the mountain with no one to whom He was ministering. But it is clear that He is in the temple court where some striking event has just taken place, which indicated that a light shone from Himself into the hearts of men. He follows that up by saying, “I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life” (v. 12).

When they brought that poor woman to Him and said, “Moses in the law commanded us, that such should be stoned: but what sayest Thou?” (v. 5). He stooped down and wrote on the ground, and then lifting up Himself, He said, “He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her” (v. 7). The light was shining out from His own blessed, holy personality, shining upon them and into their hearts, and making manifest all the hidden wickedness and corruption and hypocrisy. That was why not one of them dared to stone the poor, sinful woman, but beginning with the eldest one they all went out, one after the other, and the woman was left alone with the Lord Jesus, who spoke those wonderful words, “Neither do I condemn thee” (v. 11).

And so He says, “I am the light of the world.” Light reveals, light makes manifest, and that is the first way in which we must all know the Lord Jesus Christ. There is no other like Him. His very presence among men was the condemnation of all other men, for here, at last, was one Man absolutely holy, utterly true, perfectly righteous. Every other man was shown up alongside of Him as sinful and full of iniquity. “The light of the world,” and yet He was in the world and the world knew Him not. “The light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not” (**John 1:5**). Men turned

away from Him, fearing the illumination that His presence brings. But nevertheless He is the light of the world, and all men are going to be judged by the light that the Lord Jesus Christ brought into this scene. He says, “He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.” It is through the knowledge of Christ and subjection to Him that deliverance is given from darkness and its awful power.

People talk about the problem of Jesus, and we have had author after author writing books to try to explain the problem of Jesus. But Jesus is not a problem, Jesus is the unraveler of all problems and all the perplexities that face us. Trust Him and receive Him as He is, God and Man in one glorious person, and your problems are met. And so He says, “Follow Me, and you will not walk in darkness. You will have the light of life.” But remember, it is only as the Divine One that Jesus can say, “I am the light of the world.”

In this gospel, on many occasions, we hear Him using that divine name “I AM.” Long ago, when God appeared to Moses in the burning bush and sent him to Egypt to deliver His people, Moses asked, “Whom shall I tell them has sent me? What name shall I give to Thy people Israel when I appear before Pharaoh to tell him that Thou hast sent me to deliver them?” God said, “Tell them that ‘I AM’ hath sent you. I AM THAT I AM” (see Exod. 3:13-14). That is really an explanation of the *name Jehovah*—“The eternally existing One,” “I AM THAT I AM.” And so “I AM” is a divine title, and Jesus takes it on His lips again and again in His walk on earth. He says, “I am the bread of life” (**John 6:35**); “I am the good Shepherd” (10:11, 14), that is, the Shepherd of Israel; “I am the door” (10:7, 9); and here, “I am the light of the world” (8:12). If Jesus Christ had been anything less than God, it would be blasphemy to speak like this.

Think of any servant of God you know. Think of the very best man you have ever met or heard, the greatest preacher, the truest follower of Christ, and imagine him standing up before men and saying, "Look at me, I am the light of the world. Follow me, and you will not walk in darkness, but have the light of life." Why, you would say, "Who does he think he is that he has grown so great, calling himself the light of the world?" You would put him down as a paranoiac. But there is no evidence of paranoia here. When Jesus contemplates the millions of people who have come into the world and says, "I am the light of the world," He is practically saying, "Look unto me and be ye saved,… for *I am* God, and there is none else" (**Isa. 45:22**). We read elsewhere, "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all" (**1 John 1:5**). You take every faithful servant of Christ—they point you to Christ the Light. They say, "He is the light, look to Him, and you shall find the light of life." But Jesus says, "Come to Me and believe in Me, for I am the light of the world." And notice the universality of it. He was not only the light of Israel, but a light to lighten the Gentiles also.

So Jesus moved among them there and they recognized Him not, because of their blinded hearts. So it is today. People say to us, "I do not see anything in it.

I do not understand what you are talking about. I cannot comprehend all these things that you tell us about sin and salvation, about men's lost condition, and God's provision for meeting their every need. I cannot understand it." Well, that is just what the Word says: "The natural man [understands] not the things of the Spirit of God: for… they are spiritually discerned" (**1 Cor. 2:14**). It is like a blind man to whom you are trying to explain a sunset in all its glory in the western sky, and he turns his sightless eyes to you and says, "I cannot make it out." He needs sight to understand the sunset. O Christless soul, if I am addressing you today, you

need to have your eyes opened by divine power in order that you may see the beauty and glory of our Lord Jesus Christ. But if you will come to Him, He will open your eyes, illumine your mind, and you will understand the deep things of God. Think of the untold millions in the nineteen hundred years since Jesus uttered these words who have found in Him the light of life.

Do you want to be delivered from the darkness? Do you want to know the light? Then go to Him, or you will never find it. Sometime ago a lady wrote me and she said, "I have been for years seeking after light. I am a searcher after truth, and if you can help me I will be glad." She said, "I have investigated Theosophy, Spiritism, New Thought, and other cults. I have studied all kinds of religions, and I am in the dark still." I wrote her and said, "My dear friend, you have been looking down blind alleys for years. Come back to your Bible, read the gospel of John, and see the wonderful revelation of the Lord Jesus Christ. In Him you will find all your questions answered. Your soul will be satisfied when you receive Him as your Savior." We do not need all these other things.

Do you remember that incident that took place here in Chicago during the World's Fair of 1893? They had a great congress of religions, with the representatives of most of the religions of the world there, each one crying up the virtues of the particular system with which he was connected. One day Joseph Cook, the great Boston preacher, gave his testimony. He was to give an address setting forth the biblical view of salvation. He took his text, not from the Bible, however, but from Shakespeare's tragedy of Macbeth, for he knew that those thousands were not interested in the Bible but probably had all read Shakespeare.

He said, "See, here is Lady Macbeth. It is after the death of Duncan, you remember. See how she rubs her hands, saying, 'Out, damned spot! Will these hands ne'er be clean? All the

perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.' And here is her husband, Macbeth, looking on and he cries out, 'Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather the multitudinous seas incarnadine, making the green one red!' There they rub and they rub, trying to wash out the stains of Duncan's blood, but it is impossible." And Joseph Cook said, "I will place Lady Macbeth on my right arm and her husband upon my left, and as I walk down the aisle of this great Congress of Religions I have only one question to put to you, 'Who will cleanse *our* red right hands? Our hands and hearts are stained with sin. Tell us how we may get rid of our sins!'" No religious system on earth could give a satisfactory answer, but, he cried, "When I turn from all of these I hear the words rising from the Scriptures, 'The blood of Jesus Christ [God's] Son cleanseth us from all sin'" (**1 John 1:7**).

Oh, that is the answer to all your spiritual problems and perplexities: Jesus the Light of the world, the divine Savior of sinners. But when men are determined to reject the truth of God and their hearts are filled with self-righteousness, they will go to any length to discredit the messenger. There is nothing more blinding than religious prejudice.

And so the Pharisees said to Jesus, "Thou bearest record of thyself; thy record is not true" (**John 8:13**), or, "Thy record is not valid." They were referring to what He had said Himself, "If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true" (5:31). But after telling them of John the Baptist and of His mighty works, He said, "The Father Himself which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me" (v. 37). The law tells us, "In the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established" (**2 Cor. 13:1**; see also Matt. 18:16). The testimony of one man was not valid. So the Pharisees are quick to take Him up on that. But He answered by declaring

that He was not alone, but the Father was with Him, and so the witness was true.

"And yet if I judge, my judgment is true: for I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me" (**John 8:16**). "The law demands more than one to prove a testimony true. Very well, I am one that bears witness of Myself, and the Father that sent Me, He beareth witness of Me." How did the Father bear witness? When our blessed Lord was baptized there came a voice from heaven saying, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I have found all My delight." And then the works that Jesus did—they were the works of the Father by the Holy Spirit through the Son—all these bore testimony to the fact that He was indeed the light of the world. And so God has given abundant witness to the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, if men are willing to receive it, if they are not filled with prejudice, if they are not determined to reject the message of God.

"Then said they unto him, Where is thy Father?" (v. 19a). I do not know how to put into that question the scorn and contempt that I am sure they put into it. Do you see what is implied there? It is said sometimes that John never referred definitely to the virgin birth of our Lord Jesus Christ. So some have gone so far as to say that John knew nothing about it, that it is only mentioned in Matthew and in Luke, and, therefore, it may not be true. John deals with the full Deity of Christ. He traces Him back to the eternities (**John 1:1**), but you notice here that you have an intimation of the truth of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ and His virgin birth. What was back of that scornful question of theirs? He had said, "I am one that bears witness of myself, and the Father… beareth witness of me." And they said, "Where is thy father?" Do you get the point of that? Do you see the cruelty of it? Do you see the malice of it? Oh, they knew that it was reported that He had no human father.

They are intimating that He was born of fornication—conceived out of wedlock—and, therefore, it was absolutely false for Him to talk as though He knew His father. In verse 41 they said, "We be not born of fornication: we have one Father, even God." See what they meant. Oh, yes, they had heard the story of the virgin birth, and that is the way they treated it.

But His Father was God. God was the Father of His humanity as truly as of His divine nature. And Jesus answered and said, "Ye neither know me, nor my Father: if ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also" (v. 19b). Oh, weigh those words well. People sometimes say, "I wish I knew God and understood God. I wish I could know how God looks at things, how He feels about things, and what His attitude toward men really is. But God seems so far away and to me He is the Unknowable. Back of this universe, I take it, there must be some First Cause. He that formed the ear must be able to hear, and He that formed the lips must be able to speak. He that formed the brain must be able to think. Back of this universe there must be a personal God. But oh, He seems so far away! I wish I knew Him." Like Job, maybe you say, "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" (23:3). Listen to me! You may find Him in Jesus. Jesus said, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father" (**John 14:9**). If you want to know God, get acquainted with Jesus. "And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory" (**1 Tim. 3:16**). In the face of Jesus you will find the face of God; in the character of Jesus you will find the character of God.

But Jesus says sadly, "Ye neither know me, nor my Father: if ye had known me, ye would have known my Father also." Then we read "These words spoke Jesus in the treasury, as

he taught in the temple: and no man laid hands on him; for his hour was not yet come" (**John 8:20**). See again, it is absolutely necessary that you recognize verses 1—11 as part of the gospel, otherwise there would be no record of His entering the treasury.

"And no man laid hands on him; for his hour was not yet come." As we have seen before in looking at some of the earlier passages, it was impossible that any harm should come to Jesus, that He should be injured in any way, or that He should die, until the hour struck for which He came into the world. Before He left the Father's glory, it had been settled in the counsels of eternity that on the Passover Day, one particular, definite day, the Lord Jesus, the Passover Lamb, was to be offered up. And until His hour was come, men could not take Him. But when that hour came, He put Himself into their hands and allowed them to spit upon His blessed face, to beat Him with their cruel rods, and, at last, nail Him upon a cross of shame. There He made reconciliation for iniquity, and the light never shone brighter than in the darkness of Calvary.

And now, because the sin question has been there settled, God offers salvation to every soul in all the world who will receive His Son and trust in Him as Savior. Those of us who have trusted Him have found Him to be far more than we ever dreamed He could be, and because of what He means to us we long to have you know Him too. And so we plead with any of you here who are out of Christ to come to Him and take Him as your Savior.

Address 28 Is There a Second Chance for Salvation After Death?

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 8:21-32

Then said Jesus again unto them, I go my way, and ye shall seek me, and shall die in your sins: whither I go, ye cannot come. Then said the Jews, Will he kill himself? because he saith, Whither I go, ye cannot come. And he said unto them, Ye are from beneath; I am from above: ye are of this world; I am not of this world. I said therefore unto you, that ye shall die in your sins: for if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins. Then said they unto him, Who art thou? And Jesus saith unto them, Even the same that I said unto you from the beginning. I have many things to say and to judge of you: but he that sent me is true; and I speak to the world those things which I have heard of him. They understood not that he spake to them of the Father. Then said Jesus unto them, When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things. And he that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him. As he spake these words, many believed on him. Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.

The question, “Is there a second chance for salvation after

death?" is a very serious one. It is raised at times even by real Christians when some of their own loved ones close their eyes in death without giving any evidence of repentance or of personal saving faith in the Lord Jesus. No matter how orthodox one may be or how thoroughly one may be indoctrinated in respect to the hopelessness of the state of the unsaved dead, this question will come to the surface. People who have never thought of it before think seriously of it when one of their own has gone out into eternity in this hopeless condition. And their hearts cry out, "May it not be true that after all, when men live and die out of Christ, there may be some way by which God will save men on the other shore after He has failed to reach them on this side?" The only way we can get a true answer to this question is by turning directly to the Word of God itself. And here we have the testimony of our Lord Jesus Christ, and it is very solemn and serious. "Then said Jesus again unto them, I go my way, and ye shall seek me, and shall die in your sins: whither I go, ye cannot come" (v. 21).

He was addressing men who had seen His works of power, who had heard His marvelous teaching, who had been urged to receive Him in faith, the Living Bread, that they might find life eternal. And now He says to them, "I am not going to be here forever. I have come for an appointed service. The hour of My crucifixion is just before Me. I go My way back to the presence of the Father. I go My way through the gates of death into resurrection and up to the glory, and after I have left you, after I have gone, many of you will begin to be concerned. You will seek Me and want to listen to My message, but you will not be able to find Me. You will not be able to hear Me. You shall seek Me, but you shall die in your sins." And He adds, "And whither I go, ye cannot come." There is something very, very tragic about that. I have often said that every time I am asked to

speak at a funeral service where the deceased has given no evidence of knowing Christ, I would like to believe that there is something so purifying about death, so wonderful about dissolution, that when men pass from this life into the next they will immediately have their eyes opened and will see how foolish they have been in rejecting Christ. Then they will gaze upon His face and will trust Him. I would like to believe that. I would like to believe that no one will be lost. So would any compassionate person.

We can enter into and sympathize with the thoughts of Richard Baxter, who used to pray, "O God, for a full heaven and an empty hell!" We would it might be, but when we turn to this blessed Book and are prepared to bring our thoughts to the test of "Thus saith the Lord," we do not find that this Word diffuses any ray of hope for the one who dies unsaved. Nothing could be clearer than our Lord's words here. He says, "Ye shall die in your sins."

There are two ways to die. In the book of the Revelation we read, "Blessed are [they] which die *in the Lord*... They [shall] rest from their labours and their works do follow them" (14:13). It will be a blessed thing to die in the Lord. Millions have died in the Lord and are resting from their labors, and their works shall follow them. Their works did not save them; they were saved by the Lord Jesus Christ. But when they stand at the judgment seat of Christ they will be rewarded for their works by the One who has saved them. But here is the awful contrast, "If ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins." See verse 24, "I said therefore unto you, that ye shall die in your sins: for if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins." And to all those who die in their sins Jesus says, "Whither I go, ye cannot come." He was speaking of going back into heaven. It is just another way of saying, if you die in your sins you will never enter heaven.

I do not think you can find a clearer passage than this. There are many others. It was the Lord Jesus Himself who said, "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal" (Matt. 25:46). And it was Jesus who said, "Wherefore if thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off, and cast them from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting fire" (18:8). Jesus said that, and when He used language like that He meant us to understand there is a possibility of being eternally lost. In the epistle to the Hebrews we read, "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God" (**Heb. 10:31**). Search this Book throughout. Read it carefully, and you will find that it does not offer the slightest hope of eventual blessing for anyone who leaves this world impenitent.

But now having said that, I want to say something to comfort the hearts of some of you who may be saying in your hearts, "Well, that may be the truth. It must be the truth if Jesus said it, but even so, it hurts my heart to think of loved ones for whom I prayed for years and they died unsaved." Let me say this to you: Do not jump at conclusions. Who put it into your hearts to pray for that loved one? Who laid the burden for that soul upon your heart? It was the blessed Holy Spirit of God. It was Christ Himself. Often when God is going to do something for us, He puts it on our hearts to pray for that very thing. It is a great thing for anyone who has a praying mother or praying friends. It is a great thing for an unsaved wife to have a praying husband, or vice versa, "For what knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shaft save thy husband? or how knowest thou, O man, whether thou shalt save thy wife?" (**1 Cor. 7:16**). If we bring our loved ones to God in prayer, we can count on Him to work in His own way upon

their hearts and consciences. Even though we may not get the evidence that our prayers have been answered, let us never give up, but let us believe that the God who taught us to pray for our dear ones has found a way of answering our prayers.

Have you ever thought of the mother of the penitent thief, that one who hung by the side of our Lord Jesus Christ on the cross? I wonder if he had a praying mother, a mother who had again and again brought her son before God, and I wonder if by any chance she was in the crowd that day when Jesus was on that center cross and her son and another hung on either side of Him. What anxiety must have been hers if she was there, and if she was, I wonder if she got close enough to hear the colloquy that went on between her boy and that One who was "in the same condemnation" (**Luke 23:40**). I wonder if she was off there somewhere in the crowd and doing her best to look over the heads of the others and saying, "Oh, there he is, my poor, lost boy, and I prayed for him and counted on God to save him. There he is, dying a malefactor's death." I wonder if she might have been close enough to have heard both of those robbers railing on Jesus, and said, "Oh, there he is dying with curses on his lips." But he did not die that way!

I wonder if she was so far away that she did not hear what went on during those last moments. "And one of the malefactors which were hanged railed on him, saying, If thou be Christ, save thyself and us. But the other answering rebuked him, saying, Dost not thou fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation? And we indeed justly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds: but this Man hath done nothing amiss. And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom. And Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, Today

shah thou be with me in paradise" (**Luke 23:39**—43). It was as though He said, "You will not have to wait until I come in My kingdom. You will be with Me in Paradise today." I wonder if his mother heard that. If she did not hear she might have cried, "Oh, my boy! Lost!" No, he was saved, though she may have known nothing about what took place at that last moment. God's ways are past finding out. So I say to you who are praying: do not let your faith waver. Count on God to work in His own wonderful way. Sometime, somewhere, He will answer you.

But to you who are Christless, I would say this: Do not count too much on the patience of a holy God. There is such a thing as sinning against His mercy, goodness, and grace to such an extent that the conscience becomes seared as with a hot iron. It is that against which Jesus warns us here. "If ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins."

The Jews did not understand Him and said, "Where is He going? Will He commit suicide?" He said, "You reason as men of the earth. I am from above and not of this world. I said to you, 'If ye believe not, ye shall die in your sins'" (see vv. 22-24). "Then said they unto him, Who art thou? And Jesus saith unto them, Even the same that I said unto you from the beginning" (v. 25). He was the Eternal Son who came down into this world to be our Redeemer. He added, "I have many things to say and to judge of you: but he that sent me is true; and I speak to the world those things which I have heard of him. They understood not that he spake to them of the Father. Then said Jesus unto them, When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things" (vv. 26-28). They lifted Him up on the cross, where He died for our redemption, and it was that to which He referred as He

said to Nicodemus, “As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up” (3:14). He has been lifted up.

Lifted up was He to die,
It is finished, was His cry;
Now in heav’n exalted high,
Hallelujah! What a Saviour!

He concludes this address with these words, “He that sent Me is with Me: the Father hath not left Me alone; for I do always those things that please Him.” No one else ever lived who could use such language as that in its entirety. God’s most devoted servants have failed in something. We are all poor sinners saved by grace. But Jesus failed in nothing. He could say, “I do always those things that please him” (8:29). “As He spake these words, many believed on him” (v. 30). Then Jesus put a test to them by saying something like this, “Now it is not enough that you simply believe intellectually. You must prove the reality of your faith by obedience to My word.” “Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free” (vv. 31-32). And so we know Him who is the truth, from His lips we receive the truth, through His word that truth is opened up to us, and by the Spirit we are able to walk in that truth.

My sins laid open to the rod
The back which from the law was free;
And the Eternal Son of God
Received the stripes once due to me.

Address 29 Is There a Personal Devil?

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 8:33-44

They answered him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man: how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free? Jesus answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin. And the servant abideth not in the house for ever: but the Son abideth ever. If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed. I know that ye are Abraham's seed; but ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in you. I speak that which I have seen with my Father: and ye do that which ye have seen with your father. They answered and said unto him, Abraham is our father. Jesus saith unto them, If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham. But now ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the truth, which I have heard of God: this did not Abraham. Ye do the deeds of your father. Then said they to him, We be not born of fornication; we have one Father, even God. Jesus said unto them, If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word. Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he

speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.

This portion of John's gospel both suggests and answers the question, "Is there a personal devil?" Our Lord was still in controversy with the ritualistic and legalistic element of the Jewish people who were opposing His teaching in the courts of the temple, where He was ministering at this time. He had brought truth after truth to bear upon them, but on every occasion they had sought to argue Him down instead of opening their hearts to receive the message. And now in answer to what He had previously said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (v. 32). They replied, "We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man: how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free?" (v. 33).

It is a striking instance of how men will bolster themselves up, even though their entire history proves far different conclusions. Imagine these men in Jewry saying, "We were never in bondage to any man!" Even as they spoke, the Romans had them in subjection, and ever since the captivity of Babylon they had been in bondage to one power after another. They may have meant, "While we have been subject to Gentile governments, yet our spirits are free. Therefore, we have never been in bondage or been subject religiously to any system of man's devising."

But the Lord Jesus sought to show them that this is not enough. There must be the impartation of divine life, and works accompanying it. And He knew, and they knew, that they were actually slaves to sin. So He answered and said, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin" (v. 34). Whosoever is given to the practice of sin is the slave of sin. "And the servant abideth not in the house for ever: but the Son abideth ever. If the

Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed" (vv. 35-36). That is, He told them that it was not enough that they were literally descended from Abraham, but that they must know that deliverance from the power of sin that Abraham knew if they were to be recognized as the children of God.

In contrast to their own condition, He dares to present Himself as the One who never came under the bondage of sin. He says, "The Son abideth ever." He was, in very truth, that promised Seed of Abraham through whom all nations were to be blessed. And though the nation as a whole had broken down, and in many cases the name of God was blasphemed among the Gentiles because of their sins and failures, yet He remained the one promised Deliverer of Abraham's lineage who was to bring salvation near. He offers freedom to us today: "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

Let me turn aside for the moment from the exposition of the passage to apply this to the many slaves of sin that are all about us—men and women struggling against evil habits, passions, and desires that hold them in absolute bondage. Again and again they have cried out,

Oh, for a man to arise in me,
That the man that I am might cease to be!

My dear friends, it is possible to be saved from sin, not only from the guilt of sin, but it is possible to be saved from the power of sin through regeneration and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. This is what Jesus meant when He said, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." The truth of which He spoke is the blessed program of regeneration given us in His holy Word. When men believe this message, they are set at liberty because of the new birth. As they go on in fellowship with

God, walking in the power of the Holy Spirit, they are not dominated by the lust of the flesh, but they walk in the freedom of the children of God.

The ritualists and the self-righteous never understand this, but are always looking within for deliverance. But deliverance comes from without.

Now the Lord continues to speak to these controversialists. He says, "I know that ye are Abraham's seed" (v. 37a). Naturally, they came from that particular line. "But ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in you" (v. 37b). And yet He was the One for whom Abraham looked, and all down through the centuries the people of Israel had been waiting for the promised Seed. "And in thy seed shall all the nations… be blessed" (**Gen. 22:18**; 26:4). He was present, and they knew Him not.

He had proven that He was indeed the promised One by the mighty works that He had wrought. Yet here were these self-righteous hypocrites, and they did not recognize Him and so refused to put their trust in Him, the One who had come according to the promise. "But ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in you. I speak that which I have seen with my Father: and ye do that which ye have seen with your father" (vv. 37-38). He came down here to earth as the Son of the Father, and day by day the Father opened up His Word to Him to do and say the things which He willed. "The words that I speak are not Mine, but His that sent Me." "I speak that which I have seen with my Father: and ye do that which ye have seen with your father." Ah, that was rather stinging, that was sharp indeed! He was driving the truth home now—*your* father: *My* Father. He puts the two in contrast.

Men speak very glibly today of the universal Fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man. This Book

does not speak that way. Some people perhaps will take exception to that, but read the Book and see if you can find such expressions in it. Here are two families indicated: Jesus says, "I speak that which I have seen with my Father: and ye do that which ye have seen with your father." His Father was God; their father was—He will tell them in a moment— not God, but the great enemy of God and man. Here were two families then. His own redeemed ones constitute one family, and those who refuse His grace constitute another family, so we do not have either universal Fatherhood or universal brotherhood. It is perfectly true that one God is the Creator of all men, and God has made all of one blood. But, alas, sin has come in and alienated man from God, and that is why men need to be born again in order that we may be brought into the family of God, that we may look up into His face and say, "Our Father which art in heaven" (Matt. 6:9; **Luke 11:2**). Do you know the blessedness of this? Do you know what it is to be born of God?

"Ye are of your father the devil" (**John 8:44**), He said, and oh, how that stirred their indignation! He knew it would, but it was the truth. Sometimes it is necessary to say the thing that will stir the indignation of men and women. Some say we should be very careful never to hurt people's feelings about their sins. For instance, we should be careful about mentioning divorce, for perhaps some of our listeners have been remarried a half-dozen times, and so their feelings are very easily stirred! We should be very careful not to refer to any differences in doctrine or anything of that kind! There would not be much to mention if one took note of all the prejudices people have.

You have heard of the evangelist who went to a town in Nevada to have some meetings. The minister said to him, "Now, my good man, there are certain sins about which

you will have to be very careful here. For instance, it would never do to talk about divorce or anything of that kind, for you know this is the great divorce center. You won't dare mention the liquor question, for some of our best paying members are in the liquor business. A great many of our people earn their living by furnishing worldly amusements, so be careful about that." The poor evangelist looked at him and said, "Well, of whose sins may I speak?" "Go for the Piute Indians and their sins," was the reply. "They never go to church anyway." It would not do much good, would it, turning loose on people who never hear you? The Lord realized that the people had to be spoken to faithfully about their sins. Some of the greatest Christians I have ever known were first terribly stirred by the messages they heard from the platform, but they came back and heard more until God spoke to them and brought them to Himself.

Jesus said to these objectors, "Ye do that which ye have seen with your father. They answered and said unto him, Abraham is our father. Jesus saith unto them, If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham" (vv. 38-39). That is, morally and spiritually, they would do the works of Abraham. Abraham was justified by faith before God and by works before men. They claimed to be the children of Abraham, but were not characterized by righteous living. "Now, ye seek to kill me… Ye do the deeds of your father" (vv. 40-41). That gave them their opportunity. A second time He had spoken in this way. They said to Him, "We be not born of fornication; we have one Father, even God" (v. 41). What did they mean by that? They meant to imply that He was the illegitimate son of Mary of Nazareth. It was their way of throwing back at Him their vile insinuation because they had heard of the virgin birth, and they used it to taunt Him, God's holy

Son.

People say to me that the doctrine of the virgin birth is not touched on in John. Well, you have it there. They were practically throwing it into His face: "We were not born of fornication." But the Lord Jesus said to them, "If God were your Father, ye would love me" (v. 42a). There is a wonderful test: if men love God, they love His Son, or vice versa. "If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word" (vv. 42-43). That is, you cannot hear, in the sense that you will not hear. You are allowing sin to come in, and so you cannot hear.

Then He comes right out and speaks of that which He had previously indicated, "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it" (v. 44).

Now notice how much our Lord has put into one verse in regard to the great doctrine of Satanology. Is there a personal devil, or is the Devil simply the personification of evil? We are often told nowadays that the belief in a personal devil is a relic of the dark ages, and that it is absurd to believe there is such a being. But here is the testimony of Holy Scripture—please carefully consider these verses. He says, "I come forth from God." He declares Himself to be the Son of God. "Ye are of your father the devil." But might He not have meant, "Ye are overcome of evil"? Ah, but He goes further. He uses the personal pronoun and says, "He was a murderer." He is speaking of a person, and of a person who was not always what he is

now. In other words, Jesus is telling us that in this universe there is a foul, malevolent spirit who actuates and moves upon those who do not acknowledge the authority of God. And this evil, malevolent spirit was not always such. He was not always what he is now. "He… abode not in the truth."

People often ask, "If there is a devil, why would a good God create him?" A good God did not create a devil. The being that God created was a pure and innocent angel. In **Isaiah 14:12** we read how this angel fell. Who is the one spoken of here? He is called "Lucifer, son of the morning." *Lucifer* means "the day star," a glorious being who dwelt in the presence of God. We read of only one archangel, that is, Michael. Lucifer seems to have had a similar place before he fell. How did he fall? Through self-will. Five times he said, "I will." "I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds: I will be like the most High" (vv. 13-14). This created angel dared to aspire to a place of equality with God, if not to crowd God Himself from His throne. And in answer to that fivefold "I will," the answer comes ringing down from the skies, "Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit" (v. 15). So a glorious angel was changed into the Devil. It all began when he abode not in the truth.

In the book of Ezekiel we have another remarkable Scripture. In chapter 28 God is speaking of the prince of Tyre, but back of the prince of Tyre is one whom He calls the king of Tyre, one who dominated the heart of this earthly prince but who himself was more than man. "Thou hast been in Eden the garden of God; every precious stone was thy covering, the sardius, topaz, and the diamond, the beryl, the onyx, and the jasper, the sapphire, the emerald,

and the carbuncle, and gold: the workmanship of thy tabrets and of thy pipes was prepared in thee in the day that thou wast created" (v. 13). "Thou hast been in Eden the garden of God." This was something that never could be said of any earthly ruler. These precious stones were used to represent the various aspects of his character. Here was the leader of the heavenly choir. This glorious being piped in the presence of God until sin came in. "Thou art the anointed cherub that covereth; and I have set thee so: thou wast upon the holy mountain of God; thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire. Thou wast perfect in thy ways from the day that thou wast created, till iniquity was found in thee" (vv. 14-15). And what that iniquity is, is told us in verse 17, "Thine heart was lifted up because of thy beauty, thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by reason of thy brightness: I will cast thee to the ground, I will lay thee before kings, that they may behold thee."

Lucifer fell through pride. Self-will was the first expression of that pride, and so an angel became the Devil. He is called the Devil, and he is called Satan. *Devil* means "the slanderer" and *Satan* means "the adversary," and he combines both in himself. He accuses man to God and God to man. But he is the adversary particularly of God Himself and His blessed Son, and then in a more general way of everything that is of God here on earth. He is not simply here to tempt men. There is that within their own hearts which leads them to sin, but the great work in which he is engaged is in throwing evil reflections upon that which is of God. He is called "the accuser of [the] brethren" (**Rev. 12:10**). Let us be sure that we are not found in his company. When I hear people making unkind reflections on the people of God, I say to myself, "They are doing the Devil's work." That is the work he has been engaged in all down through the centuries. Let us seek to

take a definite stand against all such evil behavior.

The Devil then is an apostate. He abode not in the truth. He turned away from it. And he is a murderer from the beginning. The word translated “murderer” here really is “manslayer.” It is not that his malice is directed against men as such, but he knows that God is a lover of men, and it hurts God to see men turned away from Himself.

There is no truth in him, we are told. When he speaks of a lie, he speaks of his own, for he is a liar and the father of it. In the first epistle of Peter we hear the apostle saying, “Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour: whom resist stedfast in the faith, knowing that the same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren that are in the world” (5:8-9). If we walk in the truth, we need not fear the power of Satan. If we put on the whole armor of God, we can resist him successfully.

But let us not underestimate the power of the enemy. There is a personal devil, he is the prince of this world, and men and women in their unsaved state are subject to his control. Christians are warned not to listen to his suggestions or to walk in his way. To be delivered from his power means to stand against him, faithfully battling for the truth that God has committed to us. When men and women are awakened about their sins, they realize the power of Satan, but, thank God, our Lord Jesus Christ died that He might destroy him that had the power of death and might deliver those who put their trust in Him from the fear of death. Satan tempted man to sin, and by sin came death. Now Satan uses death to terrify and frighten the victims of his own wiles, who, in their folly, have turned away from the path of obedience to God. But the Lord Jesus Christ has abolished death by going

through it and coming up in triumph. Now He delivers those who will trust Him from the fear of death. Does the thought of death strike terror to your heart? Do you say, "Oh, if I only did not have to face that last great ordeal!" Listen to me: if you will put your faith in the One who died and rose again, you will know that death is just the door to life. Jesus says, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me" (**John 14:6**). "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life" (8:12).

A mighty fortress is our God!
A bulwark never-failing:
Our helper He, amid the flood
Of mortal ills prevailing.
For still our ancient foe
Doth seek to work us woe:
His craft and power are great,
And armed with cruel hate;
On earth is not his equal.

—Martin Luther

Address 30 The Preexistent Christ

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 8:45-59

And because I tell you the truth, ye believe me not. Which of you convinceth me of sin? And if I say the truth, why do ye not believe me? He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God. Then answered the Jews, and said unto him, Say we not well that thou art a Samaritan, and hast a devil? Jesus answered, I have not a devil; but I honour my Father, and ye do dishonour me. And I seek not mine own glory: there is one that seeketh and judgeth. Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death. Then said the Jews unto him, Now we know that thou hast a devil. Abraham is dead, and the prophets; and thou sayest, If a man keep my saying, he shall never taste of death. Art thou greater than our father Abraham, which is dead? and the prophets are dead: whom makest thou thyself? Jesus answered, If I honour myself, my honour is nothing: it is my Father that honoureth me; of whom ye say, that he is your God: yet ye have not known him; but I know him: and if I should say, I know him not, I shall be a liar like unto you: but I know him, and keep his saying. Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day: and he saw it, and was glad. Then said the Jews unto him, Thou art

not yet fifty years old, and hast thou seen Abraham? Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am. Then took they up stones to cast at him: but Jesus hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by.

We have noticed that all these conversations took place in the temple following the wonderful words to that poor, sinful woman who was brought to Jesus by her accusers. “Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more” (8:11). Phase after phase of truth has been set forth for the enlightenment of the Jewish leaders. Many and various claims had been put before the people, and one by one they had been questioned by the majority who had listened to Him.

Now in the closing part of this chapter there are really two outstanding themes. First, the sinlessness of Jesus, and then, second, His preexistence. Both of these testify to His Deity. He is God. On earth He was God manifest in the flesh, and because He was God in flesh, He was an absolutely sinless Man. He was the One who had existed from all eternity. He was the Son of the Father before He came into this world through the gates of birth. He says, “Because I tell you the truth, ye believe me not” (v. 45). The truth was so utterly beyond anything that they had known that they would not accept it. It was a reminder that the natural man understands not the things of God. This explains why men have so much difficulty with the teaching of the Word of God. They are bereft of spiritual discernment. What men need is a second birth.

You remember the story of the man who was denying that God answers prayer. He said, “There is no such thing as God-answered prayer in this world.” An old Quaker was standing there and asked, “Does thee not believe that God

answers prayer?" "No," said the man, "I don't." "Did thee ever pray to God?" "No, I never did." "Well then, friend, what does thee know about it? Had thee not better be silent till thee has tested it?" We need to test it for ourselves. We need the reality of the second birth, for except a man be born again he cannot see (that is, he cannot understand) the things of the kingdom of God.

Here was Truth incarnate moving among men. They listened and turned away incredulous. They could not believe because their minds were blinded on account of their sins. And so the Lord Jesus says, "I tell you the truth, [but] ye believe me not." Then He puts this question, "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" (v. 46). They would not believe what He was telling them. Had they ever known Him to commit a sin or any kind? That question comes as a challenge to all the world still, "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" Men have searched these records and have tried to find some fault or flaw in His character or something wrong in His behavior, but they have not been able to find one. He stands before us as the only sinless character in all history and in all literature, and that in itself declares that He is more than man. Of all men it is written, they have sinned and come short of the glory of God. But here was One who came to earth as man, and He never sinned but glorified God in everything He did.

Consider the prayer life of our Lord Jesus and see how that demonstrates His sinlessness. Our Lord Jesus taught His disciples to pray, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them who trespass against us" (see Matt. 6:12; **Luke 11:4**), but He never prayed that prayer Himself. We never read of Him joining with anyone in prayer. He prayed *for* people but not *with* them. Why? Because He prayed from an altogether different standpoint than others. He prayed as the Eternal Son of the Father whose

communion had never been disturbed for an instant. When we come to God, we pray as forgiven sinners, or we pray for the forgiveness of sins. Jesus could not join in that. Some of our most blessed experiences have been when we have knelt with others and prayed with them. We pray with confidence and faith, believing that God is ready to forgive, for He says, "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (**1 John 1:9**). Jesus never joined with any body to pray like that.

And then, again, consider the question of His piety. If you are a Christian, may I ask you this? How did your life of piety begin? You were not always a Christian. You were not born a Christian, though you may have been born into a Christian family. How did your life of godliness begin? Did it not begin with the recognition of your own lost estate, and did not that lead you to see your need of salvation and bring you to God for pardon? Jesus knew nothing of this. In His life we see piety without one thought or mention of repentance. No tears of contrition ever fell from His eyes. If He wept, He wept for others' sins, as when He looked over Jerusalem and said, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee: how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" (Matt. 23:37). His tears were for others' sins and sorrow. He had none for His own, for He was the sinless One, and in this we recognize His Divinity and His Deity.

And so He speaks the truth. He challenges everyone by saying, "If I say the truth, why do ye not believe me? He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God" (**John 8:46-47**). If we reject the testimony of our Lord Jesus Christ, our very

rejection declares that we are not subject to the will of God. But our Lord's hearers, on this occasion, were very indignant with Him. They resisted His testimony and answered, "Say we not well that thou art a Samaritan, and hast a devil?" (v. 48). And for an orthodox Jew to call anyone a Samaritan was to use the most contemptuous expression possible, for if there was anyone the Jew detested, it was the Samaritan. So they said, "Say we not well that thou art a Samaritan, and hast a devil?" (It is really "a demon." There is only one Devil.)

Is it not a striking thing that in that parable of the man on the Jericho road, which we all love, He uses that name for Himself He pictures Himself as a Samaritan. It is as such our blessed Lord has come from the heights of glory into this dark world, seeking those that are lost. How wondrous His grace!

But when they said, "Thou hast a demon," He replied, "I have not a [demon] ; but I honour my Father, and ye do dishonour me" (v. 49). And whenever we refuse His testimony we are dishonoring Him. In the next verse He explains that He was here to seek the glory of God, and He could commit this into the hands of Him who "judgeth righteously" (**1 Peter 2:23**). Then He adds something that astonished them, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death" (**John 8:51**). Now outwardly, of course, believers die as others die. And yet the wonderful thing is that the words of Jesus are absolutely true: the believer does not see death. What does he see? He sees the entrance into the Father's house. Death, we are told, is our servant. How does death serve us? By ushering us into the presence of God.

I was with an evangelist in the South, and we went to visit a friend who lived in a nice house where we were met at

the door by a kindly colored servant. “Oh,” she said, “the mistress is waiting for you,” and took us inside. The evangelist turned and said, “You know, that kindly colored servant reminds me of the Scripture that says, ‘Death is ours.’” Death stands by, death is just a servant who ushers us into the presence of the Lord. “He that believeth in me shall never see death.”

When Mrs. General Booth of The Salvation Army was dying, she looked up and said, “Is this death? Why, this is glorious.” Somebody said, “But you are suffering.” She said, “Oh, yes, the waters are rising, but so am I.”

Yes, death is only the means of entrance into eternal blessing—with Christ. But oh, what a sad thing if one does not know Christ! That will mean eternal banishment from God.

But the Lord’s hearers did not understand, for they said, “Now we know You have a demon. Why, Abraham is dead, and he was the father of our nation, and the prophets are dead, and Thou sayest. ‘If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death. Art thou greater than our father Abraham, which is dead? and the prophets are dead: whom makest thou thyself?’” (vv. 52-53). They could not conceive anyone greater than Abraham. Abraham was called the friend of God, and here was God standing among them in human guise. “Jesus answered, If I honour myself, my honour is nothing: it is my Father that honoureth me; of whom ye say, that he is your God” (v. 54). He added, “If I should say, I know him not, I shall be a liar like unto you: but I know him, and keep his saying. Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day: and he saw it, and was glad” (vv. 55-56). When did Abraham see His day? When God gave him the promise, “In thy seed shall all the nations… be blessed” (**Gen. 22:18**; 26:4).

Abraham believed God, and it was counted to him for righteousness. But the Jews could not understand this. They said, “Thou art not yet fifty years old, and hast thou seen Abraham?” (**John 8:57**). He did not say, “I have seen Abraham,” but He said, “Abraham saw my day.”

Jesus said unto them, “Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am” (v. 58). Again, He uses the incommunicable name of God. “Who shall I say has sent me?” said Moses. “Say I AM has sent thee.” And Jesus says here, “Before Abraham was, I am.” He speaks as the God of Abraham. Notice how He insists on His preexistence. He is the ever-living Christ who came into this world as our Redeemer.

When He spoke like this, they counted it blasphemy. You remember how some of them came to the temple earlier, intending to stone that poor woman, but when Jesus thus declared His Deity they took up stones to cast at Him. “But Jesus hid himself,… going through the midst of them, and so passed by” (v. 59), and they lost their opportunity. They refused to credit His testimony and He left them, “and so passed by.”

Address 31 From Blindness and Penury to Eternal Blessing

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 9:1-41

And as Jesus passed by, he saw a man which was blind from his birth. And his disciples asked him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind? Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him. I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work. As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world. When he had thus spoken, he spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and he anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay, and said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam, (which is by interpretation, Sent.) He went his way therefore, and washed, and came seeing. The neighbours therefore, and they which before had seen him that he was blind, said, Is not this he that sat and begged? Some said, This is he: others said, He is like him: but he said, I am he. Therefore said they unto him, How were thine eyes opened? He answered and said, A man that is called Jesus made clay, and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me, Go to the pool of Siloam, and wash: and I went and washed, and I received sight. Then said they unto him, Where is he? He said, I know not. They brought to the Pharisees him that aforetime was blind. And it was the sabbath day when Jesus made the clay, and opened his eyes. Then again the Pharisees also asked him how he had received his sight. He said unto them, He put clay upon mine eyes, and I washed, and do see.

Therefore said some of the Pharisees, This man is not of God, because he keepeth not the sabbath day. Others said, How can a man that is a sinner do such miracles? And there was a division among them. They say unto the blind man again, What sayest thou of him, that he hath opened thine eyes? He said, He is a prophet. But the Jews did not believe concerning him, that he had been blind, and received his sight, until they called the parents of him that had received his sight. And they asked them, saying, Is this your son, who ye say was born blind? how then doth he now see? His parents answered them and said, We know that this is our son, and that he was born blind: but by what means he now seeth, we know not; or who hath opened his eyes, we know not: he is of age; ask him: he shall speak for himself. These words spake his parents, because they feared the Jews: for the Jews had agreed already, that if any man did confess that he was Christ, he should be put out of the synagogue. Therefore said his parents, He is of age; ask him. Then again called they the man that was blind, and said unto him, Give God the praise: we know that this man is a sinner. He answered and said, Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not: one thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see. Then said they to him again, What did he to thee? how opened he thine eyes? He answered them, I have told you already, and ye did not hear: wherefore would ye hear it again? will ye also be his disciples? Then they reviled him, and said, Thou art his disciple; but we are Moses' disciples. We know that God spake unto Moses: as for this fellow, we know not from whence he is. The man answered and said unto them, Why herein is a marvellous thing, that ye know not from whence he is, and yet he hath opened mine eyes. Now we know that God heareth not sinners: but if any man be a worshipper of God, and doeth his will, him he heareth. Since the world began was it not heard that any man opened the eyes of one that was born blind. If this man were not of God, he could do nothing. They answered and said unto him, Thou wast

altogether born in sins, and dost thou teach us? And they cast him out. Jesus heard that they had cast him out; and when he had found him, he said unto him, Dost thou believe on the Son of God? He answered and said, Who is he, Lord, that I might believe on him? And Jesus said unto him, Thou hast both seen him, and it is he that talketh with thee. And he said, Lord, I believe. And he worshipped him. And Jesus said, For judgment I am come into this world, that they which see not might see; and that they which see might be made blind. And some of the Pharisees which were with him heard these words, and said unto him, Are we blind also? Jesus said unto them, If ye were blind, ye should have no sin: but now ye say, We see; therefore your sin remaineth.

In considering the eighth chapter we have seen that the Lord Jesus Christ was acting in accordance with the special title that He gave Himself, “The Light of the World.”

In this ninth chapter, He is still manifesting Himself as the light of the world, but the difference is this: in chapter 8 we saw the light shining into the darkened hearts of those who were accusing the poor woman who had been brought in her sinful condition to Jesus that He might condemn her to death. He said, “He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her” (v. 7). And the light shone into their hearts and revealed their own personal guilt, so that not one dared to stone that poor sinner who knelt shamed at His feet.

Now in this ninth chapter we have light entering a darkened heart in order to give the knowledge of the grace of God. We have a blind man, and the light shined through his darkened lids and enlightened his natural eyes, as well as the eyes of his soul. We read, “And as Jesus passed by, he saw a man which was blind from his birth” (9:1). This was very shortly after the incident recorded in chapter 8, possibly on the same Sabbath day, though we are not sure. This man evidently occupied a special place in the courts of the temple.

The people saw him from time to time as he sat there hoping to receive alms from them. Doubtless some were glad to help him.

As they were passing by, the disciples of Christ turned to Him and said, “Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?” (v. 2). They knew that sickness and blindness and all the different things from which humanity suffers had come into the world because of sin. Now, like Job’s three friends, they were trying to identify the guilty one. Here was a man who was born blind. Was his punishment because of the sins of his parents or his own sin? You might say, “How could it possibly be because he had sinned?” Well, there were many of the Jews who believed that even a child in the womb could sin. In Genesis we are told of Jacob who “took his brother [Esau] by the heel in the womb” (**Hos. 12:3**; see **Gen. 25:26**). The Jews insisted that self-will could be manifested in an unborn child. They did not believe in the transmigration of souls, therefore, that question does not imply the possibility of his having sinned in a former life. But they were perplexed and confused by the teaching of some of the Rabbis.

“Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him” (**John 9:3**). He was not saying these people had never sinned at any time, but He was answering their question.

Why was this man born blind? This naturally raises a question that troubles a great many people. Why is it that infants have to suffer? Why is it that some children are born into the world with imperfect, maimed bodies? Some are blind, some deaf and dumb. How can you account for a God of infinite love and grace allowing an infant to suffer? Well, if you leave out the doctrine of the fall of man, I do not know of any way in which you can reconcile an infant’s suffering with

a God of love. But when we realize that all pain, suffering, and sorrow have come into the world because of sin, because man, in the beginning, turned away from God, we realize that these things are the effect of man's disobedience. And our Lord Jesus Christ makes something else clear. It is this: if an infant is born into the world in such a condition as mentioned here, in some way God is going to be glorified by that condition. This man had lived to attain his majority, for we are told that when his parents were questioned, they said, "He is of age, ask him" (vv. 21, 23). All his years had been spent in the dark. But now think of this wonderful thing: the first person whose face he ever saw was the Lord Jesus Christ! Surely that was some compensation for all that he had endured in those years of darkness!

Mr. Spurgeon used to tell of an aged Christian who was born blind, and yet he was a happy saint. One day when speaking with another believer he said, "You know, I have so much more to give thanks for than you." "What! More than I?" the other exclaimed. "Why, I have been able to see for years!" The blind man looked up with those sightless eyes and said, "Oh, yes, but you have had to see so many things that have been disagreeable and distressing, so many faces that were unkind and angry and unholy, but the first face that I shall ever see will be the face of my blessed Savior, who loved me and gave Himself for me. So," he said, "I have more to be thankful for than you." It takes the grace of God to enable one to speak like that.

I know that many of you who read this have all your lives bewailed the fact that you have had to suffer in ways that others did not, possibly from babyhood. You have said many a time, "The ways of God are hard to understand." Oh, let me assure you of this, if you will just settle it in your mind that God never makes any mistakes, that He is too good to afflict needlessly the children of men and too loving to do anything

unkind, you will then realize that as you study the Word and as you put your heart's trust in Him, some day you will have reason to thank and praise Him even for the things that have caused you the greatest sorrow and made you weep the bitterest tears.

Of this man Jesus said, "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents: but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." God sent His blessed Son to him just at the right time to make him a wonderful witness to His delivering power. Do you notice this? The Lord was interested in this man long before he was interested in Jesus. He was there by the temple gate asking an alms and hoping that the people who passed by would have mercy on him. He did not know that there was One there who could do far more than give him an alms—One who could give him his sight. But there was Jesus, and He was talking to His disciples and said to them, "I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work" (v. 4). We need to take that to heart. Jesus said, "As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world" (v. 5). But He said to His disciples, "Ye are the light of the world" (Matt. 5:14), and to us also comes the night when no man can work. God give us to be faithful while we have opportunity to make Christ known.

"As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world. When he had thus spoken, he spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and he anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay" (vv. 5-6). This was a very simple thing. You might say it even made conditions worse. Had there been the least glimmer of light before, the clay would have shut it all out. But there was something wonderful in that simple act. It was a picture of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ. He had come from heaven's glory, had taken a body of clay, and that only helped to make the darkness greater for many

people. They did not understand when they saw Him going about. They could not understand, until the Holy Spirit showed them, that He was the Sent One of the Father. And so He anointed the eyes of this man with the clay and said "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam, (which is by interpretation, Sent)" (v. 7a). In other words, "When you realize that I am the Sent One of the Father, you will see." And he did, for he went and washed, and came seeing.

What a wonderful experience it must have been when he opened his eyes upon the beauty of the world, and came and gazed upon the face of the Lord Jesus Christ! "He went his way therefore, and washed, and came seeing" (v. 7b).

But the Savior conveyed Himself away for the moment. The neighbors crowded around and looked at this man and saw that he could see. They said, "Why, this is amazing! 'Is this not he who sat and begged?'" (v. 8). "Some said, this is he: others said, He is like him" (v. 9a). They were not quite sure. You know there is such a difference. There is a sort of vacant look upon the countenance of a blind man. They said, "Is this really our old neighbor or not?" They were not certain. "But he said, I am he" (v. 9b). "Oh, yes, I am the man that was born blind, and now I am able to see." Thank God that is the kind of a miracle that Jesus works even today. Oh, how many there are who have been blind in their hearts, blind to eternal realities. But when they learned that Jesus was the Sent One of the Father and trusted Him, they were able to see. Everything was different.

And they turned to this man and said, "How were thine eyes opened?" (v. 10). He answered, " [The] man that is called Jesus made clay, and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me, Go to the Pool of Siloam, and wash: and I went and washed, and I received sight" (v. 11). I like the simplicity of this man's confession. He knew how he had himself met the conditions— "[The] man that is called Jesus"— Do you know

that lovely name? “For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus” (**1 Tim. 2:5**). Do you know that blessed Man?

Fairest of all the earth beside,
Chiefest of all unto Thy bride;
Fulness divine in Thee I see,
Beautiful Man of Calvary.

Oh, to know Him is to know God, for He is the exact expression of the divine character. He could say, “He that hath seen me hath seen the Father” (**John 14:9**). Do you know Him? I am not asking you if you profess to be a Christian, or if you belong to some church, or if you from time to time avail yourself of participation in the sacraments of the church, or if you are trying to live a good life. All these things have their places, but I am asking you this, Do you know the Man that is called Jesus? Have you trusted Him as your own Savior? Until you know Him, you do not know God. You are still in your sins. But when you know Him, your sins are put away and you have life eternal. When you know Him, the darkness is past and the true light shines.

This man had met Jesus, and Jesus had given him sight. He says, “A man that is called Jesus made clay, and anointed mine eyes.” He heard His voice, who said, “Go, wash in the pool of Siloam.” And he obeyed and received his sight. And so today the ultimatum goes out to everyone, “Wash, and be clean. Wash, and receive your sight. Believe the testimony that God has given concerning His Son, and you have life everlasting.” You remember **John 5:24**, “Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation [judgment]; but is passed from death unto life.” And so we are told elsewhere, “That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou

shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation" (**Rom. 10:9-10**).

This man took Jesus at His word, and he received his sight. There are thousands who read this who have taken Him at His word and who can give the same testimony, "I went and washed, and I received my sight." You who have not received Christ, I plead with you, do that which He asks you to do. Trust Him as the Sent One of the Father, and you shall have light and life and peace.

"Then said they unto him, Where is he? He said I know not. They brought to the Pharisees him that aforetime was blind" (vv. 12-13). And, of course, the Lord Jesus is put right in conflict with their legalistic consciences. It was so much more important that one should believe their own manmade laws in regard to the observance of the Sabbath than to meet the need of a poor blind man. So Jesus has again exposed Himself to their criticisms. They asked the man how he had received his sight. He said, "He put clay upon mine eyes, and I washed, and do see" (v. 15). The Pharisees immediately jumped to an unwarranted conclusion, and they passed on their judgment. They said, "This man is not of God, because he keepeth not the sabbath day" (v. 16a). No matter what He does for suffering humanity, because He keeps not the Sabbath day He is not of God. He was acting in utter disregard of the many hundreds of laws that they had made themselves. Jesus was quite indifferent to them, and when men and women were in distress He would help them, no matter what offense it gave to these legalists.

There were some among their number who said, " [But] how can a man who is a sinner do such miracles?" (v. 16b). So there was division among them. They called the blind man again and said, "What sayest thou of him, that he hath opened thine eyes? He said, he is a prophet" (v. 17). He is

God's messenger. A prophet is a man who comes to act for God. "He said, he is a prophet."

"But the Jews did not believe concerning him that he had been blind" (v. 18a). They said, "This is not the beggar who used to sit at the gate of the temple." So they called his parents and said, "Is this your son, who ye say was born blind?" (v. 19). What an implication there, as though they might have been deceiving all the way along. His parents answered them and said, "We know that this is our son, and that he was born blind: but by what means he now seeth, we know not; or who hath opened his *eyes,* we know not: he is of age; ask him: he shall speak for himself" (vv. 20-21). And then the next verse tells us why they were so guarded. Already the word had gone around that the Jews would make trouble for anyone who bore witness to Christ. "For the Jews had agreed already, that if any man did confess that he was Christ, he should be put out of the synagogue" (v. 22), and they did not want to be put on the spot, as we say. If they were to be put out of the synagogue they would be absolutely on the outside of everything, so people dreaded this sentence of synagogue excommunication. These parents did not want to run the risk of confessing what they, in their hearts, had to believe. They said, "He is of age; ask him" (v. 23).

So again they called the blind man and said to him, "Give God the praise: we know that this man is a sinner" (v. 24). "There seems no doubt that you were born blind, but do not give any credit to this Man, for He is a sinner." I like the testimony of this one-time blind man. Looking full upon them with those now-seeing eyes of his, he said, "Whether He be a sinner or no, I know not: one thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see" (v. 25). Oh, that is a great testimony, and I am sure that there are many of my readers who could give just the same witness, "[This] one thing I

know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." "Whereas I was once a poor sinner, having the understanding darkened, now I know that my eyes have been opened."

Oh, Christ, in Thee my soul has found,
And found in Thee alone,
The peace and joy I sought so long,
The bliss till now unknown.

Now none but Christ can satisfy,
None other name for me;
There's love, and life and lasting joy,
Lord Jesus, found in Thee.

The pleasures lost I sadly mourned,
But never wept for Thee,
Till grace my blinded eyes received
Thy loveliness to see.

We who are saved are not simply resting on someone's say so, not even on believing the Word of God itself, but there has come within us an experience of an ever-deepening knowledge of the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ with us through the years, that enables us to say from the heart, "I know!" Paul could say, "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day" (**2 Tim. 1:12**).

Well, this man gives his testimony, and now his interrogators begin to quiz him a little further. "How opened He thine eyes?" (v. 26). I like the seriousness of the man. He looked up and said, "Well, I have already told you. Why are you asking me? If you would really like to know, I will tell you again." "Will ye also be his disciples?" (v. 27). But that angered them, and they exclaimed, "Thou art his disciple; but we are Moses' disciples" (v. 28). But Jesus could say, "Moses wrote of Me." "Had ye believed Moses, ye would have

believed me" (5:46). Let me say to you who believe Moses to be a prophet of God and who accept the Old Testament as inspired, read those records, ask God to shed light from heaven on those passages, and if you are sincere you will see Christ Jesus in the testimony of Moses.

They said, "We know that God spake unto Moses: as for this fellow, we know not from whence he is" (9:29). And then the man with the new eyes answered and said, "Wliy, herein is a marvellous thing, that ye know not from whence he is, and yet he hath opened mine eyes. Now we know that God heareth not sinners: but if any man be a worshipper of God, and doeth his will, him he heareth. Since the world began was it not heard that any man opened the eyes of one that was born blind. If this man were not of God, he could do nothing" (vv. 30-33). The thing that amazes me is how fast this man grew. Why, only a little while before he was a blind beggar. Doubtless, he had meditated on a great many things, sitting there in his darkness. So many things became clear. WTien you get acquainted with Christ the veil is taken away from heart and mind.

But they, having no answer, became angry. That is generally true, you know, when a person cannot meet an argument, the natural thing is to speak loudly and shout down your adversary. They turned on him and said, "Thou wast altogether born in sins, and dost thou teach us?" (v. 34). Who were these men? They were the folk who said, "Lord, I thank Thee I am not like other men. I am not a drunkard. I am not an adulterer" (see **Luke 18:11**). And so they looked with contempt upon this poor man. Who is this man? He is born "in sins." No, the Bible does not say that. It says, "in sin." "I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me," David says (**Ps. 51:5**). We fall into sins after we are born.

But they cast him out. That was the greatest thing that could have happened to him. Some folk are so afraid of being cast out. Do you know where they cast him out? Right into the arms of Jesus! Jesus said to him, “Dost thou believe on the Son of God?” (**John 9:35**). He answered, “Who is he, Lord, that I might believe on him?” (v. 36). As much as to say, “I would believe in anyone of whom You tell me.” Jesus said to him, “Thou hast both seen him, and it is he that talketh with thee” (v. 37). And immediately the man worshipped and said, “Lord, I believe” (v. 38). Just think of it, in the beginning of the passage he is a poor blind beggar in great need, and in the end of the passage he is a happy worshipper, looking into the face of Christ. That is a wonderful *Pilgrims Progress,* from blindness and poverty to worshipping at the Savior s feet, as one enlightened and enriched for eternity.

“And Jesus said, For judgment I am come into this world, that they which see not might see; and that they which see might be made blind. And some of the Pharisees which were with him heard these words, and said unto him, Are we blind also? Jesus said unto them, If ye were blind [if you had been born that way and had never had the light], ye should have no sin: but now ye say, We see; therefore your sin remaineth” (vv. 39-41). They are convicted of deliberately rejecting the light.

The Lord Jesus is still the light of the world. He is still opening blinded eyes, and if there are those of my readers who have never yet come to Him and have not proven to themselves what He can do for the heart that trusts Him, I am glad to commend Him to you. Bring your trials, your sins, your tears, come in all your need, and be assured that He is ready to meet it in His own rich, wondrous grace.

Come, ye disconsolate, where'er you languish;
Come to the mercy-seat, fervently kneel;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish;
Earth hath no sorrow that heav'n cannot heal.

Address 32 The Good Shepherd

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 10:1-16

Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber. But he that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. To him the porter openeth; and the sheep hear his voice: and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out. And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice. And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him: for they know not the voice of strangers. This parable spake Jesus unto them: but they understood not what things they were which he spake unto them. Then said Jesus unto them again, Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep. All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers: but the sheep did not hear them. I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture. The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly. I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. But he that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth: and the wolf catcheth them, and scattereth the sheep. The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep. I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine. As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep. And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must

bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd.

We really have two distinct sections in this portion. The first five verses constitute a complete parable in themselves, and then in verses 6-16 we have added instruction and a fuller opening up of the truth of the Shepherd character of our Lord Jesus Christ. He is emphatically the Good Shepherd. It is a rather significant thing that the word *good* here is one that really means "beautiful." "I am the beautiful Shepherd." Of course, it refers to beauty of character—the shepherd who is absolutely unselfish and devoted to the will of the Father. He presented Himself to Israel as their Shepherd and this was in accordance with many Old Testament messianic Scripture passages.

In **Genesis 49**, when by divine inspiration Jacob is speaking of Joseph, he concludes with these words, "Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well; whose branches run over the wall: the archers have sorely grieved him, and shot at him, and hated him: but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob; (from thence is the shepherd, the stone of Israel)" (vv. 22-24), that is, the Shepherd is from the mighty God of Jacob. He brings this in here because the experiences that the true Shepherd, the Stone of Israel, was destined to pass through were so nearly akin to those that Joseph had to endure, rejected and spurned as he was, by his own brethren.

Then we have the Messiah spoken of as Jehovah's Shepherd in **Psalm 23**, that beautiful gem which we love so much. Somebody has said that it is more loved and less believed than any other portion of Holy Scripture. "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want." We love to repeat the words, but how many believe them? How often we get panicky when the purse is empty and we are out of employment! There is one

thing to do, and that is turn to Him and leave all with Him. “The LORD is my Shepherd; I shall not want” (v. 1).

Then in **Psalm 80:1**, “Give ear, O Shepherd of Israel, thou that leadest Joseph like a flock; thou that dwellest between the cherubims, shine forth.” The Shepherd of Israel was God Himself, who was watching over His people and who some day was to come into the world in human form in order to guide them into blessing. Isaiah portrays Him in this way. In **Isaiah 40:10-11**, “Behold, the Lord GOD will come with strong hand, and his arm shall rule for him: behold, his reward is with him, and his work before him. He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young.” This was the prophecy of the coming to this scene of the Lord’s Anointed, Israel’s Messiah.

Then in **Jeremiah 31**—that great chapter that tells of God’s everlasting interest in His people Israel—in verses 10-11 we read, “Hear the word of the LORD,

0 ye nations, and declare it in the isles afar off, and say, He that scattered Israel will gather him, and keep him, as a shepherd doth his flock. For the LORD hath redeemed Jacob, and ransomed him from the hand of him that was stronger than he.” It was given to Ezekiel to confirm this, when in 34:12-15 he says: “As a shepherd seeketh out his flock in the day that he is among his sheep that are scattered; so will I seek out my sheep, and will deliver them out of all places where they have been scattered in the cloudy and dark day. And I will bring them out from the people, and gather them from the countries, and will bring them to their own land, and feed them upon the mountains of Israel by the rivers, and in all the inhabited places of the country. I will feed them in a good pasture, and upon the high mountains of Israel shall their fold be: there shall they lie in a good fold, and in a fat pasture shall they feed upon the mountains of

Israel. I will feed My flock, and I will cause them to lie down, saith the Lord GOD."

We might turn to many other passages that depict the Lord as a shepherd— passages that were destined to have their fulfillment in the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. So when He stood in the midst of Israel and declared Himself to be the Good Shepherd, they should have understood at once, for they were familiar with the Old Testament. These passages had been in their hearts and minds down through the centuries. They were looking for the coming of Jehovah's Shepherd, and now Jesus appeared and said, "I am the Good Shepherd" (**John 10:11, 14**). We noticed sometime ago, when speaking on the "I Ams" of Christ, that that expression is really a definite, divine title. Jesus takes that incommunicable name of God and says, "I am the Good Shepherd."

He puts Himself in contrast with false shepherds who had appeared from time to time: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber. But he that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep" (vv. 1-2).

1 think these words are generally misapplied or given a wrong application. I do not mean that they are made to teach something that is false, but they are used contrary to what is taught in this particular verse. How often you hear people say, "If anyone tries to get into heaven in some other way than through Christ, he is a thief and a robber." But that is not what the Lord is speaking about here, at all. It is perfectly true that if you try to enter heaven by some other way than trusting the Lord Jesus Christ, you will be like a thief trying to break into a place to which you have no title, "For there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" (**Acts 4:12**).

But that is not what the Savior is speaking of here. He is not talking about getting into heaven. Heaven is not the sheepfold. Judaism was the sheepfold. In the half-century before the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ there were many who came pretending to be Messiahs, but they did not come in by the door— that is, according to Scripture. They tried to climb up some other way, and He berated them as thieves and robbers.

Then in contrast, He speaks of Himself: "But He that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep." He came in exact accord with the prophetic Word. His life was in exact accord with the predictions of Old Testament Scriptures. "To him the porter openeth; and the sheep hear his voice: and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out" (**John 10:3**). John the Baptist was the porter, who had been sent of God to announce the coming of the Messiah. He told of One whose shoe-latchet he was not worthy to unloose. To him Jesus came for baptism. John said, "O Master, I am not worthy to baptize You. I need rather to be baptized by You. You are the Sinless One, and I am baptizing sinners. This is a baptism of repentance, and You have nothing of which to repent." Jesus said, "John, suffer it to be so now." And in His baptism He pledged Himself to fulfill every righteous demand of the throne of God, to meet the need of sinners. As He came forth from the waters, a voice from the heavens declared, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matt. 3:17; **Mark 1:11**; **Luke 3:22**).

He had entered in by the door into the sheepfold. The porter had opened the way. And the Spirit of God, descending like a dove, abode upon Him, anointing Him as Messiah. That is what the word *Messiah* implies, "the Anointed One." He was anointed that day by the Spirit of God as the true Shepherd of the sheep.

So He entered in by the door, and there were those within the sheepfold who received Him. These were those who were really God's children. They had opened their hearts already to His truth, and when Jesus came they said, "Why, this is the Savior for whom we have been looking!" "The sheep hear his voice: and he calleth his own sheep by name." He did not intend to leave them forever in the fold of Judaism, but He was to lead them into the liberty of grace and blessing of Christianity. He entered into the Jewish sheepfold to lead His church outside of Judaism into the liberty of grace. "When he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice" (v. 4). This is the supreme test. Somebody says, "Well, I think I am a Christian, but I do not see why Christ had to come into the world and die to save sinners. I do not understand." That proclaims a very sad fact. It says that you do not really know the Shepherds voice. You have never taken your place before God as a repentant sinner and received Christ in simple faith. Those who do are born again, they receive eternal life and with that new life is linked a new nature which causes them to delight in obedience to His voice. They know Him. They know the Shepherd's voice. They will not follow a stranger.

And so we are told, "This parable spake Jesus unto them: but they understood not what things they were which He spake unto them" (v. 6). They could not follow; their eyes were blinded; they did not apprehend the meaning of this beautiful little picture that He presented to them, so He went on to open up things more fully. "Then said Jesus unto them again, Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep. All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers: but the sheep did not hear them. I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture" (vv. 7-9).

Now He seems to change the figure here. Before He said, “I am the Shepherd, and I entered in by the door.” Now He says, “I am the door.” Is it contradictory? Not at all. You may have heard a little incident told by Dr. Piazzi Smith. On one occasion he saw a shepherd leading his flock up the hill. He led them into the fold and made them comfortable. Then Dr. Smith said, “Do you leave the sheep in this fold all night?” “Yes.” “But aren’t there wild beasts around?” “Yes.” “Won’t they try to get the sheep?” “Yes.” “Well, you have no door here. How can you keep the wild beasts out?” But the Arab shepherd lay down on his side, and as he settled himself in that entry way, he looked up and smiled and said, “I am the door.” You see, no wild beast could enter without awakening him, and no sheep would go out over his body.

So Jesus said, “I am the Door. I am the One through whom My sheep enter into blessing, and I am their guard and their guide.” Then He says, “I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture.” Oh, that is what David meant when he said, “He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters” (**Ps. 23:2**). The shepherd takes care of the sheep, guides them to proper pastures, where they are refreshed and fed. So our blessed Lord makes Himself responsible for those who put their trust in Him.

Now in contrast to Himself, there were false teachers and prophets who were only concerned about their own welfare. There have been such all down through the centuries and the Lord spoke of them in very strong language. “The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly” (**John 10:10**). He came to give eternal life to all who put their trust in Him. And if we are walking in fellowship with God we have that abundant life. A great many Christians have life, but they do not seem to have

abundant life. I was in a home lately where there were two children. One was sickly and pale, while the other was so lively that he was a constant annoyance to the little sickly one. As I looked at them I thought, "Well, they are like Christians." There are a lot of Christians who have life. They have trusted Jesus as Savior, but they do not seem to count much for God—no testimony, no witness. And then there are others who are spiritually exuberant, bearing a great witness for the One who has redeemed them, radiant as they live in fellowship with the Lord.

First, Jesus says, "I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep" (v. 11). Then He declares, "I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine" (v. 14). You see two sides of truth here. As the Good Shepherd He went to Calvary's cross and there laid down His life. There "he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: … and with his stripes we are healed" (**Isa. 53:5**). Oh, that wonderful Shepherd!

O Thou great all-gracious Shepherd,
Shedding for us Thy life's blood,
Unto shame and death delivered,
All to bring us nigh to God.

Because, you see, there was no other way. In Gethsemane He prayed, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me" (Matt. 26:39). That is, "If it is possible to save sinners by any other means than by My drinking of the cup of judgment, then make it manifest." But there was no other way, and so the Good Shepherd went out to die.

But He who died lives again. He lives in glory, and He is the Good Shepherd still. He is called elsewhere the Great Shepherd and the Chief Shepherd. "Our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, … make you perfect in every

good work to do his will, working in you that which is wellpleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever" (**Heb. 13:21**). But this Great Shepherd is the Good Shepherd still, and He knows His sheep. He says, "I am known of Mine." Does not that comfort your heart, dear child of God? If I am speaking to somebody who is lying on a sickbed—perhaps some of you have not been able to leave your bed for years, and the temptation would be to feel so utterly forsaken, lonely, tired, and weary of it all—O dear, sick one, remember Jesus says, "I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep." He knows your struggles, disappointments, and the cup you have to drink. He drank a more bitter one Himself.

If in thy path some thorns are found,
Oh, think who bore them on His brow!
If grief thy sorrowing heart hath found,
It reached a holier than thou.

In His deep sympathy He enters into all your trials and shares all your griefs. And then—is it not blessed?—He says, "I…know my sheep, and am known of mine." And we say again with David, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want." "As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep" (v. 15). And, of course, He was speaking primarily of the sheep of the Jewish fold. But in the next verse we read, "And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd" (v. 16). The word/?/^ here should really be "flock." You see, Judaism was a fold, a circumference without a center, but Christianity is a flock, where we have a center without a circumference. We have no wall about us, but we are gathered about Him, our Good Shepherd. Our Lord Jesus Christ is indeed our Good Shepherd, and "unto Him shall the gathering of the people be" (**Gen. 49:10**).

Address 33 The Security of Christ's Sheep

John

John 10:17-30

Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again. No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father. There was a division therefore again among the Jews for these sayings. And many of them said, He hath a devil, and is mad; why hear ye him? Others said, These are not the words of him that hath a devil. Can a devil open the eyes of the blind? And it was at Jerusalem the feast of the dedication, and it was winter. And Jesus walked in the temple in Solomon's porch. Then came the Jews round about him, and said unto him, How long dost thou make us to doubt? If thou be the Christ, tell us plainly. Jesus answered them, I told you, and ye believed not: the works that I do in my Father's name, they bear witness of me. But ye believe not, because ye are not of my sheep, as I said unto you. My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all; and no man is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand. I and my Father are one.

There are two outstanding themes in these verses, and perhaps it may be well to say that verses 17-18 really belong to the previous paragraph, which sets forth our Savior as the Good Shepherd who laid down His life for the sheep. Our Lord stresses the fact that it was not man that forced Him to

do that. In other words, He did not have to die. His humanity was different from ours in this, that we begin to die as soon as we are born. The seeds of death, as it were, are in the body of every child of Adam. We are all under that Adamic curse, "Dying, thou shalt die." These bodies of ours are mortal, that is, subject to death. It was otherwise with the body of our Lord Jesus. We are told that, "Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death" (**James 1:15**). That is why we die, because we have all inherited the virus of Adam's sin. But our Lord Jesus Christ was the Sinless One, and, therefore, while He came into the world with a body that could die, it was not necessary that it should die. He had in His own power the ability to die or to live on for endless years. But He died out of love for our guilty souls and out of love for the Father, because He came to do the Father's will.

In **Psalm 118** we hear Him saying, through the psalmist, "God is the LORD, which hath shown us light: *bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the horns of the altar*" (v. 27). He Himself was the One whom all the sacrifices of the law typified; therefore, this verse refers to Him. The altar of old had four brazen horns, and we might never have known what they were used for had it not been for these words. But we learn from this psalm that when they brought a beast, such as an ox or a lamb, for sacrifice they bound it to the horns of the altar, and its blood was spilled about the altar, for "without shedding of blood [there] is no remission" (**Heb. 9:22**).

So our Lord Jesus Christ was bound with cords to the horns of the altar. What were the cords? We read in **Hosea 11:4** that God has drawn us with the cords of love: "I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love." The cords of love have drawn our poor hearts to Christ and bound us to Him, and it was the cords of love that bound Him to the cross.

'Twas love that sought Gethsemane,
Or Judas ne'er had found Him;
'Twas love that held Him to the tree,
Or iron ne'er had bound Him.

And there was not only one cord; there were cords. There was the cord of love to the Father, and the cord of love to us. We hear Him saying, "That the world may know that I love the Father, and as the Father gave me commandment, even so I do. Arise, let us go hence" (**John 14:31**). And He went out to the garden of sorrow and on to the cross of atonement. Love to the Father took Him there, thus to lay down His life for us. But it is also written that "Christ… loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might sanctify and cleanse it" (**Eph. 5:24-26**). The apostle could say, "The Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me" (**Gal. 2:20**). So it was love for us, for our needy souls, that took Him there and led Him to die as a sacrifice for sin.

So He says, "Therefore doth My Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again" (**John 10:17**), though it is also perfectly true that sinful men laid hold of Him and nailed Him to the cross. The apostle Peter said to the Jews of his day, "Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain" (**Acts 2:23**). And speaking of the Gentiles and their rulers, the apostle Paul says, "Which none of the princes of this world knew: for had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory" (**1 Cor. 2:8**). Man is held responsible for the rejection of Christ, but man was perfectly powerless to take His life. He laid it down of Himself. He says in verse 18, "No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down." That is, He had commandment from the Father to lay it down, and He came to do the Father's will, and that will involved His becoming the great sin offering.

Then observe, just as He had authority to lay down His life, so He had authority to take it again. “This commandment have I received of my Father” (v. 18). The resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ is attributed to each person of the Holy Trinity. We read that He was “raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father” (**Rom. 6:4**). We read of the “Spirit… that raised up Christ from the dead” (8:11). The Holy Spirit then had His part in the resurrection. But Jesus also said, “Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up” (**John 2:19**). “He spake of the temple of His body” (v. 21). So the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit were all concerned in the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ even as all were concerned in His death. It was the Father who gave the Son that He might die as our Redeemer. It was in the power of the Eternal Spirit that Christ offered Himself without spot unto God. And it was in His own love and grace that He laid down His life as the Good Shepherd, and rose again that we might know redemption from the guilt and power of sin.

You remember we quoted several passages from the Old Testament in which we saw that the Shepherd of Israel was the coming One, God Himself, who was to be manifested here on earth. So when Jesus said, “I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep” (10:11), He was declaring that He was the One who would fulfill all these Scripture passages.

But the people were not ready to receive Him. Many declared that He had a demon. Others said, “These [words] are not the words of him that hath a [demon]” (v. 21a). They seemed to be so carefully chosen, and so reverent and holy. They did not sound to some of His hearers like the words of one speaking under the power of an evil spirit. Then they asked very sensibly, “Can a [demon] open the eyes of the blind?” (v. 21b). They remembered that wonderful miracle that had

been done among them. It seemed that, after all, Jesus might be the expected Messiah.

And now in verse 22 we are told that "it was at Jerusalem the feast of the dedication." This was celebrated annually since the days of the return under the leadership of Zerubbabel, of David's lineage, and of Joshua, the high priest, and the scribe Ezra and the governor Nehemiah. It was winter, and Jesus walked in the temple in Solomon's porch, or court. "Then came the Jews round about him, and said unto him, How long dost thou make us to doubt?" (v. 24).

He had told them many times, but again they put the question. Jesus answered and said, "I told you, and ye believed not: the works that I do in My Father's name, they bear witness of me" (v. 25). Why did they not consider the signs, the evidences? They seemed to be blind to these things. And He gave the reason for this. "Ye believe not, because ye are not of my sheep, as I said unto you" (v. 26). They refused to believe His message. His sheep are those who have turned to God in repentance and have accepted the message that He brought. He says, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me."

And now I have come to a rather crucial passage, about which there has been probably more controversy than concerning anything else in the gospel of John. One is often asked: Do you think that this passage teaches that if a man is once saved, he is saved forever? That it is impossible to fall from grace?—that a man will continue to be a Christian, no matter what sins he commits, if he has once professed faith in Christ? We need to be very careful here. It is good to follow the exact words of Jesus, and then we will not go astray.

First, He says, "My sheep hear my voice" (v. 27a). **John 5:24** tells us, "He that heareth my word, and believeth on him

that sent me, hath everlasting life." "Hear, and your soul shall live" (**Isa. 55:3**). So He says, "My sheep hear my voice." We cannot say that people are numbered among His sheep simply because they make a profession. There are people even in evangelical churches who are not numbered among the sheep of Christ, because actually they have never heard His voice. They are formalists, members of the church outwardly, but not of the church which is His body. Such people make a religious profession, maybe under emotion, and flock into the church. For a time they seem to go on very well, and then by-and-by the newness wears off and their enthusiasm disappears. The hankering for the world wells up in their souls and then they begin to drift. We say, "Poor souls, they are backsliders." But, as one has well said, "They were never frontsliders." They had turned from their sins, reforming themselves, but they had never heard the voice of the Son of God in their inmost souls. Their hearts were like that house that was swept and garnished, but left empty after the evil spirit had departed.

Such as these are those who bring reproach upon the doctrine of the eternal security of the believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. They were never real believers at all. No matter what people profess, if they do not hear the voice of the Son of God, they are not actually His sheep. I wish we may get that clear. Of all His sheep He says, "I know them, and they follow me" (**John 10:27**b). Now, will you put in contrast to that a passage in Matthew's gospel: "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in heaven" (7:21). "He that doeth the will"—stop there for a moment. Are we saved by doing? No, we are saved by faith. What does He mean when He says, "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that does the will of my Father which is in heaven"? We are not saved by doing, but we manifest the reality of our faith by

doing the will of God. You remember that passage again in **Ephesians 2:8-9**: "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: not of works, lest any man should boast." But he immediately adds, "For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them" (v. 10).

Be very clear about that. Our works have nothing to do with procuring eternal life, but no man has eternal life who is not manifesting good works.

I would not work my soul to save;
That work my Lord has done;
But I would work like any slave
From love to God's dear Son.

"Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works?" (Matt. 7:21-22). He is referring to the day of judgment, the day of manifestation. We might put that in modern language, "Have we not preached in Your name?" Perhaps through their preaching men have been delivered from the awful power of Satan, for I believe that many an unsaved preacher has been used of God to save men, even though his own life was all wrong. *God uses His word by whomsoever proclaimed.* "And in thy name have cast out demons." "And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity" (v. 23).

He will never say to anyone in that day of judgment, "I used to know you, but I do not know you anymore." He says, "I *never* knew you." But of His own He says, "I know them."

Now if you will keep that in mind, I do not think you will have any question about the eternal security of the believer. He never knew those who, though they seemed to be workers in His own vineyard, had never heard His voice.

So then, first, His sheep know His voice. Second, He says, "I know them." Notice the third thing, "and they follow me." There is no use to profess to be a sheep of Christ's unless you follow Him. Christ means so much to those who are truly born again that their souls delight to follow Him. Do you follow Him? Is His will precious to you? We do not become sheep by following Jesus. It is the very opposite. We follow Him because we belong to His flock. Having been saved, we manifest that by following Him. There are a great many people who bear the Christian name who are not really born of God. This accounts for so many who at one time seemed to be Christians, but because there was no reality, they never knew the Lord. They never found any satisfaction in following Him, and so they fell away.

Speaking of His own sheep, "I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand" (**John 10:28**). What kind of life? Eternal life. My brother, my sister, you who have questioned the eternal security of the believer, how long is "eternal?" "I give unto them eternal life." Do you not see? It is not probationary life. It is not temporal life. It is *eternal* life.

A lady came to me in San Francisco, where I had been preaching on **John 5:24**, and she said, "I agree with everything you said tonight except that doctrine—once saved, always saved. I have never found that in the Bible." I said, "Don't you believe the words of the Lord Jesus? Let me show you what He said." She replied, "I know where you are going to turn: **John 10:28-29**." "Well," I said, "you do know. But let me read the verses: 'And I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them

out of my hand. My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all; and no man is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand.'"

I inquired, "Do you believe that?" She said, "Not in your way." I said, "What is my way?" "Well," she said, "you believe that if a person is once saved he can never be lost." I read it again, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all; and no man is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand." I said, "Do you believe that?" "Not in your way." "But I am not telling you my way. I have not explained it at all. Do you not believe what the Son of God has said?" "Not the way you do." "Well, let me read it again." And I read it through once more, except for one change. I put "ten years" in place of "eternal life." I inquired, "What does that mean?" She answered, "Well, it would mean that if a person once got saved he would be saved for ten years." "Exactly! Now let us stretch it a bit. 'I give unto them life for forty years.' What does it mean now?" She admitted it would imply that one thus saved would be secure for forty years. "Suppose it read, 'I give unto them life as long as they are faithful'." "That is what I believe," she replied. "But that is not what it says. It says, 'My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my Father's hand.' How long does that mean?" She said, "As long as they remain His sheep." And she went out. She did not want light, so turned her back upon it.

If one would only take God's Word at its face value. "I give unto them eternal life." It could not be eternal if it could ever come to an end, and He said, "They shall never perish." "No man can pluck them out of my hand." There could not be a

stronger statement. His sheep are safe in the hands of the Father and the Son. There is no power in earth or hell that can pluck us out, and there is no power in heaven that would want to do so. You say, “Well, but you know I can take myself out.” But you would perish then, wouldn’t you? The marvelous thing is that when He saves a person He puts such a love for Himself in the heart that none would wish to be separated from Him.

I remember a dear friend of mine, a minister of the gospel, a kindly, gracious man, who was reasoning with me about this. He said finally, “My brother, if I believed as you do, I could go out and sin all I want to, and it would not make any difference.” I said, “My dear brother, do you want to sin?” “Oh, no!” he replied. “I do not want to sin.” That’s it. The Christian does not want to sin. Nothing makes him more miserable than failure or falling into sin. His only joy is found in walking in fellowship with God.

What does Jesus mean when He says, “My Father…is greater than all” (v. 29)? He was coequal with the Father from all eternity. But as Man here on earth, He could say, “My Father … is greater than all.” He was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, that He by the grace of God should taste death for every man. He voluntarily took the subject place in the days of His flesh.

But having said, “My Father…is greater than all,” He immediately adds, “I and my Father are one” (v. 30). What a proof of His true Deity we have right there! “I and my Father.” Why, you would have thought He would have said, “My Father and I.” It would be the natural thing—would it not?—for the subservient One. But there is no subservience here. God the Son, and God the Father, and God the Holy Spirit are coequal. So He says, “I and my Father are one.”

Isn't it marvelous grace! The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are united in sending this gospel to the world and inviting sinners everywhere to put their trust in the work that Jesus did. And when you trust Him you have eternal life, and you will be as secure as God Himself can make you, even as we read elsewhere, "For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord" (**Rom. 8:38-39**). What a gospel to proclaim to poor, dying men! If there is one who reads these words who has never trusted the Savior, won't you come to Him today?

Years ago, there was a poor old man who lived in a miserable hovel and subsisted on what he could beg. Finally he was taken to a hospital, very ill, and when the nurse moved his clothes she found a worn paper that he had put away in an inner pocket. When she examined it she saw that it was an order on the Treasury of the United States to give him a pension because of his faithfulness in serving as a scout in the army during the war between the States. The poor old man said, "Oh, don't take that away from me! President Lincoln gave me that, and I value it above all else." And yet, he had never cashed in on it! He had never availed himself of his privileges.

Are you treating God's salvation like that? You have the right to come to Jesus and receive eternal life and forgiveness of sins. "Today if you will hear his voice, harden not your hearts" (**Heb. 3:7, 15**; 4:7).

Address 34 The Eternal Son of the Father

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 10:31-42

Then the Jews took up stones again to stone him. Jesus answered them, Many good works have I shewed you from my Father; for which of those works do ye stone me? The Jews answered him, saying, For a good work we stone thee not; but for blasphemy; and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God. Jesus answered them, Is it not written in your law, I said, Ye are gods? If he called them gods, unto whom the word of God came, and the scripture cannot be broken; say ye of him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works: that ye may know, and believe, that the Father is in me, and I in him. Therefore they sought again to take him: but he escaped out of their hand, And went away again beyond Jordan into the place where John at first baptized; and there he abode. And many resorted unto him, and said, John did no miracle: but all things that John spake of this man were true. And many believed on him there.

The real object, as we have seen before in the writing of this gospel, is that men might believe that Jesus is the Son of God and that believing they might have life through His name. So we have had one incident after another, all intended to make clear the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ

and His eternal relationship to the Father as the only begotten Son, who was ever one with the Father and the Spirit, both as to eternity of being and as to power and authority, wisdom, love, and grace.

We closed our previous chapter with the declaration of our Savior, "I and my Father are one" (**John 10:30**). Now whatever men today may understand that to mean, there can be no question that those to whom Jesus spoke understood that He was affirming definite equality with God. That was why they took up stones again to stone Him. In their eyes He was a blasphemer.

May I put it this way to you: if the Lord Jesus Christ is not God—God manifested in the flesh—then they were correct. If He is not truly God, He must have been a blasphemer, because He used language that no one but God should use. He accepted worship that should be received by no one but God. The law said, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve" (Matt. 4:10), and the Lord Jesus allowed His disciples to worship Him. Therefore, He took to Himself that which rightly belongs to God. Now He was either God manifest in the flesh or else a gross deceiver.

Some take another view of it and say He was a paranoiac who imagined He was divine while just a human being like others. But there was nothing about the behavior and the words of our Lord Jesus Christ to indicate one of unbalanced mind. His life was too pure, His words too wonderful, to allow us to accept that view for a moment, and we certainly cannot think of such a holy person as a deceiver. Good men do not say that which is untrue, normally. He claimed over and over again to be the Son of the Father—"I and my Father are one."

It was because of this declaration that His enemies, in

accordance with the law of Moses, which commanded that the blasphemer was to be stoned to death, took up stones to stone Him. He calmly said to them: “Many good works have I shown you from my Father; for which of those works do ye stone me?” (**John 10:32**). His works had manifested the truth of what He said of Himself. They had always been for the interest and good of mankind. What had He done that they should stone Him?

“The Jews answered him, saying, For a good work we stone thee not; but for blasphemy” (v. 33a). What was the blasphemy? “Because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God” (v. 33b). They said, “You are a man and declare yourself to be God, therefore, you are a blasphemer.” Well, the truth is that He was Man in all perfection, but He was also God—as truly Man as though He had never been God and as truly God as though He had never become Man.

But now the Lord may seem to us to beg the question when He says, “Is it not written in your law, I said, Ye are gods? If he called them gods, unto whom the word of God came, and the scripture cannot be broken; say ye of him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God?” (vv. 34-36).

What is the Lord referring to here? In **Psalm 82:6**, in addressing the judges of the people who stood in the place of God to act for Him, we read these words, “I have said, Ye are gods; and all of you are children of the most High.” It says, in the first verse of that psalm, “God standeth in the congregation of the mighty; he judgeth among the gods.” What does He mean by this? God is the Judge over all, but He appointed in Israel men who were to represent Him. The people were to bring their questions and

grievances to them and they were to judge in accordance with the Word. “I have said, Ye are gods.” That is, they were there to act for God. Today all judges do not act for God. But the thought is that these were to be righteous judges, and as such they were designated “gods.” This was in their Bibles, and they never thought of that expression as blasphemy.

Now why not inquire more definitely as to what the Lord Jesus meant when He said, “I and my Father are one?” It was necessary to do this in order to understand it aright, and so the Lord Jesus practically says, “Why not consider the works that I do? Why not study your own Bibles and see if the claims that I make are not borne out by the works that I perform and by the Scriptures?” But they were not willing to do this. They jumped at conclusions, as people so often do. We have our preconceived notions and are not willing to subject our thoughts to the declarations of the Word of God. We stress our own views and ideas and reject those of the Lord.

Thus they were ready to call Him a blasphemer, whose one object in life was the glory of the Father. But now observe, this passage not only sets forth the Deity of the Lord Jesus and his equality with the Father, but it emphasizes the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. We can be very grateful indeed to the Jews for having preserved for us the Bible. All the Old Testament was preserved by them, handed down through the centuries in manuscript form, translated into the Greek tongue later, and that by Jewish scribes, so that all the Old Testament Scriptures have come to us through the people of Israel. We will never be able to pay our debt to the Jews for that.

The Old Testament we have today is the Old Testament that Jesus had. He had it in both Greek and Hebrew, and

He read it in both of these versions, for He quoted from them both in His ministry here on earth, sometimes from the Hebrew and, at other times, from the Greek text. There were flaws in that translation, but whenever He could He used that translation, because it was in the hands of the common people.

Notice what He says, "The scripture cannot be broken." What rest that gives to heart and mind in these days when there are so many voices regarding the question of the inspiration of our Bible! They tell us that many of the books of the Old Testament have been discredited. The Lord Jesus says the Scripture cannot be broken and when He used that term *scripture,* He was using it as the Jews of His day used it. They applied it to the books of their Old Testament, which were the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms. The whole volume was called *Scripture.* Jesus says, "The scripture cannot be broken." In other words, He authenticated the whole of the Old Testament.

This comes out very clearly as you go through the four Gospels, and see how Jesus puts His imprimatur on every part of the Law, the Prophets, the Psalms. If confused by evolutionary theories of creation and inclined to believe that men are only specialized brutes who have come up through the ages from a beast ancestry, we find that Jesus says, "From the beginning (of the creation) God made them male and female" (**Mark 10:6**, parentheses in original). Thus our Lord put His seal upon the doctrine of the special creation of man. He made them at the beginning, male and female. He also put His authorization upon the marriage relationship. "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and [shall] cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh" (vv. 7-8). This is the divine institution of marriage. So we have the Lord Jesus Christ Himself authenticating both special creation and the

marriage relationship.

Then there are so many other things in the Old Testament to which modern teachers object. Is it true that there was once a great flood and that one family alone was saved out of that deluge? You turn to your New Testament and read, "For as [it was] in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noe entered into the ark, and knew not until the flood came, and took them all away; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be" (Matt. 24:38-39). I have no question about the universality of the flood in the face of words like these. Jesus knew, because He was God manifest in the flesh.

And so with the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. Again the Lord says, "Likewise also as it was in the days of Lot; they did eat, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded; but the same day that Lot went out of Sodom it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all. Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of man is revealed" (**Luke 17:28-30**).

Scholars raise questions as to who wrote the first books of our Bible, Genesis to Deuteronomy, and they are willing to admit almost anybody but Moses as their authors, and yet the Lord Jesus Christ says, "Had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me, for he wrote of me" (**John 5:46**). And He is speaking of the Law, the Law was composed of those five books, and He says that Moses wrote them.

Was there ever such a man as Abraham? Was he but the imaginary character of a Hebrew myth? Or did he actually exist? Was he the father of the faithful, as Moses said? Jesus answers: "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day: and he saw it, and was glad" (8:56). What did He mean? He was referring to that promise God gave to

Abraham, “In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed” (**Gen. 22:18**; 26:4). “Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness” (**Rom. 4:3**). In the same way Jesus authenticates the story of Jonah and the repentance of Nineveh.

I confess I cannot understand how any man can profess to be a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, recognize His true Deity, and yet spurn any portion of His testimony, for we have the blessed Lord Himself declaring that the Scripture cannot be broken.

And then notice verse 36: “Say ye of him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest?” The Father sanctified the Son and sent Him into the world. What does that tell us? It tells us that our Lord Jesus Christ did not become the Son when He was born of the Virgin Mary here on earth. It tells us He was the Son of the Father in the ineffable glory before He came down here at all. He was one of the Holy Trinity and the Father sanctified the Son and sent Him into the world.

What does that word *sanctify* mean? It really means “to set apart.” And so the Father set the Son apart and sent Him into the world that He might become the propitiation for our sin. This is the glorious truth here fully unfolded. “In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him” (**1 John 4:9**). He did not become the Son after He came to earth, but the Father sent the Son. “Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins” (v. 10). No wonder the apostle adds, “Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another” (v. 11). The supreme example of the love of God is this: “God sent His Son into the world. He turned His back on

heaven's glory to be born a child here on earth, to grow up to manhood, living a holy, spotless life, and at last to go to Calvary's cross to offer Himself for our redemption." Is it blasphemy to believe this? On the contrary, it is an insult to God to deny it.

Jesus says, "Say ye of Him, whom the Father hath sanctified, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God?" He told them to consider His works. Do not these accredit Him? "If I do not the works of My Father, believe Me not."

So we throw that challenge out today. If you have any doubt as to whether He was the eternal Son of God, read the record. See what He did when He was here. Can you explain His works in any other way? If you can, then you must reject Him. But if His works accredit Him, then be reasonable and accept Him.

If people would only read the Bible thoughtfully and face its testimony honestly, oh, how many would be delivered from the snare of unbelief]

So Jesus says, "If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works: that ye may know, and believe, that the Father is in me, and I in him" (vv. 37-38). But, alas, though He was so tender and faithful, those who listened to Him were not willing to make the test.

"Therefore they sought again to take him: but he escaped out of their hand" (v. 39). The hour had not come that He was to die, and they could not put Him to death, so He went away beyond Jordan where John had baptized Him. "And there He abode. And many resorted unto him, and said, John did no miracle: but all things that John spake of this man were true" (vv. 40-41).

“And many believed on him there” (v. 42). To believe on Him is to put your trust in Him. I wonder if all who read this have really believed on Him. Have you put your trust in Him? Oh, read the record for yourselves. Face the testimony honestly. If the Spirit of God reveals to you that Jesus is indeed the Son of the living God, then receive Him as your Savior and confess Him openly before men.

O for a thousand tongues to sing
My great Redeemer’s praise,
The glories of my God and King,
The triumphs of His grace!

Address 35 The Resurrection and the Life

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 11:1-46

Now a certain man was sick, named Lazarus, of Bethany, the town of Mary and her sister Martha. (It was that Mary which anointed the Lord with ointment, and wiped his feet with her hair, whose brother Lazarus was sick.) Therefore his sisters sent unto him, saying, Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest is sick. When Jesus heard that, he said, This sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God, that the Son of God might be glorified thereby. Now Jesus loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus. When he had heard therefore that he was sick, he abode two days still in the same place where he was. Then after that saith he to his disciples, Let us go into Judaea again. His disciples say unto him, Master, the Jews of late sought to stone thee; and goest thou thither again? Jesus answered, Are there not twelve hours in the day? If any man walk in the day, he stumbleth not, because he seeth the light of this world. But if a man walk in the night, he stumbleth, because there is no light in him. These things said he: and after that he saith unto them, Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go, that I may awake him out of sleep. Then said his disciples, Lord, if he sleep, he shall do well. Howbeit Jesus spake of his death: but they thought that he had spoken of taking of rest in sleep. Then said Jesus unto them plainly, Lazarus is dead. And I am glad for your sakes that I was

not there, to the intent ye may believe; nevertheless let us go unto him. Then said Thomas, which is called Didymus, unto his fellow disciples, Let us also go, that we may die with him. Then when Jesus came, he found that he had lain in the grave four days already. Now Bethany was nigh unto Jerusalem, about fifteen furlongs off: and many of the Jews came to Martha and Mary, to comfort them concerning their brother. Then Martha, as soon as she heard that Jesus was coming, went and met him: but Mary sat still in the house. Then said Martha unto Jesus, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. But I know, that even now, whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee. Jesus saith unto her, Thy brother shall rise again. Martha saith unto him, I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day. Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this? She saith unto him, Yea, Lord: I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world. And when she had so said, she went her way, and called Mary her sister secretly, saying, The Master is come, and calleth for thee. As soon as she heard that, she arose quickly, and came unto him. Now Jesus was not yet come into the town, but was in that place where Martha met him. The Jews then which were with her in the house, and comforted her, when they saw Mary, that she rose up hastily and went out, followed her, saying, She goeth unto the grave to weep there. Then when Mary was come where Jesus was, and saw him, she fell down at his feet, saying unto him, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. When Jesus therefore saw her weeping, and the Jews also weeping which came with her, he groaned in the spirit, and was troubled, and said, Where have ye laid him? They said unto him, Lord, come

and see. Jesus wept. Then said the Jews, Behold how he loved him! And some of them said, Could not this man, which opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that even this man should not have died? Jesus therefore again groaning in himself cometh to the grave. It was a cave, and a stone lay upon it. Jesus said, Take ye away the stone. Martha, the sister of him that was dead, saith unto him, Lord, by this time he stinketh: for he hath been dead four days. Jesus saith unto her, Said I not unto thee, that, if thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God? Then they took away the stone from the place where the dead was laid. And Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always: but because of the people which stand by I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me. And when he thus had spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth. And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with graveclothes: and his face was bound about with a napkin. Jesus saith unto them, Loose him, and let him go. Then many of the Jews which came to Mary, and had seen the things which Jesus did, believed on him. But some of them went their ways to the Pharisees, and told them what things Jesus had done.

The main theme of this eleventh chapter is the raising of Lazarus from the dead. In **Romans 1:4** we are told that our Lord Jesus Christ is "declared to be the Son of God with power…by the resurrection from the dead." That is the way the sentence reads in our Authorized Version. Greek scholars have pointed out the fact that the word for "dead" there is actually in the plural. We might think that the passage simply meant that the Lord was declared to be the Son with power by His own resurrection from the dead. But the passage might better be translated "through the resurrection of dead persons." That includes, of course, His own triumph over death, but it takes in also those

other raisings from the dead of which we read in the Gospels. Three times our Lord exerted this marvelous resurrection power, and the three cases are all different and each, I think, very significant.

In the first instance we have the daughter of Jairus, the ruler of the synagogue at Capernaum. That was a little child who had died. The Lord Jesus went into the room where she lay, and He said to her so tenderly, "Little one, arise," and she arose (see **Mark 5:41**). He awakened her from the sleep of death. That may suggest our Lord's gracious way of dealing with children who are dead in trespasses and sins, and who need to hear His voice as truly as older ones today.

And then we have the instance of the raising of the son of the widow of Nain. The Lord Jesus and His apostles were approaching the village when out came that sad funeral group bearing the dead body of this young man, and his poor mother following. The Lord Jesus stopped that funeral procession, touched the bier, and said to the young man, "I say unto thee, Arise" (**Luke 7:14**). We read that "he that was dead sat up… And [Jesus] delivered him to his mother" (v. 15). That again, I think, has a spiritual lesson. Many a young man, dead in trespasses and sins, or possibly a young woman, is causing grief to a godly father and mother. Oh, how that mother and father are yearning for the time when the hand of Jesus will be placed upon those dear ones, raising them to life everlasting! Mr. Moody once said, "It is a peculiar thing, you cannot get any instruction in the Bible as to how to conduct a funeral, for Jesus broke up every funeral He ever attended by raising the dead."

Now the third instance is that which is before us, the raising of Lazarus. Here may I say we have a picture of one

who has spent years in sin, and is utterly corrupt and beyond all human hope. Yet Jesus came and raised Lazarus from the dead after four days had gone by. Let us consider this passage somewhat carefully.

We are told, "Now a certain man was sick, named Lazarus, of Bethany, the town of Mary and her sister Martha" (**John 11:1**). That is interesting, is it not? I am sure there were a great many other people living in Bethany. But to the Lord who looked down upon that city, to God Himself, it was the town of Mary and Martha. What does that mean? There were two devoted hearts there, and that meant more to God than all the other people who lived in that village. I wonder about your community. Are you so devoted to the Lord Jesus Christ, so living for the glory of God, that He thinks of your community as the particular place where you live? Does He pass by the rich and great, the powerful and noted, from a worldly standpoint, and say of you, "That is one of My friends, who loves Me," and, therefore, thinks of it as your town or your locality?

I think that this is most significant. "Bethany, the town of Mary and her sister Martha. It was that Mary which anointed the Lord with ointment, and wiped his feet with her hair, whose brother Lazarus was sick" (vv. 1-2). And so the sisters, when they saw their brother drooping and dying, sent a message to the Lord Jesus, who was some distance away. He was at Bethabara, near to what is now called Allenby's Bridge. Ordinarily, it would have taken two full days to come from there to Bethany, or perhaps three days if walking and two if riding.

And so they sent a message. And how brief it was: "Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest is sick" (v. 3). They felt that was enough. They knew He loved Lazarus. They knew their brother was very dear to His heart, and they felt sure that

if Jesus understood that he was ill He would come immediately and cure the disease and save the life of His friend.

But singularly enough, He said when He heard it, “This sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God, that the Son of God might be glorified thereby” (v. 4). That is, death is not going to claim and keep this man at the present time, but God is going to be glorified in some wondrous way in his particular case. So there was no hurry on the part of Jesus. That is so trying for us who profess faith in Him. When we come presenting some problem we hope that He will intervene immediately and answer our prayer in the way we would like to have Him do it without any delay. But often He seems to wait so long and apparently appears to be so indifferent. He is never indifferent; He is always interested. And we may be sure of this: if He permits delay in the answer to prayer, it is because there is some plan that He desires to work out in connection with that answer. It should be ours to wait in faith for Him to act. You know Scripture speaks of waiting *on* God and waiting *for* God. It is a wonderful thing to learn to wait *on* God. We may come to Him in every time of difficulty and perplexity in accordance with His Word, which says, “Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God” (Phil. 4:6-7). “My soul,” says David, “wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him.”

But then it requires even more faith to wait *for* God. After you have presented your petition to God, just leave everything in His hands, assured that in His own good time, He will act in the way that is best.

These sisters, I fancy, watched for the Lord every moment

after they thought the message had had time to reach Him, but hour after hour went by, even day after day, and still Jesus did not come. And then Lazarus passed away. They must have said, “How strange it is! Not a word from Jesus, not a message of any kind! And He is not here, and He could easily have hindered all this, but He has not come.” Did it mean He was not interested, that He did not love Lazarus, and was not concerned about their breaking hearts? Not at all. But they were going to learn lessons that they would never have learned in any other way.

We are told that “Jesus loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus. When he had heard therefore that he was sick, he abode two days still in the same place where he was. Then after that saith he to his disciples, Let us go into Judaea again” (vv. 5-7). He had been bitterly persecuted in Judea, and the disciples would rather have had Him turn His face northward and go back where the people heard Him gladly. When He spoke of returning to Judea, they said, “Master, the Jews of late sought to stone thee; and goest thou thither again?” (v. 8). But “Jesus answered, Are there not twelve hours in the day? If any man walk in the day, he stumbleth not, because he seeth the light of this world. But if a man walk in the night, he stumbleth, because there is no light in him” (vv. 9-10).

He meant this, “I know what My path should be. The Father has made it perfectly clear to Me where I should go, and in returning to Judea I am walking in the light that shines upon My steps.” Then He adds, “Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go, that I may awake him out of sleep” (v. 11). After all, this is what death is for the believer. It is just a sleep. “Oh,” you say, “the entire man, spirit, soul, and body?” Oh, no, but the sleep of the poor, tired body. The spirit and soul, which are never separated in life or death, the unseen man is absent from the body and present with

the Lord. But alas, in the case of the unsaved, when the body dies, the spirit goes out to meet God in judgment for the rejection of the Lord Jesus Christ. “It is appointed unto man once to die, but after this the judgment” (**Heb. 9:27**). But for the believer death is a sleep, the sleep of the body until the hour of the resurrection.

So Jesus says, “Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go, that I may awake him out of sleep. Then said his disciples, Lord, if he sleep, he shall do well” (vv. 11-12). They thought He meant physical sleep and so He had to meet them on their own ground. In the next verse we read, “Then said Jesus unto them plainly, Lazarus is dead. And I am glad for your sakes that I was not there, to the intent ye may believe; nevertheless let us go unto him” (vv. 14-15). They were to learn a wonderful lesson from all this. This thing was to be a great blessing to them. It was to be a means of establishing their faith in a way which the healing of Lazarus could not have done.

“Nevertheless let us go unto him.” And then Thomas speaks up. We call him “doubting Thomas” sometimes, and yet I do not know that he always deserved to be so spoken of. “Then said Thomas, which is called Didymus” (v. 16a). *Didymus* means “twin.” I wonder who the other twin was. Perhaps if you look into the mirror you will see the other one. Thomas, the twin, said “unto his fellow disciples, Let us also go, that we may die with him” (v. 16b). As much as to say, “Well, we cannot save His life even if we want to, so let us stand by Him. We will go down and die with Him.” Thomas was loyal to his Master, even when he could not understand.

So Jesus came with the disciples and when they came near Bethany they found that Lazarus had been in the grave four days already. “And many of the Jews came to

Martha and Mary, to comfort them concerning their brother. Then Martha, as soon as she heard that Jesus was coming, went and met him: but Mary sat still in the house. Then said Martha unto Jesus, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died" (vv. 19-21). Was she really blaming the Lord Jesus for her brother's death? It at least implies the question, "Why did You not come when we first sent for You? Then we would not be mourning for our brother." "But I know, that even now, whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee" (v. 22). I think she meant that they would be able to receive strength in their hour of trial. But Jesus said to her, "Thy brother shall rise again" (v. 23). And Martha said, "I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day" (v. 24). And that is what many people think, that in the last day saved and unsaved will all be raised.

But Jesus had a sweeter message than that for her. He said unto her, "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this?" (vv. 25-26).

What is He telling her? Oh, He is telling her, "You do not have to wait until the resurrection on the last day. I Myself am the Resurrection and the Life, and when I come into the scene, death is at an end." And He adds, "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." When will that be? At His own return from heaven, when He shall descend with a shout and empty all the graves where lie the Christian dead. "[Whosoever] believeth in he, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Then He looks on to the time when those who have never died at all, but will be living on the earth when He returns, will be changed without dying and says, "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." What a wonderful revelation! And then

He puts the question, “Believest thou this?”

I think she was a bit puzzled. She said, “Yea, Lord: I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world” (v. 27). And therefore, of course, she implies, “Whatever You say must be true.” Whether she could understand it or not, it must be true, for it came from the One she recognized as the Son of God.

She went and called her sister. Mary met with them outside the town. The Jews saw her leave and said, “She goeth unto the grave to weep there” (v. 31). But, no, on the way out she met Jesus, and she said to Him also what Martha had said. But I wonder if there was not a different tone than what Martha had used. “Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died” (v. 32). Jesus looked upon her in her grief, and His heart went out to her. The Jews who had followed behind were weeping, and Jesus groaned in the spirit and was troubled. He was a real man. It was not merely Deity inhabiting a human body, but He had a true human spirit and soul as well as a human body. And so He groaned in the spirit and was troubled.

And He said, “Where have ye laid him? They said unto him, Lord, come and see” (v. 34).

And now we have the shortest verse in our English Bible. Literally translated it is “Jesus shed tears” (v. 35). Tears, as He contemplated the awful ravages that death had wrought because of sin. “Then said the Jews, Behold how he loved him! And some of them said, Could not this man, which opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that even this man should not have died? Jesus therefore again groaning in himself cometh to the grave. It was a cave, and a stone lay upon it” (vv. 36-38). It was a singular thing. I always thought of it as a cave in the side of the hill, as in the case of the tomb where our Lord Jesus Christ was

buried, until I was in Bethany and saw a similar tomb. You went down into the cave and a stone lay over it. And thus it was here. The stone lay over the tomb.

"Jesus said, Take ye away the stone. Martha, the sister of him that was dead, saith unto him, Lord, by this time he stinketh: for he hath been dead four days" (v. 39). Her faith did not rise to the glorious thing that was about to take place. "Jesus saith unto her, Said I not unto thee, that, if thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God?" (v. 40). Faith triumphs over all conditions, depending upon the living God.

"Then they took away the stone from the place where the dead was laid. And Jesus lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me" (v. 41). What sweet communion this, between the Father and the Son! "And I knew that thou hearest me always: but because of the people which stand by I said it, that they may believe that thou hast sent me" (v. 42). He prayed in this way that they might be edified by His prayer, that they might believe. "And when he thus had spoken, he cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth!" (v. 43). Oh, that voice of power some day will be heard, and all the dead in Christ will come forth. That day in Bethany He singled out one person. If He had left out the word *Lazarus* He would have emptied the whole cemetery! But He said, "Lazarus, come forth! And he that was dead came forth" (v. 43-44a). And it says he was "bound hand and foot with graveclothes: and his face was bound about with a napkin" (v. 44b). That was the way the Jews buried their dead. They wrapped them completely in linen cloths.

"Jesus saith unto them, Loose him, and let him go" (v. 44c). There is a lesson here too—life first, and then liberty. All who hear the voice of Christ have life— "He that

believeth on the Son hath everlasting life" (3:36). But many a believer does not yet know liberty. Many are still bound by the grave clothes of tradition, or misunderstanding, or unbelief. Oh, how wonderful when Jesus says, "Loose him and let him go." "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (8:32).

So Lazarus was raised and loosed. "Then many of the Jews which came to Mary, and had seen the things which Jesus did, believed on him. But some of them went their ways to the Pharisees, and told them what things Jesus had done" (vv. 45-46). It would almost seem that they were His enemies, and that they reported these things, seeking to stir up the Pharisees against Him.

Satan is the one who has the power of death, and by sin came death. Jesus is the One who has power to deliver from sin and from death itself. I wonder if we have all trusted Him. He is declared to be the Son of God with power by resurrection of dead persons. He is still the same, and He delights to impart life to all who hear His voice.

Address 36 One Man to Die for the Nation

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 11:47-57

Then gathered the chief priests and the Pharisees a council, and said, What do we? for this man doeth many miracles. If we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him: and the Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation. And one of them, named Caiaphas, being the high priest that same year, said unto them, Ye know nothing at all, nor consider that it is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not. And this spake he not of himself: but being high priest that year, he prophesied that Jesus should die for that nation; and not for that nation only, but that also he should gather together in one the children of God that were scattered abroad. Then from that day forth they took counsel together for to put him to death. Jesus therefore walked no more openly among the Jews; but went thence unto a country near to the wilderness, into a city called Ephraim, and there continued with his disciples. And the Jews' passover was nigh at hand: and many went out of the country up to Jerusalem before the passover, to purify themselves. Then sought they for Jesus, and spake among themselves, as they stood in the temple, What think ye, that he will not come to the feast? Now both the chief priests and the Pharisees had given a commandment, that, if any man knew where he were, he should shew it, that they might take him.

We have considered the raising up of Lazarus, that greatest of all our Lord's signs and miracles, indicating His power over death, proving that He was indeed the Messiah who was to come into the world not only to deliver Israel but to be a

means of blessing to all nations and the fulfillment of the promise made to Abraham.

One would have thought that surely so marvelous a sign would have spoken to the hearts of even the worst enemies of the Lord Jesus Christ, proving to them that this Man who was going about among them in so lowly a way, doing such wondrous works of mercy, was truly Immanuel. But no, if men's consciences are not awakened, if men are determined to resist the truth, miracles will not win them to Christ.

Do you remember the story that Jesus told concerning the rich man? We read that he died and went to hell, and in hell he lifted up his eyes—that man who had enjoyed every privilege and opportunity on earth, but who had only lived to gratify his own desires—and began to pray for his five brethren. What a family: six brothers, one in hell and five on the way! And he cried and prayed to Abraham, whom he could see in Paradise, and said, "Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame" (**Luke 16:24**). When told that was impossible, he said, "I pray thee then, send him to my five brethren that they come not to this place of torment" (see vv. 27-28). And Abraham said, "They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them" (v. 29). That is, they have the Word of God, the Old Testament. Let them read and believe their Bibles. But the rich man replied, "Nay, father Abraham: but if one went unto them from the dead, [then would they] repent" (v. 30). But the answer came back with crushing force: "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead" (v. 31).

What a solemn truth we have unfolded here! If men are determined to take their own way, if they will not bow to the testimony of the Word of God, then signs and wonders will never reach their hardened hearts and bring them to

repentance. These scribes and Pharisees had set themselves against the Word of God. They had rejected every message, and the raising of Lazarus only stirred them up to make them feel they were likely to lose their hold on the people. They foresaw a possible uprising among the populace to make Jesus King, and the result would be the sending of the Roman legions to enforce Caesar's will upon them at the point of the sword.

They said, "Now, what are we going to do about it?" You would have thought they would have said something like this: "We must turn to God and confess our sins and face our iniquity. We must get right with God. The resurrection power of Jesus proves that He is one with the Father." But no, they said, "This thing is likely to draw men after Him. We must take an active stand against this man and His miracles."

"For this Man doeth many miracles" (**John 11:47**). They had already dared to tell the crowd that He did the miracles by the power of Beelzebub, thus blaspheming against the Holy Spirit who was working through Him. Now they said, "If we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him" (v. 48). Just think of it! They were afraid to have people believe in Jesus.

I invited a lady sometime ago to a gospel meeting. She said, "I am afraid to go for fear I will be converted." Afraid! Afraid that one might get right with God! I remember a gentleman well up in business circles out on the West Coast. I said to his wife one day, "I have not seen your husband for quite a while. Has he lost his interest?" She said, "Well, he is afraid to come. For when he comes and hears the Word, it takes him nearly two weeks to get over it." How we ought to cherish the least evidence that the Spirit of God is speaking to any of us! There are people in this world today, I am afraid, who have heard the last message from the Word of God they will ever hear. It is a solemn thing when God ceases to speak to a soul.

But these Pharisees were determined to have their own way and to reject Christ. They said, “We must break His influence over the people. Otherwise the Romans will destroy our city and nation.” And notice this, the very thing they dreaded was the thing that happened. But it happened, not because the people believed on Jesus, but because they refused His grace. They spurned Him when presented as the Prince of Peace. When Pilate said, “Shall I crucify your King?” they said, “We have no king but Caesar” (19:15). What happened? Jesus was crucified, rejected of men, died there on Calvary’s cross for a world’s redemption.

But what about the nation? Not long after the Romans did indeed come and take away their place and scattered them throughout the world. And all the suffering and the sorrows they have gone through have been the sad result of their not knowing the day of their visitation.

So the very thing that these Pharisees thought they would avoid by rejecting Jesus was the thing that came upon them because they refused Him. So shortsighted are men, so unable to see into the future, that they spurn the testimony that God Himself has given.

As they were debating this thing, one of them took the leadership—Caiaphas, who was the high priest that year. That in itself indicates the objection of the people to the Roman authority. According to God’s original institution, when a son of Aaron was inducted into the office of high priest he remained in it until his death. But the nation had fallen so low that the Romans sold the office of high priest from year to year to the highest bidder. At this particular time Caiaphas was high priest. There were several other men who had been high priests but had been set to one side.

So now Caiaphas, the high priest that year, said unto them, “Ye know nothing at all” (v. 49). That is a good way,

somebody has said, when you want to shut out any argument. Just begin, "You know nothing at all. You don't know what you are talking about." You cannot reason with folks like that. They know it all, and they won't admit for a moment that you have any information which might be of any value to them. I think Job's friends were something like that. You recall he answered them on one occasion, "Ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you" (**Job 12:2**). That is, "You think no one knows anything but you."

That was the stand Caiaphas took: "Ye know nothing at all, nor consider that it is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not" (v. 49-50). And in this you hear the voice of a contemptible, dastardly politician. He knew that Jesus was innocent of the charges that were being brought against Him. He should have been the deliverer of the innocent, but he, for policy's sake, was against Jesus. He reasoned, "We must get Him out of the way or we shall suffer, so the best thing is to get rid of Him. Bring false charges, if need be, in order that the nation may be saved." It was dastardly advice. Yet the marvelous thing is that God was behind it all, and overruled it to work out His own plan. We do not for one moment condone the speech of Caiaphas, but, on the other hand, we have the testimony of the Holy Spirit here to tell us that he was saying more than he really knew. The reason he spoke as he did was because of selfishness, but that which he thereby proposed, in a higher sense than he could ever understand, was to work out the purpose of God in the redemption not only of Israel but of a needy world.

We read here, "This spake he not of himself" (v. 51a). That is, he thought he was giving them advice of a political nature, but the Spirit of God was overruling and controlling him beyond his own thought. To think the Spirit of God could use a wicked man like that! In the case of Balaam, who loved

the wages of unrighteousness, we have three chapters in the book of Numbers containing some of the most glorious prophecies in the Bible, which came from his unhallowed lips. God was overruling for blessing.

So God was overruling here, and He used a bad man, a time-serving politician, to utter a tremendous truth. “This spake he not of himself: but being high priest that year, he prophesied that Jesus should die for that nation” (v. 51). He did not know it, but the Spirit of God was speaking through those unclean lips. “He prophesied that Jesus should die for that nation,” though not in the sense that he meant. He meant that the death of this innocent man would be used to save the nation from the Romans. It did not do that, for the Jews were carried away in due time. But the prophecy was true in the sense that He was to become the great sin offering, taking the blame for that nations guilt upon Himself, that load of sin, and bearing it before God and enduring the judgment that sin deserved. This was what Isaiah saw when, looking down through the ages with the *eyes* of faith, he said, “He was wounded for our transgressions; he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the LORD hath laid on him the iniquity of us all” (53:5).

“One man should die for the people.” Here was the great Kinsman-Redeemer who looked upon His own nation, sold under sin, and said, “I will pay the price in My own precious blood,” and so He gave Himself a ransom for all. But His death was not only for that nation. We read: “That Jesus should die for that nation, and not for that nation only, but that… he should gather together in one the children of God that were scattered abroad” (vv. 51b-52). That is, the work of our Lord Jesus Christ on Calvary was not to be simply for the nation of Israel. It was for that nation. He did come to

bear the sins and guilt of that nation; He did come to redeem His own people. But He also said, “Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one [flock], and one shepherd” (**John 10:16**). Those “other sheep” are the Gentiles, the nations outside of Israel, the nations which at that time did not have any written revelation from God. They had no Bible, no prophets, and no teachers. They had the testimony of creation and had turned away from that. Because of this God had given them up to all kinds of sin and uncleanness, yet His heart went out to them. He had settled it that His blessed Son would give Himself a ransom for all. Oh, the amazing grace, that God should send Jesus and that Jesus should gladly come to die for a guilty world. We read, “This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners [and the apostle Paul could add]; of whom I am chief” (**1 Tim. 1:15**). We sing today,

Saved by the blood of the crucified One,
Ransomed from sin and a new life begun;
Sing praise to the Father, and praise to the Son,
I’m saved by the blood of the crucified One.

We dare to say that there is no sinner in all the world today so vile and guilty. But if he will come in the merit of that sacrifice on the cross, God will receive him to Himself, freely forgive him, and give him a new life. Am I addressing anyone who has not realized that He died to “gather together in one the children of God that were scattered abroad”? Wherever you are today, if you are bowed down beneath the sense of your sin and guilt, if your conscience is accusing you before a holy God and you are saying, “Oh, that I knew how I might make my peace with God, how I might get right with Him,” you do not have to make peace with Him yourself. Jesus made peace by the blood of His cross. Come to Him with a

broken and a contrite heart. Confess your iniquity and trust Him as your Savior. You may know His redeeming grace today. You may come just as you are.

But notice further, in connection with the account of this effort to railroad the Son of God to a felon's death on the part of men who knew Him to be innocent, we read, "Then from that day forth they took counsel together for to put him to death" (**John 11:53**). There was no softening of the heart nor any sense of their own wickedness. Sin is such a hardening thing. We are warned against the danger of being hardened by the deceitfulness of sin. The only way to deal with sin is to face it honestly before God, who alone can give salvation from its power through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Following this, we are told that "Jesus…walked no more openly among the Jews; but went thence unto a country near to the wilderness, into a city called Ephraim, and there continued with his disciples" (v. 54). The hour had not yet come that He was to be delivered up to death, so He labored on, ministering in another district.

And we are told the Jews' Passover was at hand. That is a strange expression as we noticed before—the Jews' Passover. It was originally a feast of the Lord, but they were going on with the outward observances while rejecting the Christ of whom the feast spoke. I think we see something like this at the present time. I am afraid that there are thousands of people who are very punctilious about church membership and attendance on divine service, who lay great stress on Christian ordinances such as the sacred ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and yet are in their hearts rejecting the Savior of whom these things speak. God, who looks down upon them, sees them as empty rites and ceremonies that men in the flesh are carrying out and that avail them nothing because they are refusing the Lord Jesus Christ.

Think of the solemnity, for instance, of observing the Lord's Supper and taking the bread and wine that speak of a crucified Savior while rejecting that Savior, refusing to trust Him, spurning His grace, eating and drinking judgment to one's own soul, not discerning the Lord's body. Let us be honest and face things as they actually are before Him.

The Jews' Passover was nigh at hand. Many went out of the country up to Jerusalem to purify themselves. These were country people, not the people of the city who had rejected Him, and it is of some of these we read, "The common people heard him gladly" (**Mark 12:37**).

And as they came to keep the feast of the Passover, they wondered, "Shall we get an opportunity to see Him?" They were anxious to see Him and listen to His teaching. They sought for Him and spoke among themselves: "What think ye, that he will not come to the feast?" (**John 11:56**). Oh, *yes,* He would be there. In a little while they would see Him, but alas, all His wondrous grace would not change the attitude of the leaders.

We read, "Now both the chief priests and the Pharisees had given a commandment, that, if any man knew where he were, he should show it, that they might take him" (v. 57). What for? That they might test His claims and face things honestly before God and decide whether this was really the Messiah or not? Oh, no, not that. They gave "commandment, that, if any man knew where he were, he should show it, that they might take him" and arrest Him, and thus bring about His death. How little they realized that one was yet to come forward who would betray Him to them, and that one numbered among His own!

Address 37 The Heart's Appreciation of Christ

John

John 12:1-11

Then Jesus six days before the passover came to Bethany, where Lazarus was which had been dead, whom he raised from the dead. There they made him a supper; and Martha served: but Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him. Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet with her hair: and the house was filled with the odour of the ointment. Then saith one of his disciples, Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, which should betray him, why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor? This he said, not that he cared for the poor; but because he was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein. Then said Jesus, Let her alone: against the day of my burying hath she kept this. For the poor always ye have with you; but me ye have not always. Much people of the Jews therefore knew that he was there: and they came not for Jesus' sake only, but that they might see Lazarus also, whom he had raised from the dead. But the chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death; because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away, and believed on Jesus.

We are now approaching in our study the closing hours of our Lord's ministry here on earth. He had come to Jerusalem for the last time to give His final testimony,

knowing well that rejection and crucifixion awaited Him, for none of these things took Him by surprise. He had come from heaven for the express purpose of dying for lost men. We read that very definitely. He said, "The Son of man [is come] not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many" (Matt. 20:28; **Mark 10:45**). He had declared this from the very beginning. He is represented in **Psalm 40** as saying, "Lo, I come: in the volume of the book it is written of me, I delight to do thy will, O my God" (vv. 7-8; see also **Heb. 10:7**).

The doing of that will meant His going to the cross. But as He got nearer and nearer to the cross, because He was perfect man as well as true God, the horror of it all grew upon His own soul until at last we see Him (recorded in other Gospels, not in John in the same full way) bowed in agony in Gethsemane's garden, praying, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me" (Matt. 26:39). And yet He says, "If this cup may not pass… except I drink it, thy will be done" (v. 42). And a little later we hear Him saying to Peter, who had cut off the servant's ear, "Put up thy sword… the cup that my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" (**John 18:11**).

That cup was the cup of wrath, the cup of divine judgment that our sins had filled, the cup that was overflowing with the indignation of a holy God against iniquity. Jesus could not have been perfect, holy Man if He had not shrunk from the drinking of that cup. To be made sin meant to be dealt with by God as though He were the one great sinner of all the ages. All our iniquities were laid upon Him. It meant a horror and darkness of soul that our poor finite minds cannot understand. It meant bearing there upon the cross, in the depths of His own spotless spirit, what lost men who reject Christ will have to endure in the pit of woe for all eternity.

He realized the awfulness of sin, the dreadfulness of having to do with a holy God in regard to it. In **Psalm 69:20** it is written, "I looked for some to take pity, but there was none; and for comforters, but I found none." He was so intensely human that He longed for those who could enter with Him into His sorrows. We feel like that. We look to our dear ones for comfort to express the love that they feel for us. And Jesus longed for human fellowship and was glad when He found it. We have a beautiful picture of that in this twelfth chapter.

He had come to Judea, and He and His little company were now at Bethany, the city of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus. We have already considered His raising of Lazarus from the dead. We read here, "Jesus, six days before the passover came to Bethany, where Lazarus was which had been dead, whom he raised from the dead. There they made him a supper" (vv. 1-2a). In Mark's gospel we read that it was actually two days before the Passover that this supper was given to Him. He came to Bethany six days before the Passover. Four days went by, and then they made Him this supper. It was a testimony on the part of His loving friends, an evidence of their affection for Him.

We learn from **Matthew 26:6** that this took place in the house of Simon the leper. He could not have been a leper still, for then it would have been impossible for him to have dwelt there. "[The leper] shall dwell alone," the Scripture says (**Lev. 13:46**). He was to have "a covering upon his… lip, and shall cry, Unclean, unclean" (v. 45), if anyone drew near. This must have been the past state of Simon the leper—for how long we do not know. But we gather from this Scripture that one day a wonderful event occurred in Simon's life. He met with Jesus and everything was different. Have you had a meeting like that? Have you been affected with the leprosy of sin, utterly lost and

ruined? Have you had a meeting with Jesus? That changes everything! To hear Him say, “Be thou clean” (Matt. 8:3; **Mark 1:41**; **Luke 5:13**), to have Him speak peace to the troubled heart, to know He has cleansed the guilty soul—what an experience that is! Simon must have had an experience like that; otherwise, he would not have been there in Bethany.

Among those who were participating that evening besides the blessed Lord and His apostles, there are three who stand out prominently—the three who had so often entertained Jesus in their home. We read, “Martha served: but Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him. Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus” (vv. 2-3a). These set forth three aspects of the Christian life. We see in Martha, service; in Lazarus, fellowship; in Mary, worship. Service, fellowship, and worship—how much do we know of these aspects of the Christian life? Service here comes first—“Martha served.” When we are saved we are no longer our own. How natural it is to yield ourselves to Him as those alive from the dead, that we may serve the Master who has done so much for us. I do not understand those who profess to be saved but give no evidence of a desire to be of service to the Lord Jesus Christ. That should be the first proof of the new birth: “He saved me. Now what can I do to show my love for Him?” We are not saved by our service. Salvation is not of works, lest any man should boast. No effort of ours can cleanse our guilty souls.

Not the labor of my hands
Can fulfil Thy law’s demands;
Could my zeal no respite know,
Could my tears forever flow,
All for sin could not atone:

Thou must save, and Thou alone.

But does that mean that we make light of service or that we are indifferent to good works? Not at all. We recognize that when one is regenerated, when he has been justified from all things, when he has become a child of God, he is responsible to work and labor for the One who has done so much for him.

And we serve Him as we minister to those for whom He died. Service for Christ is not some mysterious thing that is not practical. If I give a cup of cold water in the name of Jesus, I am serving Him. And if I refuse to give the cup of cold water, then I am drawing back from service for Him. If men are in distress and I minister to them, giving clothing to the naked, food to the hungry, sharing the troubles and sorrows of others, I am serving Him. When He shall sit upon the throne of His glory when He shall return to this earth, the standard of judgment will be this: "I was sick, and you ministered to Me; I was hungry, and you fed Me; I was naked, and you clothed Me." Some say, "When did we see you sick and hungry and naked?" And He says, "Inasmuch as ye [did] it unto one of the least of these,… ye [did] it unto me" (Matt. 25:40). And others say, "But when did we ever see you in such circumstances and did not minister unto you?" "Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these, ye did it not unto me" (v. 45).

Do not let us overlook the importance of that Scripture by seeing only its dispensational aspect. It has a very practical lesson for all ages. It sets before us the standard that every one of us will have to face when we stand before the judgment seat of Christ. He is going to credit us with all service done for His own as service done for Himself. This is a very serious thing. Do you treat coolly some fellow Christian? Do you call on some poor, needy ones

whose distress you might alleviate, or do you pass them by indifferently? Do you harden your heart against the needy? Then listen! He says, “Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me.” But when you share what you have with those in trouble, when you minister to those afflicted, when you try to manifest the grace of Christ to those who are suffering, He accounts it as done unto Himself.

Do not let us make light of service. It is very important. It comes first here. “Martha served.” It was not grudging service now. There was a time once before when Martha was cumbered about her service, but it was not so on this occasion. Martha served, and evidently she did it gladly. Only a few days before, her brother lay cold in death. Then she had gone with Jesus to yonder tomb and heard Him cry, “Lazarus, come forth” (**John 11:43**). And he that was dead came forth bound hand and foot with the grave clothes. Martha had seen all that and her heart swelled with gratitude to the Lord, and she was so glad to be able to serve. I imagine that if somebody had said, “Let me serve,” she would have refused and said, “He has done so much for me that I want to do everything I can for Him.”

I heard once of a dear old brother who belonged to a group who ran a little mission hall. He wanted to preach but had no gift for it. He helped open up this mission hall. This man used to go down there after his office closed on Saturday noon. He would roll up his trousers, take a bucket of water and a brush, and clean the chairs and scrub the floor. No one of the rest of the company knew of his service. You know how careless people are. They never thought to ask who did the cleaning. But it happened one day that a couple of the young men went over in the afternoon to get some song books. Just as they opened the door they saw the old man scrubbing away. They threw up

their hands and said, “Oh, we never knew you were doing this! You must not do this. We will scrub this floor.” “Oh,” he said, “please let me do it for Jesus’ sake.” He pleaded not to be robbed of the privilege of doing it for Christ’s glory, so they had to leave it to him.

But now the next one. “But Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table with him.” That means fellowship. Lazarus, the risen one, sits at the feast with Jesus and enjoys hallowed communion with Him. Get together with people of like mind and how they enjoy a great repast together—not merely because of that which is set before them, but they delight in the exchange of thoughts in regard to the things that are precious to them all. Sometimes we speak of the Lord’s Supper as the Communion. We meditate together upon His loveliness. So here they were occupied with Him whom they loved. I am sure that wherever Jesus sat was recognized as the head of the table. It was in Simon’s house, but He would be the Host.

So Lazarus sat at the table with Jesus—Lazarus, who had been dead, and lived again! You and I, who are saved, are men and women of the resurrection, and it is our blessed privilege to have fellowship and communion with the Lord Jesus Christ as our glorious Head. It takes two to have fellowship. One speaks and the other responds. We have fellowship with Him when we get before Him over His own Word and He speaks to us, and when we draw near to Him in prayer and pour out our hearts to Him.

Worship is the next thing. “Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped his feet with her hair: and the house was filled with the odour of the ointment” (**John 12:3**). I wonder if she was thinking of the verse in the Song of Solomon, “While the king sitteth at his table, my spikenard

sendeth forth the smell thereof" (1:12). She looked at Jesus and said, "Oh, He is my King, and I must show Him how much I love and adore Him." She remembered that she had a pound of spikenard, very precious. It would have taken one year's labor to pay for it. She may have kept it for a long time, perhaps using a little of it on special occasions. But now she knows Jesus is going out to die. He tells us that a little later. She says, "I want to give Him the best I have." And she broke the alabaster box and poured its contents on His feet. In Matthew and Mark we read it was, "on His head." There is no contradiction. She did both. It was the expression of her heart's adoration, for that is what worship is. We worship as we give back to Him of that which He has given to us. In the Old Testament God is worshipped as the Creator. That is very precious, but oh, it is when you come over to the New Testament that you will find the Lord Jesus the object of the worship of His beloved people as they cry, "Thou art worthy… for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation" (**Rev. 5:9**). How Jesus covets that! How He loves to have the hearts of people lifted up in worship before Him!

But the unsaved cannot understand that. The one who was to betray Him said, "Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?" (**John 12:5**). Had Jesus ever been indifferent to the needs of the poor? Had Mary? Not at all. Give Christ the first place, and everything else will come out all right. He who worships and adores the Lord Jesus Christ as the preeminent One will not forget the poor and needy.

But Judas cannot understand. "This he said, not that he cared for the poor; but because he was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein" (v. 6). Jesus and

the disciples had appointed Judas to carry the bag, and we read he "bare what was put therein." Literally it is, "he bare away." He was a covetous man. He felt Mary was wasting her treasure on Jesus.

But the Savior understood and knew what was going on in the heart of Judas. And He said, "Let her alone: against the day of my burying hath she kept this. For the poor always ye have with you; but me ye have not always" (vv. 7-8). We do not want to forget those words of His. In Mark He says, "Whensoever ye will ye may do them good" (14:7).

Now in the closing verses we read, "Much people of the Jews therefore knew that he was there: and they came not for Jesus' sake only, but that they might see Lazarus also, whom he had raised from the dead. But the chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death" (**John 12:9-10**). They said, "We would rather he were dead once more than that people, through him, should believe in Jesus." "Because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away, and believed on Jesus" (v. 11).

Oh, the evil of the human heart! Listen, if you will not believe in Jesus because you know you need a Savior, if you will not come to Him through the Holy Spirit, you would not come to Him no matter what miracle was wrought.

Address 38 The Triumphal Entry

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 12:12-28

On the next day much people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosanna: Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord. And Jesus, when he had found a young ass, sat thereon; as it is written, Fear not, daughter of Sion: behold, thy King cometh, sitting on an ass's colt. These things understood not his disciples at the first: but when Jesus was glorified, then remembered they that these things were written of him, and that they had done these things unto him. The people therefore that was with him when he called Lazarus out of his grave, and raised him from the dead, bare record. For this cause the people also met him, for that they heard that he had done this miracle. The Pharisees therefore said among themselves, Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing? behold, the world is gone after him. And there were certain Greeks among them that came up to worship at the feast: the same came therefore to Philip, which was of Bethsaida of Galilee, and desired him, saying, Sir, we would see Jesus. Philip cometh and telleth Andrew: and again Andrew and Philip tell Jesus. And Jesus answered them, saying, The hour is come, that the Son of man should be glorified. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit. He that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it

unto life eternal. If any man serve me, let him follow me; and where I am, there shall also my servant be: if any man serve me, him will my Father honour. Now is my soul troubled; and what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour: but for this cause came I unto this hour. Father, glorify thy name. Then came there a voice from heaven, saying, I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again.

There are really two distinct incidents recorded in these verses, either of which might serve as the theme for a complete address, but I want to try to combine the two incidents. First, we have the Lord riding into Jerusalem and hailed as the Son of David, and then we have the Greeks coming with their quest, "We would see Jesus" (**John 12:21**).

Our Savior's mission is rapidly drawing to a close. For three-and-one-half wonderful years He had been moving about through the land of Palestine doing mighty works of power, bearing witness to the testimony that He came to give. Now He had come to Jerusalem in order that He might die, that He might give Himself a ransom for our sins there. At the first it looked as though the people were ready to receive Him as King and that He would not be rejected as He Himself had predicted. But this proved to be just an ephemeral movement, largely participated in by children and those who had been especially benefited by His ministry, who loved Him because of what He was and what He did. On the next day, the day following the visit in the house of Simon the leper, many people had come for the feast of the Passover, which was soon to be celebrated. When they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem they went out to meet Him and took branches of palm trees, the palm being the well-known symbol of victory, crying "Hosanna!" or, "Save now." That is quoted from **Psalm 118**, which is a Messianic Psalm, setting forth the Lord Jesus as the blessed Son of David. "Hosanna!

Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord" (**John 12:13**).

One might say, "Well, at last the Savior is being recognized for what He is, and will be able to take the throne and reign in righteousness, overthrowing all iniquity." It was just a little remnant of people who really acknowledged Him. The majority of the religious leaders had combined to refuse His claims, and it was not very long after the cries of "Hosanna" before these same leaders stirred up the people in Pilate's judgment hall to cry, "We have no king but Caesar" (19:15). And so He was definitely rejected when He came as king.

He entered as predicted in the prophetic Word. We are told, "Jesus, when he had found a young ass, sat thereon, as it is written" (12:14). Step by step, from His birth right to the very last, the Lord has moved on in exact accord with prophecy. This very last week there were scores of prophecies fulfilled, made many hundreds of years before. In Zechariah's prophecy we have Him depicted riding into Jerusalem upon an ass, and upon a colt, the foal of an ass. It is from this book that the Spirit of God now quotes: "As it is written, Fear not, daughter of Zion: behold thy King cometh, sitting on an ass's colt" (vv. 14-15). There was something striking even in that. Why? We are told in another gospel that the Lord was seated on a colt on which man had never ridden, an unbroken colt. It *is* not the easiest thing ordinarily to ride an unbroken colt, but this colt seemed instinctively to recognize its Master. Jesus was the Creator of all things, who had stooped in grace to become Man. So He took control of the colt and rode triumphantly into the city as the people spread their garments before Him and shouted their welcome.

Neither were these things understood by His disciples at first. But when Jesus had been glorified, when He had come through the agony of the cross, when He had been raised from the dead and ascended to God's right hand in heaven,

and the Holy Spirit had come, as He did at Pentecost, and opened their eyes to an understanding of the truth they never had before, then remembered they that these things were written of Him and that they had done these things unto Him. It is the work of the Holy Spirit of God to bring to mind the things that God has written in His Word for our instruction, for He wrote the words: “Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost” (**2 Peter 1:21**). And so it is a very simple thing for the Holy Spirit to take these things and open them up to the people of God, calling to mind prophecies and promises that have been long since forgotten until He brings them back to the sphere of consciousness.

“The people therefore that was with him when he called Lazarus out of his grave, and raised him from the dead, bare record. For this cause the people also met him, for that they heard that he had done this miracle” (**John 12:17-18**). The raising of Lazarus seemed to have a greater effect on the people than any of His other miracles. We need not wonder at that, for it certainly was His greatest physical miracle, as that of stilling the tempest was the greatest in connection with inanimate nature. By calling forth that man from the grave, who had been four days dead, Jesus demonstrated Himself to be the Resurrection and the Life. The people who had never considered His claims before began to wonder if He were the promised Messiah who was to come when He rode into Jerusalem on this occasion. But there were those who dissented and who eventually succeeded in alienating many of these people from Him. “The Pharisees therefore said among themselves, Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing? behold, the world is gone after him” (v. 19). And so Isaiah’s words, spoken seven hundred years before as he contemplated the coming of the Messiah, were now being fulfilled: “Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the LORD revealed?” (53:1). Those who should have

believed, who should have been the first to receive Him, were actually the first to reject Him.

We pass on to the next incident. When the Pharisees were thus deliberately and willfully rejecting the claims of Christ, it must have been a great joy to His heart to meet this first token of interest of the Gentile world in Him and the message He came to bring. We read in verse 20: “And there were certain Greeks among them that came up to worship at the feast.” Now, sometimes when in our English Version we read of Greeks the word is one that means not people who were actually Greeks by nature, but Jews who were born out among the Greeks in the Gentile world. But here it is really Greeks that are mentioned. These Gentiles had come up to the Jews’ feast, the Passover. They were perhaps proselytes. They may have recognized in Judaism a much purer, holier, and better religious system than that to which they had been accustomed among the pagan peoples of whom they formed a part.

There were a great many at that time who were dissatisfied and who were turning away from the gods their fathers had worshipped. Their hearts were yearning for something better, nobler, purer, and truer. And so as the Jews were scattered over all the world, where they had their synagogues and places of prayer, many of these inquiring Gentiles visited the Jewish meeting places and learned something of the one true and living God, and the promise that He had made to Abraham that a Seed was coming through whom the world should be blessed.

These Greeks may have been among them. They had come up to the Passover. They came to worship, we are told, and when in Jerusalem they heard about Jesus. They heard of this marvelous One who had lived among the people three-and-one-half years, who had gone about doing good, healing the sick, and opening the eyes of the blind. Doubtless they

put many questions to those who had heard Him, and they would be asking themselves, “Could He be the promised One?” As they listened to the stories about Jesus, one can imagine them comparing notes and saying, “Could this be the Logos for whom Plato longed? Could this be the One that the Jewish Scriptures, which we have been reading, promised, testifying of the coming into the world of the Messiah?”

And so, learning that Jesus was already in the city, they sought out the company of the disciples. They came to Philip, who was of Bethsaida. Why to Philip? Well, his very name would appeal to them. *Philip* was a Greek name meaning “a lover of horses.” A great Greek king, Philip of Macedon, had made a wonderful name for himself, and this Philip, they may have thought, would have some link of understanding with them. They did not go to Peter, John, James, or to the other disciples. They went to Philip, who bore a Greek name, and they said, “Sir, we would see Jesus.” The thing they desired must have delighted Philip’s heart, for these Greeks were strangers. Gentiles from the outside who longed to see and know Jesus. Philip must have felt, “Oh, the day of our Lord’s triumph must be near. The Gentiles are already coming, just as the Old Testament said, to recognize His claims.”

Philip called Andrew, and Andrew and Philip together went to the Lord Jesus. I fancy they were most eager as they said, “Master, will you come and meet some Gentiles who are here, who want to see and to know You, and who are interested in the message You give?” I have no doubt Jesus revealed Himself to these Greeks, but we are not told that He did. We are told that He answered saying, “The hour is come, that the Son of Man should be glorified” (**John 12:23**). He recognized in this request of these Gentiles a kind of first-fruits of the great harvest from among the nations. He was

about to be rejected by His own people, but the Scripture had said that if Israel rejected Him, He should become a light to lighten the Gentiles. So here is the first evidence of it in these Greeks with their request, “We would see Jesus.”

He saw in their request an evidence of what will take place in the whole Gentile world in the years to follow. He then told the disciples very seriously and very solemnly that He could not fully reveal Himself either to Jew or Gentile until He had passed through death and resurrection. “Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit” (v. 24). What does He really mean? Well, He was the corn of wheat, and if He did not die there would be no salvation for any poor sinner. Jesus did not come to save men by His instruction. He did not come to save men by His example. He is not saying to men: “If you will try to live in the way that I live, and follow My steps, you will be saved.” Let me say again—as I have said many a time before, and that at the risk of being misunderstood—no one was ever saved by following Jesus. It is after we are saved that we begin to follow Him. He left us an example that we should follow, but we need to know Him as Redeemer. We need to receive divine life from Him before we can follow Him.

Jesus is not simply the great Teacher or Example. Jesus must suffer and die in order that men and women might be saved. “Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.” Apart from His death, the beautiful life of Jesus could not have saved one poor sinner. Instead of that, it would only condemn men. If there is anything that would show men how sinful they are, it would be to line up alongside the Lord Jesus. If you are pretty well satisfied with yourself, and want to see how wicked and corrupt and sinful you are in the sight of God, read these four Gospels, consider the life that

Jesus lived, and you will soon see how far short you come. “He abideth alone.” He was the sinless One, the spotless One, the only begotten Son of the Father, and the One who could say, “I do always those things that please him” (8:29). He was the only Man who could turn to His worst enemies and say, “Which of you convinceth Me of sin?” (v. 46). His humanity was absolutely holy, and so He abode alone in His life here on earth.

He added, “But if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.” He went to the cross, and upon that cross He gave Himself a ransom for our sins. He died that He might redeem us. He poured forth His most precious blood that we might be cleansed from all our iniquities. And now think of the millions down through the so-called Christian centuries who have found life and peace and salvation through His atoning death. The corn of wheat has indeed fallen into the ground in death, and there has been a great harvest. “If it die, it bringeth forth much fruit.”

Notice the challenge to those who trust Him in the verses that follow. If we profess to receive Him and take Him as our Savior, naturally we follow Him, and we become His disciples. And so He tells us, “He that loveth his life shall lose it; but he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal” (12:25).

To the worldling it always looks as though a Christian is throwing away his life when he gives up worldly follies and pleasures and devotes himself to the glory of the Lord Jesus Christ. But he who does throw away his life in this respect actually finds it. The worldling thinks he knows life at its best, but it is only the Christian who really enters into and enjoys the more blessed, deeper life. He enters into life at its highest, its richest, and its best.

Jesus said, “If any man serve me, let him follow me; and where I am, there shall also my servant be” (v. 26). There is a promise for every believer. You and I are given the privilege of not only believing in His name, but suffering for His sake, following in His steps, bearing shame and ignominy for Jesus’ sake, and some day God the Father is going to honor all of those who have borne shame for the name of His blessed Son.

Now, having spoken of the work of the cross, it would seem as though the soul of Jesus already began to enter into the dark shadow that was involved in His being made sin, for He said, “Now is my soul troubled” (v. 27a). What troubled Him? The fact that there on the cross He was to endure the pent-up wrath of God, that He was to be dealt with in judgment in order that we might be dealt with in grace. And all that disturbed His soul. He could not have been man in perfection and holiness if He did not shrink from being made sin for us. “Now is my soul troubled; and what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour: but for this cause came I [into the world. I came into the world to die, to give myself a ransom for all]” (v. 27). And so instead of asking to be saved from that hour He prays that the Father’s name might be glorified. Then, we are told, there came a voice from heaven, and this is the third time in the experience of our Lord Jesus that there came such a voice from heaven, saying, “I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again” (v. 28).

When Jesus passed through the cross, God glorified His name by raising Him from the dead. He has glorified His name by setting His own Son at His right hand in highest heaven. He will yet glorify His name when He sends Jesus back into this scene to reign as King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

Address 39 "Walk While Ye Have the Light"

John

John 12:29-36

The people therefore, that stood by, and heard it, said that it thundered: others said, An angel spake to him. Jesus answered and said, This voice came not because of me, but for your sakes. Now is the judgment of this world: now shall the prince of this world be cast out. And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. This he said, signifying what death he should die. The people answered him, We have heard out of the law that Christ abideth for ever: and how sayest thou, The Son of man must be lifted up? who is this Son of man? Then Jesus said unto them, Yet a little while is the light with you. Walk while ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you: for he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth. While ye have light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light. These things spake Jesus, and departed, and did hide himself from them.

As we closed the previous address we were considering those words of the Savior recorded in verses 24-28: “Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit” (v. 24). He was speaking of Himself, for He came into this world, the incarnate Son of God, a Man of a different order to any other, absolutely sinless, holy, and without blame. Had it not been that in grace He went to the cross and died for us, He must have remained alone as Man for eternity. But as a result of His death there is now a glorious harvest of redeemed men and women. The corn of

wheat fell into the ground and died, and millions have been saved through His death.

To those who are saved there comes the challenge, “If any man serve me, let him follow me” (v. 26). Then our Lord, realizing that the cross was just before Him and that on that cross He was to drink the cup of judgment that our sins had filled, said, “Now is my soul troubled; and what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour?” (v. 27). No, He did not ask that. He said, “But for this cause came I unto this hour. Father, glorify thy name. Then came there a voice from heaven [in immediate response], saying, I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again” (v. 28). God was glorified in the perfect life of the Lord Jesus Christ. He would be glorified in His sacrificial death and in His wondrous resurrection.

The people heard the noise of the voice, but they could not make out the words, and so they said it thundered. There are only a very few who have an ear for the voice of God. It is just the same today as it was then. When God *is* speaking in power, possibly through one of His servants in some great gathering where the message is gripping individuals who are in earnest about spiritual realities, the great majority say, “It’s only a noise, just thunder; nothing to it.” They don’t hear the voice of God. Other people rise a little higher. There were those who said, “An angel spake to him” (v. 29). But it was neither thunder nor an angel; it was the Father Himself.

Long before this, after His baptism in Jordan, the Father’s voice was heard, saying, “This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him” (Matt. 3:17; **Mark 1:11**; **Luke 3:22**). And again on the Mount of Transfiguration that same voice may be heard authenticating the works and the message and the perfection of the Son, in almost

the same words: “This is my beloved Son: hear ye him” (Matt. 17:5; **Mark 9:7**; **Luke 9:35**). And now He speaks of Jesus in connection with the glory of His name, and says, “I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again” (**John 12:28**), that is, through the work that He was about to accomplish on the cross. Jesus answered and said, “This voice came not because of me, but for your sakes” (v. 30). And then He made the tremendous statement, “Now is the judgment of this world: now shall the prince of this world be cast out. And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me” (vv. 31-32).

There are really four parts to this great statement of His. He speaks of a judged world, a vanquished prince, a lifted-up Savior, and a coming Judge. The first thing is, “Now is the judgment of this world.” What was He referring to? The judgment of this world was expressed in the cross of Christ. The world said of the Lord Jesus, “We don’t want Him.” He came and presented Himself as the King who would have set everything right if men would have received Him, but they cried, “We have no king but Caesar” (19:15), so they refused Him, and in refusing Him they brought judgment upon themselves, and the entire world has been under judgment ever since.

Do you wonder sometimes why God permits certain dreadful things to happen in this world? It is because people rejected the Prince of Peace. Think how different it might have been if Jesus had been received, had the men of His day accepted Him, had He set up His kingdom in power and glory. Then wars would long since have disappeared from the earth, sorrow and sighing and sickness would be done away with, and millennial blessings would have been enjoyed during these past centuries. By rejecting Christ men brought judgment on themselves, and so no one need be surprised at the dire

things that are coming on the world. The surprise, rather is, that God holds back His wrath and does not deal in summary judgment with men because of their sins. The world is like one condemned to die, but still permitted to live on until that sentence will be executed. Soon the day of God's red heavens will come; soon the vials of the wrath of God will be poured out upon this world, and then indeed will men know its judgment to the full.

But now grace is mingled with judgment. God is sending out a message of mercy. He is calling upon people to repent and to receive the Savior they once rejected. Have you done that? Have you accepted the Lord Jesus? Do you remember those striking words of the apostle Peter to the Jews: "Save yourselves from this untoward generation" (**Acts 2:40**)? What does he mean? Somebody might well ask, "We cannot save ourselves, can we?" No, we cannot save ourselves, so far as salvation from hell is concerned. We can only be saved from that through the finished work of Christ on the cross. "For there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" (4:12). What, then, did Peter mean when he said, "Save yourselves from this untoward generation"? It is just another way of saying, "Break with the world that is under judgment, step out from that world and take sides with the One who is now rejected. If you do that, then you are secure from the judgment that is coming upon the world."

One often grieves to see Christians who seem to enter so feebly into this. Why is it that some Christians are not interested in separation from the world? It is because they have never realized that the world is a judged scene, that all that men delight in will soon be burned up in the day of Jehovah's wrath, and that God is calling His people to walk in separation from the world. Sometimes our dear young people think their godly pastors and teachers and

parents are too severe and strait-laced because they try to warn them against things that are of a worldly character. Remember, from this blessed Book of God they have learned the end of all these things, and it is in order that youth may be spared the sorrows of the coming judgment that they call upon them now to separate themselves from the world. “Save yourselves from this untoward generation.” One thing I know, in that day when the seven vials of the wrath of God will be poured out upon this world, nobody will be sorry that he lived a separated life and that he walked apart from the world that God is going to judge. “Now is the judgment of this world.” It is already judged, but the judgment is not yet executed.

The second thing the Savior says is, “Now shall the prince of this world be cast out” (**John 12:31**). Who is the prince of this world? Satan. How did he become the prince of this world? He is a usurper. God put this world under the charge of our first parents. He said to Adam, “Have authority over the world; I have given it all to you, and you are to take charge of it for Me.” But Adam gambled away his title as prince of this world to the Devil, and ever since then Satan has been the prince, and not only the prince but the god of this world.

But you remember the promise when the Lord said, in pronouncing judgment upon the serpent, “The Seed of the woman shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise His heel” (see **Gen. 3:15**). In the cross of Christ the heel of Jesus, the Seed of the woman, was bruised, but in that same cross the head of the serpent was bruised. And so Satan is now a vanquished prince, and yet there are still thousands and millions of people who own his authority. In the coming day when he is to be cast down from heaven into the bottomless pit, and at last into the lake of fire, God’s full judgment will be carried out upon him.

Now notice the third thing. “And I, if I be lifted up from the earth” (**John 12:32**). What was the Lord referring to there? The sentence as a whole reads like this: “And I, if I be lifted up…, will draw all men unto Me.” I think this verse is often entirely misapplied. I have frequently heard it used in this way: “If the preacher lifts up Jesus, all men will be drawn unto Him.” We all believe that the only way to draw men to Christ is to preach the gospel, and that is our mission—to preach the gospel. But did one ever know *all* men to be drawn to Jesus through the preaching of the gospel? I have had a continual sorrow in my heart for fifty years because men are not all drawn when I lift up Jesus in preaching.

I remember over fifty years ago when I accepted Christ on my knees in my own room in Los Angeles, and how three nights later I stepped out with a group in the open air to give my first testimony for Christ. Some way or another as I began to speak I forgot all circumstances. I hadn’t studied any sermon, but I found I had preached a half-hour when the leader of the meeting stopped me and said we should have been in the hall twenty minutes ago.

I had to stop, but my heart was full. I thought, “These people only need to know about Jesus, and they will all be saved.” I remember my text as though it was yesterday: “He was wounded for our transgressions; he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed” (**Isa. 53:5**). Oh, how I preached with all the fervor of my young heart, and I thought, “They only need to know, and they will come to Jesus.” But they didn’t come. There was a great crowd gathered around and some of them looked on curiously and said, “What’s that youngster talking about? What does a lad of fourteen know about this?” And they turned and went away and only one came to me and said, “My boy,

you seem to have found something that I have been looking for all my life and never been able to get." He was an aged black man with snow-white hair crowning his face, and I led him to Christ—my first convert. But the rest passed on and seemed totally indifferent, and for fifty years I have been trying to lift up Jesus. I hope I can say before God I have had no other message. I recognize there are a great many different lines of truth in this blessed Word, and my commission is not merely to preach the gospel but to preach the Word, for all these different lines of truth center in Jesus. I hope I can say with Paul, "Whom we preach" (**Col. 1:28**).

I trust the day will never come when I will be found preaching "what" instead of "whom." But I testify to this, that after fifty years of trying to lift up Jesus in preaching, I haven't seen all men drawn unto Him. Sometimes as I look out over the audience here on Sunday night with thirty-five hundred to four thousand people present, my heart trembles. I say to myself, "What an opportunity!" And again I think that in that great multitude there are only about two hundred or three hundred who do not believe in Jesus—the great majority are already Christians. But the others, where are they?. The people you would like to reach. They are on the streets, in the theaters, in other places of worldly amusement, and don't care. Lift up Jesus? Yes. But that does not draw all men to Him. You say, "Well, then, is the Bible wrong?" No, but sometimes our interpretation of it is wrong. It does not say here that if the preacher lifts up Jesus all men will be drawn unto Him. Note carefully what it does say, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." And then look at the Holy Spirit's explanation in verse 33: "This he said, signifying what death he should die."

There you have it. The lifting up here is not referring to

preaching. That lifting up is a reference to Calvary. It's the same thing as that which was brought before Nicodemus when Jesus said, "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life" (**John 3:14**). When the people of Israel were bitten by the fiery serpents in the wilderness, God said to Moses, "Make thee a fiery serpent, and set it upon a pole: and it shall come to pass, that every one that is bitten, when he looketh upon it, shall live" (**Num. 21:8**). And Jesus practically says to Nicodemus, "That serpent of brass is a picture of Myself." A writhing, twisting serpent a picture of Jesus? Yes, of Jesus made "sin for us,… that we might become the righteousness of God in him" (**2 Cor. 5:21**). You see, it was the serpent that caused the trouble. They were bitten by the fiery serpent, and the serpent is the recognized symbol in the Bible of Satan and sin, and that is how all the trouble began in the world. We are all infected by the poison of sin, the poison of asps is under our lips. Every one of us has been infected by the serpents poison, but Jesus came and when He was lifted up on the cross He was made sin for us.

He took the guilty's sinner's place,
And suffered in our stead;
For man—oh, miracle of grace!—
For man the Saviour bled!

The serpent in the wilderness was made of brass, and brass is the symbol of judgment. It spoke of Christ bearing our judgment. It was a serpent that had no poison in it. It could not injure anyone, and Jesus—holy, harmless, and undefiled—has been lifted up. He says, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth [that is, on the cross], will draw all men unto me."

Jesus is the uplifted Savior. Of course, the preacher is to tell all men that Jesus died for them. Of course, he is to point to the crucified One.

There is life in a look at the Crucified One,
There is life at this moment for thee;
Then look, sinner, look, unto Him and be saved.
Unto Him who was nailed to the tree.

Oh, why was He there as the Bearer of sin,
If on Jesus thy guilt was not laid?
Oh, why from His side flowed the sin-cleansing blood,
If His dying thy debt has not paid?

"And I, if I be lifted up…, will draw all men unto me." But it is not now that all men are drawn to Him. The great majority pass on their way unheeding. The Son of God seems to cry, as it were, to mankind: "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow, which is done unto me, wherewith the LORD hath afflicted me in the day of his fierce anger" (**Lam. 1:12**). What is your answer? Do you go on your way, saying, "It's nothing to me."

I'll live for myself, for myself alone,
For myself and none beside—
Just as if Jesus had never lived,
And as if He had never died.

You can turn away from Him if you desire. You can refuse His grace and spurn His love and trample on His gospel, if that's what you want to do. Nobody is ever going to force you to accept Christ. You can go on in your sins and be lost forever. But one thing you can't do—you can't evade Him at the end.

"If I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto

me." Some day the One who was lifted up on the cross will sit on the throne of judgment. Some day the One who took our place in grace on the tree will be the occupant of the Great White Throne, and then all men will be drawn to Him. The word translated "drawn" here suggests compelling power. It's exactly the same word that is used in the last chapter of this gospel, where it speaks of the net enclosing one hundred and fifty-three great fishes, and they came, we are told, *dragging* the net to the land. You see, the fish were helpless; they were dragged in the net to land. "I, if I be lifted up…, will draw [drag] all men unto me." Men may say, "But I don't want to come to Him. I don't want to face Him. I don't want to give an account to Him." But you will not be asked if you want to or not. You will have to face Him and stand in the presence of Him who says, "If I be lifted up…, I will draw all men unto me."

Oh, how much better to be drawn by love divine and come to Him in the day of His grace, than to wait to be drawn to Him in judgment when it will be too late to be saved!

But now we must notice our responsibility in view of all this. We read, in verse 34: "The people answered him, We have heard out of the law that Christ abideth for ever: and how sayest thou, The Son of man must be lifted up? who is this Son of man?" They practically say, "We don't know what you are talking about. We are looking for a Messiah who is coming on earth to destroy our enemies, and the one you are talking about is the Son of Man. We don't understand that. You speak of the Son of Man. Who is this Son of Man?" It is Jesus, who is "God over all, blessed forevermore," who became man in grace for our redemption. Jesus said to them, "Yet a little while is the light with you" (v. 35a). He had told them before, "I am the light of the world. I am only going to be here a little while and then I am going out to die. 'Walk while ye have the

light, lest darkness come upon you: for he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth. While ye have light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light. These things spake Jesus, and departed, and did hide himself from them" (vv. 35b-36).

These words should come home to our hearts today. We have every evidence that we are getting near the close of the present dispensation of the grace of God to be succeeded by the darkest night this world has ever known. Our Lord's words may well have a special message for all of us. "Walk while ye have the light." Accept the truth of God while you have the opportunity. Believe the message while it is still being proclaimed, for darkness is coming, and "he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth. While ye have light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light." We are told that "thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path" (**Ps. 119:105**), and again, "the entrance of thy words giveth light" (v. 130). And so the light is shining today, and all men who will may walk in the light. "If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin" (**1 John 1:7**).

Come to the light, 'tis shining for thee,
Sweetly the light has dawned upon me;
Once I was blind, but now I can see,
The light of the world is Jesus!

But it is not only to men outside that the message comes: "Walk while ye have the light," but oh, Christians, this Word was given to shed light on your path. Yet how many believers there are who are opposing the light, who are going on in ways of their own devices, refusing to submit

longer in which to be faithful to the Lord who saved us. Let us yield ourselves wholly to Him to walk in the light while we have the light. “The night cometh, when no man can work” (**John 9:4**).

Address 40 Confessing or Rejecting Christ

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 12:37-43

But though he had done so many miracles before them, yet they believed not on him: that the saying of Esaias the prophet might be fulfilled, which he spake, Lord, who hath believed our report? and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed? Therefore they could not believe, because that Esaias said again, he hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart; that they should not see with their eyes, nor understand with their heart, and be converted, and I should heal them. These things said Esaias, when he saw his glory, and spake of him. Nevertheless among the chief rulers also many believed on him; but because of the Pharisees they did not confess him, lest they should be put out of the synagogue: For they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God.

The first part of this passage suggests truth that is exceedingly solemn, something we are very apt to forget. It reminds us that God's Word has a softening or hardening effect upon the souls of those who hear it. It has been well said that just as the same sun softens the wax and hardens the clay, so the same gospel message may soften the heart of one and bring him to repentance and to definite faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, or it may harden the heart of another and put him into that condition of

soul where he will never yield or break down before God and receive Christ, but will die in his sins and be banished from the presence of God for all eternity. It is not a question of the purpose of God nor even of the method in which the truth is presented. It is not that God has designed that some men should accept it while others reject it, that some should receive it while others refuse, that some be softened and others hardened, but it is a question of the individual's own attitude toward that truth.

When God spoke to Israel of old the words quoted here, " [Lord], who hath believed our report? and to whom hath the arm of the LORD been revealed?" (**Isa. 53:1**; **John 12:38**). He drew their attention to the fact that He had given them clear instruction concerning the wickedness of idolatry. He had pleaded with them to give Him the first place in their hearts as the one true and living God. They turned away. He sent His prophets to call them back, but the testimony was spurned, and the time came when the message had no effect upon their consciences at all. So God gave them up to hardness of heart because they themselves preferred it. They chose to disobey God. You have something like that in **2 Thessalonians 2** where we have that awful picture of the man of sin yet to arise in this world in the dark days of the Tribulation just ahead of us, which may be much nearer than any of us realize and which, however, cannot break upon the world until the church of God has been taken up. We read of people then who will be left behind in this scene. Some who have heard the gospel over and over again but only to refuse it. And we are told that, "For this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie [that is, the lie of the Antichrist]: that they all might be damned who believed not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighteousness" (**2 Thess. 2:11-12**).

God s heart goes out to all men everywhere. He does not desire the death of the sinner but that all should turn to Him and live. He cries, “Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die, O house of Israel?” (Ezek. 33:11). But if men refuse to heed His word they will be given up to hardness of heart. The conscience, stirred by the Word, may respond at first and one may feel in his very soul that he should yield to Christ, but it is possible to stifle the voice of conscience, to refuse to heed, until at last conscience no longer speaks but becomes seared as with a hot iron and men are hardened in their sins and die without hope.

Our Lord Jesus Christ had been ministering in grace for about three-and-a-half wonderful years, and had given evidence through signs and wonders that He wrought and the marvelous message He brought to man that He was the Messiah and Redeemer of Israel. But we read though He had done so many miracles, yet they believed not on Him. Miracles alone will never convince if people refuse the Word. No signs, no wonders, no miracles, will ever reach their consciences if they are determined to go on in their sins and refuse to repent.

Abraham reminded “a certain rich man who died and was buried” of this, when he said of his still-living brothers: “If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead” (**Luke 16:31**).

What a solemn responsibility that puts upon every one of us who hear the Word of God as recorded here in His blessed Book. If men reject this testimony, signs and wonders and miracles will not convince them. They become hardened in their sins. These people refused to hear the word Jesus brought, and so the saying of Isaiah was fulfilled when he cried out, “Who hath believed our

report? and to whom hath the arm of the LORD been revealed?" (53:1). He was implying that the great majority would reject the testimony of Jesus when He came, and they did. Only a little group received Him. And today that question still comes to us, "Who hath believed, and to whom is the arm of the LORD revealed?" Have you believed, dear friend? Have you opened your heart to the Word of God? Has His mighty saving power been revealed to you? Do you know Him as the One who has delivered you from going down to the pit and has given you a place in Christ, free from all condemnation? If you spurn the Word, God has no other message for you.

Thus we read that they could not believe because "he hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart; that they should not see with their eyes, nor understand with their heart, and be converted, and I should heal them" (**John 12:40**). Was it that God was not willing that they should be converted? Not at all. He yearned for their conversion. He entreated them to return to Himself, but they refused the message and hardened their own hearts against Him. God said, "Very well, you can remain hardened in your sins," and the day came when the Word made no more impression on them.

Years ago, I was talking to a little group of boys and girls in a Sunday school in San Francisco. I was trying to illustrate like this, "How sad to know, dear girls and boys, each time you say 'No' to the Lord Jesus, your heart gets a little harder. If you keep on saying 'No,' the heart gets harder and harder and harder until by-and-by God calls it a heart of stone. You no longer care about the things of God, but persist in spurning His grace. You will, therefore, die in your sins." So I was pleading with those boys and girls to give their hearts to Jesus in their early days.

There was one dear little tot there, only five years old (and we sometimes think these little folk take nothing in), whose *eyes* were fastened on me as I spoke. Her mother brought her to Sunday school and then took her home, and on the way home she had not a word to say. She was thinking of her own dear father who never went to church or Sunday school, who never went to hear the Word of God. When she got to the house, there sat the father smoking his cigar with the Sunday paper spread around him. The little girl darted in ahead of her mother and up into her father's arms she leapt, and said, "Daddy, Daddy, feel your heart! Is it getting like stone?" He said, "What are you talking about?" She said, "Well, the man at Sunday school said if you say 'No' to Jesus, you are going to get a stone in your stomach! Have you got a stone there? Oh, Daddy, I hope you haven't, for if you have, you can't be saved." The father turned to her mother and said angrily, "What have they been telling this child, anyway?" Then the mother explained a little more fully. When he saw the tears in the wife's *eyes* and felt the arms of his little girl about his neck, and heard her saying, "Oh, Daddy, don't go on saying 'No' to Jesus," he looked up and said, "Well, I think I had better settle this thing." He got down on his knees and yielded his life to Christ. What a mercy he came in time! What a solemn thing it is to say "No" to the voice of the Lord Jesus Christ.

That explains the strong delusion of the last days, and why men and women are given up to hardness of heart. They turn away from God, and at last the time comes when God says, "[Very well], Ephraim is joined to his idols: let him alone" (**Hos. 4:17**). God grant that this may not be true of any to whom these pages come. If you are still in your sins and you hear the voice of Jesus calling today, will you not bow before Him in repentance and faith and

tell Him that at last you yield your heart to Him and come to Him in all your sin and need, that you will trust Him as your Redeemer?

Isaiah gave this special word of warning, we are told, when he "saw His glory." "These things said Esaias, when he saw his glory, and spake of him" (**John 12:41**). When was that? Well, you remember the incident recorded in the sixth chapter of Isaiah, when he said, "In the year that King Uzziah died I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple. Above it stood the seraphims: each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly. And one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy, holy, is the LORD of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory" (vv. 1-3). Do you realize who it was whom the seraphim adored? The Holy Spirit says, "[Isaiah] saw *his* glory and spake of him." Our Lord Jesus Christ was with the Father there in brightest glory. He who was yet to come in to this earth to save sinners was the object of angelic adoration, and Isaiah looked on through the ages and saw Him coming down to die on Calvary's cross. He cried, "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed" (**Isa. 53:5**).

Isaiah saw Him in faith, and that blessed One stood in the midst of Israel and His own people did not recognize Him. "He came unto his own, and his own received him not" (**John 1:11**). What about you? Have you received Him? Has the message gone in one ear and out of the other? Or has it bowed your heart in repentance before Him? The trouble is, you know, many do believe, but they do not have the courage to come right out and confess their faith.

We read in verse 42, “Nevertheless among the chief rulers also many believed on him; but because of the Pharisees they did not confess him, lest they should be put out of the synagogue: for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God.” What a foolish thing! Men’s praises will pass away. What difference does it make whether men praise or not if one does not have the approval of God? Men cannot do anything for you along spiritual lines. How foolish for people to be concerned as to what others think about it, and yet how many people have refrained from taking a definite step for Christ because the thought comes of some friend or companion, some pal whose good will they esteem. They say, “Oh, I am not prepared to commit myself definitely. What will this one or that one think?”

I remember when I was a little boy how my mother would draw me to her knee and speak to me so solemnly of the importance of trusting the Lord Jesus Christ as my Savior. I would say, “Well, mamma, I would like to do it, but the boys will all laugh at me.” Mother used to say, “Harry, remember, they may laugh you into hell, but they can never laugh you out of it.” And oh, how that used to go home to me, and it stayed with me all through the years! Yes, men may sneer and ridicule and not understand us as we come out for Christ, but after all, His is the only approval worth having.

Long years ago I read of a conflict that took place between two Indian Rajahs. The one defeated the other and took captive the son of his rival, and the day he was to return to his own palace he prepared to march into the city in triumph. There was a great procession of elephants, cavalry, infantry, and a long line of captives. Among them was the young prince. He was told that he was to walk barefooted and bareheaded. He was indignant and said,

"What! Go in like that! What will the people think? What kind of faces will they make?" The rajah said, "You haven't heard all yet. You shall carry a bowl of milk in your hand, and if you spill so much as a drop, you will lose your head at the close of the procession." In a few minutes they had brought that bowl of milk, and two guards walked with him, one on either side, and the procession started to move. On and on they went, for perhaps a mile or more, into the presence of the rajah. And that young prince walked along, holding the bowl of milk. It seemed as though he would never finish without spilling some of it, but he completed the ordeal safely. Finally, he stood before the rajah, "Well, Sir Prince, what kind of faces did the people make?" He looked up and said, "Your majesty, I did not see the faces of the people. I saw only my life, which I held in my hands, and I knew one false step would make me lose my life."

These people of old loved the praise of men more than the praise of God, and because of that they did not have courage enough to confess the Lord Jesus Christ before their fellows. They knew He was the Sent One of the Father. They knew He was the Shepherd of Israel, Redeemer of sinful men, but the good opinion of their companions meant more to them than the favor of God. How is it with you today? You remember the Word says, "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved" (**Rom. 10:9**). And again, our Lord Jesus has said, "Whosoever therefore shall confess Me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven" (Matt. 10:32-33).

If you do believe in your heart that God gave Jesus for you,

if you have trusted Him, oh, then, do not hesitate to confess Him openly before men. I believe a great many secret believers are without the peace they might have because they do not confess Christ openly. You say, “Do you think there really are secret believers?” Yes, the Word tells us that Joseph of Arimathea was one, but oh, how much he lost! He came at the last and offered his new tomb that they might bury the body of the Son of God there. Nicodemus was a secret believer. He once he tried to speak out but did not say definitely, “He is my Lord and Savior.” But he sent a hundred pounds of spices for the burial of the body of the Lord Jesus, and thus identified himself with the Christ who had died. But how much more blessing would he have enjoyed if he had come right out with it while Jesus lived! I believe that many people today, deep in their hearts, believe in Christ and in their homes tell Him they love and trust Him, but they are not honoring Him by making confession before men. They do not have the joy and victory in their lives that they might have if they came out openly and let others know.

Jesus, and shall it ever be,
A mortal man ashamed of Thee?
Ashamed of Thee, whom angels praise,
Whose glories shine thro’ endless days?

Ashamed of Jesus! sooner far
Let evening blush to own a star;
He sheds the beams of light divine
O’er this benighted soul of mine.

Ashamed of Jesus! Yes, I may,
When I’ve no guilt to wash away,
No tear to wipe, no good to crave,
No fear to quell, no soul to save.

Till then I boast a Saviour slain;
And oh, may this my glory be,
That Christ is not ashamed of me.

Address 41 Not Judge, but Savior

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 12:44-50

Jesus cried and said, He that believeth on me, believeth not on me, but on him that sent me. And he that seeth me seeth him that sent me. I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness. And if any man hear my words, and believe not, I judge him not: for I came not to judge the world, but to save the world. He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day. For I have not spoken of myself; but the Father which sent me, he gave me a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak. And I know that his commandment is life everlasting: whatsoever I speak therefore, even as the Father said unto me, so I speak.

There are some very important truths brought before us in these few verses. They give the conclusion of our Lord's presentation of Himself to the world. We have already pointed out that the book really divides into two parts, the first twelve chapters giving the presentation of the Lord Jesus Christ to the world, and in this part He is set forth in every possible way that unsaved men could apprehend Him.

Then beginning with the first verse of chapter 13 and going on to the end of the book, we have His presentation to the hearts of His own beloved people. In these first twelve chapters we have, "He came unto his own," but we read that "his own received him not" (1:11). As we open chapter 13 we

read, “Having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end.” In the first instance the term “His own” applies to all those whom He Himself had brought into the world by His power. “He came unto his own—but his own received him not.” But in the thirteenth chapter, “His own” refers to a distinct company taken out of the world who had received Him as Savior and owned Him as Lord.

We have seen Him as the Eternal Word, as the Light come into the world, as the Lamb of God that takes away the sin of the world, as the great Sin offering, as the Giver of eternal life, as the Living Water, as the One who has power to quicken the dead, as the Truth and the Life, as the Bread of Life come down from heaven, as the Judge of living and dead, and in many other aspects. And in concluding His presentation in these various aspects, He says, “He that believeth on me, believeth not on me, but on him that sent me. and he that seeth me seeth him that sent me” (12:44). In these words our Lord Jesus Christ seeks to turn the attention of the people away from His mere humanity. He would not have men and women simply occupied with that, blessed as it is. If Jesus is only a man, it is impossible that He should be the Savior of sinners. He did become true Man. The title that He delighted to use was “The Son of Man.” As Son of Man He came to seek and to save that which was lost, but He could not have saved the lost if He had not been more than Son of Man. He was true Man and true God. In **Psalms 146:3** it is written, “Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom is no help.” Even though He were the best of men, if Jesus were not more than man He would be powerless to save sinners.

Therefore, He turns our attention away from His humanity and fixes our minds upon the fact that He was God manifest in the flesh. He says, “Put your trust not in Me only, but in Him that sent Me.” “He that seeth me seeth him that sent

me" (12:45). The Old Testament insists upon this in the book of Isaiah. After that wonderful promise in chapter 7 that a virgin should conceive and bear a Son, and His name should be called Immanuel, which is, God with us, we read in 9:6: "For unto us a child is born [that is His humanity], unto us a son is given [that is His Deity]." He was the child of Mary, born by divine generation, but He was also the Eternal Son of God who came into this world as Man through the gate of birth. "The government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." It seems to me that every enlightened Jewish reader, pondering these words, could not fail to see that the promised Messiah must be a supernatural being. These words could not apply rightfully to some great man, a prophet who came to do Jehovah's bidding. They tell us clearly that the Son given is "The mighty God."

And then again, in the announcement of His birth, as found in **Micah 5:2**, we have the insistence upon His eternity of being as the Son of God, "But thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting." How could these words ever find their fulfillment in one who was simply man and not also God? He was born in Bethlehem as man, it is true, but His goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting. And the Lord Jesus Christ insisted on this. In 10:30 of this gospel we hear Him say, "I and my Father are one." When Philip said to Him, "Show us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus said unto him,… He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Show us the Father? Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works. Believe me that I

am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake" (14:8-10). That is, His works proved that He was the divine, eternal Son of God. Who else could have had power to still the waves, or who else could have robbed the grave of its victim? Only One could say, "I and my Father are one." And from the beginning this has been the confession of the church of God—the Lord Jesus has ever been recognized as God manifest in the flesh.

In **2 Corinthians 5:18** we read, "And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation." Now what is that ministry? "That God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the [ministry] of reconciliation" (v. 19). God was in Christ, not in the sense simply of empowering Christ or taking possession of Christ, but in His very nature, He was God and Man in one person.

So again in **1 Timothy 3:16** we are told, "And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." And in the opening verses of **Hebrews 1**, we are told, "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds" (**Heb. 1:1**). Could that ever be said of a mere man? "By whom also he made the worlds; who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high" (**Heb. 1:2-3**). Let me read those words in a slightly different translation: "Who being the effulgence of His excellence and the exact expression of

His character, and sustaining all things by the word of His might, when He had made purification for sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty in heaven." This is our Lord Jesus Christ, and therefore, he that believes on Him believes not only on the Man, Christ Jesus, but also on Him that sent Him, God, our Father, for Jesus could say, "He that seeth me seeth him that sent me."

And then He goes on to tell us, "I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness" (**John 12:46**). That is one of the outstanding things of John's gospel. It is the gospel of the light and life of man. We read in the first chapter, "The life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not" (vv. 4-5). Light is that which makes manifest, and we are told that God is light and in Him is no darkness at all. Jesus says, "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life" (8:12). Therefore to turn away from Him is to turn away from the light. To follow Him and listen to His Word is to walk in the light. We read that, "If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin" (**1 John 1:7**).

Our Lord Jesus Christ is not only the light of the world, but He is the light of heaven. In **Revelation 21**, where we have that glorious description of the new Jerusalem, the city that has foundation, whose Builder and Maker is God, we read in verses 22-23, "And I saw no temple therein: for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it. And the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." Jesus is the light of all heaven as well as the light of the world. And, thank God, many of us can say that "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath

shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ" (**2 Cor. 4:6**).

I am wondering if there is someone among my readers who is perplexed by present world conditions—troubled and distressed as you think of the misery and sorrow that are all about you. In doubt and perplexity you are asking continually, "Why, and what, and wherefore?" Oh, dear friend, the answer to all your questions may be found in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, for when you know Him, He opens everything up, He explains everything. In Him are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. Listen to His words again, "Whosoever believeth on me shall not abide in darkness." When you put your trust in Him, when you receive Him in faith as your own Savior, when you yield yourself to Him, recognizing Him as your Lord, when you take Him as your divine Teacher, He opens up all the mysteries that perplex you. His light shines upon the darkness and drives it away. In **Daniel 2** we read, "He knoweth what is in the darkness, and the light dwelleth with him" (v. 22). And when you trust Him, you come into the light and His light makes everything clear. "The darkness is [passing]," says the apostle John in his first epistle, "and the true light now shineth" (2:8).

In verse 47 the Lord says, "And if any man hear my words, and believe not, I judge him not: for I came not to judge the world, but to save the world." The Lord Jesus Christ came into this scene as the expression of God's matchless, sovereign grace. He bore all the shame that men heaped upon Him. He permitted them to turn away from His testimony. Some day He is going to appear as the Judge, and then if men have spurned His grace they will have to know the wrath of the Lamb. When the sixth seal is broken, as set forth in **Revelation 6**, John sees the collapse of what we call civilization in the day of tribulation that is going to follow

this wonderful dispensation of the grace of God. We read in verses 15-17, “And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bondman, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains; and said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: for the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand?”

What a remarkable expression, “the wrath of the Lamb”! We do not associate the thought of wrath with a lamb. We think of a lamb as the very symbol of gentleness and meekness, and it is right that we should. We read, “As a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth” (**Isa. 53:7**). He allowed sinful men to blindfold and buffet Him with their hands, to cause Him intense anguish, and at last nail Him to a cross of shame. But the days of His lowliness as the rejected One on earth are over, and He sits exalted on the Father’s throne. He is now speaking peace to all who will trust in Him.

But if men persist in refusing the message, if they will not hear, the Scripture speaks of the wrath of the Lamb as that which succeeds the day of grace. Oh, how foolish it is for people to turn away from Him. He tells us in verse 48, “He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day.” Oh, the folly of rejecting Christ! If men would only realize that in rejecting Him they are sinning against their own best interests!

In **Proverbs 1** we hear Wisdom pleading with man to leave the path of folly and hearken to her voice. Who is Wisdom? It really speaks of our Lord Jesus Christ, for He is the wisdom of God. Will you turn away from that which is wisest and best? Wisdom says, “If you turn away from Me, the day will

come when you will plead in vain for mercy, for I have called, and you have refused." In verses 26-27, He says, "I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you." When will this be? When at last the great day of God's wrath has come. Now, in this day of His grace, Wisdom pleads with men to take the path of repentance, to receive the message of grace, to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. But if men reject Him and His Word, then the very message that they have heard will rise up against them in judgment in that coming day.

There is another very striking verse in **Proverbs 8:16-17** (Wisdom is speaking): "By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth. I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me." Wisdom, that is Christ, says, "I love them that love me." "Well," you say, "does He not love those who do not love Him?" Yes, He loves all men and gave Himself for them, but in a very special way He loves them who love Him. But in righteousness He must judge those who spurn His grace. "He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day" (**John 12:48**). When we reject Christ we are really sinning not only against Him and God, but against our own souls.

In **Luke 7:30**, we read, "But the Pharisees and lawyers rejected the counsel of God against themselves, being not baptized of him." And when, today, men refuse the full, clear gospel message sent out in the power of the Holy Spirit, concerning our Lord Jesus Christ, they are sinning against their own souls. If you, my reader, have been thus acting toward Christ, I plead with you to turn to Him and find a satisfying portion for your soul, lest someday you will be found among them who cry in vain for mercy. "When once

the master of the house is risen up, and hath shut to the door, and ye begin to stand without, and to knock at the door, saying Lord, Lord, open unto us; and He shall answer and say unto you, I know you not whence ye are" (**Luke 13:25**).

And now the last two verses, 49 and 50 of chapter 12: "For I have not spoken of myself; but the Father which sent me" (v. 49). Our Lord Jesus Christ, when He left the Father's glory and came down to this world, did not cease to be God. He did not cease to be the omnipresent One. He did not cease to be the omnipotent One. He did not cease to be the omniscient One. But He chose not to use His divine omniscience but to learn of the Father. He chose to be localized in a given, definite place as a Man here on earth. And He chose not to use His own omnipotence, but to take His place as Man, subject to God.

Therefore, we are told that the works that He did, He did in the power of the Holy Spirit, and the words that He spoke, He spoke as the Father gave them to Him. This was predicted of Him long years before He came to the world, for **Isaiah 50:2** sets Him forth as to both His Deity and His humanity. We read, "Wherefore, when I came, was there no man? When I called, was there none to answer? Is My hand shortened at all, that it cannot redeem? or have I no power to deliver? behold, at my rebuke I dry up the sea, I make the rivers a wilderness: their fish stinketh, because there is no water, and dieth for thirst." Who is the Speaker here? Anyone reading it must recognize the fact that it is! God Himself. It is the Creator of all things, for it is only God who can say, "I clothe the heavens with blackness, and I make sackcloth their covering" (v. 3). It was God who caused the blackness to fall upon Egypt. It is God only who can say, "At My rebuke I dry up the sea [the Red Sea]." God only could

say, “I make the rivers a wilderness.” No one but God could do these things.

But notice the next verses. It is the same Person, but how different the language! “The Lord GOD hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary: he wakeneth morning by morning, he wakeneth mine ear to hear as the learned” (v. 4). In Leeser’s beautiful Jewish translation it reads, “The Lord GOD hath given Me the tongue of the disciple.” Notice, there is no change in the Speaker. The One who could say, “I clothe the heavens with blackness,” now says, “The Lord GOD hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary.” Here you have His humanity. The Creator has come unto His own creation. Oh, how many millions of weary souls have heard His voice! How many have heard Him say, “Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden” (Matt. 11:28). And they have come and have proven how wonderfully He can fulfill the promises He has made.

Continuing the reading in **Isaiah 50:5-6**, “The Lord GOD hath opened mine ear, and I was not rebellious, neither turned away back. I gave my back to the smiters, and my cheeks to them that that plucked off the hair: I hid not my face from shame and spitting.” It is Jesus speaking through the prophet seven hundred years before He came into the world.

And so He says, “I have not spoken of myself; but the Father which sent me, he gave me a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak” (**John 12:49**). Day by day, the blessed Lord learned of the Father what He should say to those who heard Him preach. “He gave me a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak.” Thus, life everlasting is found in receiving the Word. “Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on him

that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life" (5:24).

"And I know that his commandment is life everlasting: whatsoever I speak therefore, even as the Father said unto me, so I speak" (12:50). And this concludes the Lord's presentation of Himself to the world. If men refuse the testimony of these first twelve chapters of John's gospel, God has no more to say to them. He has given His full revelation. Have you received Him, or are you still rejecting Him?

Address 42 Cleansing by Water

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 13:1-17

Now before the feast of the passover, when Jesus knew that his hour was come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father, having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end. And supper being ended, the devil having now put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, to betray him; Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God, and went to God; he riseth from supper, and laid aside his garments; and took a towel, and girded himself. After that he poureth water into a basin, and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded. Then cometh he to Simon Peter: and Peter saith unto him, Lord, dost thou wash my feet? Jesus answered and said unto him, What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter. Peter saith unto him, Thou shalt never wash my feet. Jesus answered him, If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me. Simon Peter saith unto him, Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head. Jesus saith to him, He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all. For he knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all clean. So after he had washed their feet, and had taken his garments, and was set down again, he said unto them,

Know ye what I have done to you? Ye call me Master and Lord: and ye say well; for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet. For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you. Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him. If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them.

We begin, with this thirteenth chapter, the study of the second part of John's gospel. We have seen how in the first twelve chapters the Lord Jesus presented Himself to the world in every possible aspect that the Holy Spirit could portray Him to men and women, in order that they might be convicted of their sin and brought to know Him as their Savior. Now as we enter upon the second great division of the Gospel, we see our Lord manifesting Himself to His disciples and to those who have received His testimony and accepted Him as Lord and Savior. It is they who are referred to in this verse as "his own."

We read, "Now before the feast of the passover, when Jesus knew that His hour was come" (v. la). All the way through He has been looking forward to this hour—the hour when He was to go to the cross to be made sin for us, and when He was to pass on from the cross and the tomb up yonder to the glory. Jesus, knowing that the set time had arrived when He was to go to the Father, "having loved His own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end" (v. 1b). We have seen how in chapter 1 that expression, "his own," is found. "He came unto his own, and his own received him not" (v. 11), that is, He came to His own country, His own city, His own temple where everything spoke of His glory, but His own covenant people, the majority of Israel, received Him not. "But as many as received him, to them gave he the power to

become the sons of God" (v. 12). And these are the ones spoken of now as "his own." "Having loved His own which were in the world." They are His own in a fivefold sense:

1. They are His own by creation. He brought them into being. The very life we have comes from Him.

2. But then more than that, they are His own by redemption. He went to the cross to purchase them. Of course, He had not yet died on the cross when He contemplated this little group in the Upper Room, but He looks at the cross as though it were in the past. He had come for that purpose.

3. They are His own by the Father's gift. In the seventeenth chapter of this book, seven times over Jesus speaks to the Father of the "men that thou gavest me out of the world." We who are saved have been given to the Son by the Father. In that sense we are His own.

4. More than that, we are His own by right. He had to work in our hearts and consciences convicting us of sin, and that led to repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. So we were born of the Spirit and made the children of God.

5. Then we are His own by subjugation. It was His own grace that ended our rebellion and brought us in chains of love to His feet. So we belong to Him in this fivefold sense.

All believers are included in this number of whom the Spirit says, "Having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end." Someone has translated that last expression, "He loved them all the way through." Through what? Through everything. He loved Peter all the way through his boasting and failure, and He loved him back to victory and faithfulness. And, thank God, when

once He takes up a poor sinner in grace, He loves him all the way through. It can be said of every Christian, “Having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end.” “[For] he which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ” (Phil. 1:6).

And now we learn from this chapter something of how He cares for His own. After His grace has saved us from judgment, we see how He watches over His saints and keeps their feet clean as they go through a defiling world. In other words, we have here an acted parable. He is picturing that service with which He has been occupied now for nineteen hundred years since going back to the glory.

“And supper being ended” (v. 2a). That word *ended* might be left out, for it is clear that the translators have placed it there without authority. The supper was not ended. It should read, “And supper being,” or “during supper.” “The devil having now put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon’s son, to betray him” (v. 2b). Oh, the pity of it! Judas, who had walked with Him for three-and-a-half years, had heard His words of grace, seen His works of power, beheld His wonderful life, and yet his heart was never won for Christ. Jesus knew all about him. He was not deceived. The Lord said of him, “Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil?” (6:70). Judas had never been regenerated. His hard heart had never glowed with love for Christ. He was one of the Twelve, but he was not one who actually had been born again. It shows how one may be temporarily religious, be under the best of instruction, and see the most marvelous evidences of the working of divine power and yet, after all, never truly turn to God as a repentant sinner and own Christ as Lord. The ways of Judas might well speak to everyone of us, warning us to examine ourselves to see whether we be in the faith

or not.

Judas is about to betray Him. In the light of this, we read, “Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God, and went to God” (v. 3). Let those words sink into the heart. Jesus knew that the Father had given all things into His hands. Later on we hear Him saying, “All authority is given to me in heaven and earth.” He says, “Go … and [disciple] all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway” (Matt. 28:19).

You remember of old, in Genesis, the servant who went down to get a bride for Isaac, said to the parents of Rebecca, “My master has given all that he has unto Isaac,” and so God has put everything into the hand of the Lord Jesus Christ. Now Jesus knew that He had “come from God, and went to God.” In His great high-priestly prayer He said, “And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I lad with thee before the world was” (**John 17:5**). He came from the Father. As Micah puts it, “[His] goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting” (**Mic. 5:2**). He came from God’s fullest glory to the cross of Calvary, then back to God He went, and there He sits at the right hand of the Father to make intercession for us.

In view of all this, He takes the servant’s place. “He riseth from supper, and laid aside his garments; and took a towel and girded himself. After that he poureth water into a basin, and began to wash the disciples’ feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded” (**John 13:4-5**). Our blessed Lord, He who is sovereign of the universe, takes the place of a slave. He went to one after another to

wash the defiled feet of His disciples. It was customary in homes in those days to do that when a guest was entertained. A servant would come and wash his feet. But there was no one to do that for the disciples or for Jesus, and so Jesus takes the servant's place. He who had deigned to take upon Him the form of a poor man girds Himself with a towel and goes from one to the other and washes their feet.

As He does this, Simon Peter is watching Him. He sees Him go first to one and then another of his fellow disciples, washing and wiping their feet. Peter's heart is filled with indignation. "Why, will John allow Him to do anything so lowly as that. And Thomas, and Matthew! Wait until He comes to me. I will never let the Lord humiliate Himself like that at my feet." Finally, He came to Simon Peter, and Peter said, "Lord, dost thou wash my feet?" (v. 6). In the original, he uses two emphatic pronouns here, "Dost *thou* wash *my* feet?" And in those two words Peter puts himself in vivid contrast with the Lord Jesus Christ.

But listen to the answer of Jesus. He uses two emphatic pronouns also. "Jesus answered and said unto him, What *I* do thou knowest not now; but *thou* shalt know hereafter" (v. 7). "Peter, I am doing something that you do not understand now." If it was simply a matter of washing the disciples' feet in literal water— that was clear to Peter. He was doing the work of a servant, cleansing their feet. But Jesus says, "No, Peter, there is a picture here. You do not yet comprehend." "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter." When was that "hereafter" to be? When would Peter really enter into the meaning of this and understand what it meant for Jesus to wash his feet? It was after he fell into the muck and mire of sin, after he, because of cowardice, denied his Lord and declared that he never knew the Man. Then it was that Jesus sought

him and applied the water of the Word to Peter's denied feet, and made him fit once more to walk in fellowship with the Lord.

But right now Peter did not understand, and Jesus indicates that the understanding is to be in the future. Peter, not realizing, said to Him again with greater emphasis, "*Thou* shalt never wash *my* feet" (v. 8a). You know it does not do to be too positive. "Thou shalt never wash *my* feet." But Jesus answered, and I think there was wonderful tenderness in His voice as He met Peter's loud affirmation in His own quiet tender way, "If/wash thee not, *thou* hast no part with me" (v. 8b). Shall we not take those words home to ourselves? For they are not only for Peter, they are for all believers to the end of time. Jesus says to you, my friend, to me, to everyone of us, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me."

Now notice what Jesus did *not* say, and then notice what He *did* say. He did not say, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part *in* me." He did say, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part *with* me." What is the difference between "part *in* him," and "part *with* him?" Well, "part *in* him," is life, and Peter already had divine life. He was already *"in* him." To be *in* Christ is just the opposite of being in Adam. We are in Christ by new birth. And Peter had been already born of God. He had already received Him as his Savior, and so he was in Him. But now Jesus says, "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me," and *with* Him is communion. *With* Him is fellowship. Every believer is linked up with the Lord Jesus Christ by two links. There is the link of union, and the link of union is so strong that the weight of a world could not break it. He says, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand" (10:27-28). It might be

translated: “They shall never, by any means, perish, neither shall any pluck them out of My hand.” That is the link of union.

But there is also the link of communion. The link of communion is so fragile that the least unconfessed sin will break it in a moment, and the only way it can be reformed is by confessing and forsaking the sin that snapped it.

And so Jesus says, “If I wash thee not, thou [canst have] no part with me.” He means, “If I am not daily washing thee from the defilement that continually clings to one’s feet, you cannot have fellowship with Me.” Is there anything more precious than knowing that you can go to Him about everything? You can tell Him all your trials and difficulties, your joys, and so forth. You can go to Him with thanksgiving and praise. It is so easy to go to Him with our troubles and distress and spread our sorrows and worries before Him—and we should do that. He enters into them all with us. It is written, “In all their affliction he was afflicted” (**Isa. 63:9**). But He would have us share our joys with Him, too, when things are bright and glad, and tell Him all about those things that fill our hearts with cheer. But we can’t do this and have fellowship with Him if we are defiled by unconfessed sin. We must be clean to enjoy communion with Christ. “If I wash thee not, thou [canst have] no part with me.”

Now Peter goes to the other extreme. He says, “Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head” (**John 13:9**). As much as to say, “Oh, Lord, I did understand, but if having part with You means being washed by You, I won’t resist any more. You can give me a full bath if you want to.” But Jesus says, “No, Peter, you are wrong again. ‘He that is [bathed] needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all. For he

knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all clean" (vv. 10-11). He knew who should betray Him, so He said, "Ye are not all clean." Judas had never known that first cleansing of regeneration. What is it the Savior is telling us here? Why, this: when a Christian fails and becomes defiled in thought or deed or word, he does not thereby cease to be a Christian—he does not cease to be a child of God and have to begin all over again—but he simply needs to have his feet washed. He needs to have his walk cleansed.

So many dear Christians with sensitive consciences feel that if they sin, it is all over with them, and they are lost again. The enemy of our souls comes to us and says, "It's all up with you now. You will have to start all over again." Some dear people are always getting saved over and over again! I remember an incident that would have been almost amusing if it had not been so sad. A dear young fellow came out to the front of the church where I was preaching. He made a profession, and we thought we had a new convert and rejoiced over him as such. After we had prayed with him and given him encouraging and assuring Scripture passages, one of his friends came up to him and said, "Well, I am glad to see you out here at the front again. How many times have you been converted now?" "Oh," he said, "this makes ninety-nine times." Poor, dear fellow! He had such a tender conscience that he thought that every time he sinned that he had to get regenerated all over again. In other words, he was trying to get a full bath every time he became defiled! "He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit."

You see, in those days, a rich householder had a large bath in the center court, and when he rose in the morning he would step down into the bath and have a complete cleansing. Then he went out with his open sandals. As the

streets of those oriental cities were very filthy, when he came back to the house, one of his servants came and washed his feet. He did not have a bath every time he came in, but he did need to have his feet washed.

When we are cleansed by the precious blood of Christ we are washed all over, once for all. That does not have to take place again. "The blood of Jesus Christ his [God's] Son cleanseth us from all sin" (**1 John 1:7**). That is, it cleanses us continually. We are always clean in that sense.

But now, "he that is [bathed] needeth not save to wash his feet," and feet speak of our walk. We read, "He will keep the feet of his saints" (**1 Sam. 2:9**), so every time we fail as believers we are to go to our blessed Lord, and say, "Cleanse [me now by] the washing of water by the word." We read in **Ephesians 5:25-26**, "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word." You see the Word of God is likened to water. In **Psalm 119:9** we read, "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word." Suppose my hand becomes defiled and unclean. What do I do? Why, I go and apply the water, and after I apply the water, the uncleanness disappears. When my heart and conscience have become denied, what do I do? I let the blessed Lord apply the water of the Word. "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (**1 John 1:9**). The Word of God is the water that is applied to our hearts and consciences and cleanses us from all defilement.

Jesus recognized the fact that they had not all had the initial cleansing. Judas had not known that cleansing. "He

knew who should betray him." Judas had never been washed by Christ at all. Then after He had washed their feet and had taken His garments and sat down, He said, "Know ye what I have done to you?" (v. 12). Well, of course they saw what He had done, but they had not learned the hidden lesson yet. So He said, "Know ye what I have done to you? Ye call me Master and Lord: and ye say well; for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet" (vv. 12-14).

Will you notice one thing here that I am afraid many Christians overlook? He says, "You call me Master and Lord, and ye say well; for so I am." What do you call Him? He approved these disciples calling Him "Master" and "Lord." Have you ever noticed this in reading the New Testament, that no lover of the Lord Jesus Christ is ever represented as addressing Him individually by His proper name? We never read that Peter said "Jesus" when addressing Him. We never read that John said it. You never read of anyone saying, "Lovely Jesus," "Sweet Jesus," and so forth. That is very significant, is it not? How do they speak of Him? "Master," "Lord," "My Lord," "My God," and so forth. And He commends them for that. "Ye call me Master and Lord: and ye say well; for so I am." Whenever the Holy Spirit is guiding us in our prayers when we address Him, we will magnify Him. He will lead us to recognize Him as Lord. Some people address our Savior in a way that they would not address the President of the United States. If you were presented to the President you would not call him by his given name. You would not dare do that. You would use some expression of appreciation of the dignity of his office. You would be afraid to do otherwise. Well, when you address your Savior next time, just remember that, while His name is Jesus, He is our Master and our Lord, and the Holy Spirit loves to

glorify Him.

“Ye call me Master and Lord: and ye say well; for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another’s feet.” Now what is He telling us here? Some dear people, some of the most godly people I have ever met, believe that the Lord was instituting a third Christian ordinance, and so they observe from time to time what they call the “Washing of Feet.” But I am afraid sometimes one forgets that Jesus said, “What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter.” If it was a matter of literally washing feet in water, they knew all about it. But it is easy to miss the real meaning of this act.

How do we wash one another’s feet? What was the water? The water was the Word. Of what do our feet speak? Our ways. We wash one another’s feet when we apply the Word of God to our ways. When a Christian slips a bit you say, perhaps, “He was a wonderfully fine out-and-out Christian, but now he is getting a bit worldly.” But what are you going to do about it? You can just ignore it and pass it by, or you can criticize and say very unkind things, but neither of these methods will help very much. You can go to the dear brother or sister and tenderly point out from the Word of God the mistake they are making, the sin into which they are falling. You can show them how their lives are becoming defiled. Thus you wash their feet.

Did you every try to wash your brother’s feet? There is a Scripture passage that reads, “Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thine heart: thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him” (**Lev. 19:17**). It takes grace to be kindly faithful. Some say to me, “Oh, well, I have tried it, but it doesn’t do any good.” We need much grace ourselves to wash another’s feet. If you are

going to wash your neighbor's feet, you ought to be careful about the temperature of the water. You would not go to anyone and say, "Put your feet into this bucket of scalding water, and I will wash them for you." Ice water is just as bad. Some people go at you in such a way that you just shrink back from them. Some are so hot, and some are so cold and icy and formal. You don't appreciate either, do you?

The proper thing is this, when you see your brother going wrong, get into the presence of the Lord about it. Then remember the word that tells us, as recorded in **Galatians 6:1**: "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." When you go to your brother go like this, seeking to apply the Word of God faithfully. He must be in a very bad state indeed if he will not listen. If he is not ready, you can continue to pray and wait for the time when God may permit you to help him.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him. If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them. (**John 13:16-17**)

Address 43 The Traitor Exposed

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 13:18-30

I speak not of you all: I know whom I have chosen: but that the scripture may be fulfilled, He that eateth bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me. Now I tell you before it come, that, when it is come to pass, ye may believe that I am he. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth me; and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me. When Jesus had thus said, he was troubled in spirit, and testified, and said, Verily, verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me. Then the disciples looked one on another, doubting of whom he spake. Now there was leaning on Jesus' bosom one of his disciples, whom Jesus loved. Simon Peter therefore beckoned to him, that he should ask who it should be of whom he spake. He then lying on Jesus' breast saith unto him, Lord, who is it? Jesus answered, He it is, to whom I shall give a sop, when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the sop, he gave it to Judas Iscariot, the son of Simon. And after the sop Satan entered into him. Then said Jesus unto him, That thou doest, do quickly. Now no man at the table knew for what intent he spake this unto him. For some of them thought, because Judas had the bag, that Jesus had said unto him, Buy those things that we have need of against the feast;

or, that he should give something to the poor. He then having received the sop went immediately out: and it was night.

The central theme of this particular section is the treachery of Judas. When one considers the privileges that Judas had enjoyed and realizes how little impression they made upon his heart and mind and what the final result was, these things might well cause each one of us individually to examine ourselves and search our hearts in the presence of God. Here was a man, who, for three-and-a-half wonderful years, walked with the blessed Son of God. He had opportunities to see His wondrous works of grace, heard the marvelous things that came from His lips, saw His life (he could see what others could not see), and surely must have known that here was one who was evidently a superhuman person moving among them. John said, you remember, "We beheld His glory, the glory as of the Only Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." Judas had the opportunity of thus beholding Him. He must have had many a quiet talk with Him, and he must have been highly esteemed by the rest of the disciples. Yet all the time he had never yielded his heart to the Lord Jesus Christ.

You remember the Savior said, "Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil?" (**John 6:70**). He did not say, "one of you shall become a devil," but, "one of you *is* a devil." And when He speaks to the Father, as in the seventeenth chapter, He says, "Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son of perdition; that the scripture might be fulfilled" (17:12). We might think perhaps, reading that verse carelessly, that He meant, "Those that thou gavest me I have kept and have only lost one, the son of perdition." But that is not what He said. The son of perdition was not one of those who had

been given to Christ by the Father. He was in Christ's company but he was never of that company. It is quite possible to have an interest in Scripture, to be exercised to a certain extent about a needy world, to act and talk like a Christian, and yet never be born of God. This ought to challenge us to face the questions, "Have I ever honestly come to God as a repentant sinner? And have I put my trust in Him, and yielded my heart and life to Him?"

I said a moment ago that Judas was evidently very highly respected by the disciples. You might ask, "On what do you base that supposition?" He was the chosen one to be the treasurer of the little company. When you choose a treasurer you always want a man of probity and of integrity, of good reputation, one whom you can confide in as one above suspicion of dishonesty. So the impression that Judas made on the disciples in those early days, at least, was that of a man of absolute reliability. We may almost say, in fact, Judas was the real gentleman of all the Twelve. Most of them were hard-working men. They came from the region about the Sea of Galilee where the poorer class of people dwelt. But Judas came from Judea from a town called Kerioth, and he was perhaps the most distinguished man of the entire apostolic company. And yet he was the one man whose heart Jesus never won and whose conscience Jesus never truly reached.

In our last message we noticed that Jesus said, "He that is [bathed] needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit: and ye are clean, but not all" (13:10). And the Holy Spirit explains why He said that, "for he knew who should betray him, therefore he said, Ye are not all clean" (v. 11). That is a marvelous thing. The Son of God saw through this man during those three-and-a-half years, and He sees through hypocrites today. He sees into the very heart of people who are not real. Outwardly they may

appear to be true and genuine, but Christ sees into the heart and knows if any are not clean.

He tells us in verse 18, “I know whom I have chosen: but that the scripture may be fulfilled, he that eateth bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me.” He knows all those who have put their heart trust in Him. Judas’s treachery was foreknown, but this does not mean that he was foreordained to do that dreadful thing. Nothing of the kind. There is a great deal of difference between God’s foreknowledge and God’s foreordination. He looked down through the ages and knew what Judas would do, but He never foreordained it. If you can think of a man as free who is led captive by the Devil, Judas was free. He was free to yield to Christ or to Satan, and so you and I can choose. We should not blame our failures and sins on any predetermined fate. God has never decreed that any man or woman should live in sin, or that anyone should be lost. The Lord Himself said, “Ye will not come to me that ye might have life” (5:40). To all men He says, “Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely” (**Rev. 22:17**). So Judas could have been saved, but he would not trust Jesus. God foreknew this, and so his sin was spoken of beforehand in the book of Psalms. The Lord Jesus knew it. All the time He was with him, Jesus knew what was going on in his heart, and He knew he was to be the agent of the Devil to deliver Him to wicked men.

He said, “Now I tell you before it come, that, when it is come to pass, ye may believe that I am he” (13:19). In other words, He says, “I don’t want you to think that I was helplessly put into the hands of my captors, that I was taken by surprise. I have foreseen all this. I know what is going to take place. I must be crucified.” But He told them that the third day He would arise again from the dead. “When that time comes,” He says, “you will understand

that I am." Again He uses the divine name, "I Am."

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth me; and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me" (v. 20). It was of comfort for the apostles, as a little later they were to commence the work of the evangelization of a lost world. They were to go as His representatives. Paul said in after years, "We are ambassadors for Christ." An ambassador speaks for his government, and as Christ sends His servants into the world they go out to witness for Him. That's why He could say, "Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained" (20:23). This is not some peculiar priestly function, but it means that every servant of Christ can go to any sinner and say, "I come proclaiming the remission of sins if you come to Christ, and if you refuse to come to Christ for the remission of sins then they cannot be remitted." This authority have all His servants. Whosoever receives them, receives Him.

"When Jesus had thus said, he was troubled in spirit" (13:21a). Though He was God, our Lord was a true Man. He was not only God but God manifest in flesh. In becoming man He took a human spirit, a human soul and a human body. Here we read, "He was troubled in spirit." As He looked forward to what was ahead, He groaned in anguish as He thought of the judgment that the treachery of Judas was to bring down upon that guilty man. No soul will ever be lost without filling His soul with grief. "Verily, verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me [one of you who has been so close to Me, who has shared so many things with Me, one of you who has failed to believe Me and trust Me]— one of you shall betray me" (v. 21b). Oh, I wonder if He looks down from heaven today and if His holy eyes can discern here and there among those who

read these pages one who is unreal and hypocritical. I wonder if He is saying, “One of you shall betray me.” For, if one professes the Christian name only and does not have genuine heart trust in Him, there is no telling to what depths of iniquity he may sink.

The disciples were troubled, and doubted of whom He spoke. They could not trust themselves. They each wondered, “Could it be I?” They asked one of another, “Is it I?” On His bosom was leaning one of His disciples, John, the human author of this book, who never refers to himself by name. He was the youngest of the apostles. One of the early church writers, Tertullian, says John was an adolescent when called by Jesus. This lad was very dear to the Son of God. Oh, how Jesus loves to see young men and women giving themselves to Him, yielding themselves wholly to Him. Young people, there is nothing greater on this earth than to bring your young lives to Christ. You can be sure of this, that He will indeed love you as an individual. You remember that young man who came to Him with his question about eternal life, and Jesus put him to the test: “Sell all that thou hast,… and come, follow me” (**Luke 18:22**), and the young man turned away sorrowful for he had great possessions. Jesus, looking upon him, loved him. He saw the possibilities in that youth. He saw what might be if he would yield himself to Christ.

Here was young John whose affectionate heart went out to Christ in a way that older ones perhaps would not have felt like expressing. He lay with his head upon the bosom of the Lord. Simon Peter beckoned to him and said, “Ask Him to tell you of whom He speaks.” “[John] saith unto him, Lord, who is it?” (**John 13:25**). And Jesus, in a very low voice, said, “He… to whom I shall give a [morsel]” (v. 26). It was customary in those days to hand a morsel to

some special one as a token of real affection. And Jesus said, “John, notice the one to whom I give this morsel. He is the one who will betray Me.” So Jesus dipped the morsel and handed it to Judas. Judas! Will he receive it? Judas had the impudence to reach out and take it from the One for whose arrest he had already been bargaining.

And we read, “After the sop Satan entered into him” (v. 27a)—in a new way now. Judas, by this further act, had put himself absolutely under the domination of the Devil. Now it is all over with Judas, and there is no more possibility of repentance. Jesus recognized that he had crossed the deadline. So the Lord Jesus turned to him and said solemnly, “[What] thou doest, do quickly” (v. 27b). As much as to say, “Judas, you have sold yourself to the Devil. You have despised every opportunity of mercy. You have trampled on My love and grace. You have hardened your heart against the goodness of God. Now, Judas, make an end of it. What thou doest, do quickly.”

No one at the table understood what He meant. Some of them thought because Judas was the treasurer of the company that Jesus may have meant, “Go buy those things that we have need of against the feast.” They did not know that the traitor was about to sell the Lord for thirty pieces of silver. Some thought perhaps Jesus had told him to give something to the poor. Is not that interesting? Would they have thought that if such had not been a common thing in the life of our Lord? Don’t you see, He was accustomed to do that. He always thought of the poor. He said, “Ye have the poor always with you” (Matt. 26:11). It was very natural for them to think, “Now He has learned of some poor needy one, and He is sending Judas out to minister to him.” That was the heart of the Son of God. Oh, what a contrast to the heart of Judas! His heart was filled with covet-ousness. He was going out to

line his purse with the silver that came from the sale of the Son of God.

"He then having received the sop went immediately out: and it was night" (**John 13:30**). It is always night when people turn their backs on God. It is always night when they trample the goodness of Jesus beneath their feet. And if you are doing that today, the sun may be bright outside, but it is night inside your heart until Jesus, the light of life, comes in. For Judas, there was never again to be light. He went out and it was night in his poor dark soul, and, for him, the beginning of the blackness of darkness that goes on forever. Oh, how many of us can thank God that in the riches of His grace, He has won these poor hearts of ours. Why did Judas trample on all His love? We cannot understand it, but we may be sure He had every opportunity to be saved.

Address 44 The Eleventh Commandment

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 13:31-38

Therefore, when he was gone out, Jesus said, Now is the Son of man glorified, and God is glorified in him. If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in himself, and shall straightway glorify him. Little children, yet a little while I am with you. Ye shall seek me: and as I said unto the Jews, Whither I go, ye cannot come; so now I say to you. A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another. Simon Peter said unto him, Lord, whither goest thou? Jesus answered him, Whither I go, thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow me afterwards. Peter said unto him, Lord, why cannot I follow thee now? I will lay down my life for thy sake. Jesus answered him, Wilt thou lay down thy life for my sake? Verily, verily, I say unto thee, The cock shall not crow, till thou hast denied me thrice.

Our Lord and His disciples were still in the Upper Room where they had observed that last Passover together, as we learn from the other Gospels, that had been followed by the institution of the Lord's Supper, that sacred feast of love that has been kept by God's beloved people all down

through the centuries since. Judas had left the little company. Moved by the worst of motives, controlled by covetousness, he had gone out to meet the chief priests and to receive the money they had promised him in view of a little later betraying the Lord Jesus into their hands. And now as the Savior was left alone with the Eleven whose hearts were strangely troubled because of certain things He had already told them, He spoke with a new joy and said, "Now is the Son of man glorified, and God is glorified in him" (v. 31).

It did not look as though God was about to be glorified, and during the next three days they must have had plenty of doubts indeed as to God being glorified in the events that took place. The Lord had said that He was going out to die, that He was to be betrayed into the hands of sinners. Could that glorify God? He had said that He was to be buried and then raised again, and it was in this, His death and His resurrection, that God was to be glorified. For in His sacrificial death upon the cross, He was to settle the sin question in a way that would meet every claim of the holiness of God's nature and the righteousness of His throne. And we may say that in that death of His upon the tree, God has received more glory than He ever lost by Adam's sin, and by all the guilt and enmity and iniquity that came into the world since.

For after all, men are but finite—finite sinners it is true—and as such have dishonored God. It could be said of every man, "God in whose hand thy breath is, … hast thou not glorified" (**Dan. 5:23**). But the Lord Jesus was the infinite One who had linked Deity with humanity in order that He might give Himself a ransom for our souls. And because He was Himself infinite, the work He did upon Calvary's cross had infinite value. Therefore, we are right in saying that God received more glory out of that work than He ever

lost by finite man's sin. And as proof that He has been glorified, God raised His Son from the dead, glorifying Jesus, the One who had accomplished the work. "If God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in himself, and shall straightway glorify him" (**John 13:32**).

The thought of the Father's glory was very much in the heart of Jesus at this time. In fact—it may seem strange to some of us to say it—but our Lord apparently was far more concerned about glorifying God than He was about saving sinners. How we like to think the opposite! We like to think that our salvation was the important thing, that the great thing Jesus came to do was to save our souls. And He did come for that. "The Son of man came," He said, "not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many" (Matt. 20:28; **Mark 10:45**). "Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it" (**Eph. 5:25**). But there was something greater than the salvation of sinners that occupied His heart, and that was glorifying the Father. So in the seventeenth chapter when we see Him before God as our great High Priest, anticipating the work of the cross, we hear Him saying, "I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do" (**John 17:4**). God's glory is first, and then that finished work of the cross by which our souls are saved.

I remember hearing of a Universalist, a man who believed that all men will eventually be saved, saying once to an earnest Christian, "I have a far higher conception of the work of the atonement than you have, for you believe that even though Christ died on the cross there are thousands upon thousands, perhaps millions, of men who will be lost forever. I have a far higher view of the atonement than that. I believe that if one soul were ever lost since Christ has died, His atonement would be the greatest failure that has ever taken place in the universe."

The Christian replied, “Oh, no. I have a higher conception of it than that. I dare to say even though not one soul were ever saved, the atonement has been the greatest success of anything that has ever taken place in the universe, for in that atoning work God has been honored and glorified as He never could have been otherwise.”

But now the wonderful thing is that our salvation is linked up with God’s glory. You see, God’s heart went out to sinful man, but He could not save sinners until sin was settled for, for it would violate the righteousness of His throne. He could not save sinners if it involved His acting in a way that was contrary to the holiness of His nature. So His own beloved Son, the Eternal One, the One whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting, became incarnate. In humility He became Man and went to that cross, paid the full price of our redemption, and every claim that God had against a sinner was met. Now God can be “just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus” (**Rom. 3:26**). So our salvation and God’s glory stand or fall together. “Christ… hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweetsmelling savour” (**Eph. 5:2**). Because of God’s satisfaction in the work His Son has accomplished, He can now open His arms and invite every guilty sinner to come to Him and offer full, complete pardon and justification from all things. Yes, cleansing from every guilty stain to those who come in the name of Jesus. Have you come?

A lady on one occasion came to a servant of God. When asked if she was saved, she replied, “I don’t understand it. I see that Jesus died for me, but surely there is something I must do. That seems too simple a way for anyone to be saved.”

And the other said, “My dear friend, it was God who sent

His Son to die. It was God who put on Him all that our sins deserved. Christ has borne that judgment for you, and now God is satisfied, and if God is satisfied surely you should be."

She looked up somewhat startled as she said, "I had never seen it that way before. Surely I should be satisfied with that which satisfies God. Yes, I can trust Him. I can take Him at His Word."

Have you done that? Do you realize that on the cross the sin question has been settled? Now when you receive the Lord Jesus, you stand cleared of every charge.

He who glorified God on the cross has been raised from the dead, taken up to the Father's right hand, and there God has glorified Him with His own self with the glory that He had with the Father before the world began.

Jesus was looking upon all this as an accomplished fact when He spoke as He did as recorded in verses 31-32. And then He added, "Little children [only a few more hours and then He was going out to die], yet a little while I am with you. Ye shall seek me: and as I said unto the Jews, Whither I go, ye cannot come; so now I say to you" (v. 33). He was going away, and He was going to leave His disciples in the world to be witnesses for Himself. While He was here, He said, "I am the light of the world" (8:12; 9:5). But He was going back to the heavens from whence He came, and the disciples, after He left here, were to shine as lights in this gloomy world.

It was then He gave this new commandment. "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another" (vv. 34-35). It was His last charge to His

saints before He went to the cross. Looking down through the years, He knew they would be in a hostile world and be hated of all men for His name's sake, and He pleaded with them, "Don't hate one another. Don't be ungracious and unkind and quarrelsome and discourteous to each other. You who have been redeemed by the same precious blood, indwelt by the same Holy Spirit. 'Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you' (**Eph. 4:32**). 'A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another.'"

May we not well challenge ourselves and each one ask the question in his or her own heart, "How have I answered to this command of my Savior? Am I characterized by love for my brethren in Christ? Or have I so far forgotten my responsibility as a Christian that I have permitted malice and envy and jealousy and even hatred to well up in my heart? Have I cherished these evil things?" There are children of God who are cold and hard and indifferent and critical and unkind. We may well face these things in the presence of God.

How much bitterness has been engendered through the years by religious controversy! I remember reading of a striking incident in the life of that wonderful man of God, Samuel Rutherford, whose last words are embodied in that beautiful hymn, "Immanuel's Land." Rutherford, the author of a whole volume of heavenly letters that bear the celestial aroma, was a Church of Scotland minister, and his place of ministry a little Scottish town known as Anwoth. There he labored among a happy group of earnest believers. But there were troubles in connection with the Government. The British Government had declared that the Scottish Church must no longer follow the Presbyterian order, which was that which Rutherford used, and sought to impose an altogether different, and as

the Scots thought, foreign order of things upon them. And Rutherford was one of those devoted ministers who for conscience's sake refused to admit and would not acknowledge the authority of the king's bishops.

Because he refused to conform, Rutherford was banished to Aberdeen and put in prison there. He always said he would not permit a bishop of any kind to stand in his pulpit. But before he left, while he was still pastor in the church, there came one night to the manse a stranger. Knocking at the door, Rutherford himself welcomed him. The stranger did not give his name, but said he was on his way and would be glad of accommodations for the night. They ate together. Afterward, Rutherford took up the Word of God, and then he said, "Now we have the catechism, the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, and we expect every visitor to participate with us." It was a good old-fashioned custom. I wish we had more like it today. So the servants were called in and Rutherford read the Scripture. Then he began to catechize the whole house and turned eventually to the stranger, and he said, "How many commandments are there?"

The stranger looked up, and without batting an eye, answered, "Eleven."

Rutherford looked abashed. "I asked how many commandments there are."

"Yes, I understood. Eleven."

"I am surprised that in all the Scottish realm there should be found a man so ignorant that he doesn't know there are only ten commandments."

And then the stranger looked up and said, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another."

“Oh,” said Rutherford, “what is your name, stranger?”

He said, “My name is Usher. I am archbishop of Ireland.”

An archbishop in Rutherford’s home! The man who had said he could have no fellowship with anyone who held to another ecclesiastical order than his own. Broken, ashamed of his harshness, Rutherford begged the stranger to lead them all in prayer, and responded fervently as the archbishop bore them all up before God.

Oh, how we need to be reminded of this eleventh commandment, “A new commandment give I unto you, That ye love one another.” It is not enough, my brethren, to know that you are saved. It is not enough that you stand firmly, as I hope you do, for the fundamental truths. Back of all fundamental truth there is a great fundamental experience that everyone of us should have.

“Though I preach with the tongue of men and of angels, and have not [love],... and though I... understand all mysteries, and all knowledge;... and have not [love], I am nothing... And though I give my body to be burned, and have not [love], it profiteth me nothing” (**1 Cor. 13:1-3**). It would be well for every one of us to test ourselves every little while by the thirteenth chapter of 1 Corinthians. “Love suffereth long and is kind. Love envieth not. Love is not boastful. Love is not conceited. Love doth not behave itself discourteously. Love is not self-seeking. Love is not quickly angry. Love thinketh no evil” (see vv. 4-5). That is, love doesn’t impute evil and try to judge people’s motives. “Love rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things” (vv. 6-7).

We might take these words as a character sketch of our Lord Jesus Christ. You could put in His name here, and

they all would be true of Him. “Christ suffereth long and is kind. Christ envieth not. Christ vaunteth not Himself. Christ is not puffed up. Christ does not behave Himself unseemly. Christ sought not His own. Christ was not easily provoked. Christ thinks no evil. Christ rejoices not in iniquity. Christ beareth all things, Christ believeth all things, Christ hopeth all things. Christ endureth all things. Christ never fails.”

If you and I have the mind of Christ, this divine love will be manifested in us. If it is not, then all our talk about being fundamentalists, all our talk about standing for the truth goes for very little indeed. We may be tremendously in earnest in contending for certain great outstanding facts, but if we contend in a bad spirit, we only harm the cause that we represent. And if back of our contention for the faith there is no sincere love for our brethren, yes, love for all men, then we dishonor the One who Himself is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

He has said, “By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another” (**John 13:35**). That is, we do not prove we are His disciples by striving for a creed, however great and exact it may be. We do not prove we are His disciples by insisting on the fact that we believe in an inspired Bible, blessed as that is. We do not prove that we are His disciples by loudly proclaiming our faith in the virgin birth and perfect humanity of our Savior, His atoning work, His physical resurrection, and His present intercession at God’s right hand. We do not prove to men and women that we are really Christians by insisting that we believe in the premillennial coming of our Lord Jesus and all these great and precious verities, but, “by this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another.” Let us not forget this, and let us examine ourselves faithfully and honestly, and see if we

are allowing hatred and malice in our hearts while presuming to be holding to our Lord Jesus Christ.

Not only here does He speak of this, but in chapter 15, verses 12-14, He says, “This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.” You see, real love is unselfish. Love delights to bear and do. Do not talk about loving one another if you are not concerned about serving one another as God enables.

Look at 1 John. The beloved disciple who heard our Lord utter these words never forgot them. We are told that when he was an old man, after he was too feeble to walk, he used to be carried into the assembly of the saints at Ephesus. Then two of the elders would assist him to his *feet* while he gave a few words of godly counsel to the people of God. And it is said that he always ended with this expression, “Little children, love one another.” And here it is written in **1 John 2:7-10**, “Brethren, I write no new commandment unto you, but an old commandment which ye had from the beginning. The old commandment is the word which ye have heard from the beginning. Again, a new commandment I write unto you, which thing is true in him and in you: because the darkness is past and the true light now shineth. He that saith he is in the light and hateth his brother, is in darkness even until now. He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him.”

Look at **1 John 3:17-18**: “But whoso hath this world’s good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth.”

Love is a very practical thing. To what extent are we manifesting it toward those in more difficult circumstances than ourselves? To what extent are we manifesting it to those who have failed and sinned? Are we content simply to point out their faults and criticize and say hard, unkind things? Or do we love them enough to go to them in the Spirit of Christ and seek to recover them to Himself? "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another."

But now Simon Peter for the moment listens but does not hear. What our Lord has said, recorded in these two verses, appears to make no impression upon him at all. He is still thinking of what the Savior said a little while before, "Whither I go, ye cannot come." And with that in mind, he breaks in and destroys for the moment the continuity of thought. "Simon Peter said unto him, Lord, whither goest thou? Jesus answered him, Whither I go [that is, to death], thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow me afterwards" (**John 13:36**). Our Lord was speaking as a prophet. He was going to be crucified. Peter was not ready for that, though he did not realize it. But Jesus said, "Some day you will follow Me even in that," and he did. For in his old age we are told Peter, too, was crucified. Peter laid down his life on a cross as a martyr for the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ.

But Peter did not understand, did not recognize his own limitations. "Peter said unto him, Lord, why cannot I follow thee now? I will lay down my life for thy sake" (v. 37). He meant every word of it. Evidently he thought he was prepared for that. But he did not know the deceitfulness of his own heart.

"Jesus answered him, Wilt thou lay down thy life for my sake? Verily, verily, I say unto thee, The cock shall not

crow, till thou hast denied me thrice" (v. 38). In the original text there is no break between the last verse of chapter 13 and the first verse of chapter 14. What is Jesus really saying? Listen to it, and be encouraged if you have failed.

Verily, verily, I say unto thee, The cock shall not crow, till thou hast denied me thrice. Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. (13:38-14:1)

"Peter, I know you are going to fail Me. You do not realize how untrustworthy your heart is. But, oh, Peter, when at last you discover the corruption that is there and you are brokenhearted to think of what you have done, I want you to remember, Peter, I love you still and am going to prepare a place for you."

Do you know this Savior? Oh, if you do not, I would plead with you, acquaint yourself with Him and be at peace. He wants you to know Him, and He bids you come to Him today. He says, "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out" (6:37).

Address 45 The Father's House and the Lord's Return

John

John 14:1-6

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also. And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know. Thomas saith unto him, Lord, we know not whither thou goest; and how can we know the way? Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.

In these verses, there are two outstanding truths emphasized: first, that of the Father's house, and second, our Lord's personal return for His own. We are all familiar with the fact, I presume, that the Bible was not written in chapters and verses. These breaks in the text were put in by editors, and that in rather recent years, some of them as late as the time of the Protestant Reformation. And sometimes the chapter breaks seem to come at rather unfortunate places, and I think it is the case here. Who, for instance, beginning to read the first verse of chapter 14 connects it in his mind with our Lord's words to the apostle Peter at the close of chapter 13? And yet, there is a very real connection, as we have seen. The Lord Jesus had

been giving His last messages to His disciples. He had intimated that soon they would forsake Him and flee. He had told them that He was going away and for the present they could not come where He was to go. He was going home to God by way of the cross and resurrection, and told questioning Peter that he could not follow immediately. But the Lord says, "Thou shalt follow me afterwards" (13:36). Peter did not understand that, and said: "Lord, why cannot I follow thee now? I will lay down my life for thy sake. Jesus answered him, Wilt thou lay down thy life for my sake? Verily, verily, I say unto thee, The cock shall not crow, till thou hast denied me thrice" (vv. 37-38). And then he immediately adds: "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me" (14:1).

You see, the Lord Jesus is addressing these words, of course, to all His disciples, but directly to the disciple who was to deny Him in so short a time. And this is surely very comforting for our hearts. Peter was to fail the Lord—Jesus knew he would fail—but deep in Peter's heart there was a fervent love for the Lord Jesus. And when he said, "I will lay down my life for thy sake," he meant every word of it. But he did not realize how untrustworthy his own heart was. It was a case of the spirit being willing, but the flesh weak. And Jesus knew the fearful discouragement that would roll over the soul of Peter when he awoke to the realization of the fact that he had been so utterly faithless in the hour of His Master's need. In the very time that Jesus needed someone to stand up for Him and to say boldly, "Yes, I am one of His, and I can bear witness to the purity of His life and to the goodness of His ways," at that time Peter, frightened by the soldiers gathered about, denied any knowledge of his Savior.

Oh, the days and nights that would follow as he would feel

that surely he must be utterly cast off, surely the Lord could never put any trust in him again! But if he remembered the words of our text, what a comfort they must have brought to his poor aching heart! For Jesus is practically saying, "I know all about it, Peter. I know how you are going to fail, but I want you to know that in My Father's house are many mansions, and you are going to share one of those mansions with Me some day. I am not going to permit you, Peter, to be utterly overcome. I am not going to permit you to go into complete apostasy. You will fall, but you will be lifted up again, and you will share with Me a place in the many mansions."

When He says, "Let not your heart be troubled," He does not mean, "Do not be exercised about your failure," for He Himself sought to exercise the heart of Peter, and in a wonderful way restored him by the Sea of Galilee later on. But He means this: "Do not be cast down. Do not allow the enemy of your soul to make you feel there is no further hope, there is no opportunity for you."

I wonder if some who read this have failed, perhaps, as Peter failed. Under the stress of circumstances you, too, have denied your Lord, denied Him in acts if not in words, and the adversary of your soul is saying to you now, "It is all up with you. Your case is hopeless. You knew Christ once, but you have failed so miserably, He would never own you again." Oh, let me assure you His interest in you is just as deep as it ever was. If you truly trusted Him as your Savior, the fact that you failed so grievously, and the fact that you mourn over it, only emphasizes the truth that you belong to Him. Still He says, " [Return], O backsliding children [unto me], saith the LORD; for I am married unto you" (**Jer. 3:14**)— not, "I am divorced from you." And therefore He waits for you to come back and confess your failure and your sin, and He has promised complete

restoration, for, “If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness” (**1 John 1:9**). And some day for you, too, there will be a place in the Father’s house.

“Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me” (**John 14:1**). In the days gone by before Jesus came to them at all, the people of Israel did have faith in the one true and living God. Now they had never seen Him, and Jesus is saying to His disciples, “You have believed in God when you could not see Him. Now I am going away in a little while, and you will not be able to see Me, but I want you to trust Me just the same as when I was here. Just as you have believed in the unseen God through the years, I want you to put your faith in Me, the unseen Christ, after I have gone back to the Father.” Do we have that implicit trust and confidence in Him, realizing that He is deeply interested in every detail of our lives? The Word says, “Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you” (**1 Peter 5:7**). There is absolutely nothing that concerns His people that He Himself is not concerned about. And therefore He would have us put away all the stress and all the anxiety. He says, “Be [not anxious about anything], but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God” (Phil. 4:6). “Ye believe in God, believe also in me.”

And then He adds, “In My Father’s house are many mansions” (**John 14:2**a). “My Father’s house,” and by that, of course, He means heaven, and He is speaking of a place to which He was going, a place into which some day He will take all His own. I often hear people say, “Heaven is a condition rather than a place.” Heaven is both a place and a condition. It is true we do not read a great deal about heaven in the Bible. Somebody has said, “Heaven is the land of *no more.* “We have more in the Bible about

what will not be in heaven than about what will be there. Remember in the book of Revelation we read that there will be no more sin, there will be no more tears, there will be no more pain, there will be no more sorrow, there will be no more curse, there will be no more darkness, there will be no more distress of any kind in the Father's house. The Father's house is the place where Christ is, and that is the place to which the redeemed are going.

Some may have thought the expression here, "In My Father's house are many mansions" is rather peculiar. Somehow or other, the word *mansion* to most of us has an accustomed meaning that it did not have originally. When we see a great building we call it a "mansion." But the word as originally used had rather the meaning of an apartment, as we use that word today, a splendid apartment. So one building might have many mansions in it. And Jesus is telling us, "In My Father's house are many apartments, many resting places." There is a place, an individual place, for every one of His own, all in that Father's house.

"If it were not so, I would have told you" (v. 2b). The Jews believed in a heaven of bliss after death, and Jesus said, "If you had been wrong in that, I would have corrected you." But because He did not correct it but rather affirmed it, we know that it is true, that there is a glorious home beyond the skies for the redeemed that we shall share with Him by-and-by.

He adds, "I go to prepare a place for you" (v. 2c). You see the mansions are different from what they were before He went back there. Before He returned to the Father's house, the sin question had never been settled. Before He went back to the Father's house, the veil not been rent, the blood had not been sprinkled on the mercy seat. So the

saints of old went to Paradise on credit. They did not have the same blessed access into the immediate presence of God that the saints have now. We read in the epistle to the Hebrews that we have now come "to the spirits of just men made perfect" (**Heb. 12:23**). They were the spirits of just men of all the centuries before the cross. God had saved them and taken them to Paradise, but they were not yet made perfect. They could not be until the precious blood of Jesus was shed on the cross. Now, having settled the sin question. He entered into the holiest with His own blood in antitypical fashion, sprinkled His own blood on the mercy seat above, and now a place is prepared in the holiest for all of His own. The spirits of just men of the past have been perfected, and we who believe now are perfected forever. So we are all suited to that place to which we are going. "I go to prepare a place for you."

And then He said, "And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also" (v. 3). A great many people think this passage relates to death, and of course, when a believer dies that believer goes to be with Christ. But we are never told in Scripture that in the hour of death Christ comes for His people. If we may draw an analogy from something our Lord said when He was here on earth, we gather that this is hardly true. We are told that a dear child of God was dying—he was a beggar, it is true. He was an outcast, lying at the rich man's gate, but he was a real son of Abraham. He had faith in the God of all grace. And the beggar died, we are told, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. Angels carried the poor beggar—poor no longer—into Paradise. What I gather from that is, that the last ministry of angels, who are ever keeping watch over the people of God, will be to usher them into the presence of God. He is yonder in the Father's house,

and His angels usher His saints into His presence.

But He is speaking of something different here. Death is the believer going to be with Christ. That is what the Scripture tells us—"absent from the body,… present with the Lord" (**2 Cor. 5:8**), "to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better" (Phil. 1:23). But a believer going home to be with Christ is spoken of as being unclothed, having laid his body aside. He is there in the presence of the Lord a glorified spirit, but he is there waiting for his redeemed body. When the Lord Jesus fulfills that which is spoken here in the fourteenth chapter of John, then believers will receive their glorified bodies and will be altogether like Him. This coming, referred to here, is developed for us more fully in the fourth chapter of 1 Thessalonians. There we read in verse 13: "I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep"—that is, saints whose bodies are sleeping in the graves but whose spirits are with Christ.

I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep. For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord. (**1 Thessalonians 4:13-17**)

This is the coming our Savior refers to when He says: "If I

go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself." It is at that coming that the expectation of our completed redemption will be fulfilled. In **Romans 8** the apostle Paul tells us: "For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God… For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. And not only they, but ourselves also, which have the firstfruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body" (vv. 19, 22-23). What does he mean by that?

Our spirits have already been redeemed. We have already received the salvation of our souls, but we are waiting for the complete salvation of the body, the redemption of the body at the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

For we are saved by hope: but hope that is seen is not hope. (**Romans 8:24**)

What hope is it then? The hope of the coming of our Lord. And to this He refers again in the third chapter of the epistle to the Philippians, where we read inverses 20—21:

For our conversation [really citizenship] is in heaven; whence also we wait for a Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ: who shall fashion anew the body of our humiliation, that it may be conformed to the body of His glory, according to the working whereby He is able even, to subject all things unto Himself. (RV)

This is the glorious event that will take place when the Lord comes back again, when He comes back for us.

There is the widest difference, you see, between this and the time when He is manifested as the Son of Man to deal in judgment with the godless world and eventually to set

up His kingdom. This was a secret the Lord was revealing to these apostles that night in the Upper Room. In the three Synoptic Gospels it was not mentioned. It was the apostle Paul who was the chosen instrument to develop it. But it seems that the Lord Jesus, just before He went away, had a secret welling up in His heart as it were, which He could not hold back any longer and He must tell them a little about it, so He says, “I am going away, but I am going to prepare a place for you. But if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you”—not, “I will send the death angel for you,” or any other angel. But he says, “I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am, there ye may be also.”

You see, He will never be satisfied until every one of His redeemed people is with Him in the glory in the Father’s house. His heart is yearning for that.

Now a word about the Father’s house. Notice it is the Father’s house, and the Father’s house is for all the Father’s children. We fear a great many strange things these days. Some people would try to tell us that it is only the deeply spiritual people of God that will be caught up with the Lord Jesus at His coming. When people talk like that, how little understanding they have of the Father’s heart!

Think of a normal father and mother here on earth, with say, eight or ten children. That is quite a family, is it not? The father’s house is open to all the children. I pity the home, and pity the children, where the father or the mother makes distinctions among their children. I think it is a sad thing when out of a number of children one perhaps occupies a special place in the heart of the father and the others are held at a distance. “Oh,” but you say, “maybe one or two are naughty children. Of course the

father could not love naughty children as much as he loves the good children." Is that true? Why even the naughty children before so dear to the father's heart that they give him many sleepless nights as he thinks about their naughtiness. He loves them and truly longs to see them all that they ought to be. There is always a welcome for them at the father's house.

We need to remember, too, that in the Father's house above there is no distinction. People often say to me, "Oh, if I can just get into heaven and get a seat behind the door, I can be satisfied. I know I don't deserve anything better."

My dear friend, you don't deserve to get there at all. I don't deserve to go there. But I am not going there because I deserve to go, but I am going to heaven because I have been born again and the Lord Jesus Christ is preparing a place for me. The Father's house is for all the Father's children.

Another thing is this: There are no seats behind the door over yonder! I wish everybody would realize this. There are no distinctions in the welcome that believers will have in the Father's house. I repeat, the Father's house has the same welcome for all the Father's children.

You say, "Well, but doesn't the Bible indicate some will have greater rewards than others?" Oh, yes, but rewards have nothing to do with the welcome into the Father's house. The rewards specially have to do with the coming glorious kingdom, of course given in heaven, given at the judgment seat of Christ, but the differences are in the kingdom. For instance, look at 2 Peter: "So an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into—" Into what? Into heaven? No, it is not true that some people will get an abundant entrance into heaven and other folk will not have anything like so warm and cordial a welcome.

What does it mean? It says that some people have an entrance ministered unto them abundantly. Yes, but into what? "Into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" (**2 Peter 1:11**). Don't confuse, don't confound in your thinking the Father's house with the everlasting kingdom. The Father's house is the home of the saints; the everlasting kingdom is the sphere of service and rewards where through all eternity, first in the millennium and then in the ages to come, we shall be serving our blessed Lord who has prepared a place for us in the Father's house.

Will you allow me to use an old illustration? Suppose here is a good old-fashioned family with ten or a dozen children. Now the children are scattered all over. Christmas is drawing near, and there is going to be a home gathering. The invitations have gone out to all the children to come home for Christmas, and the family is gathering. Very well, they are all coming in. Some are coming by automobile, some by Pullman coach, some by airplane, some by bus, and perhaps one is even obliged to come on foot. But there they come from all over, coming home to the father's house for Christmas.

I can just imagine the great table loaded with all the wonderful dainties kind hands have been preparing. I can imagine father and mother coming in for a last look to see if everything is right. There is mother's place and father's place. Here is where the great big platter will be with a couple of big fifteen-pound turkeys, and all the rest of the good things that have been prepared are there on the table. Father and mother come in, and mother says, "Now father, I have put Bob right beside you."

Bob is out in the world. He is a senator and has made a great place for himself, but he is just Bob at home.

“And here is the place for Mary.”

I think Mary is the president of a woman’s college or something like that. You know, she is very dignified when she gets on her cap and gown, but at home she is just Mary, that’s all.

“Then here is the place for Tom.”

Let’s see, who is Tom? I think Tom is an officer in the army, but he is just Tom at home.

“And here is a place for Anna.”

Anna? Who is Anna? Perhaps she is a physician, and very distinguished in her profession. She is Dr. Anna outside, but she is just Anna at home, you know.

And so down the line she goes. And mother says, “I put a place right here by my right hand for Jim.”

Who is Jim? Well, Jim is the ne’er-do-well of the family. Poor Jim! He has tried a number of things.

I generally think of Jim as an inventor. He has invented so many different things, but there is always something that doesn’t work right. If he could only get things going, there would be millions in it, but he has used up everything he had and everything he could borrow, and still he gets nowhere. Poor Jim!

He wouldn’t be home at all if mother hadn’t slipped in a twenty-dollar bill to get an extra suit of clothes so he would be presentable enough to come. And I can imagine one of the brothers saying, “You know, mother, there’s Jim—I don’t know whether we had better let Jim sit at the table with the rest of us. Our family has done so well, and Jim has failed so miserably. Wouldn’t it be better to put

Jim in the kitchen? He could eat with the servants out in the kitchen."

And mother flares up: "What is that? Jim shall have the very best we can give him! I want him to know if there is any place on earth where he is welcome it is his father's and mother's house."

You see, at home in the father's house, they are all welcome and are all treated as well as the father and mother can treat them.

But by-and-by the big day is over and they are separating. Mary goes back to the college, and Bob goes back to Washington to the senate. Anna goes back to her practice in the big city, and Tom goes back to the army, and so on. By-and-by poor Jim goes back to his little room yonder in the city. But I see the mother giving him a last good-bye kiss, and what is that she is slipping into his hand? It is a fifty-dollar bill. And off he goes, with such happy memories of the father's house!

That is only a very human illustration, but perhaps it will show what I mean when I say that the Father's house is one thing and the kingdom is another. The Father's house is the home of all the Father's children. But we make our own places in the kingdom by our own devotedness to the Lord Jesus Christ. Do you get the difference? So there is a place for all in the Father's house.

About the way there. Will everybody get to the Father's house? I wish that they would. But alas, alas, many persist in rebellion against God and so that prayer can never be answered! There is only one way to the Father's house. And what is that way? I have had people say to me so many times, "We are traveling different roads, but we will all get to heaven at last." No, no, I don't find that in my

Bible. My Bible says, “There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death” (**Prov. 14:12**). It warns me against taking the broad way that leads to destruction and tells me to take the narrow way that leads to life.

And so here Jesus says, “And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know. Thomas saith unto him—” (John 14:4-5a). Thomas was honest and he was never afraid just to blurt out all the truth. He said, “We do not know what You are talking about. We have to confess we are ignorant, and we don’t know where You are going. And how can we know the way?“ (v. 5b).

Jesus said unto him, and, oh, dear friends, do get what He said, for it is for you as well as for Thomas. “Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the life: no man cometh unto the Father but by me” (v. 6).

Oh, do not talk about many ways. There is only one—Jesus is the only way. “There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved” (**Acts 4:12**), but the name of Jesus. Have you come to Him? Are you trusting Him? If you are, you are on the way to the Father’s house. Now you can wait with equal glad expectation for the hour of His return, for He said, “If I go,… I will come again and receive you unto myself.” When will He come? We cannot tell that, but we are waiting for Him day by day.

I know not when the Lord will come
Or at what hour He may appear,
Whether at midnight or at morn,
Or at what season of the year.

I only know that He is near,

I only know that He is near,
And that His voice I soon shall hear.

Address 46 The Father Manifested in the Son

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 14:7-14

If ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also: and from henceforth ye know him, and have seen him. Philip saith unto him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, Shew us the Father? Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works. Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father. And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it.

There are seven things that this portion suggests, and the first is this: the Father is only known through the Son. Notice verse 7: "If ye had known me, ye should have

known my Father also: and from henceforth ye know him, and have seen him." Now it is perfectly true that God may be known through creation. We are told that in the first chapter of the epistle to the Romans. There we read that "the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse" (v. 20). So men who deny God, who refuse to believe in a God, who live as if there were no God are without excuse.

We are often asked, "Will God condemn the poor heathen because they have not had the gospel?" No, but He will condemn us because they have not heard the gospel. We are responsible to get it to them. We have been so selfish and content to enjoy our morsel alone. We have paid so little attention to the Lord's command, "Go ye into all the world" (**Mark 16:15**). We have quibbled so much about whether the command belongs to our dispensation or to another, and have professed to have so much light and knowledge, so we have sat at home and let the heathen die in their sins. We shall have to answer to God for it some day. The heathen are lost, that is why they need a Savior. That is why you and I needed a Savior. "The Son of Man [came] to seek and to save that which was lost" (Matt. 18:11; **Luke 19:10**). If the heathen were not lost they would not need a Savior, but they are lost because they did not want to keep God in their knowledge. They are condemned by their own consciences because of the sins of which they are guilty.

They will not be charged for the sin of rejecting Christ of whom they never heard but for the sins that they have actually committed. As they look into the heavens they must know there is a God. As they see the wonderful things He has prepared for man, as they consider their

own bodies and all their marvelous functions they cannot help but realize that back of all this there must be a Creator to whom men are responsible. So His eternal power and Godhead are known through creation. “The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge” (**Ps. 19:1-2**). But the Fatherhood of God could only be revealed through the Lord Jesus Christ. Nature tells me there is a God, that He must be infinite in wisdom and power, but it does not tell me He has a Father’s heart. I would not know that except from the revelation He has given in His blessed Son. How thoughtless we are about that revelation sometimes.

I remember a lady with whom I was speaking at one time. If there is any one on earth who ought to thank God for the Christian revelation, it is the women of the world, for how marvelously their status has been changed in all lands where the gospel is known. But this lady said to me, with a toss of her pretty head, “I am not interested in the gospel. I never read the Bible. It is enough for me to know that God is love.” I said, “Do you know that?” “Why, certainly,” she said. “You really know that God is love?” “Why, of course I do.” “Well,” I inquired, “pardon me, madam, but how did you find that out?” “Why, everybody knows that God is love.”

Oh, no, everybody does not know it. They do not know it in India, in Africa, in lands where the gospel has not yet gone. They did not know it in the Islands of the Sea in the old cannibal days. No one knew that until Jesus came to declare the heart of God to needy men. And it is the Holy Spirit who told us God is love, and the evidence He gave of it was this, “Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our

sins" (**1 John 4:10**). Oh, we could have known that God was great, that God was powerful, that God was wise. We might even have known or gathered from the abundant provision He has made for His creatures that He is good, but we would never have known that He is love if Jesus had not come to reveal the Father. "The Word [became] flesh, and [tabernacled] among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth" (**John 1:14**). And so I repeat, we would never have known the Fatherhood of God apart from the revelation given us in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Then in the second place I would like to remind you of this, Christ is the exact expression of the Father. Do you say to yourself sometimes, "Oh, I wish I understood God better. I wish I could know just how God the Father looks at things, and how He feels about things, and what His attitude is toward men in general, and His people in particular." Well, all you need to do is read the four Gospels and get better acquainted with the Lord Jesus Christ, for He has made the Father known in all His fullness.

I love those verses with which the epistle to the Hebrews opens: "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds [or ages]; who being the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person, and upholding all things by the word of his power, when he had by himself purged our sins, sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high" (1:1-3). Those words, "the express image of his person" might well be rendered the "exact expression of his character."

He is speaking about Jesus who is the exact expression of the Fathers character. So if you want to know what God, the Father, is like, just get better acquainted with the Lord Jesus Christ. The better you know Him, the better you know the Father. Everything in the character of Christ tells out that which is in the heart of God: His love for holiness, His delight in righteousness, His interest in men—even unconverted men. His deep tender affection for His own as evidenced by His love for that little company of disciples who walked with Him three-and-a-half years, of whom we read, "Having loved His own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end" (**John 13:1**). His sweet gracious interest in the little children, His love for the girls and boys, so that they delighted to come to Him and sit upon His knee. He took them in His arms and put His hands on them in blessing. All this tells us of God the Father's love for the children.

Then on the other hand, the scorn of Jesus for sins such as hypocrisy, deceit, disobedience, and so forth, expresses the scorn of the Father Himself for everything unreal and consequently unholy. And then the glorious anger of Jesus! "Oh," you say, "I don't like to think that Jesus ever became angry." There are some people who insist that we should not get angry about anything. But Scripture says, "Be ye angry, and sin not" (**Eph. 4:26**). Think of the anger of Jesus as He stood in the temple with flashing eyes and said, "It is written, My house is the house of prayer: but ye have made it a den of thieves" (**Luke 19:46**).

And remember that day in the synagogue in Capernaum when that poor woman, nearly bent double with her misery, came. The Scribes and the Pharisees were watching. They were saying, "Will He dare to heal her on the sabbath day?" Jesus said, "Is it lawful to do good on the sabbath days, or to do evil? to save life, or to kill?"

(**Mark 3:4**; **Luke 14:3**). He looked round about upon them with anger, as He asked, "Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him out on the sabbath day?" (**Luke 14:5**). And He said, "Ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?" (**Luke 13:16**).

Glorious indignation! Glorious anger! And the anger of Jesus is the anger of God. How is it that we are afraid of the wrath of God and yet we don't like to think of our Lord Jesus ever being angry? There is a time coming when men shall flee to the rocks and the mountains and shall cry to the rocks and the hills, "Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb" (**Rev. 6:16**)—the wrath of the Lord Jesus Christ! Yes, the Lamb's indignation with men who have spurned His grace, refused His mercy, turned down every opportunity of salvation. I repeat, the anger of Jesus is the anger of God. If you want to know God just get better acquainted with Jesus.

Philip came to Him and said, "Show us the Father, and it sufficeth us" (**John 14:8**). You see, it was a new thing to Philip. Jesus talked so quietly and with such full knowledge of the Father. Philip says, "Well, what do You mean, Lord? Show us the Father, and it sufficeth us." And Jesus said, "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? He that hath seen me hath seen the Father" (v. 9). That is, you see, the Father's character was fully told out in Jesus.

But now this involves the third thing I want to emphasize, and that is the unity of the Father and the Son. The unity of the Father and the Son does not involve the thought that Father and Son were exactly the same person. They

were two persons, and yet one in the unity of Deity with the Holy Spirit—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Joseph Cook used to say, "The Father without the Son and the Holy Spirit would not be God in His fullness. The Son without the Father and the Holy Spirit would not be God. The Spirit without the Father and the Son would not be God. But the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit together are one God in three blessed, adorable persons." So Jesus was here on earth, the Man, Christ Jesus, and yet He was the Son of the Father. The Father was in the heavens and, of course, omnipresent in the whole universe. Jesus said, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father… Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me?" (vv. 9-10a). The union is an indissoluble one. "I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works" (v. 10b). Everything that Jesus did as Man here in this world He did in fellowship with the Father. That is why He could say that the Son could do nothing of Himself but whatsoever He seeth the Father do. It was not possible that He, as the Son of the Father, should do anything that was not in harmony with the will of the Father: two persons and yet one in Deity.

Then notice in the fourth place that the works that He did were a testimony to this truth. Verse 11 reads, "Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake." It is as though He challenged them, saying, "If you are not prepared to take My declaration of My oneness with the Father, if there is still a question in your mind, see what I have done. Did any man ever do the works that I have done? Has any man ever been able to accomplish what I have accomplished? Be convinced by these works that God the Father is working through Me." If any other man had touched the leper he would have been defiled, but when Jesus touched

him, He said, “Be thou clean” (Matt. 8:3; **Mark 1:41**; **Luke 5:13**). His hands were not defiled. His hands healed the leprosy instead of the defilement of leprosy cleaving to Him. No mere man ever had power over the tempest, but Jesus could turn to the wind and the waves and say, “Peace, be still” (**Mark 4:39**). Man sows the seed and cultivates the ground, and eventually through the mercy of God, whose sunshine and rain falls on it and whose chemical action takes place beneath the sod, the earth brings forth the grain from which he can make his bread. But Jesus took five loaves and a few fish, and after giving thanks, produced food for over five thousand people. Why did He do these things? Not that people might look on with amazement or to attract attention to Himself, but in order that He might manifest the heart of God.

So the miracles of Jesus are a challenge to us. We see in them the evidence that He is the Eternal Son of the Father.

But now He was going away, and in the fifth place we notice a wonderful promise He makes to us which He would fulfill in His absence. Verse 12 reads, “Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.” Now there are some people who say that He makes a promise here that He never fulfilled. They declare that no man has ever done greater works than these miracles. But He was not speaking of miracles. His chief work was not performing miracles but revealing the Father, bringing knowledge of the Father. It is that of which He was speaking.

As a result of His three-and-a-half years of ministry, when He left this scene He said good-bye to a group of about five hundred disciples. There were, doubtless, a few more scattered about but not very many. Very few saw in Him

the revelation of the Father. But go on a few days—fifty days later. Ah, then Peter and the rest of the Eleven stand up on the day of Pentecost and the third person of the Trinity comes upon them in power, and they are prepared to witness for Him. They preached a crucified and risen Christ, and what happened? Three thousand believed! Probably more in that one day than in all the three-and-a-half years of our Lord's ministry. Oh, it is not miracles of which He is speaking. If it were miracles, what was the greatest? Of the miracles concerning the body, was it not when He went to that tomb at Bethany and stood and cried, "Lazarus, come forth" (11:43), and he that was dead came forth—the man of whom his sister said, "Lord,… he hath been dead four days" (v. 39). That was Jesus' greatest work in regard to the body. Has anyone excelled that?

What was greatest in regard to the powers of nature? Was it turning the water into wine or multiplying the loaves and fishes? Or was it not perhaps in controlling the wind and the waves? No one else has been able to do that.

But His greatest work of all was to reveal the Father. When you realize that when Jesus left this scene, committing His gospel to a little group of eleven men in order that they might carry it to the ends of the earth, at that time the whole world with the exception of a few in Israel, was lost in the darkness of heathenism. But in three hundred years Christianity closed nearly all the temples of the heathen Roman Empire, and numbered its converts by millions. These were the greater works, and down through the centuries He still carries on this ministry.

In the sixth place, notice His promise to hear the prayers of His servants. "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do" (**John 14:13**). "[If] ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it." Now somebody speaks up and says,

“Well, I asked God for something in the name of His Son, Jesus Christ, and He did not do it.” Oh, but that was not necessarily asking in His name. To ask in His name is to ask by His authority, that is, to pray in accordance with His revealed will. It is as though He said to us, “Whatever you ask by My authority, I will do.” And so what you and I need is to be sure that we understand His will and that we have His authority for the requests that we make.

The seventh thing is this: our Lord’s one purpose. The last part of verse 13 reads, “That the Father may be glorified in the Son.” It was the delight of the Lord Jesus, while here on earth, to glorify the Father, and now it is the joy of His heart to see His people carry on the mission He has given. Every time a soul is saved, it is to the glory of the Father and this is the joy of the Son. Every thing we do in loving obedience to His Word is that the Father may be glorified.

Address 47 The Promised Comforter

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 14:15-26

If ye love me, keep my commandments. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you. Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me: because I live, ye shall live also. At that day ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you. He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. Judas saith unto him, not Iscariot, Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifest thyself unto us, and not unto the world? Jesus answered and said unto him, If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him. He that loveth me not keepeth not my sayings: and the word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me. These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with you. But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will

send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.

There is such richness and fullness in this particular section of John's gospel that I hesitate to try to take it up in one address, and yet it is all so intimately linked together that I feel as though it would be doing violence to it if divided.

There are a number of things that require to be emphasized. First of all, we have the promise of the Comforter. That word *Comforter* is interesting. It is used to translate a Greek word, *Parakletos,* which is a compound word meaning one who comes to the side of another that is a helper in time of need. In **1 John 2:1** we have *advocate,* which is exactly the same word in the original.

There is a sweetness and preciousness about that word *Comforter* that appeals to the heart. After all, we cannot use any other word in our language that would so adequately represent the Greek word, for the Paraclete is in very truth the Comforter. Our English word *Comforter* is also a compound. "Comforter" comes from two Latin words—*con,* and *fortis,* the one meaning "to be in company with," and the other "to strengthen," so that actually the Comforter is one who strengthens by companionship. That is one of the great ministries of the Holy Spirit. The Paraclete is one who comes to your side to help, to give aid, and so the word is properly used. An attorney-at-law, or an advocate, is one who comes to help you in your legal difficulties, and the Holy Spirit is all this. He has come from heaven, as promised by our blessed Lord, to assist us in every crisis, in every time of difficulty that may arise in our Christian lives—He strengthens by His companionship.

Let us notice how definitely the Lord Jesus points out, or insists upon, the personality of the Comforter, the Holy Spirit. Consider the last part of verse 17: "But ye know *him;* for *he* dwelleth with you, and shall be in you." And again, the previous verse, "And I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that *he* may abide with you for ever."

Our Lord would never have used this masculine pronoun if He did not mean us to understand that just as God the Father is a person, and God the Son is a person, so God the Holy Spirit is a person—three persons in one God. I emphasize this because I am afraid many real Christians, otherwise sound and orthodox enough, have very imperfect thoughts in regard to the Holy Spirit. So often we hear people speaking of the Holy Spirit as "It," and it is perfectly true that in **Romans 8** we read: "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God" (v. 16). But that is because in Greek the word for "Spirit" is in the neuter, and, therefore, a neuter pronoun goes with it. But in conveying it exactly in English it might have been rendered: "The Spirit Himself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God."

What the Lord Jesus teaches is that the Holy Spirit is not an impersonal influence, and above all, the Holy Spirit is not simply a wave of emotion pouring through the heart and mind of a man, but the Holy Spirit is a divine person. Just as God the Father sent the Son, and the Son had a certain ministry to perform for thirty-three wonderful years in this world, so now the Father and the Son have sent the Holy Spirit. He has been performing His ministry for something like nineteen hundred marvelous years, in which the gospel of the grace of God has been going out into all the world, working miracles and transforming the lives of men and women everywhere it has been received in

faith.

Then, notice the dispensational distinction that the Lord makes here in regard to the Spirit's ministry. He says, "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you" (v. 17).

Note that expression: "He dwelleth with you." That was true all through the centuries before that wonderful day of Pentecost when the Spirit of God came down to form the church of the new dispensation and to indwell all believers. In all past centuries the Holy Spirit was working in the world and He dwelt with believers. The apostle Peter tells us how Noah preached by the Spirit while preparing the ark. The Holy Spirit was with the patriarchs in their particular dispensation. The Holy Spirit was with the people of God in the wilderness in the days of Moses, and all through the legal dispensation He was with the saints on earth. David prayed, "Take not thy holy spirit from me" (**Ps. 51:11**)—a prayer very appropriate for the age and dispensation in which he lived, but not an appropriate prayer for Christians today, for Jesus said, "When He is come He will 'abide with you for ever.'" But in the Old Testament dispensation the Holy Spirit came and abode upon people, wrought in and through them, and with them. "He has been with you." That was true particularly when Jesus was here on earth because the Holy Spirit was given without measure to Him.

Now Jesus looks forward into the new age, the new dispensation, which was to begin at Pentecost, and He says, "He… shall be *in* you." And this is the glorious distinctive truth of the dispensation in which we live. The

Holy Spirit in this age dwells in every believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. Upon your believing, "ye were sealed with that holy spirit of promise" (**Eph. 1:13**). It can now be said, "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his" (**Rom. 8:9**). That does not mean that if any man have not the disposition of Christ he is none of His, but the apostle there is speaking of the person, the Holy Spirit. Therefore, in this age of grace we do not need to go to God and ask Him to give us the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit dwells within us. He has sealed us as believers in the Lord Jesus Christ. What we do need, and need very much, is to recognize the indwelling of the Holy Spirit and allow Him to have His way in our hearts and lives that we may be filled with the Spirit and controlled by Him.

Then, notice that the Holy Spirit dwelling within makes Christ real to us. The Lord Jesus Christ was going away, but He said, "I will not leave you comfortless [orphans]: I will come to you" (**John 14:18**). He was coming Himself in the Spirit to dwell in the believer. "Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me" (v. 19). They would see Him by faith. They would recognize His presence by faith. We are told that Christ may dwell in our hearts by faith, and "at that day ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you" (v. 20).

Notice the intimate union of believers with the members of the Godhead—"Ye in me, and I in you." As we walk in obedience to Him He says He will manifest Himself to us in a precious and wonderful way. "He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him" (v. 21).

Judas, not Iscariot, but Judas the faithful apostle, did not understand this, and he inquired, "Lord, how is it that

thou wilt manifest thyself unto us, and not unto the world?" (v. 22). Jesus replied, "If a man love me, he will keep my words: and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him" (v. 23). In other words, the obedient believer enjoys communion with the Father and the Son in the power of the indwelling Holy Spirit.

"He that loveth me not keepeth not my sayings [that is, the disobedient one]: and the word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me" (v. 24). Notice two things dwelt on here. I go back to verse 15: "If ye love me, keep my commandments." Now verse 23 again: "If a man love me, he will keep my words." What is the difference between keeping Christ's commandments and keeping His words? Well, there are a great many things concerning which our Lord has spoken very definitely, either personally or by the Holy Spirit, a great many things in which He has revealed His will very clearly, showing us just exactly what He would have us do and how to live. Take, for instance, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world… For all that is in the world … is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever" (**1 John 2:15-17**).

A Christian cannot go after the things of the world and love the world without going into the path of disobedience, because there is a very definite command concerning this from the Spirit of God. Or again: "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?" (**2 Cor. 6:14**). There you have a very distinct command of the Spirit of God.

Now Jesus says, “If ye love me, keep my commandments.” So as we search our Bibles, we see where the Lord has expressed His will, either personally, as in the Gospels, or by the Spirit, as in other parts of the New Testament, and the obedient believer gladly walks in accord with what is there written. When he gets a direct command from the Lord he says, “It is not for me to argue nor to reason about it. As a Christian, for me it is to do what my Master tells me.”

But the Lord Jesus goes even farther than this. “If a man love me, he will keep my words.” What does He mean by that? This is more than just keeping a direct commandment. I will try to illustrate. Here is a young girl whom we will call Mary, a loved daughter of a widowed mother. She is attending school, and the mother is considerate. She knows that Mary has a lot of heavy lessons and responsibilities, and so tries not to put upon her any more work at home than is necessary. But as a wise mother she realizes that her daughter should have certain duties to perform, so she says, “Daughter, you can look after your own room and hang up your own clothes.” (You know some daughters do not.) “And I will expect you to do thus-and-so.”

Mary loves her mother, so she obeys her. She is about to leave her room for school one morning and notices that things are in an untidy state. “Mother says I must always make up my room before I leave. I may be late, but I shall have to fix up my room.” She must keep her mother’s command in order to be an obedient girl. So she tidies up her room and then runs off to school with a light heart.

One day Mary has her heart set on going out for a game of tennis in the afternoon as soon as she returns from school, so she hurries home. Entering the house she hears

her mother talking to a neighbor and happens to hear her say, “Oh, dear, I feel so badly. I have company coming this evening. I’ve had such a sick headache all day and have the dinner all to prepare, and I’m hardly able to do it.” Then Mary says, “What is it, Mother? You have the dinner to get, and you’re not feeling well? Mother, you go and lie down. I’ll peel the potatoes, put the meat on, and get everything ready.” But mother says, “You had planned to meet your friends and play tennis this afternoon. Don’t let me keep you from it.” But Mary answers, “Why, Mother, I wouldn’t be happy playing tennis knowing that you are sick with all this work to do. It’s because you need me that I want to do this for you.”

Do you see the difference? In the morning Mary kept her mother’s commandment, now she is keeping her word. She realizes, from what her mother said, how glad she would be to have somebody help, and says, “It’s my privilege. I would rather help my mother than spend my time in pleasure.” And so off comes the coat and on goes the apron, and Mary is in the kitchen keeping her mother’s word.

With the Christian it is not always a matter of getting a definite command. He reads his Bible, and as he reads he sees that God has expressed His mind in such a way that the obedient Christian can discern what the will of the Lord is. So he is glad to keep His word and thus render devoted service.

The last thing I want to dwell on is found in verse 26. The blessed Holy Spirit is the power for all this, the revealer of God’s truth, and through Him the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts. The Holy Spirit is now the teacher, for Jesus said, “But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall

teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you."

That is His special ministry to the people of God as they go through this scene. It means far more to sit down over the Bible and have the Holy Spirit open up its precious truths, than to have some kind of an ecstatic thrill in an exciting meeting. There are many Christians who spend a lot of time looking for thrills. They think when they become excited or stirred up in a meeting that such an experience is a special manifestation of the ministry of the Holy Spirit. The fact of the matter is that the great ministry of the Spirit is to take of the things of Christ and reveal them to us, to open up His truth, to make His holy Word clear and plain and real to our souls. The more we read this Word in dependence on the teaching of the Holy Spirit, the more it will be opened up to us and the more precious it will become.

Address 48 The Father's Peace

John

John 14:27-31

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid. Ye have heard how I said unto you, I go away, and come again unto you. If ye loved me, ye would rejoice, because I said, I go unto the Father: for my Father is greater than I. And now I have told you before it come to pass, that, when it is come to pass, ye might believe. Hereafter I will not talk much with you: for the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me. But that the world may know that I love the Father; and as the Father gave me commandment, even so I do. Arise, let us go hence.

It was possibly at this point that our blessed Lord and His disciples rose from the supper table where they had been observing the Passover, followed by the institution of that most sacred of all feasts of the church, called the Lord's Supper. He had washed their feet, told them of His coming again, of the Father's love, and of the coming of the Comforter. And now they rose up together and started on the way to Gethsemane where the blessed Lord was to enter into that hour of sorrow before going on to the judgment hall and the cross.

His words have peculiar force as we think of the circumstances under which they were spoken. "Peace," He

says, “I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid” (v. 27). When He came to earth, He was presented to man as the One who was to bring peace. The prophet Isaiah, seven hundred years before the birth of Christ, the Savior, had predicted that His name should “be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace” (9:6). Angels sang at His birth, “Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men” (**Luke 2:14**). And yet the sad thing that cannot but occupy our hearts today is this, that after nineteen centuries—nineteen centuries of gospel preaching—this world knows less of peace than it has ever known.

Our Lord indicated that such would be the case before He went away, and the reason He gave was this, “Because thou knowest not the time of thy visitation and the things that belong to thy peace” (see **Luke 19:42, 44**). “He came unto his own, and his own received him not” (**John 1:11**). He presented Himself to them as their King and they said, “We will not have this man to reign over us” (**Luke 19:14**). In Pilate’s judgment hall He was rejected in this specific character—that of king. Pilate asked, “[What!] Shall I crucify your King?” And the Jews replied, “We have no king but Caesar” (**John 19:15**). Oh, how they have suffered under the “Caesars” since! And all because of that dreadful mistake. The Savior said before He went away, “Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword” (Matt. 10:34). That is, if man did not receive Him and the truth He brought that was to make them free, then they must still remain in bondage to sin with all its dreadful consequences.

He foresaw all these scenes of strife and bloodshed. When they asked Him, “What shall be the sign of thy coming?” (Matt. 24:3), He replied, “And ye shall hear of wars and

rumours of wars: … but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom" (vv. 6-7).

The little children sang as He rode into Jerusalem that last time, "Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: peace in heaven, and glory in the highest" (**Luke 19:38**). Notice the difference. The angels said, "Peace on earth," and the children, divinely taught, sang, "Peace in heaven," for He was going back to heaven, taking with Him the peace that He would so gladly have shared with the people of the world. And now He sits at the right hand of God—the Man of peace. And before He went away He said to His disciples, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled" (**John 14:27**).

I take it we have two distinct characters of peace in that verse: First, the peace that Jesus left—"Peace I leave with you." That, I believe, has to do with the question of sin. There could be no peace between God and man as long as sin came in as a barrier. Twice in Isaiah we read this, "There is no peace, saith [Jehovah], unto the wicked" (**Isa. 48:22**; 57:21). First it follows Jehovah's controversy with idols. There is no peace to those who put something else in place of the one true and living God.

And in the second place, Isaiah pictures the coming into the world of the Savior, Jehovah's Servant, our Lord Jesus Christ, and he says, "He [was] despised and rejected of men… He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed" (**Isa. 53:3, 5**). He told how God's blessed Son was to be rejected by His own people. He ended up that section of prophecy with these words, "There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked"—no peace for those who reject the Lord Jesus Christ who alone can give peace. But though the rejected One, He went to the

cross to make atonement for sin, and there was fulfilled the prophecy concerning the chastisement by which our peace is made. So in **Colossians 1** we read, "Having made peace through the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself" (v. 20).

I think that is what He was referring to when He said, "Peace I leave with you." He did not go back to heaven until He had settled the sin question and made it possible for man to be at peace with God, and that on a righteous basis. Remember, there cannot be peace with God apart from righteousness. "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever" (**Isa. 32:17**). Jesus is "an high priest for ever after the order of Melchisedec. For this Melchisedec, king of Salem" (**Heb. 6:20-7**:1). *Melchisedec* means "king of righteousness." *Salem* means "peace." And the Spirit of God says, "First being by interpretation King of righteousness, and after that also King of Salem, which is, King of peace" (7:2)—no peace apart from righteousness. For that reason, you and I as sinners could never make our peace with God.

Away back in the Old Testament God challenged man to make peace with Him, but no one could ever do it. Why cannot I make peace with God? Because I have no ability to put away my sin. No efforts of mine could make satisfaction for sins.

But the Lord Jesus Christ, as our representative, went to the cross and made peace—made peace by blood of His cross. In **Zechariah 6:13** we read, "He shall be a priest upon his throne: and the counsel of peace shall be between them both." That is, the covenant of peace is made between the Father and the Son. The Son took our place, settled the sin question, and so made peace for poor guilty men. Everyone who will may come to God as repentant sinners, and the moment we trust Him, we can say, "Therefore being justified

by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ" (**Rom. 5:1**).

At the close of the war between the States, we are told that a troop of Federal cavalry were riding along a road between Richmond and Washington. Suddenly they saw a poor wretch clothed in the ragged remnants of a Confederate uniform come out of the bush. He hailed the Captain who drew rein and waited for him. He gasped out, "I am starving to death. Can you help me? Can you give me some food?" The Captain said, "Starving to death! Why don't you go into Richmond and get what you need?" The other answered, "I dare not, for if I did I would be arrested. Three weeks ago I became utterly disheartened and deserted from the Confederate army. I have been hiding in the woods ever since waiting for an opportunity to get through the lines to the north, for I knew if I were arrested I would be shot for deserting in time of war." The Captain looked at him in amazement and said, "Haven't you heard the news?" "What news?" the poor fellow gasped. "Why, the war is over. Peace has been made. General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox two weeks ago. The Confederacy is ended." "What!" he said, "peace has been made for two weeks, and I have been starving in the woods because I did not know it?" Oh, that was the gospel of peace to him.

Sinner, listen to me! Peace was made nineteen hundred years ago, and millions today are dying in their sins because they do not know it. You do not have to make your peace with God. You do not have to atone for your sins. You could not do it, but Jesus has done it all. You may come to God in His name. All that He accomplished at Calvary will be put down to your account. The One who died on the cross to make propitiation for your sins has been raised again and sits today at God's right hand speaking peace to all who turn to Him, who trust in Him as their Redeemer.

Peace with God is Christ in glory,
God is light and God is love;
Jesus died to tell the story,
Foes to bring to God above.

So Jesus said, “Peace I leave with you.” Have you availed yourself of it? Can you say, “I thank God I am justified by faith and have peace with God through the Lord Jesus Christ”?

But that is only one side of it. There is another aspect of peace. “My peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you.” Now Jesus says, “I am going to give you a peace that will keep you from heart trouble.” We are living in such strenuous days and times. There is a heart trouble which may cause great sorrow and distress even though the physical heart may be in very good condition. That is when one has to endure pain because of bereavement, financial trouble, family trials, and perhaps saddest of all, church troubles. I think sometimes the greatest sorrow people have to endure is trouble among Christians who do not trust each other or love one another anymore. Who instead of being helpers to one another are really hinderers of one another’s progress. And yet how often we come up against that very thing. Some time ago a brother came and began telling another an unkind thing about a third Christian brother. “Wait a minute,” said the person addressed, “are you telling me this because you love this man?”

Then there are the sorrows we have to endure out in the world. There are indeed things going on everywhere that are enough to break a sensitive heart. Yet Jesus says, “Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you.” He speaks rest to troubled hearts.

“My peace I give unto you!” He could say, “Reproach hath broken my heart” (**Ps. 69:20**). and yet His spirit was in

perfect peace, and the same peace that possessed the heart of the Son of God, He desires to impart to us. How may we obtain it? We read in **Isaiah 26:3**, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee." There is the secret—trust and confidence in a God of love, a God of infinite power who works all things in accordance with His will. We are bidden to come to Him as He says, "Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus" (Phil. 4:6-7). The real meaning of that passage is this: the peace of God shall "garrison" your heart, or "keep" your heart, or "protect" your heart. This is the peace which Jesus would share with His own.

Oh, the peace my Saviour gives,
Peace I never knew before,
And the way has brighter grown
Since I've learned to trust Him more.

In verses 28-31, with which this chapter concludes, we see how our blessed Lord was kept in peace in the face of the most adverse circumstances. He said, "Ye have heard how I said unto you, I go away, and come again unto you. If ye loved me, ye would rejoice, because I said, I go unto the Father: for my Father is greater than I" (v. 28). "If ye loved me, ye would rejoice!" Is there not a word of comfort there for those of us who have lost dear ones down here? He said, "I told you I am going away. You should be so glad that I am going to the Father." Oh, these loved ones in Christ who have left us. Where have they gone? They have gone to the Father. Surely it should rejoice our hearts that they have entered into the Father's house. "My Father is greater than I." Remember, He who is God, the Son, became Man, and as Man on earth, He takes the place of subjection. He says, "My

Father is greater than I." As the Eternal Son, He is one with the Father and the Spirit. "Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross" (Phil. 2:6-8). He took the place of recognized subjection to the Father.

"And now I have told you before it come to pass, that, when it is come to pass, ye might believe" (**John 14:29**). This might be applied to many things going on in the world today. If we did not have the witness of Holy Scripture as to the conditions that were to prevail in the world, we might become discouraged. Nineteen hundred years of gospel preaching, and such dreadful things going on that we might say the gospel is a failure. Oh, no, it is not failure. People will not receive the gospel. Someone said, "Don't you think that Christianity has failed miserably?" The other answered, "Christianity has not failed. It has never been tried." You see, God has shown us beforehand the conditions that will prevail until the return of the Lord. So you see, all is known to Him, and He will overrule all for good.

"Hereafter I will not talk much with you: for the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me" (v. 30). Neither you nor I could say that. I have been a Christian for fifty years, but I would not dare say that. The prince of this world is the Devil, and there is still something in me that responds to the prince of the world. But Jesus had nothing like that in Him. He knew no sin. So when the prince of the world came to Him, there was no traitor inside waiting to throw open the door. I have to be on guard against Satan's wiles, but there was no such thing in His case. He was ever the sinless, spotless, unblemished Son of God.

But that the world may know that I love the Father; and as the Father gave me commandment, even so I do. Arise, let us go hence. (**John 14:31**)

"Arise, let us go hence." Go where? To Gethsemane, out to Golgotha. What for? "That the world may know that I love the Father; and as the Father gave me commandment, even so I do." This is the burnt offering aspect of the work of Christ. He died, not only to put away sin, but to glorify the Father. God had been so dishonored in this world by man's wickedness and disobedience, and then the Son of God became Man and was obedient even to the death of the cross. He has glorified the Father in such a way that God has received more glory through that sacrifice than He ever lost by all of man's sin. It is of this that the burnt offering speaks. Christ offered Himself, a sacrifice and a sweet-smelling savor to God.

But then God's glory and our salvation are linked up together and now since God has been glorified in the work of the cross, He can be just and the Justifier of all who believe in Jesus.

I hear the words of love,
I gaze upon the blood;
I see the mighty Sacrifice,
And I have peace with God.

'Tis everlasting peace,
Sure as Jehovah's name;
'Tis stable as His steadfast throne,
For evermore the same.

The clouds may go and come,
And storms may sweep the sky,
This blood-sealed friendship changes not,
The cross is ever nigh.

I change, He changes not,
The Christ can never die;
His love, not mine, the resting-place,
His truth, not mine, the tie

Address 49 The True Vine

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 15:1-8

I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman. Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit. Now ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you. Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. I am the vine, ye are the branches: He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing. If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned. If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples.

It has been suggested, and probably with good reason, that our blessed Lord uttered these words as He and His disciples were passing through the city of Jerusalem, having left the Upper Room to go out to Gethsemane. As they went by the temple they noticed a beautiful golden vine sculptured upon one of the temple gates, and the Lord Jesus turned to His disciples and said, “I am the true

vine" (v. 1). The emphasis would be on the word *true.* Israel was Jehovah's vine. In the Eightieth Psalm we read, "Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt" (v. 8). That picture of the vine is used frequently in the Psalms and in the Prophets to represent the people of Israel. In separating Israel from the Gentile world it was the will of God that they should be His testimony in the earth, to bear fruit for Himself.

A vine is of very little use other than as a fruit bearer. You cannot build houses with the wood of a vine. You cannot make furniture from it. It is of very little use even as fuel, for when cast into the fire it flames up a moment or two, and then it is gone. A vine was intended to bear fruit. God intended Israel to bear fruit for Him to glorify His name before all the nations of the world. But He says sadly, through the prophet Hosea, "Israel is an empty vine, he bringeth forth fruit unto himself" (10:1). That is, he had gone all to wood and leaves, but there was no real fruit for God. Isaiah pictures the vine in chapter 5, and Jehovah says, "I looked that it should bring forth grapes, [and] brought it forth wild grapes" (v. 4).

And so God rejected that earthly vine. It is no longer His specific testimony to the world. It is perfectly true that through all the centuries, in spite of their sufferings since Jerusalem was destroyed and the people of Israel have been scattered among the Gentiles, they have borne testimony to the unity of the Godhead. They have acknowledged the one true and living God, and *that* in spite of the sufferings that idolatrous nations have heaped upon them. But as to being Jehovah's witnesses to the truth of the Messiah, the Savior that He had sent into the world, they have had no testimony. They have borne fruit unto themselves.

The Lord Jesus, foreseeing all this, says, "I am the true

vine." All else had failed, but He was to be the witness for God in the world. He was to bear fruit for Him. But He was going away. He was on His way already to the garden of sorrow, and then to the judgment hall, the cross, and then back to the glory. How should He take Israel's place in testimony and bear fruit in the world?

Well, He says, "All my own are branches in the Vine, and will bear fruit for God here in the world." So He pictures Himself as the Vine proper, and then all those redeemed to God by His precious blood who have found in Him their Savior and Lord as the branches in that living Vine here in the world to bear fruit for the Father.

Now mark, the great theme of these eight verses is fruit bearing, which is conditioned upon communion or fellowship with the Lord. It is a common thing for people who have certain doctrinal views in their minds to try to read those doctrines into every part of Scripture. For instance, the hyper-Calvinists, the extreme Calvinists, take it for granted that almost everywhere Scripture is treating of their five points. Recently I heard the fifteenth of Luke turned from its proper meaning, and the parable of the Prodigal Son made to represent the recovery of a backslider. They said the son was always a son, and no matter how far down he got among the swine he remained a son still, until eventually he repented and returned to his Father.

The Lord Jesus was not talking about the doctrine of eternal security in **Luke 15**. Personally I have no question of the scripturalness of that doctrine, but in **Luke 15** we read that the scribes and Pharisees murmured and said, "This Man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them" (v. 2). He showed it is His glory to do that, for He came to seek sinners and to save them. He then gave the threefold

parable of the lost sheep and the shepherd going out after it, the lost coin and the woman seeking it, and the lost son and the father's welcome when he returned. All these were meant to indicate heaven's interest in sinners repenting. What does it say? "[There is] joy… in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance" (v. 7). He was not talking about the recovery of the backslider, but of the salvation of the sinner.

Well, the hyper-Calvinist's mind was so occupied with the one side of the doctrine of the eternal security of the believer that he could think that even in **Luke 15** Christ was dealing with that question.

Our dear Arminian friends, who take the other extreme, are afraid, that once being saved, if they are not careful, something might come up to destroy their relationship with God. So they say, "Don't you see, if the branch doesn't bear fruit it is cut off from the vine," and so they picture the Christian as lost forever if he does not bear fruit. In one case the Lord was showing the grace of God to sinners, and in this case He was telling of the importance of fellowship on the part of the saints and fruit bearing as the result of fellowship. So the Lord Jesus says, "I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman." The Vine is up yonder, but we are linked with Him who is in heaven.

He says, "Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit" (**John 15:2**). "Fruit," and "more fruit." If we are branches in the living Vine, if we have trusted the Lord Jesus Christ as Savior, then the one great thing for which we are left in this world is to bear fruit to the glory of God. But someone says, "What do you mean by fruit?" We may think of it in a

number of different ways. In **Galatians 5:22-23** we see the fruit of Christian character that the Spirit of God produces in the life of the believer: “love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance [self-control].” All of these constitute fruit for the glory of the Father.

You profess that you have been saved through faith in the Lord Jesus? Is the fruit of the Spirit seen in your life? It will be if you are living in fellowship with Christ. If the contrary to these is manifest, then you may be sure of this, that even though you may have trusted Christ for salvation you are not living in fellowship with God. If instead of love there is bitterness, malice, unkindness; if instead of joy there is gloom; if instead of peace there is unrest; if instead of longsuffering there is impatience; if instead of gentleness there is harshness; if instead of goodness there is moral evil beginning to be manifested; if instead of faith, worry and lack of confidence; if instead of meekness, pride and haughtiness; if instead of temperance or self-control you are subject to the lusts of the flesh—then that tells the story that no matter what you profess, you are not living in fellowship with God. Because as we live in fellowship with Him and walk in the power of the Spirit, the fruit of the Spirit is manifest in the life.

But then, fruit is also seen as the result of service. Sometimes we have heard it said we must distinguish between fruit and service. That is perfectly true in one sense of the word, but you remember the apostle Paul in writing to the Romans said, “ [I want to visit you], that I might have some fruit among you also” (1:13). He is thinking of the winning of precious souls and building up of the believers, and so this, too, is fruit for the glory of God. Surely if we have been saved ourselves we ought to be very much concerned about this aspect of fruit. We

ought to be seeking so to honor God that we will have the joy of winning others to the Lord Jesus Christ. Service is one thing and fruit is another, but the results of faithful service will be precious fruit that will abide the coming day when we shall stand at the judgment seat of Christ. As branches in the Vine we are responsible to bear fruit. We ought to be exercised as to our true state or condition. We ought to be careful about the profession we make if our lives are not backing that profession. If people hear us talking about being saved by grace, and there is no evidence of it, men will indeed cast us into the fire and we will be burned, so far as our testimony is concerned.

Somebody says, “I do hope through grace I have been bearing a little fruit for God, but it seems so little.” Yes, the humbler we are, and the more we realize it, the more we will feel there has been very little fruit indeed compared with what there might have been. Let us take heart from this: “Every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.” The Father is the Husbandman, and He is constantly looking after the branches of the living Vine, and if He sees a little fruit He says, as it were, “So far, so good, but I want a little more fruit.” So He prunes and purges with the spray of affliction and deep sorrow and grief in order to draw our hearts to Himself so that there may be increased fruit to His glory.

I suppose if a branch were a conscious thing, as it is a living thing, and the husbandman drew near with the big shears to clip and cut, and then to spray with some poisonous solution in order that all kinds of evil insect life might be destroyed, it might say, “Oh, dear, it’s all up with me now. What suffering I have to endure. What sorrow I have to go through. What pain is caused by the pruning, and then in what danger am I myself because of the spray!” But the branch would learn in due time that it was

for increased blessing and for better fruit.

So it is in all God's dealings with us. We should not be discouraged if we are called upon to pass through some very severe trials. You said you wanted to walk with God, you wanted to live for Him, you wanted Christ to be magnified in your experiences, whether by life or by death. God may give you some very strange and bitter and peculiar experiences in order that this wish of yours might be fulfilled.

I asked the Lord that I might grow
In life and faith and every grace,
Might more of His salvation know
And seek more earnestly His face.
'Twas He who taught me thus to pray,
And He I trust has answered prayer,
But it has been in such a way
As almost drove me to despair.

We hear the voice of the Spirit of God saying "Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you: but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings" (**1 Peter 4:12-13**). It is a very interesting thing, a remarkable thing, that in this world God sometimes seems to treat His best friends worst, and He treated His own Son worst of all. And so when we have to pass through great trials, deep waters and many sorrows, it is not an evidence that He does not love us, that He does not care for us. He loved His own Son—shall I say?—if it were possible, more than He had ever loved Him when Jesus cried, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" (Matt. 27:46; **Mark 15:34**). But, oh, the precious fruit of

His death of pain and sorrow,
So like unto His birth,

Which would no glory borrow,
No majesty from earth.

And so the Father prunes and purges the branches of the living Vine that we may bring forth more fruit. Jesus said, "Now ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you" (**John 15:3**). He was addressing His disciples. They were clean through the washing of water by the Word, through the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Spirit. They were clean, and now they were to abide in Him, cleansed by the Word, made conscious of the importance of fellowship. "Abide in me, and I in you" (v. 4a). *Abiding* speaks of "communion." "As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me" (v. 4b).

How forgetful we are of that! The preacher goes out to face his audience to whom he has preached so frequently through the years, perhaps often from the very same passage of Scripture. He goes out with self-confidence, forgetting the need of prayer, of being before God for a time of heart-searching lest anything, any root of bitterness, might have come up which might hinder the work of the Spirit of God. He rushes to the platform and delivers his sermon—but nothing happens. Nothing happens because he was not consciously abiding in the living Vine.

You have possibly heard the story of a young minister who had been called to be pastor of his first church. He was just out of seminary and had much confidence in his own ability. He had graduated with honors, and everybody felt sure that he was going to be a second Henry Ward Beecher. The people were watching him as he entered the pulpit with an air of self-importance. He read his text, and then his whole sermon went from him. The whole thing was gone. He read the text again, and still he could not

recall the sermon he intended to preach. He tried the third time and said, “I want to read my text again,” hoping the sermon would come back to mind. But all was a blank so far as the sermon was concerned, and looking at his audience he said, “I am sorry, but I can’t speak to you this morning.” Down the stairs he went with bowed head and broken step. At the close an old church officer came to him and said, “Laddie, if you had gone up the way you came down, you might have come down the way you went up!”

You see, it is so easy to be self-confident and to believe that because we have done it before, of course we can do it again. So we forget the need of constantly abiding, of ever being before Him in communion. And it is the same in every detail of Christian life. We have had a great blessing and a wonderful day of victory, and in the power of that we try to live the next day, forgetting in the rush of things the necessity of being before God, of having a quiet time before Him. Then comes a crash and a failure, and we are heartbroken and wonder what is the matter. Jesus gives the answer, “As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. I am the vine, ye are the branches: he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit” (vv. 4-5).

Now notice the order in verse 2: “Every branch… that beareth fruit,” and then in the next clause: “He purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.” See verse 5: “He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit.” It is “fruit,” “more fruit,” “much fruit.”

How often we have known those who walked with God in early days, lived in a sense in dependence upon the Lord, enjoyed communion and fellowship with Him in a wonderful way, manifested the fruit of the spiritual life,

were used of God, won souls for Christ, and so had the fruit of a life that glorified the Father. Then something happened. No one else, perhaps, knew what it was. Outwardly the life was just as correct, the sermons were just as clear, but there was no longer that savor of Christ about them, no longer that evidence of walking in fellowship with Him—no power, no blessing. Why, it is the will of God that as the years go on there should be increased fruit, not less. Of the aged saints who walked with God through the years it says in the Psalms, "They shall still bring forth fruit in old age." But this will only be as we continue to walk humbly before God.

What a lovely thing it is to see a saint of God, a man or woman, grow old gracefully. There are some who, as they grow old, seem to take age and its infirmities as an excuse for short tempers and unkind criticism, and all those things that make it so hard to get along with them. But what a lovely thing to see people going down the valley looking beyond the river to the Celestial City with the glory of heaven shining in their faces, the faith of God possessing their hearts, and the grace of Christ manifested in their lives! Bearing fruit in old age. "Fruit," "more fruit," "much fruit."

Now if one fails here, if there is no communion, if fellowship is not maintained, if the spirit of prayer is lacking, if the Word of God is neglected, then the testimony soon counts for nothing. "If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch [keep that in mind, for a branch should bear fruit], and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned" (v. 6). Men utterly ignore the testimony of those who profess to be Christ's, but do not live in fellowship with God, do not manifest the Spirit of Christ. Their testimony counts for nothing.

I was trying to talk with a dear lad who had been brought up in what I supposed was a Christian home, and I said, “Isn’t your father a Christian?” He answered with a sarcastic twist of his lip, “Well, he says he is, but he ain’t working at it.” It was evident that that father’s testimony had no weight whatever with his boy. How often people try to say something for Christ, urged by the desire to help a needy soul, they want to say the right word, but if the life is not in harmony, it is as Emerson said once, “What you are speaks so loud that I can’t hear what you say.”

A life lived in fellowship with God gives power to the message. But “if a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch,” and men spurn such profession and refuse his testimony.

On the other hand, “If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you”—that’s the secret—”my words abide in you.” Where do we get those words? Right here in God’s blessed Book. And so the believer who is abiding in Christ is the one who is feeding upon the Word and does not have just a head full of truth. Some people, if they were cut off at the neck, would lose all the truth of God, but take off the heads of others and the truth would still be in the heart!

“If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you” (v. 7). Here, then, is the secret of answered prayer. Why is it we ask God for so many things that we never receive? Why is it that so many of our prayers never seem to reach heaven? Well, it is because we are not abiding in Christ. God has never promised to answer the prayers of those who are out of communion.

“Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so

own hearts, “Am I really abiding in Christ? Am I conscious of anything that is hindering communion, anything that comes up when I kneel in prayer that makes it hard to pray, that makes it seem as though the heavens are brass?” If so, then may God give us grace to judge it, and no matter if it is as near or dear as the right eye or the right hand, to pluck it out, that nothing may be allowed in the life that will in any way hinder fellowship with Christ, that thus we may bear much fruit to the glory of the Father.

Address 50 Abiding in Love

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 15:9-17

As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you: continue ye in my love. If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love. These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full. This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you. Henceforth I call you not servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you. Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you. These things I command you, that ye love one another.

The Holy Spirit has given us a wonderful privilege in allowing this last marvelous discourse of our Lord Jesus Christ to be put on record and preserved throughout all the centuries, that we might listen today to the tender gracious things that He said to His disciples just before He went out to Gethsemane and from there to the judgment

hall and the cross.

Did you ever stop to ask how it was that after something like forty or fifty years the apostle John was able to give us a discourse like this in such detail? These words were spoken about A.D. 30, and John is supposed to have written this gospel somewhere within the eighth or ninth decade of the first century of the Christian era when he was an old man living in Ephesus. I have mentioned before that one of the old church fathers tells us that John was an adolescent when Jesus called him, and, therefore, we are not surprised to learn that he outlived all his fellow disciples. Peter, for instance, had been with Christ for some thirty or forty years when John wrote this gospel. Paul, who did not know Jesus on earth, died by martyrdom a year or two before. We are told that Matthew was slain by a lance in Scythia, and Thomas was killed in India where he had gone to preach Christ. All the others of the apostolic band had gone to be with Christ long ago. John was the only one left, and he could look back and think of the time when he was associated with the Lord Jesus Christ here on earth. Impressed by the Spirit he sat down to write this wonderful record.

He says, "The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth" (**John 1:14**). John gives us details as to the Savior's conversations such as we get nowhere else. His long conversation with Nicodemus, with the woman at the well, and with many other characters. And now in these marvelous chapters, 13-16, we have His last discourse, and His high-priestly prayer in chapter 17, all recorded with such remarkable detail after the lapse of nearly a half-century. Have you ever said to yourself, "How could he do it?" We need to remember the words of the Lord Himself, "But the

Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you" (14:26). So when John sat down to write, doubdess these things which had become dim through the years were brought anew to his mind through the guidance of the Holy Spirit of God, who could reproduce them exactly as they were spoken by the Lord.

We are permitted, as it were, to sit in that Upper Room with the Lord and His disciples and to tread the way out to the garden of sorrows. And here we listen to these blessed unfoldings of His tender heart. Notice verses 9-10, as He sets before them the love of the divine Savior. He says, "As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you: continue ye in my love. If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love." Jesus says, "I love you just as the Father loves Me." We get the other side in chapter 17 when He said, "That the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me" (v. 23). God, the Father, loves us—who believe in the Lord Jesus—just as much as He loves His Son. And the Lord Jesus Christ loves us as much as He loves His Father. What a wonderful circle that is!

In that circle of God's favor,
Circle of the Father's love;
All is rest and rest forever,
All is perfectness above.

It is one thing to talk about love and another to manifest it. I may say I love my mother and yet refuse to do anything for her when she is sick. Such love counts for very little. I am a father and say I love my children, but I may be so taken up with the things of the world that I

don't lift my hand to help them when they need it. Love is manifested by active benevolence and by obedience. The Lord Jesus says, "If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love," that is, dwell consciously in the sense of His love. It was the delight of His heart to do the will of the Father. It will be the delight of our hearts to do the will of the Lord Jesus Christ if we really love Him.

We have already heard Him say, "My peace I give unto you" (14:27). Now in verse 11 He speaks of sharing His joy with us: "These things have I spoken to you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." We are told in the Old Testament that the joy of the Lord is our strength. Joy is more than peace. Joy is peace bubbling up. The Lord would have us to be a joyful people. He Himself was like that. While it is true that He was the suffering One, the Man of sorrows, yet we never feel as we read the records penned by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John that we are reading of a sad man, but all the way through we are reading of One in whose heart there was fullness of joy.

No matter how things went outwardly He could always find His joy in the Father. The very time when He had to pronounce judgment upon the cities wherein most of His mighty works were done, we read at that time "Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes" (**Luke 10:21**). He says, in effect, "If you abide in fellowship with Me and make it the object of your life to glorify Me, you shall share My joy. The very joy that is Mine will be yours, that your joy may be full."

You say, "What commandment does He mean?" What commandment? "This is my commandment, That ye love

one another, as I have loved you" (**John 15:12**). You see, if we keep that commandment, everything else will be all right. You will never grieve the heart of God if you love one another. Love is the fulfilling of the law. Oh, if we would only test ourselves more. If we would ask ourselves, "Now am I doing this because I love my brother? Would I say that because I love my brother, or am I allowing myself to do things that are incompatible with love?" Love covers a multitude of sins we are told. If I really love my brother I shall never want to hurt him, or to shame and disgrace him. Even if he has been guilty of what is wrong, I will go to him and seek to restore him in tender love. We forget this so much, and deal with each other in such a reckless way.

If God dealt with us as we deal with each other, it would go very hard with us. But, ah, His abounding love—love that covers, love that, in grace, has overlooked so much in our life! Did you ever stop to think if every hidden thing you ever did was blazed abroad whether you would feel like facing the world again? So many things you have had to go to Him about, and He has kept them covered up. What a mercy! Do we deal with our brethren that way? Love covereth. "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends" (vv. 12-13). Here, then, is the supreme test of his love. John, the apostle, says, "We ought to lay down our lives for the brethren" (**1 John 3:16**). It is our duty to go so far as even to lay down our lives for them. Do we act on that? That is what Jesus did. Paul could say, "I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me" (**Gal. 2:20**).

Long years ago a missionary over in China was engaged in the work of translating the New Testament into Chinese.

He had an eminent scholar to assist him, a Confucianist who had never heard of Christianity until this missionary had engaged him to help in the translation. He sat with him day after day, and together they went over the New Testament page by page and verse by verse. The Chinese scholar would suggest the proper Chinese word in order to make the meaning plain. The missionary was a painstaking person and anxious to produce a splendid translation.

One thing he thought he had better not do was to talk religion with his helper. So he was very careful, and never said a word to the man about his need of Christ and the salvation of his own soul. But, finally, when they had finished, he thought he ought to say something. He said, "You have been a great help to me. I could not have gotten along without you. Now I would like to ask, as we have come along through the New Testament, has not the beauty of Christianity appealed to you? Would you not like to be a Christian?" The scholar looked at him and said, "Yes, it does appeal to me. It is the most wonderful system of ethics and philosophy I have ever known. I think that if I could once see a Christian I might become interested." "But," said the missionary, "I am a Christian!"

"You," said the Chinese scholar, "are you a Christian? Oh, no. Pardon me, I don't want to offend you, but I have observed you and listened to you all the way along. You are not a Christian. If I understand aright, a Christian is a follower of Jesus, and Jesus says, 'A new commandment give I unto you, that you might love one another.' But I have listened to you talk about others who were not present, saying unkind things about them. You are not a Christian. And then I have noticed too that Christianity teaches perfect trust, and I translated for you a passage that says, 'My God shall supply all your need according to

His riches in glory by Christ Jesus.' You are told to trust and not be afraid, but you don't do that. If your check is a little late in reaching you, you are dreadfully worried and you wonder what you are going to do." And he went on with a number of things like that, ending with, "I have had to conclude that you are not a Christian. I think if I could see a Christian, I would like to be one."

The poor brokenhearted missionary! He sobbed before the Lord and said, "Oh, I have been so careless." He just broke down and had to ask forgiveness for his coldness and neglect. The scholar went away and said, "Well, I wonder if, after all, I haven't seen a Christian." You see Christians are not perfect as the world expects perfection, but we should grow more like our Master every day.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Jesus says, "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you" (**John 15:14**). We do not become Christians by doing His commandments, but we become manifestly His friends by obeying His words. We show that we are really friends to Christ by walking in obedience.

"Henceforth I call you not servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you" (v. 15). (The word for servants is "bondmen.") Jesus says, in effect, "I love to take you into My confidence." "I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you." You know how you feel about your friends. Most of us do not have a great many friends. There are just a few folks whom we take right into our hearts, and we talk of them as our friends. We do not like to share our secrets with everyone. But when we get a real, intimate friend, we

love to share the secret things of our heart with that friend. So the Lord Jesus Christ says, “I am calling you My friends.” Oh, how He opens up His heart and makes known His precious things to His friends.

And then another thing, we give our friends privileges that we do not give to strangers. So He says, “For all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you. Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you” (vv. 15-16). In other words, He wants His own to enter into such an intimate sense of fellowship and communion with Himself that they may go to the Father in His name and, as friends, offer their petitions in that name, and the Father will delight to hear and fulfill because it glorifies the name of Jesus.

I may have a friend and write a little note and say, “This will introduce you to so-and-so, who is also a friend of mine. If you can do what he or she desires, I shall esteem it as though it were done for me.” And that one goes to my friend, who says, “I am a friend of his, and I will be a friend to you.” That is what Jesus says. He means, “Tell the Father I sent you.” You see some people believe that to pray in Christ’s name merely means to close by saying, “These things we ask for the name and sake of the Lord Jesus Christ.” If you are not saved you are not authorized to go to God in Christ’s name, and if you are not in fellowship with God neither are you authorized to go to God like that. People who are living selfish, worldly lives are not authorized to go to God in this way. If you are abiding in Him you can go to the Father by His authority, and He will guide your petitions. He delights to answer, because in answering He is showing His love for and

confidence in His own blessed Son.

But there is something here in verse 161 must not pass over. What does He say? “Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you.” Did not they choose Him? Did not you choose Christ? Yes, but not before He chose you.

’Tis not that I did choose Thee,
For, Lord, that could not be;
This heart would still refuse Thee,
But Thou hast chosen me.

’Twas the same love that spread the feast,
That gently forced me in,
Else I had still refused to come,
And perished in my sin.

Long before my heart was inclined to come to Christ, He touched me by the blessed Holy Spirit. At last when I was utterly broken down and brought to repentance, and cried to Him in shame, “Save, Lord, or I perish,” He took me in and made me His own.

And then when it is a question of service, it is He who chooses for this or that special work. And it is He who selects our sphere of ministry, whether at home or abroad. You remember the man who wanted to follow the Master, and the Lord said, “[No], go home…, and [show] how great things the Lord hath done for thee” (**Mark 5:19**). We can glorify Christ in whatever place we may be and we must recognize that He chose that task for us. “Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you.”

Many people are troubled about ordination. Folks ask, “Has any one a right to preach who has not been ordained?” In this Book you do not read of people being ordained to preach the gospel. You never get the word

ordination connected with the actual setting apart of a man to preach the gospel. What about Timothy? The word *ordained* was not used in Timothys case. “Well,” you say, “did you forget about Paul and Barnabas?” No, but they had been preaching a long time in Antioch before the elders laid their hands on them. Nobody authorized them by any service of ordination to go out and preach. That is the Lord’s prerogative. He said, “I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit.” The word *ordained* means “set apart.” “I have chosen you.” It is good to be able to say,

Christ, the Son of God, has sent me,
Through the midnight lands;
Mine the mighty ordination
Of the pierced hands.

That is the ordination that counts. All that the elders or others can do is to recognize what God has done already. The Lord said in regard to Paul, when he was still Saul of Tarsus, “He is a chosen vessel unto me, to [bring] my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel” (**Acts 9:15**). And to Paul himself He said, “I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee” (26:16). It is the Lord Himself who makes ministers, who gives men first to know Christ as their own Savior, and then sends them forth to preach. “I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain: that whatsoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you.”

He concludes this particular section with these words,

(**John 15:17**). Ah, that is the final test. Love is the evidence of grace working in our souls. So the passage closes as it began.

Address 51 Not of the World

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 15:18-27

If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own: but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you; if they have kept my saying, they will keep yours also. But all these things will they do unto you for my name's sake, because they know not him that sent me. If I had not come and spoken unto them, they had not had sin: but now they have no cloak for their sin. He that hateth me hateth my Father also. If I had not done among them the works which none other man did, they had not had sin: but now have they both seen and hated both me and my Father. But this cometh to pass, that the word might be fulfilled that is written in their law, They hated me without a cause. But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me: And ye also shall bear witness, because ye have been with me from the beginning.

These words acquire a peculiar solemnity when we recall the fact that they were uttered by our Lord Jesus Christ when the dark shadow of the cross, which expressed the world's hatred toward Him, was already falling across His pathway. On ahead He saw Calvary where He, the sinless One, was to be made sin for us. And there He was to experience all the hatred and malignity that man, activated by demon power,

could heap upon Him. He had no illusions as to His future. He knew from the first just how His earthly ministry would end. He came from heaven to close it in that very way. He said, long before, "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many" (Matt. 20:28; **Mark 10:45**). He knew that He would meet with rejection on every side, but He came to die for those who hated Him, for those who trampled upon the love and grace of God as seen in Him.

And now He calls upon those who trust Him to walk with Him, recognizing the fact that this world system is incurably evil, that it can never be improved but will ever stand in opposition to God. Many Christians have imagined that it can be improved. Many have supposed that it was the program of the church to make the world over, and so, to make it better. But as you look out upon this world today after nineteen hundred years of gospel preaching it is still the most wicked of all possible worlds. And it is just as evil now as it ever was. People ask, "But is not the world better, because of so many millions of Christians in it?" They forget that Christians are not of the world, for the Lord Jesus Christ tells us right here that He has chosen us out of the world. So when you want to see whether the world is any better than it was when it crucified the Lord of glory, subtract the church and everything connected with it, and all you have left is the world in its stark hideousness and hatred of God—just the same wicked world today as when its representatives cried in Pilate's judgment hall, "We have no king but Caesar" (**John 19:15**), and as for Jesus, "Crucify him! crucify him" (**Luke 23:21**; **John 19:6**)! And so these words come down to us, "If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you" (**John 15:18**). And we need to remember that we begin our Christian life by choosing One whom the world rejects. We identify ourselves with Him by faith. That is why the Spirit of God elsewhere says, "Love

not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever" (**1 John 2:15-17**). Some people are perplexed when we use this term, *the world.* They ask the question, "Just what do you mean when you speak of Christians not loving the world and Jesus choosing us out of the world. What world do you mean? Do you mean the universe as such?" No "Do you mean the globe?" No, not that. "What, then?" This order or system of humanity that has turned its back on God. That is the world. And that world, I repeat, is just the same today as it ever was. When a Christian tries to be a friend of the world, he constitutes himself, at least in that act, into an enemy of God. Scripture uses strong language for those of His children who try to be friends of the world. In James we read, "Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God" (4:4).

We have pledged ourselves to the One whom the world rejects. Therefore, we are guilty of spiritual adultery if we throw our arms about the world that has refused Him. Oh, if every Christian could realize that he is called out of the world. If we only understood the heavenly nature of our calling, we would not raise so many questions as to whether there is any harm in this or that. The one great question would be, "Is this of the Father, or is it of the world?" If it is for the glory of God, I can go on with it gladly, but if not, then it should have no place in my life as a Christian.

This world hates Christianity. We see many examples of that today. How Christians are suffering in various parts of the world where once they seemed to have a welcome! Only a few

years back Japan was heartily patronizing Christianity, and today they are declaring that it is an enemy of the State. The last word we hear is that all Christian missionaries are ordered to leave the land. Why? Because they know that Christianity is the very antithesis of the theories that they are now advocating and by which they hope to dominate eastern Asia. We see the same attitude on the part of other great world powers. Christ is still the hated One. The opposition to Him becomes more and more intense. It behooves us to ask ourselves if we are really prepared to stand with and for Him no matter what attitude men may take round about us. They hate our Lord. They hate His very grace and lovingkindness because it is such a reflection upon their pride and spirit of warfare that is opposed to the humility of Jesus. Men detest Him for His very lowliness.

He says, "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own: but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you" (**John 15:19**). What a wonderful thing to be chosen out of the world! I am sure when we look forward and think of the judgment, we can thank God that we have been chosen out of the world.

But what shall we say of those who hope to be delivered and who profess to be Christians, but who are now seeking to get all the pleasure and good times the world can give them. One thinks of Lot and his family so long ago. They moved down to Sodom in order that they might participate in worldly things, tired of the life of separation lived up there on the hills of Palestine. Step by step downward, until they became ensconced in Sodom. Then came the day when the judgment of God was about to fall upon that guilty city and the angels came to bring the message, "Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed" (**Gen. 19:17**). We are told the angels commanded Lot to go to his relatives in the city,

men who had married his daughters and tell them that tomorrow the judgment was to fall. But they mocked Lot when he talked to them about judgment. Why? Because he had lived so much like the rest of them. And now they thought he was demented.

Are you and I so living that our testimony really counts when we warn men to flee from the wrath to come, or are we living so near to the edge of the world, are we so much like those around us, that others question whether we really believe what we are professing? Oh, if there ever was a day when God is calling to absolute separation from this world, this is the time!

"Remember the word that I said unto you, The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you; if they have kept my saying, they will keep yours also" (**John 15:20**). There you have the two classes, those who are subject to Him and those who refuse to own his authority. The lines are being drawn closer and closer, and will be drawn more and more definitely. As we read our Bibles and the newspapers and look around about us, we cannot help but believe that even now, perhaps, we are moving right on toward the darkness and horrors of the Great Tribulation. And if that be so, the hour when the Lord Jesus Christ "shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first" (**1 Thess. 4:16**) must be very close at hand. Let us see that we so live, so behave ourselves, so use the talents that God has entrusted us with in order that our actions toward those about us, in the family, in the professing church and in the world around, will carry weight. That when we hear that voice, that shout, that trump, we will go with gladness and not be ashamed before Him at His coming.

One thing I am sure of is that there will never be a Christian in that day who will wish he had been a little more worldly or enjoyed more of the frivolity of the present moment. But there will be tens of thousands of believers who will in that day be willing to give almost anything if they had been more interested in the things of the Lord during the little time that they spent in this scene. God give us to live as those who have been chosen out of the world! When we came to Christ we said farewell to the world. We left it all for His name's sake. Oh, how can we then go back on that which meant so much to us in the hour of our first love.

Let us search our hearts, and if we find that the world means more to us now than it did then, let us repent and "do our first works over again" that we may have His approval in the coming day.

The world hates God; it will hate us. If we are seeking its love, it will only be at the cost of faithfulness to Christ. That is the trouble with the world. It does not know God. Do we know Him? We never can know Him if we reject Jesus Christ. He says, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me" (**John 14:6**). "There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" (**Acts 4:12**). He came to reveal the Father. He has told out all that God is, and if men spurn Him, it is because they know not God. When we receive Him, we receive eternal life. "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent" (**John 17:3**).

"If I had not come and spoken unto them, they had not had sin: but now they have no cloak for their sin" (15:22). Responsibility increases with knowledge. People have said to me, "If that is true, then what about the heathen? Are not the heathen all right just as they are? Why should we go to them with the gospel? For if we do not go, they will not have

sin. Does that mean that the heathen are saved without the gospel?" Not at all. The first chapter of the epistle to the Romans explains that. It is not because of what they do not know—not because of the rejection of the Savior of whom they have never heard—but because of what they do know, because of the light of conscience which they already have that they are condemned. They are doing day by day the things that their own consciences tell them are wrong.

The Christian is to go to them with the gospel and proclaim a full and free salvation through the finished work of the Lord Jesus Christ, bringing a message of joy and happiness such as they never have known in their idolatry. When they hear, they are responsible to accept the gift of God. Every time we preach the gospel here at home we must remember that to some it is "the savour of death unto death; and to others the savour of life unto life" (**2 Cor. 2:16**). Men, hearing the message, either accept Christ as Savior or spurn the Word and increase their condemnation. It is a solemn thing when life is offered and men refuse it. That is what we are told in the earlier part of this book when Jesus was speaking to Nicodemus. He said, "This is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. But he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God" (**John 3:19-21**).

And so the greatest condemnation rested upon those who heard and rejected Christ when He came. He came and revealed God. They rejected Him, and thus rejecting Him they had no cloak for their sin, for in hating Him they hated His Father also.

"If I had not done among them the works which none other man did, they had not had sin: but now have they both seen

and hated both me and my Father" (15:24). That is, the Lord Jesus Christ not only ministered by word of mouth but He authenticated His teaching by His acts of power, and every miracle wrought by Christ proved that He was what He professed to be, the holy, spotless Son of God. The people went in crowds to see His miracles, but they rejected the One who wrought these works and therefore, added to their own condemnation. Of this He says, "But this cometh to pass, that the word might be fulfilled that is written in their law, They hated me without a cause" (v. 25). He quotes from **Psalm 69**, where we have a wonderful prophetic picture of His dying on the cross for our sins. It is in that connection we read, "They … hate me without a cause" (v. 4). There was no reason why Jesus should be hated. He came with a heart full of love for mankind and went about doing good. Men spurned Him because His very purity brought their impurity out into the light, His very holiness accentuated their unholiness, His perfect righteousness but manifested their unrighteousness. They said, "Get Him out of the way!"

There is a story told of an African chiefess who happened to visit a mission station. The missionary had a little mirror hung up on a tree outside his cabin. The chiefess happened to look into the mirror and saw herself reflected there in all her hideous paint and evil features. She gazed at her own ugly, grotesque countenance, started back in horror, and said, "Who is that horrible looking person inside that tree?" "Oh," they said, "it is not in the tree. The glass is reflecting your own face." She could not believe it until she held that mirror in her hand. She said, "I must have the glass. How much will you sell it for?" "Oh," he said, "I don't want to sell it." But she insisted and begged, until finally he thought it might be best to sell it to her to avoid trouble. So he named the price, and she took it. Then as she said, "I will never have it making faces at me again," she threw it down and broke it to pieces.

That is the way people treat the Bible and Jesus Christ. The Word of God shows up men's wickedness. They say, "Down with Christ! We don't want your Bible, and we don't want your Christ."

But now, what is our power for testimony as we go to meet a world like this? In the last two verses Jesus again refers to that blessed One whose coming He had promised in the earlier part of His discourse. "But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me: and ye also shall bear witness, because ye have been with me from the beginning" (vv. 26-27). We have no power in ourselves. As Christians we are weak and have no ability to stand against the enemy, but "greater is he that is in you, than he that is in the world" (**1 John 4:4**). And so our reliance is upon the Divine Comforter, the third person of the Trinity, who has come to take the Savior's place and to empower us to go forth and bear witness that through this testimony men may be saved.

Address 52 The Mission of the Comforter

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 16:1-16

These things have I spoken unto you, that ye should not be offended. They shall put you out of the synagogues: yea, the time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service. And these things will they do unto you, because they have not known the Father, nor me. But these things have I told you, that when the time shall come, ye may remember that I told you of them. And these things I said not unto you at the beginning, because I was with you. But now I go my way to him that sent me; and none of you asketh me, Whither goest thou? But because I have said these things unto you, sorrow hath filled your heart. Nevertheless I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you. And when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment: of sin, because they believe not on me; of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more; of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged. I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come. He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you. All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall take of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father.

In verses 1-6 the Lord emphasizes what He has already been putting before His followers as recorded in the last part of the previous chapter, that is, the Christian as a stranger in the world and the unchanging state of this world during all the years since Christ went to be at the right hand of God. He says, “These things have I spoken unto you, that ye should not be offended [stumbled]” (v. 1). If the disciples of the Lord Jesus felt that they had reason to expect that the attitude of the world as such was going to be changed through the preaching of the gospel, they might well be stumbled by what they see as they look back and about them at the present time.

For instance, take our own day. Suppose we really believed that the whole world was to be converted in this age and that all men everywhere were eventually to be changed in attitude toward the Lord Jesus Christ, how discouraged we might well become for we have seen in our day whole nations turned against the Lord Jesus Christ that once professed to honor Him. And we have seen other lands where the gospel was once permitted, banning everything of a Christian character. They have used methods worse than pagan or papal Rome ever tried, to rout Christianity out of their dominions. But the Lord Jesus Christ told us to expect these things. The attitude of the world as such has never changed. The world hates Christ, the world hates God, and the world hates the gospel of God.

And so Jesus warned His disciples about this, and even pointed out that men would be so dominated by a lying spirit that they would actually think that in opposing Christianity they would be glorifying God. He says here, “Yea, the time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service” (v. 2). Saul of Tarsus is a sample of this. Saul

said when he stood before the council, “I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth, which thing I also did in Jerusalem” (**Acts 26:9-10**). Which thing he did until God, in His grace, stopped him on the Damascus Road, revealed Christ to him, and sent him out to preach the faith he had once destroyed.

Men of the world, religious men, have often assumed, that they were really honoring God in trying to destroy evangelical Christianity. “These things,” said Jesus, “will they do unto you, because they have not known the Father, nor me. But these things have I told you, that when the time shall come, ye may remember that I told you of them. And these things I said not unto you at the beginning, because I was with you” (**John 16:3-4**). He was going away. He knew that the centuries would roll by during which He would be sitting on the Father’s throne in heaven interceding for His disciples here on earth. So He would have them understand just what they would be expected to go through in this world because they belonged to Him.

He says, “Now I go my way to him that sent me; and none of you asketh me, Whither goest Thou? But because I have said these things unto you, sorrow hath filled your heart” (vv. 5-6). They took it for granted that He was indeed the Messiah of Israel, and that the Messiah came to abide with them here on the earth, bringing in the blessing so long predicted by the prophets. And now He speaks of going away and is unfolding to them that another work of God is to be carried on in His absence—not now the deliverance of Israel, as such, not now the fulfillment of blessing for God’s earthly people, but a special message of grace going out to the Gentiles, calling upon all men everywhere to face their sins in the presence of God and find in the Lord Jesus Christ an all-sufficient Savior. His apostles are to be their missionaries.

He tells them of the power by which they will be endowed—the One who is to come upon them and dwell in them, who will enable them to speak for God and bear witness in such a way that many will believe and live. “Nevertheless,” He says, “I tell you the truth; It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you” (v. 7). If you had said to one of them, “Do you think it will be well for your Master to leave you?” I am sure he would have replied, “Oh, no, the best thing for us would be that He should tarry with us.”

But you see, if that had been so, He would not be in a position to carry on His worldwide program. As Man, in grace, He must necessarily be localized where His body is. But He was going away, and another person of the Godhead was now to be sent to the earth who was not to become incarnate in one person, but who was to work through the whole church, empowering the servants of God as they proclaimed His message. “It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you.” Notice, that during the Old Testament dispensation we have God the Father working. God the Son was working directly in the days of His flesh. Now, since Christ has returned to the right hand of God and has taken His place as Mediator, the Father and the Son have sent another person of the Godhead. He is here working in this world and will remain here carrying on this glorious work until the consummation of this age.

Notice, incidentally, how the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ is implied in these words. Can you think of any man, no matter how good, no matter how godly, no matter how powerful, daring to say of the blessed Holy Spirit, “I will send him?” Why, we see the very opposite in Scripture. The Holy Spirit sends men out into the world, men do not send Him. But Jesus was more than man, He was God and Man in One

adorable, wonderful person, and, therefore, He could say with confidence, “I will send the Comforter, the Paraclete, to bear witness, when I have gone back to the glory.”

Now, notice the mission of the Comforter: “When he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment” (v. 8). That word *reprove* is sometimes translated “convince” and sometimes “convict.” The Spirit of God is in the world and working through the servants of God in this scene and His special mission is to convict, to convince, to prove to man three great facts— sin, righteousness, and judgment. Sometimes when you speak of the convicting work of the Holy Spirit, people have the idea that it simply means the stirring of the emotions of men and making them sorry because they sin. Undoubtedly when men recognize their lost condition, their emotions are stirred. But it is not a question of working upon the emotions of mankind. It is far more than that. The Holy Spirit has come to convince the mind, to exercise the conscience, and to cause the will to act in accordance with the desires of our blessed Lord Jesus Christ. The Holy Spirit, in other words, has come to give such power to the Word that men will believe it and act upon it. You remember we read in **Acts 14:1**: “And it came to pass… that they… so spake, that a great multitude both of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed.”

If it is possible to so speak that many believe, it is also possible to so speak that nobody will believe. And a great deal of the present-day preaching is of that character. Men are not filled with the Spirit of God and are not proclaiming the truth of God. But those early servants of the Lord went forth preaching the word in the power and energy of the Holy Spirit, and the result was that many believed on the Lord Jesus Christ. Oh, that the Spirit of God might so fill and control every minister today that as the message is proclaimed it would go home to the hearts and consciences

of Christ-rejecting men and women, that they might be brought to face these things in the presence of the Lord—sin, righteousness, and judgment.

Of what is He speaking? What does He mean when He says that the Holy Spirit has come to convince of sin? Some of us may think that the Spirit of God has come to make men feel terribly sorry because of their unrighteousness, because of their intemperance, because of their hatreds, lasciviousness, covetous-ness, malice, and other evil things that are rightly classed as sinful. But we are not told that it is the purpose of the Holy Spirit to convict men of sins, but of *sin.* Every man who thinks at all, knows that it is wrong to lie and steal and be intemperate and wicked. We all know these things, and if conscience becomes so numb by sinning against light, then God's holy law given at Sinai convicts of the sinfulness of such things as these.

Of what sin does the Holy Spirit come to convict? Listen, "Of sin, because they believe not on me" (**John 16:9**). That is the great outstanding, damning sin which, if not repented of, is going to sink men to the depths of perdition for all eternity. Remember the Lord's words, "He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God" (3:18). Oh, hear me, my friend, if you stand, at last, condemned before the Almighty God and hear Christ say, "I never knew you: depart from me" (Matt. 7:23), it will not be simply because of the sins of your daily life, many of which you declare you are overtaken in and are powerless to resist, but the outstanding sin which will separate you from God forever will be that you rejected the Savior whom He has provided. When He hung on the cross, God laid on Him the iniquity of us all.

It has often been said that the great question between God and man today is not so much the sin question as the Son

question. It is not so much what we have done as sinners, but how we respond to the fact that Christ has died as a ransom for sinners. Now God says, “What will you do with My Son?” If you trust Him, then the value of His atoning work goes over against your sins and iniquity, but if you refuse Him and turn away, then you must face God at last about your own sins, and the crowning sin of all will be that you rejected the Savior who died to deliver you. “Of sin, because they believe not on me” (**John 16:9**).

So I press the question home for your consideration. Have you trusted the Lord Jesus Christ as your Savior? If you have not trusted Him, turned to Him in faith, and yielded your heart to Him, remember you are guilty of the worst sin that any man can possibly commit. You are insulting the Father who gave Jesus to die for you. You are saying, “I count His blood an unholy thing. I want no Christ. I want no Savior.” And if you continue thus to reject the Lord Jesus Christ, some day you will stand naked and alone at the judgment bar to receive your due reward. But it need not be thus. You can trust Him today and know that the blood of Jesus Christ, God’s Son, cleanses you from all sin.

But notice that the Comforter will also reprove the world of righteousness. “Of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more” (v. 10). After He had completed the work of atonement, God raised Him from the dead on the third day, and took Him up to His own right hand in heaven. Sin put Jesus on the cross; righteousness put Him on the throne. And now, you see, I need a righteousness that He only can provide in order that I might stand before God uncondemned. I must have a righteousness that I cannot provide myself. Paul says, “ [That I might] be found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith” (Phil. 3:9). So Christ Himself

exalted in heaven is the righteousness of all who put their trust in Him. The Spirit delights to point men who are destitute of any righteousness of their own to a Seated Christ in heaven, who is "made unto us… righteousness" (**1 Cor. 1:30**).

"Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged" (**John 16:11**). I do not know how it is, but I find that men generally misquote verse 8 and make it read like this, "Of judgment to come," and so forth. But that is not what it says. You do not get those words "to come." He is speaking of present judgment. The thought is this: when Satan stirred that crowd in Jerusalem to send the Lord Jesus Christ to the cross, he sealed his own condemnation. It was said of old that the serpent should bruise the woman's Seed and her Seed should bruise its head. And at the cross Satan's head was bruised and has been judged by God because of his attitude toward God's blessed Son, and the world has been judged in its prince. But now through grace, all who trust in the Lord Jesus Christ have come out from under that judgment and are delivered from a world over which hangs the wrath of God. We are saved out of that world. That is what Peter meant when he said, "Save yourselves from this untoward generation" (**Acts 2:40**).

Have you ever turned from this world and found your heart satisfaction in the Lord Jesus Christ? This is more than accepting a doctrinal statement. It is a practical experience of separation.

In the last four verses He speaks of the special ministry of the Holy Spirit to the people of God. When the Spirit of truth is come, He will guide us into all truth. When you sit down over your Bible and study this blessed Word, do you lift up your heart to Him and pray, "Blessed Comforter, interpret the Word to me and reveal Your mind as I read"? You know He delights to do it. It is His joy to open up the Word and

lead us into all truth. He is not working independently of the Scriptures but He opens up the truth as we have it in the Book. “For He shall not speak of Himself” (**John 16:13**). He is not here to glorify Himself. “But whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will show you things to come” (v. 13). We have the marvelous privilege of knowing the things which are to come, when all the world is wondering what the future has in store.

The man of God who knows his Bible can look ahead and know just what is coming. He knows that all evil will be put down when Jesus returns to reign over this universe, and righteousness will cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. And he knows what will take place in eternity. The special mission of the Spirit of God is to magnify the Lord Jesus. “He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall show it unto you” (v. 14). A Christ-centered ministry is a Spirit-given ministry. The Spirit of God delights to make much of Christ. Paul said he desired Christ to be magnified in him. Every true servant of God will say “Amen” to that.

“All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall take of mine, and shall show it unto you” (v. 15). He opens up the riches of grace and love, and gives us to know the wealth of the realm over which Christ is set and which we are to share with Him.

And so He says, “A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father” (v. 16). And we live in the interval between His going to the Father and that “little while” when we shall see Him again.

Jesus, Thou joy of loving hearts,
Thou Fount of life, Thou Light of men!
From the best bliss that earth imparts,
We turn unfilled to Thee again.

Thy truth unchanged hath ever stood;
Thou savest those that on Thee call:
To them that seek Thee, oh, how good,
To them that find Thee, All in All!

We taste Thee, O Thou living Bread,
And long to feast upon Thee still:
We drink of Thee, the Fountain Head,
And thirst our souls from Thee to fill!

O Jesus, ever with us stay;
Make all our moments calm and bright;
Chase the dark night of sin away,
Shed o'er the world Thy holy light.

Address 53 "A Little While"

John

John 16:17-22

Then said some of his disciples among themselves, What is this that he saith unto us, A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall see me: and, Because I go to the Father? They said therefore, What is this that he saith, A litde while? we cannot tell what he saith. Now Jesus knew that they were desirous to ask him, and said unto them, Do ye inquire among yourselves of that I said, A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall see me? Verily, verily, I say unto you, That ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall rejoice: and ye shall be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy. A woman when she is in travail hath sorrow, because her hour is come: but as soon as she is delivered of the child, she remembereth no more the anguish, for joy that a man is born into the world. And ye now therefore have sorrow: but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you.

Already in this closing address of our Lord Jesus Christ to His disciples He had spoken to them of His coming again. He said, “I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also” (**John 14:2-3**). But they seemed to have been as blind as a great many of our modern aposdes and preachers. They could not understand that He meant that He was going away literally and was coming back literally. He was going away

in the body and He was coming back in a glorified body.

One would suppose that the Scripture teaching as to the second coming of our Lord Jesus Christ is so plainly expressed that it would be impossible for any ordinary mind to misunderstand. And yet, what weird things people have made out of our Lord's promise that He will come again! Some people think that He had in mind that great event that took place very shortly after He spoke these words— the coming of the Holy Spirit to build the church and carry on the work of God in this scene. But that is not a reasonable explanation of His words, because it was after the Holy Spirit came that all the New Testament was written, and all through its books the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ is set forth as an event still in the future, a blessed hope for which believers are to wait and toward which they are to look.

And then again many people imagine that when the Lord spoke of His second coming that He meant when a believer comes to die, at the end of life, that in the hour of death the Lord will come for him in the guise of death. But that will not stand because as we turn page after page in the New Testament dealing with this subject, we find that death is going to be swallowed up in victory at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. In another passage of Scripture we are told that "the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord" (**1 Thess. 4:16-17**). It is impossible that death and the second coming of Christ should be synonymous expressions, for death for the believer will be ended when the Lord comes again.

Then there are a great many other foolish ideas. I picked up a Sunday school quarterly the other day, and the writer of the lessons ridiculed the old-fashioned idea of the second coming of Christ. The writer undertook to show that the only second coming that the Bible teaches is His coming in the providential affairs of life, in the political and economic clouds, and by the Spirit to comfort and help in the hour of trial. “But as to His personal coming, it is a vain hope,” said this writer.

I am thankful we do not have to depend on those who edit the Sunday school lesson for our enlightenment. Jesus said, “I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.” And here He speaks very definitely, of both His going away and His coming back. Verse 16 reads, “A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father.” That was all a settled thing so far as He was concerned. He was speaking of leaving this world by way of the cross and the ascension, and going back to the Father, and the interval was but “a little while.” So just as in a few days He would go to the Father, so in a few days more He would be back again!

“But,” you say, “countless years have come and gone since He went away.” Yes, but “the Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but is longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance” (**2 Peter 3:9**). And we are told that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. So, really, according to the Lord’s reckoning, He has not been away two days yet, so shortly when that “little while” closes, He will come again.

Notice how frequently He speaks of the “little while.” In

7:33 Jesus said, “Yet a little while am I with you, and then I go unto him that sent me.” He was speaking here to His enemies, those who were seeking His destruction. He was going to the cross to die, but going voluntarily, and then someday He was going to the throne. “Ye shall seek me, but ye shall not find me” (v. 34). He explains what He means by that. He says, “[If ye] die in your sins: whither I go, you cannot come” (8:21). He was going back to the Father, and only those can join Him who know Him as Savior and Lord here on earth.

Then in the twelfth chapter of this same gospel once more He speaks of the “little while.” The people said, “We have heard out of the law that Christ abideth for ever: and how sayest thou, The Son of man must be lifted up? Who is this Son of man? Then Jesus said unto them, Yet a little while is the light with you. Walk while ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you: for he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth. While ye have light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of light. These things spake Jesus, and departed, and did hide himself from them” (12:34-36). That is, as long as He was in the world, He was the light of the world, and God was speaking directly through Him. “A little while is the light with you,” and then He was to go to the Father.

And in 13:33 He says, “Little children, yet a little while I am with you.” He was speaking to His own beloved disciples who had trusted Him and accepted Him as their promised Redeemer. “Yet a little while I am with you… And as I said unto the Jews, Whither I go, ye cannot come; so now I say to you.” Oh, but He means something different when He speaks thus to them. The Jews who rejected Him will be unable to find Him. But He says to His own, “I am going back to the glory. You will not find Me here on earth, but I will come and get you, and take you to be with Me.

“Yet a little while I am with you.”

The fourteenth chapter and nineteenth verse reads, “Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me: because I live, ye shall live also.” What does He mean by this? Well in the time of His absence He has gone unto the far country where He is seated on the Father’s throne waiting to receive for Himself the kingdom. The world knows nothing of Him, but His own have the *eyes* of faith. They are able to look into the heavens and say with Paul, “We see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor” (**Heb. 2:9**).

We love to look up and behold Him there,
The Lamb for His chosen slain;
And soon shall His saints all His glories share,
With their King and their Lord shall reign.

He is absent actually as to the body, but we behold Him by faith. We know He sits exalted at God’s right hand, and we are waiting for Him to come back again in person as He went away.

And so this sixteenth chapter connects with all that has gone before. “A little while, and ye shall not see me: and again, a little while, and ye shall see me, because I go to the Father.”

It has been suggested by some that it might be rendered, “I go back to my Father,” implying that He was the One who came from the Father. He left His Father’s bosom and came down in order to be our Savior, and then, having finished our redemption, returned to His Father. Even His disciples did not understand and did not like to ask. It suggests something of the reverent awe in which they held Him. There was something about Him that stirred their

hearts to the deepest depths. They knew that His heart was saddened as He said it, and they hesitated to ask, but they might as well have done so, for He knew their very thoughts.

But as they walked along, they turned one to the other, and said, “What does it mean?” “What is this that he saith, A little while?… and, [what does he mean by saying], Because I go to my Father?” (v. 17). They were still looking for Him to raise up a standard here on earth, to call all who were faithful to God to follow Him and lead a revolt against the Roman power and set up the kingdom of Israel, long predicted by the prophets here in this world. “When Messiah comes He is going to abide forever. What does He mean?”

And He heard them just as though they had asked Him, and said to them, “Do ye enquire among yourselves of that I said… Verily, verily, I say unto you, That ye shall weep and lament, but the world shall rejoice: and ye shall be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy” (vv. 19-20).

He knew that they loved Him. He knew that with all their infirmity, their hearts were really true to Him. And He realized that His leaving them was going to disturb them greatly. The entire program they supposed would be thrown out of joint. They did not understand that God was working everything according to His own will.

So He knew that they would weep. This has been true ever since, for He told them, “In the world ye shall have tribulation” (v. 33). And while He is absent we cannot expect fullness of joy down here. Think how God’s people are suffering in Europe, Great Britain, and China—real Christians who, if they had their way, would not have seen the nations plunged into war, for they love the Prince of

Peace. They love His gospel of peace and would have been willing to do anything to keep the nations from bloody conflict. But they have to suffer with the rest. Oh, how many Christian homes have been broken up! How many Christian wives and children as well as men in arms have had to suffer, and many to die, because of the terrible conditions prevailing. And all of this just because those to whom He came did not know the time of their visitation. When He came, who alone could have brought in peace and blessing, they rejected Him and said, "We will not have this man to reign over us" (**Luke 19:14**). So they have had to suffer and endure pain and agony and the horrors of warfare, and bitter persecution. No one has suffered more than His own people.

There is one sense in which His absence gladdens the heart of the world. The world does not want Him. Suppose He came back today. He would interfere with all the plans of the world. "Ye shall sorrow," He says, "but the world shall rejoice." The world rejoices now in the day of His absence. The world's sorrow in fullness will be when He returns again, taking vengeance on them that know not God. But in the meantime, God's plans are working out.

He uses the picture of an expectant mother in the twenty-first verse: "A woman when she is in travail hath sorrow, because her hour is come: but as soon as she is delivered of the child, she remembereth no more the anguish, for joy that a man is born into the world." And so the church is going through its travail pains now. But oh, the joy when at last the new age comes in with the return of our Lord Jesus Christ, when sin and righteousness and malice will be forever put down, and when Jesus will have all authority in this scene, and shall reign in righteousness, speaking peace to all people.

In the meantime, while He is away, this blessed hope is put before us in many different aspects in order that He may reveal to us His grace. We read in the epistle to the Hebrews, “For yet a little while, and he that shall come will come, and will not tarry” (10:37). The hope of His coming is put before us as an incentive to purity of life. We are told in 1 John, “And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure” (3:3). Are you waiting for the coming of the Lord? You are a Christian. You are trusting Him as your Savior. Well, then, are you allowing anything in your life that is unclean, anything that is impure, anything that is unholy? Oh, if so, then the hope of the coming of the Lord has never yet really gripped your soul. “Every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure.” If I am living day by day in expectation of His return, I will see to it that I put out of my life everything that is contrary to His will. Just imagine if I am allowing myself in something impure and Jesus should come at that very moment, how ashamed I would be at His coming. No, if the coming of the Lord is to be truly a blessed hope, I will not want to tolerate anything that would be offensive to Him.

Then you notice the coming of the Lord is put before us as an incentive to service, because at His coming the rewards will be given out. In **1 Thessalonians 2:19-20** we read, “For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming? For ye are our glory and joy.” What does he mean? He says (and Paul is writing to some of his own converts), “I have given up everything on earth to preach Christ, and I have the privilege of winning souls to Him. Now at last, when He returns I am looking forward to meeting Him with all that great company that I have led to His feet.” Think what it will be for Paul! Think of the

thousands who were saved through him when he was here. Think of the millions since then who have read the messages he left behind. Finally, think of him coming before the Lord Jesus Christ when He returns with these great throngs surrounding Him and saying to His Father, "Behold, I and the children whom the LORD hath given me" (**Isa. 8:18**). It will be then that Paul will get his reward.

And so the hope of the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ should stir us up to devoted service. He says, "Behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his work shall be" (**Rev. 22:12**). Everything that is really done for Him will bring a reward in that day. Everything that is a result of that old corrupt nature will go for nothing in that day, and will cause us to suffer loss rather than to obtain a reward. I listened to a Christian berating another believer some little time ago, and oh, the unkind things he said. I inquired, "Would you like the Lord Jesus to come and find you talking so of your brother?" "Oh," he answered, "it is all true." "Well," I said, "love covers a multitude of sins. Now tell me, which nature is it that is working now? We have the divine nature if we are born again. Is that what leads you to speak unkindly of your brother?" Oh, the coming of the Lord should be that which tests all our behavior. Is it such that He would approve of when He returns for us?

In this same epistle to the Thessalonians you will find that the apostle is urging upon the Christians the importance of holiness. He links it with the coming of the Lord. In verses 12 and 13 we read, "And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men, even as we do toward you: to the end he may stablish your hearts unblameable in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus

Christ with all his saints." I don't wonder that Satan likes to becloud this truth of the second coming, because it means so much to God's people from a practical standpoint. If it really grips my soul, I will want to increase and abound in love to the brethren. I will want to walk in holiness of life. And, oh, what a comfort in the hour of bereavement, is the coming of the Lord. When our dear ones in Christ are taken away from us,

When their words of love and cheer,
Fall no longer on our ear,
Hush, be every murmur dumb,
It is only till He come!

Then will come the glad reunion when we all meet in His presence.

And so the fourth chapter of 1 Thessalonians connects intimately with the sixteenth chapter of John. "But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope" (**1 Thess. 4:13**). Note, he does not say we are not to sorrow. He does not call upon us to be hard and cold and stoical. He doesn't forbid our tears. Tears often ease the heart. He has bidden His people to weep with those who weep. WTien He was here, He Himself wept at the grave of His friend Lazarus. He does not tell us we are not to grieve for loved ones taken from us, but He does say we are not to sorrow as others who have no hope. Oh, we have a blessed and wonderful hope! We know we shall meet them again. So He tells us there will be the voice, the shout, the trump, and we shall be caught up together to meet the Lord in the air. I love that word, "together," in that connection. You see, there will be wonderful recognition. We were heirs together of the grace of life. We had fellowship together here on earth. We were laborers

together in the things of God. We shall be caught up together when Jesus comes.

Down Life's dark vale we wander,
Till Jesus comes.
We watch and wait and wonder
Till Jesus comes.
All joy! His loved ones bringing,
When Jesus comes.
All praise through heaven ringing,
When Jesus comes.
All beauty bright and vernal,
When Jesus comes.
All glory grand, eternal,
When Jesus comes!

He'll know the way was dreary,
When Jesus comes.
He'll know the feet grew weary,
When Jesus comes.
He'll know what griefs oppressed us,
When Jesus comes.
Oh, how His arms will rest us,
When Jesus comes.
Oh, let my lamp be burning,
When Jesus comes.
For Him, my soul be yearning,
When Jesus comes.

And so we turn now to the last verse of the section we are considering. "And ye now therefore have sorrow: but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you" (**John 16:22**). It must be so long as we are in a world filled with pain and suffering, that we must suffer with the groaning creation. But soon we shall behold Him when He returns to take us home. Then our

joy will be complete.

So the “little while” will soon be past, and we shall see Him face to face. Meantime, be it ours to work and labor for Him until He comes.

Address 54 Prayer in the Name of the Lord Jesus

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 16:23-33

And in that day ye shall ask me nothing. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you. Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full. These things have I spoken unto you in proverbs: but the time cometh, when I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall shew you plainly of the Father. At that day ye shall ask in my name: and I say not unto you, that I will pray the Father for you: for the Father himself loveth you, because ye have loved me, and have believed that I came out from God. I came forth from the Father, and am come into the world: again, I leave the world, and go to the Father. His disciples said unto him, Lo, now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no proverb. Now are we sure that thou knowest all things, and needest not that any man should ask thee: by this we believe that thou earnest forth from God. Jesus answered them, Do ye now believe? Behold, the hour cometh, yea, is now come, that ye shall be scattered, every man to his own, and shall leave me alone: and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me. These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.

In the first part of this section our Lord brings before us in a truly illuminating way the privilege now extended to us,

as believers, to go directly to the Father in prayer in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. I do not think that there is any subject on which there seems to be more confusion than that of prayer. So many people have an idea that prayer is the effort to overcome God's unwillingness, to make Him willing to do something for us which He does not desire to do. That is not the case.

We are not told to pray in order to overcome God's unwillingness. Our God delights to bless, but He chooses to bless in answer to prayer, and that for a number of reasons. You see, when I go to God directly, when various things are pressing upon heart and mind, and they drive me to Him, I find that just speaking to Him of the things that burden me has a sanctifying effect upon my own soul. The psalmist said, "It is good for me to draw near to God" (**Ps. 73:28**). If some of us did not have some special exercises to make us go to God, we would probably move on from day to day forgetting the privilege of speaking to the Father. Our needs send us to Him, and if we talk things over with Him, oh what blessing it gives, what a change a little time in His presence will make!

Perhaps pressure has been brought to bear. You have been worried and anxious about many things, concerned about loved ones going astray perhaps, and the more you have thought about these things the more distressed you have become. And then you have said, "How foolish I am to be worried. Why not act upon the verses that reads, 'Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus'" (Phil. 4:6-7)? And so you have pressed into His presence and poured out your heart to Him. You have told Him about the financial worries, family affairs, the

loved one whose salvation you long for, and as you unburdened your heart, He drew near. Then you went out to take up the affairs of life again with a lightened heart and mind, and more than that, such a spiritual sense of blessing, for as you were pouring out your heart, you felt constrained to talk about yourself and confessed your own failure and your own sin. And after you had confessed, you had the joy of knowing that He forgave.

So prayer was meant to be a means of sanctification, but more than that, God chooses to give in answer to prayer what He may not give apart from prayer, in order that we may have constant proof that we have to do with a living God. You see, when I go to God in secret, tell Him my story, then go forth to meet the world and see Him working in His wonderful way, I know by practical experience that I have to do with a living God.

I read a remarkable testimony that I think will be a blessing to all who hear it. It had to do with a money matter. Down in Columbia, South Carolina, is located the Columbia Bible College of which Dr. Robert McQuilken is the president. Some time ago they started to buy a large building to be used as a men's dormitory. They put the amount of money needed before the Lord, and it came in. Then the next year they were to pay ten thousand dollars on October 1. This letter came telling us that on the last day of September, singularly enough, the balance needed was exactly $2,121.21. They took it to the Lord in prayer, and then went out and opened a little box into which donations had been dropped. When they counted the money put in that morning, it was $21.21. That left $2,100 to be made up. They had a day of prayer, and as they waited before the Lord that day, gifts began to come in from different sources. The largest gift that morning was one hundred dollars. Later a gift of five hundred was

received. By evening they had received in all, exactly $2,121.22, just one cent more than they needed.

What a wonderful bookkeeper God is. He gave all they needed and one cent more toward the next ten thousand dollars! How could anyone doubt but that they had to do with a living God. It was as they were gathered together waiting upon God that the money came from different places, from people who did not know they were praying for it at that time. Prayer then is a God-ordained method of demonstrating the reality of God and His definite interest in the affairs of His people.

Now see how our blessed Lord puts it in this passage in verse 23, "And in that day ye shall ask me nothing. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you [he will give it you in my name]." Notice, I have changed the position of "in my name," and I will explain why. It says in our Authorized Version, "Whatever you shall ask the Father in my name." Another verse shows us we are to pray in the name of Jesus Christ, but the best manuscript read this way, "Whatever you ask the Father, He will give you in my name." Notice then what the Lord is saying: "In that day," that is, after His death, when the Comforter has come, when the present day of grace is brought in—the day in which we are living—"ye shall ask me nothing. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, He will give it you."

Now it is very interesting to note that there are two different Greek words here that are translated "ask," and they have quite different meanings. In the first place where He says, "In that day ye shall *ask* me nothing," the word means literally "familiar entreaty," as you might go to a very loved friend and put a case before him definitely.

Whereas, in the other sentence, “Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall *ask* the Father in my name, he will give it you,” the word there means literally, “petition,” “taking the place of a suppliant,” “begging for the help you need.” And you notice the difference. The Lord says, “In that day ye shall ask me nothing.” You see, when here on earth, they went to Him, and He answered their questions and made things clear. Now He says, I am going away, and I won’t be here for you to come to Me in that free, familiar way. I won’t be here for you to ask for My personal help in the way you could then.

For nineteen hundred years our Lord has been absent in heaven. You take some of the questions that have troubled the church. Would it not be delightful if we could go to Him and ask, saying, “Master, there has been a great deal of difference in the church concerning baptism. Would you tell us plainly whether you mean we are to sprinkle or baptize by immersion, or whether we should immerse only once or three times? Should we put them in forward or backward?” Now wouldn’t it be delightful if we could just go to Him and ask Him? Why, He could tell us in a moment. But He isn’t here, and so we have to study His Word and act in accordance with what we gather from our meditations upon it.

Though we cannot go directly to Him, He says there is something even better than that. “In that day ye shall [make no ‘familiar entreaty’ of me]. Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall ask [and here the word means to plead for something you need] the Father in my name, he will give it you.” So we are invited there to go directly to God, the Father, with our petitions. Are you in need of financial help, comfort, and health, and so forth? What is there that is pressing upon your heart? He says, “You cannot come to Me personally, but you can go to the

Father and bring your request to Him, and He will give you what you ask for in My name. He will do it for Me." The Father loves the Son and has committed all things into His hand, and He delights to do things for us because it pleases His blessed Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. He does it in His name.

You may have heard the story of that poor boy who was dying on the battlefield after one of the great conflicts in the war between the States. Another soldier nearby crawled to him and found this poor boy in a dreadful condition and did everything he could to help him. They talked together, and then the other said, "Now, if I get out alive, is there anything I could do for you?" "Well," he said, "maybe I can do something for you. My father is wealthy. If you get through this conflict alive and are ever in need, take this little card (and he wrote a few words upon it) and go to see my father. I know he will be ready to help you out." The soldier did not think he would ever use the card, but the time came when he was in dire need, and he remembered the conversation. He went and found this wealthy man. Through the underlings and secretaries, he sent in his own card and got no response. And then he thought of the other card and got it out, and on it was written these words, "Father, if you can ever do anything for my friend who helped me when I was dying, please do so." And it was signed "Charlie." In a moment, out came the big business man and he said, "Oh, why didn't you send that in before? I will do anything that I can for you for Charlie's sake!"

That is the way God feels about His Son. He wants us to come with our questions, our sorrows, our heartbreak, and our need. He will do anything for us for Jesus' sake, anything, of course, which is consistent with His righteousness and holiness. So how encouraged we ought

to be to draw near to God in prayer.

Then, notice, the Lord continues to open up this subject. Now He uses that word which means to beg for something: "Ask, and ye shall receive" (v. 24). While He was here on earth they could come directly to Him, and He did not urge them to go to the Father in His name. Even the Lord's Prayer (really the Disciples' Prayer) does not conclude in the name of the Lord Jesus. He did not ask them to do that when here on earth, but now He was going away, and He says, "Ask, [and ask in my name], and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full" (v. 24). It means to ask by His authority. He has authorized me to come to the Father and present His name and say, "Father, Thy Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, told me to come, and so I am coming in His name to present my petition."

That was difficult for them to understand. "These things have I spoken unto you in proverbs: but the time cometh, when I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall show you plainly of the Father" (v. 25), because God the Father and the Son are One. He does not mean that they are not to address Him in prayer. The disciples called on the name of the Lord Jesus. Stephen cried, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" (**Acts 7:59**). Paul, when he had the thorn in the flesh, said, "I besought the Lord [three times], that it might depart from me" (**2 Cor. 12:8**). It was perfectly right and proper for him to go to Jesus. The last prayer in the Bible is addressing Him: "Even so, come, Lord Jesus" (**Rev. 22:20**).

But that our finite minds might grasp it, He uses this allegory of going to the one person of the Godhead in the name of the other. "These things have I spoken unto you in proverbs: but the time cometh, when I shall no more speak unto you in proverbs, but I shall show you plainly of

the Father." That was the time of resurrection when He said, "I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; to my God, and your God" (**John 20:17**). He would have us understand that we can go to God the Father, just as you go to your own father.

"At that day ye shall ask in my name; and I say not unto you, that I will pray the Father for you: for the Father himself loveth you, because ye have loved me, and have believed that I came out from God" (16:26-27). Do you get the implication of it? Do you know, if we could just see this, it would do away with all intermediaries, and we would go directly to God for whatever we want? It is a strange thing that very early in the history of the church people began to feel that God was so great and far removed from us, and that we are such sinful people that we dare not call on the Father directly. So men thought of our Lord Jesus Christ as an intermediary who seeks to persuade the Father to help us. We hear people pray in this way, "We ask, Lord Jesus, that You will entreat for us." Or, "we pray that You will plead with the Father for us." WJiy, you need not do that! You don't need to go to the Lord Jesus and say, "Won't you please ask the Father to do something for me?" No, because the Son and the Father are really One, not in person, but in essence.

And if we should not even go to Jesus as an intermediary in this sense, then what shall be said of those who have put a whole lot of mere creatures in between the soul and God? Did you ever hear this? "Holy Mary, pray for us. St. Jude, pray for us. St. Mark, pray for us. St. Paul, pray for us." Did you ever hear people pray like that? Wliat does that imply? That they do not realize that the veil has been rent. We do not need any intermediaries.

"Well," you say, "isn't the Lord Jesus Christ our Mediator?"

Oh, yes, that is what we are told. “For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus” (**1 Tim. 2:5**). But that does not mean that we have to go to Him about our ordinary affairs of life and ask Him to persuade the Father to do something for us. He is there ever bearing us up before God, but we are invited to bring our petitions as to the details of life directly to God Himself in the name of the Son.

Look at the verse again and get the good of it. “I say not unto you, that I will pray the Father for you: for the Father himself loveth you.” Are you afraid of God then? Afraid to go to Him directly? Why, the Father Himself loveth you.

Suppose here is a family with a loving father, a wayward son, and a sweet daughter. This son comes to his sister and says, “Mary, I wish you would go to Dad and ask for money for a new suit of clothes for me.” WTiat would that imply? Why, that the son did not have confidence in his father’s love, and so he says, “Mary, won’t you please go in and plead with father to give me the money.”

If he had confidence in his father’s love he would go to him direct, confess his sin, and say, “But, Dad, look at my suit of clothes. I need new ones.” And then father would say, “Come, my boy, we will go down and get a suit.” He would not need anybody to go to his father for him. You and I should understand that we need not go to the Son to pray to the Father for us. “The Father himself loveth you.” And notice why, “Because ye have loved me, and have believed that I came out from God.” That is what the world does not believe. “I came forth from the Father, and am come into the world: again, I leave the world, and go to the Father” (v. 28).

And they were quite sure now that they understood, but they did not really see what He meant. “His disciples said

unto him, Lo, now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no proverb. Now are we sure that thou knowest all things, and needest not that any man should ask thee: by this we believe that thou earnest forth from God" (vv. 29-30). Well, they did understand later on, but actually at that time, they were overconfident, as their future behavior shows. "Jesus answered them, Do ye now believe? Behold, the hour cometh, yea, is now come, that ye shall be scattered, every man to his own, and shall leave me alone: and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me" (vv. 31-32). Who would have thought that such a thing would be true? And yet, within a very few hours' time His words were fulfilled.

He says, "And yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me." The time soon came when they all forsook Jesus, but even in that dark hour He was conscious of the Father's will and His presence with Him.

And now He closes His valedictory discourse that has covered chapters 14-16, and says, "These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world" (16:33).

It took some of us a long time to find that peace. We tried to find it ourselves and could not. But at last we turned to Him, confessing our sin, and we found peace with God. We came to Him about our care and found the peace of God filling our hearts. Have you learned that? God is light and love. Trust in Him and you will have peace, a peace that the world knows nothing of. In the world you will have tribulation. You will have your share of it. And yet, think of it, you can go through every trial triumphantly. He says, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

Just trust Him, and everything will come out right at last.

Does the present war condition trouble you? Do you ask, “Why doesn’t God stop it all?” Listen, God is taking everything into consideration. These conditions are the direct result of sin. God did not bring them about. They were brought about by the Devil. God is letting them go on and on until they come to their fullness. Soon He is going to send His Son back again who will reign for a thousand glorious years. Be of good cheer, Christ has overcome the world! And we can take everything to God in prayer.

Its hours all have fled, dear Lord,
I bring the day to Thee.
Wilt Thou in love cleanse of its sin
And give new strength to me.
Forgive its failures, its defeats,
Its sorrow, and its loss,
When I would prideful be, dear Lord,
Show me Thy shameful cross.
May I in gentleness and love
Walk patiently my way,
And live Thy glory from this hour
To everlasting day.

—Lucille Anderson Trimmier

Address 55 Our Lord's High-Priestly Prayer: Part 1

John

John 17:1-5

These words spake Jesus, and lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee: as thou hast given him power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as thou hast given him. And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent. I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do. And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was.

We are told in the epistle to the Hebrews that God "is able … to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them" (7:25).

Have you ever wondered how our blessed Lord speaks to the Father when He makes intercession as our High Priest? What does He have to say? This question is largely answered in this seventeenth chapter. We have here what has well been called the high-priestly prayer of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We have seen that the gospel of John is divided into two parts. The first twelve chapters give the presentation of our Lord to the world. From the thirteenth on, we have His manifestation to His own. Even the chapter that speaks of His crucifixion is presented from the standpoint of the burnt offering—that aspect of His work which is entered into only by those already in living relationship with God.

In chapter 13 He appears as our Advocate, keeping His people fit and clean as they travel through this world. In chapter 14 He is the Coming One, the object of His people's hope. In chapter 15 He is the living Vine, and we are the branches. So that the Christian is one whose roots are in heaven, but the branches fall down to the earth, and from the branches, fruit is produced. In chapter 16 our blessed Lord is specifically the Giver of the Holy Spirit. In chapter 17 He is presented as our great High Priest with God. It is as though we have been allowed to enter actually within the now rent veil and listen to the pleadings of the Son with the Father, to listen to the intercession of our great High Priest as He speaks to God on our behalf.

This chapter is rightly called the Lord's Prayer. We generally use that term for the beautiful prayer that He taught His disciples when they came to Him and said, "Lord, teach us to pray" (**Luke 11:1**). He replied, "When ye pray,… pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen" (Matt. 6:7-13; see also **Luke 11:2-4**).

But that is not really the Lord's prayer. It is a prayer given by the Lord, but He Himself never prayed that prayer. In the very nature of things He could not do so. It is one of the evidences of His sinlessness that He never prayed with anyone. He prayedy»r people but not *with* them. He could not say, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," for He had no debts. He could not say, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," for He had no trespasses. This is not His prayer, but an outline putting before His disciples the petitions they

might well bring to God and indicating the lines of approach to God.

The Lord's prayer, recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John, gives us His own blessed utterances. Have you ever wondered what He said when He was out on the hillside all night in prayer while His disciples slept? You can get an idea of the petitions He brought to the Father from this prayer. Remember, our blessed Lord was as truly Man as if He had never been God, and as truly God as if He had never become Man. He was the only absolutely sinless One, yet He took the place of dependence as a humble suppliant in prayer.

In this seventeenth chapter we have Him praying largely for His own: "These words spake Jesus, and lifted up His *eyes* to heaven, and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee" (v. 1).

Toward that hour He had been looking, not only ever since the beginning of the world but before the world began, when He said in eternity past, "Lo, I come: in the volume of the book it is written of me, I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart" (**Ps. 40:7-8**). He was willing to come into the world, to go to the cross, to settle the question of redemption. Now the cross is before Him. In a few hours more He will be hanging on that tree in the sinner's place, bearing the sinner's judgment, and yet He looks on to it in perfect confidence, for He knows that He cannot be holden of death. He is looking on to resurrection. When the Greeks came saying, "We would see Jesus" (**John 12:21**), He said, "Father, glorify thy name. Then came a voice from heaven, saying, I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again" (v. 28). God was glorified in resurrection in the triumph over the tomb at Lazarus's grave. God is about to be glorified in the

resurrection of His Son. When the sin question is settled to the divine satisfaction, the glory of God demands the resurrection of the One who settled that question.

We have here the glory of our Lord presented in two very distinct ways—His essential glory and His acquired glory. When He says in the first verse, “Glorify thy Son, that thy Son may also glorify thee,” we have His acquired glory. In verse 5 He says, “O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was.” He speaks here of His essential glory. He was one with the Father from all eternity. Yet in infinite grace He laid aside the outward signs of glory and came into this world and trod the path as a stranger and a pilgrim. Now He is going back whence He came, and all that has been hidden will be fully manifested—His essential glory as one with the Father.

In verse 1 we have those glories He acquired by coming into the world, and doing His work down here. He never could have been a Savior if He had not gone through suffering. The glory of Saviorhood came only through the cross. In Hebrews we read He was made “perfect through sufferings” (2:10) not as to character, for He was always perfect in character, but He could not be the Captain of our salvation except through the suffering of the cross.

Then we have His glory as Head of the church. He was ever the Head of creation. In Colossians we read that He brought everything into existence, but it is in resurrection that He is the Firstborn from among the dead, and that He becomes the Head of the church. The risen Man in glory is the Head of the church.

Then there is His glory as the coming King who will reign over Israel and over all peoples to the ends of the earth. This depends on His obedience to the Father’s will down

here. He must tread the path from the manger to the cross, and in view of this He is to be proclaimed Jehovah's King over all the earth.

We shall share with Him in all of His acquired glory, but not in His essential glory. We shall never become part of Deity. He remains alone, therefore, the only One in all the universe who is both God and Man. But we shall share the fruits of His saving work. We are saved, and what He did on the cross has made us members of that body of which He is the Head. We shall reign with Him. We share His acquired glory, but we worship and adore in the presence of His essential glory.

He is still speaking as a Man when He says, "Glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee." If our Lord had not come from the tomb, then the whole divine program would have been ruined, would never have been carried out.

In verse 2 we read, "As thou hast given him power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as thou hast given him."

This is in accordance with His declaration made in the last chapter of Matthew, "All [authority] is given unto me" (28:18). God has committed all authority unto the risen Christ. "As thou hast given him [authority] over all flesh."

Fancy anyone professing to believe that this is a reliable record of the utterances of our Lord Jesus Christ on that last night, questioning His Deity. Just imagine any man saying, "Thou hast given Me authority over all flesh, that I should give eternal life to as many as Thou hast given Me." This statement involves His own recognition of His Deity, because it is as the divine One that He gives eternal life.

Notice, too, that expression, “As many as thou hast given him.” Seven times that expression or a similar one is used in this chapter. What does this suggest? It clearly indicates that He thinks of all His redeemed as the Father’s love gift to His Son. That is one reason I have no difficulty about the question of the eternal security of the believer. Every believer has been given to the Lord Jesus Christ, and I read, “The gifts and calling of God are without repentance” (**Rom. 11:29**). He never changes His mind. As children, we sometimes gave things to others and then wanted them back after a while. W/hen God gave the church to Jesus long before the world began, He gave every individual who would believe on His Son to Christ for all eternity. “That He should give eternal life to as many as thou hast given him.” We shall notice that expression from time to time. The blessed Lord gives eternal life to as many as the Father has given Him. How many does He give to the Lord Jesus Christ? All who will come to Him. “All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out” (**John 6:37**).

I have known some troubled souls who have been brought up under a hyper-Calvinism who were distressed about this. One young lady came to me weeping and said, “It says, ‘All that the Father hath given me shall come.’ If the Father has not given me to Jesus, I cannot come to Him. I do not know if I am one of those given by the Father to the Son.”

I inquired, “Do you want to come?”

She replied, “With all my heart.”

I told her, “All you need to do is to come. When you come you can say, ‘I am one of those whom the Father has given to the Son.’ The fact that anyone wants to come tells its

own story. It is the beginning of a work of grace in the soul. You would not want to come if He were not working within you. You would be entirely indifferent."

Now verse 3: "And this is eternal life, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." This is not a definition of eternal life. I do not know how to give a definition of eternal life that would be satisfactory. I do not know how to give a definition of natural life. I know what it is to be alive, but I cannot define life. Neither can I define divine life or eternal life. Verse 3 gives us the manifestation of eternal life and shows that for which it gives ability. "That they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." That is, we cannot know God the Father and God the Son apart from having eternal life. The natural man understands not the things of God, but God gives eternal life when we believe on His Son that we might know God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. That life introduces us into a blessed sphere of relationship where we enjoy communion with the Father and with the Son. No man can enjoy fellowship with the Lord Jesus Christ until he possesses eternal life.

In verse 4 the blessed Lord presents two things that may well speak to our hearts. He goes back over His sojourn here on the earth, and says, "I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do." He had not one regret. If anyone doubts the Deity of our Lord, let him think of Christ's record. He lived down here and never had one regret, never said one word He had to apologize for, never did one thing He later wished He hadn't done, never made one mistake, never stumbled once on all the rocky pathway from the manger of Bethlehem to the cross of Calvary. How different from ourselves!

Bushnell calls attention to the fact that in Christ you have piety without one dash of repentance. Think of it. How did your life of piety begin? I am speaking to Christians. Did it not begin with tears of contrition and repentance as you bowed in the presence of the blessed Lord? He was one who never had any failures to confess, never wept over His sins, for He had none, though He did weep over the sins of others. Looking back over His life He said, "I have glorified thee on the earth." In everything He said and did, He had the Father's glory in view. "I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work thou gavest me to do." What blessed title He had to say, "Glorify thou me, for I have glorified thee." He spent His entire sojourn on the earth seeking the Father's glory.

Notice the second thing: "I have finished the work thou gavest me to do." The order here is most instructive. He has left us an example that we should follow in His steps. In **1 John 2:6** we read, "He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked." I can never walk perfectly as He walked. I am full of failure. But I can at least follow in His steps and seek to walk as He walked, characterized by the same spirit of devotion to God and of separation from all evil. Let me first have before my soul the glory of God and, second, the work committed to me. There is something more important than working. As soon as a man is converted we say, "Put him to work. Give him something to do." Some people do things they are not prepared for, and work becomes legality. They do not know the blessedness and fullness of grace. There is something that comes before working, that is, the glory of God. It is more important that God be glorified than that I accomplish certain things in the line of service.

I can well understand a dear invalid whom I went to see some years ago. A gentleman who gave much time to

visiting among the poor and sick said to me, “I want you to go with me to see one of my favorites.” I went with him. We came to a tenement house set back from the street. We climbed the stairs to a little room. There was a dear mother and her daughter, a young woman of perhaps thirty-two. She was sitting in a child’s highchair. She had been afflicted with infantile paralysis many years before. For twenty-two years that had been her throne, that little highchair. She sat near the window with a little desk before her. She wrote letters to people in affliction and trial all over the world.

I began to express my sympathy. She looked at me with the sweetest smile, and said, “I believe God gets more glory out of my being here in this chair than He would if I could run around. I am content to be here to glorify God.” Then she began to talk of service. I found she was doing a wonderful service sending out letters to other sick ones. She could say, “I know all about what it means to be shut in. I know what it means to be unable to walk, unable to carry out my most cherished ambitions. But I know, too, how wonderfully the blessed Lord can come in and fill the soul, and so I commend Him to you.” She glorified God on the earth and did the work He gave her to do. This is ever the order, but we often reverse it and put work first. The Lord says, “I have glorified thee,” first; then, “I have finished the work.”

Observe from this point on how our Lord speaks as though the cross were already in the past. You see He has said, “I have finished the work thou gavest me to do.” In His own mind that evidently took in the entire work of making atonement. He takes on beyond the cross and up to the glory. We are listening to the High Priest within the veil in the Holiest of All, interceding in behalf of His own. It is a resurrection priesthood. After the completion of the work

of making atonement, He takes His place as our High Priest in glory. And so He anticipates the cross in these words, “I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do.” In other words, “I have accomplished that for which I came to the earth, for which I laid aside my robes of glory. Now I am going back to receive them again.”

When He was here on earth He did not lay aside His Deity. He remained what He had ever been, the Eternal Son, but He took a human body, a human spirit, and a human soul into union with His divine nature. He remained what He had ever been, though now with all a Man’s nature added, thus fitting Him to be the Daysman who could lay His hand upon both God and man.

Some who reject the full truth of the incarnation of the Lord Jesus Christ, and yet hesitate about giving up altogether His divine Sonship, have invented a theory that is commonly called *Kenoticism.* It is based on **Philippians 2:7**, “[He] made himself of no reputation,” literally, “emptied Himself” *(ekonosin).* Men who otherwise seem to be good men, who seem to believe in the divine Sonship of our Lord, can through this theory fit in with a lot of teaching of the day. They say when the Lord Jesus came down to earth He emptied Himself of His divine attributes, and though they confess His preexistence and His divine Sonship, yet they say while He was here on the earth He was just like any other Galilean peasant.

They call Him a peasant, though He was really a mechanic. They admit He lived a pure and beautiful life. But they insist that He had laid aside His divine omniscience and accepted all human limitations. So when He said, “God in the beginning made them male and female,” He did not know any better. He had no schooling beyond His village and believed what the rabbis said.

When He spoke of Jonah, He was speaking just as any other uninstructed Galilean would. He made mistakes because He had emptied Himself. What these men overlook is that while He walked this earth the Holy Spirit said of Him, "'He knew what was in man' (**John 2:25**). He knew all things." He was God manifest in the flesh. Now when the work is finished, He goes back to take the glory He had left, not to be reabsorbed into Deity, but to go back into glory as One with the Father.

We have an illustration in history that may help us understand this. Peter the Great, when Czar of Russia, wanted to build a navy. But the Russian people were not a maritime people. As the result of wars he got a seaport for Russia on the Baltic Sea. He said, "I will build a navy." But his people knew nothing about ships. What did Peter do? He laid aside his royal robes and crown, and invested Katherine, his czarina, with the regent's authority over the Russian dominion. He dressed as a common working man and made his way to Holland and England. There he veiled his identity and worked as an apprentice to a ship's carpenter and learned how to build ships. Then he went back to Russia, laid aside his workman's garb, and arrayed himself once more in his royal robes. He was the same person when he was in Holland and in England as he was in Russia. He had simply emptied himself of the outward dignity of his royal estate. So our Lord, when He came to this earth, laid aside His glory, and came as God clad in robes of flesh. He glorified God, finished the work, and then said, "O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was" (v. 5).

And so He returned to the Father's presence, whence He had come, and now abides in the heavenly sanctuary as our High Priest, ever living to intercede for us.

Address 56 Our Lord's High-Priestly Prayer: Part 2

John 17:6-10

I have manifested thy name unto the men which thou gavest me out of the world: thine they were, and thou gavest them me; and they have kept thy word. Now they have known that all things whatsoever thou hast given me are of thee. For I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me; and they have received them, and have known surely that I came out from thee, and they have believed that thou didst send me. I pray for them: I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given me; for they are thine. And all mine are thine, and thine are mine; and I am glorified in them.

As He continues His prayer to the Father, Jesus has in mind particularly the company of His disciples, those who have continued with Him in His trials, who believed in His message and are now to be left behind to work for Him upon the earth.

First, we have the manifestation of the Father's name. "I have manifested thy name unto the men which thou gavest me out of the world" (v. 6). That wonderfully sweet and precious name *Father* came as a new revelation. The Fatherhood of God is not revealed in the same way in the Old Testament. He was a Father to Israel. When Malachi wrote, "Have we not all one father; hath not one God created us?" (**Mal. 2:10**), he referred not to God, in the first instance, but to Abraham. Advocates of the modern theory of the universal Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man often cite this passage as a proof text. But it is altogether beside the mark.

It remained for the blessed Lord to reveal the Father's name, to show that God is the Father of each individual believer in His blessed Son. In olden days He made Himself known as *Elohim,* "the Creator"; *Jehovah,* "the God in covenant relation with men"; *El-Shaddai,* "the all-sufficient One, able to meet every need of His people"; and as *God most high,* "supreme Ruler of the universe." But we have to come to the pages of the New Testament to get the revelation of the Father's name from the lips and life of the Lord Jesus Christ.

You remember that word in **John 1:14**: "The Word [became] flesh, and [tabernacled] among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth." As we become intimately acquainted with Him, we realize we are walking and talking with the Man who was the only begotten, living in unbroken fellowship with the Father. It is thus He made known the Father's name. Do you want to know the Father's heart? Get better acquainted with the Lord Jesus. "Show us the Father," said Philip (14:8). Jesus answered, "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip?" (v. 9). It is not that He confounded the persons of the Trinity. He Himself distinguished them carefully when He commanded His disciples to baptize "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost" (Matt. 28:19). In the baptismal formula the persons are distinguished without denying the unity of the Godhead. But in Him we see the Father's heart, the Father's mind, and the Father's character. He is Himself the exact expression of the divine character.

So He says, "I have manifested thy name [but not to everybody] unto the men which thou gavest me out of the world" (**John 17:6**a). What men are these? "No man can

him up at the last day" (6:44). "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out" (v. 37). If I have come to Him, I am one of those whom the Father gave to the Son long before the world began.

I heard Sam Hadley say once in a great meeting in Oakland, California, after listening to a number of testimonies, "Many of you have been telling how you found Jesus. I have no such story to tell. I never found Him, for I was not looking for Him, but He found me and drew me to Himself from a life of sin and shame." And he quoted the lines of the old hymn:

Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God;
He to rescue me from danger,
Interposed His precious blood.

You have heard the story of the little boy who was asked by a Christian worker if he had found Jesus. Looking up in wonder, he said, "Please, sir, I did not know that He was lost. But I was, and He found me." And so may every redeemed one say.

How precious to the heart of the Son of God must be the Father's gift of His redeemed. He says, "Thine they were, and thou gavest them me; and they have kept thy word" (17:6b). He will be able to say that of every one of us when He brings us home at last, in spite of all our blunders, our failures, and our sins. As possessors of the divine nature, there is in every Christian a desire to do the will of God and to keep His Word. One who lacks this has never been regenerated.

In verse 7 He says, "Now they have known that all things whatsoever thou hast given me are of thee." He takes the

place of the distributor of the Father's bounty, like Joseph and David. Both of these young men were sent by their fathers to minister to their brethren, and yet both of them were grievously misunderstood and rejected. But the Lord looks with joyous complacency upon those who receive the blessing He brought, knowing surely that He came out from God, and so they believed that God had sent Him.

For them He prays. It is not for the unsaved that our Lord is carrying on His High-Priestly intercession in heaven, but for those who have been given to Him out of the world. On the cross He prayed for sinners; in heaven, He prays for saints. How sweet the words, "All mine are thine, and thine are mine; and I am glorified in them" (v. 10). What perfect security and what blessed communion! In spite of all our failures, He will be glorified in all His own. For He will make even these failures a means of teaching us our weakness and helplessness, and our need of relying upon His unfailing love and power.

Literally, the word rendered "pray" here means "to make request." Some day Jesus will make request concerning the world, and it will be given to Him as it is written in the Second Psalm: "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the world for thy possession" (v. 8). Then He will take His great power and reign, when "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ" (**Rev. 11:15**). Now He is taking out from among the nations a people for His name, and it is on behalf of these that He makes request to the Father.

These are bound up in the bundle of life with the Father and the Son. He says, "All mine are thine, and thine are mine." Could anything be more precious? It is another way of saying what He had declared previously in **John 10**,

when as the Good Shepherd He said of His sheep, “Neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all; and no man is able to pluck them out of my Father’s hand” (vv. 28-29). Every believer is held securely in the hands of the Father and the Son. We may well sing,

I’m safe in such confiding,
For nothing changes there.

If He had not said it Himself, we would never have dared assert that He is glorified in all His own. There has been such gross failure in many of us. We have followed afar off, so many times. Our careless ways and thoughtless words have brought dishonor upon His name many times.

But as He looks upon us, cleansed by His blood and born of His Spirit, He says of all who are saved, “I am glorified in them.” There is that in the life and experience of every Christian which is pleasant to Him and brings glory to His name. It is hard for our poor legal hearts to abide in a sense of what grace really means. In a general way we confess that we are saved by grace, justified freely by His grace, and that the same grace that saved shall carry us on to the end. But practically we are ever ready to seek to build up some claim of personal merit. The blessed fact remains that we are maintained by grace all along the way, and so there will be in each one of us that in which He will be glorified. It is His own work in us by the power of the Spirit that makes this a reality. His very intercession is to that end. He saves evermore because “he ever liveth to make intercession for [us]” (**Heb. 7:25**).

Address 57 Our Lord's High-Priestly Prayer: Part 3

John

John 17:11-16

And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee. Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are. While I was with them in the world, I kept them in thy name: those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son of perdition; that the scripture might be fulfilled. And now come I to thee; and these things I speak in the world, that they might have my joy fulfilled in themselves. I have given them thy word; and the world hath hated them, because they are not of the world, even as I am not of the world. I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil. They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world.

n this section our Lord continues His intercession on behalf of His immediate disciples. They had walked with Him for three-and-a-half wonderful years. They had listened to the gracious words proceeding out of His mouth and had been thrilled by His mighty works. Confidently they had looked forward to the proclamation of His kingly authority and the setting up of a new dynasty in Judea. Now they dimly apprehended that He was about to leave them and go back to the glory from which He came, and they were bewildered and troubled. He Himself knew, as none but He could know, what the world would mean to them after He had gone, and what its attitude would be to them as they went forth carrying the message of the gospel, so He tenderly committed them to the keeping power of the Father. “Now I am no more in the world,” He says, “but these are in the world, and I come to thee. Holy

Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are" (v. 11).

Remember that all the way through this prayer He is anticipating the work of the cross. He speaks as though that were already in the past, and He looks at everything from the standpoint of His resurrection and ascension. It is as though He had already taken His place in the holiest as the great interceding High Priest. How blessedly He enters into the experience of His people. As on an earlier occasion, He looked down upon them from the mountaintop while they were toiling in rowing across the stormy sea, so now He sees them exposed to trials and temptations of every kind, but He "ever liveth to make intercession for them" (**Heb. 7:25**).

There is a wonderful sense in which the saints are viewed even now in the heavenlies. We are told in **Ephesians 2** that He "hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus" (v. 6). Christ is our Representative and God sees us in Him. Eventually we shall be with Him as an actual experience. But now we are like the children of Israel treading the sands of the wilderness. We need divine help to sustain us in a land of drought and desolation. There is nothing here that can minister to our needs. We are like David, who said, "All my springs are in thee" (**Ps. 87:7**). We must draw from the Lord Himself that which will build us up in the spiritual life, and He pleads with the Father on our behalf that we may be sustained as we tread our pilgrim way.

Moreover, He is concerned that we be kept in the realization of our unity one with another. "Keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are." It is sometimes said that this prayer of our Lord's has not been answered, because

Christians are so scattered and divided. This, however, is not true. The unity of which He here speaks is the unity of life—family unity—and all believers are one in this sense. But it is a blessed thing to manifest this practically. It is as you and I realize our relationship to the Father that we are kept in the manifestation of this unity. Then there will be unity in testimony. We see how this prayer was answered from that standpoint in the early days of the church when the apostles went forth witnessing to Christ the Lord, confirming the Word by signs. Thus with great power the apostles witnessed to the death, burial, and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. It was unified testimony based upon a common life in Him.

Then in verse 12 He says, "While I was with them in the world, I kept them in thy name: those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son of perdition; that the scripture might be fulfilled." He had revealed the Father's name to them, and nurtured them in the blessedness of their divine relationship and responsibility. While He was with them, He guided, advised, corrected, and chastened, if need be, in order to keep from turning from the right hand to the left. Now He had brought them all safely through, losing none that the Father had given Him.

We are not to understand that He had actually lost one, namely Judas, the son of perdition, for this is not what He says. In the original, "the son of perdition" is in the nominative case, therefore it is as though He said, "Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of *them* is lost, but the son of perdition; that the scripture might be fulfilled." Judas had never been given to the Son by the Father. He walked in company with the rest, was even trusted as their treasurer, but long before his manifest defection the Lord had said, "Have not I chosen you twelve,

but one of you is a devil?" (6:70).

You may be sure that whenever the Father gives any one to Jesus, He gives him for time and eternity. Such a person will never be lost. "Being confident of this very thing, that he which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ" (Phil. 1:6). People call this the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints, but I rather like to think of it as the perseverance of the Savior. He says, "Those that thou gavest me I have kept." If I had to keep myself, I would be hopeless of getting through. I would be sure that something would happen some day which would cause me to lose my hold on Christ and be lost. But it is His hold upon me on which I rely. None can pluck the believer out of His hand. I receive great comfort from these words. When He gives His account to the Father, when the last believer of this dispensation is safely arrived in heaven, He will be able to say of the entire elect church, "Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost."

You may think you know of exceptions to this, but it will be made manifest in that day that these apparent exceptions were like Judas himself, never really born of God. It is said of him that he was lost "that the Scripture might be fulfilled." Does that mean that Judas could not have been saved had he honestly desired to be? No. But we need to distinguish between God s foreknowledge and His predestination. It was foreknown that Judas would betray the Lord Jesus Christ. It was foretold in the Word of God, but this does not mean that God had foreordained it. He permitted Judas to take his own way unhindered by divine grace, and Judas went wrong. God foreknew that he would do this, so the Scripture was fulfilled in his doom.

In verse 13 we read, "And now come I to thee; and these

things I speak in the world, that they might have my joy fulfilled in themselves." Our English word *fulfilled* is really two words turned around. To get the exact meaning, reverse the syllables, and you have "filled full." And that is what our Lord has in mind. It is as though He said to the Father, "Now I am coming to Thee, and I am leaving them down in that world of trial, but I pray that their hearts may be filled full of joy. I want to share My joy with them. I would have them filled with that." In what did He find His joy? In doing His Father's will and communing with Him. As we trust and obey, this joy will fill our hearts to overflowing.

There is a great deal of difference between joy and happiness. Happiness comes from the old English word *hap.* A hap is a chance. If happenings are pleasant, a worldling is happy. If the happenings are unpleasant, this person is unhappy. But the Christian has a deep-toned joy as he walks in fellowship with God that no happiness can ever affect or change. This was what gave such power to the testimony of the early disciples. Men could beat them, put them in prison, fasten their feet in stocks, condemn them to death, but they went through it all with songs on their lips. This is not of the world. It is the manifest joy of the Lord.

Then He says, "I have given them thy Word; and the world hath hated them, because they are not of the world, even as I am not of the world. I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil. They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world" (vv. 14-16). How slow we are sometimes to recognize the reality of our "strangership" down here. We know theoretically that we are not of the world, and yet how much like the world we are in our tastes, in our ambitions, and in our behavior. The trouble is we are not

occupied enough with the land to which we are going. No one can really put this world beneath his feet until he has seen a better world above his head. We are called to separation from that system which has no place for Christ, and our sustenance, as we pass on to our heavenly goal, is the Word which He has given us.

Notice that our Lord Jesus never expressed opinions concerning anything. Strictly speaking, He had no mere ideas to give out. People talk of Jesus' views, of Jesus' ideas, of His conceptions of things. But this is all wrong. When He spoke, it was God speaking. He gave forth the Father's Word, and that Word is far above all mere opinions or notions. Let us cling to it, let us hold it fast. As we walk in obedience to it, prove that we do not belong to the world, but that as a pilgrim people, we are pressing on to the rest that remains for the people of God.

Address 58 Our Lord's High-Priestly Prayer: Part 4

John

John 17:17-21

Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth. As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world. And for their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth. Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.

There are two distinct lines of truth brought before us in these verses: first, our practical sanctification, and second, our unity of life and nature with all the people of God in the Father and the Son, a unity that forms the basis of Christian testimony to a lost world.

Note our Lord's petition, "Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth" (v. 17). What does He mean by this? There are three distinct aspects of sanctification in the New Testament: sanctification by the Holy Spirit, sanctification by the blood of Christ, and sanctification by the Word of truth. The first refers to the work of the Holy Spirit within us, cleansing us from all impurity and setting us apart to God practically. The second has to do with our judicial cleansing, fitting us for entrance to the heavenly sanctuary, and the last has to do with our daily walk.

We must never confuse justification with sanctification. To justify is to clear from every charge of guilt. To sanctify is to set apart for a holy purpose. Because we were guilty sinners we needed to be justified. Because we were

unclean and defiled by sin, we needed to be sanctified. Positionally, we are set apart to God in Christ, in all the value of His precious blood, the moment we trust the Savior. But practically, we are being sanctified day by day by the Spirit and the Word. In **1 Corinthians 6:11** we read, "And such were some of you: but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." In the previous verses, the apostle was speaking of a number of ungodly people, who, he said, "shall not inherit the kingdom of God" (v. 9). But Christians were once just as bad as they, but they have been washed, sanctified, and justified. The washing is the application of the water of the Word to our hearts and consciences, and that must be in the power of the Holy Spirit. This simply suggests two different aspects of one truth. The emphasis here is upon sanctification rather than justification. The Spirit had to do His work in me, awakening me, convicting of sin before I ever put my trust in the Lord Jesus Christ.

I remember years ago going into a mission in San Francisco and listening to some striking testimonies. People told how marvelously God had saved them from lives of sin and debauchery. I was to give the final message. As I listened to them, this verse came to me, and I took it for my text: "Such were some of you." When the meeting was over, one of the workers came to me and asked, "May I have a word with you?" I said, "Certainly."

Then he told me, "You had your theology terribly mixed tonight."

I replied, "Did I? Won't you please straighten me out?"

"Yes," he answered, "that is what I want to do. You put sanctification before justification. Now justification is the first blessing and sanctification is the second, but you

reversed this."

"You are mistaken," I replied. "I did not put sanctification before justification."

"You most certainly did," was his emphatic answer.

"No," I told him, "you are wrong. I did nothing of the kind. It was the apostle Paul that put sanctification before justification, and I simply quoted what he had written."

He insisted that I had misquoted it. But when we looked into the Bible, he had to admit I was right. However, he was sure the translation was wrong. We consulted the Revised Version. The same order was there. Then he exclaimed in confusion, "Well, all I have to say is that Paul was not yet clear on holiness when he wrote that!"

But this is not the only Scripture where we have sanctification of the Spirit coming before justification. In **2 Thessalonians 2:13** we read: "But we are bound to give thanks alway to God for you, brethren beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth." It is the Spirit's sanctification, you see, that leads to belief of the truth. And then again in **1 Peter 1-2** we have the same order. Through sanctification of the Spirit, we come in the obedience of faith to the sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ. It is by His blood we are justified from all our guilt, and by that same precious blood, we are sanctified, set apart to God in Christ, "who… is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, sanctification, and redemption" (**1 Cor. 1:30**).[1]

Here in our Lord's prayer, He asks the Father to "sanctify them through thy truth." That is, the Word of God is to be applied to the lives of His people, and as they obey that

Word they will be practically sanctified and cleansed from defilement. In **Ephesians 5:25-26** we read: "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might sanctify and cleanse it by the washing of water by the word." You see, the Word of God is likened unto water because of its cleansing efficacy. When I trusted Christ, I was cleansed by His precious blood once for all. This is a cleansing that never needs to be repeated, for the blood abides upon the mercy seat, and it ever cleanses us from every sin.

But the washing of water by the Word is something I need daily. It is illustrated by our Lord's action in washing the feet of His disciples in **John 13**. Our feet become defiled with the things of this world, but the Word of God is applied and we are made clean. You will realize that in this sense we could never speak of ourselves as completely sanctified. Positionally we know it is true that "by one offering he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified" (**Heb. 10:14**). Christ is my sanctification, and that is complete and eternal. But so far as my practice is concerned, I need the Word of God applied every day, and thus I am being sanctified.

Now observe our blessed Lord says to the Father, "As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world. And for their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth" (**John 17:18-19**). To sanctify is to set apart. He was the holy, spotless Son of God, but He set Himself apart to go to the cross, there to die for our sins, and then to take His place at God's right hand in heaven. As we are occupied with Him, we become like Him. Our sanctification progresses as we are taken up with Christ through the Word.

Fix your eyes upon Jesus,

Look full in His wonderful face,
And the things of earth will grow strangely dim,
In the light of His glory and grace.

Now notice in verse 20, His thoughts go down through the ages, reaching even to you and to me, and to all in every place who shall ever put their trust in Him. He says, “Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word” (v. 20). It is in this way that we come to believe, is it not? And so we are included in those for whom He prays. And what is it for which He makes request? Notice His words, “That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou has sent me” (v. 21). Here we have a second prayer for unity. It is the unity of fellowship on which, of course, our testimony to the world is based.

People say sometimes that this prayer of our Lord has not been answered, and they point to the many different sects and denominations among professed Christians. Of these we very well are ashamed. And yet, despite them all, wherever real Christians get together they enjoy fellowship in the precious things of Christ. It is when we allow ourselves to be occupied with minor questions which do not profit that our differences come in. We are all one in Christ. The fact that Satan, our great adversary, has set members of the same family to quarrelling with each other is sad indeed, and should cause us to bow our heads in humiliation and self-judgment before God. As our unity is manifested in a practical way our testimony has power with men. On the other hand nothing is so calculated to cause the unsaved to stumble as finding that Christians are unkind and quarrelsome in their dealings with each other.

How quickly we realize that we are one when the hour of trouble and persecution comes. A fine old Armenian Christian, who was greatly grieved by the divisions among Christians in America, said to me one time as the tears started in his *eyes,* "They need the Turks. If they were exposed to the awful persecutions we had to know in Armenia, they would learn to value one another more."

A missionary wrote to me lately and spoke of meeting another missionary of an altogether different group of believers in a foreign land where he was laboring. He said, "Any kind of a Christian looks mighty good to me down here."

May we realize more and more our unity and act in accordance with it, that thus the world may believe that God sent Jesus to be the Savior of men. Every time a worldling hears you making an unkind remark about another Christian, you are stultifying your own testimony. Of old, when believers were characterized by love of the brethren, Tertullian tells us that even the heathen exclaimed with admiration, "Behold how these Christians love one another."

The following lines are most suggestive and form a fitting commentary on our Savior's prayer, "That they all may be one."

They're Dear to God

Oh that when Christians meet and part,
These words were graved on every heart—
They're dear to God!
However wilful and unwise,
We'll look on them with loving eyes—
They're dear to God!
Oh, wonder!—to the Eternal One,

Dear as His own beloved Son;
Dearer to Jesus than His blood,
Dear as the Spirit's fixed abode—
They're dear to God!

When tempted to give pain for pain,
How would this thought our words restrain,
They're dear to God!
When truth compels us to contend,
What love with all our strife should blend!
They're dear to God.
When they would shun the pilgrim's lot
For this vain world, forget them not;
But win them back with love and prayer,
They never can be happy there,
If dear to God.

Shall we be there so near, so dear,
And be estranged and cold whilst here—
All dear to God?
By the same cares and toils opprest,
We lean upon one faithful Breast,
We hasten to the same repose;
How bear or do enough for those
So dear to God!

[1] I have tried to go into all this very fully in my book, *Holiness, the False and the True,* and if you are troubled about the question of sanctification, I would urge you to get a copy and read it carefully. I cannot go into it now with the fullness that I would like, as it would lead us too far away from our subject

John 17:22-26

And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one: I in them, and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me. Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me: for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world. O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee: but I have known thee, and these have known that thou hast sent me. And I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it: that the love wherewith thou hast loved me may be in them, and I in them.

Some very wonderful truths are brought before us in these verses. In verse 22 our Lord speaks of sharing His acquired glories with His own. You remember we saw that there is a difference between the essential glory of the Lord Jesus Christ and His acquired glory. When He spoke in verse 5 of the "glory which I had with thee before the world was," and back into which He was going, He was speaking of *His* essential glory that you and I will never share. He is God—God the Son, with God the Father, and God the Spirit. He is God, and we, of course, will never be exalted to Deity. We do not in any sense share that glory, but we are to behold that glory when we see Him. We shall see Him in all His glory as the Eternal Son.

There are other *glories* that He won by His cross, that accrued to Him because of the work He did when down here in this world of sin, and those glories we shall share.

He speaks of the glory that He had won when He says, “The glory which thou gavest me” (17:22). He has given us a share in all that He won by His death on the cross. In view of that, He prays a third time for the unity of His people. In verse 11 He prays for a unity in testimony: “And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee. Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are.” Thank God, through His grace they are kept in unity of testimony.

In verse 21 He has in view unity in fellowship, and this, of course, is based upon the unity of life, which is shared by all saints. For, after having prayed for those with Him at that time, He says, “Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word” (v. 20). There is a unity of life. We today have exactly the same divine life that He had, so that prayer has been answered. The people of God are one. It is perfectly true we do not always act as though we are one, but we are all members of His blessed family.

He desires us to so live in that unity that the world may believe. When people of the world see that we Christians love one another, they are impressed with the reality of our profession. When they see us quarreling, it gives them a reason to question the reality of our profession.

Now in the verse before us He says, “The glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one [as the Divine Trinity are one]: I in them, and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one [that they may be perfected into one]” (vv. 22-23a). What is this? It is *displayed* unity at the coming again of the Lord Jesus Christ. “That they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that Thou hast sent me” (v. 23).

During the present time, as we manifest our unity, the world believes. At His coming, it will no longer be possible to question the fact. The world will know this unity when all the saints are revealed in the same glory as the Lord Jesus Christ. “That the world may believe that thou hast sent me.” In that day the world will awaken to the realization of the fact that Christ is indeed the Sent One. It will then be too late for many of them who refused to believe to come into harmony with Him.

The second part of this verse is so marvelous that if it were not in the Word of God we would not believe it: “Thou hast loved them, as thou hast loved me.” Just suppose somebody stood up and declared this without scriptural authority. It would be too much to take in! “That the world may know that thou has sent me, and hast loved them as thou hast loved me.” Is that really true? Does God the Father love me as much as He loves Jesus Christ? Do you believe it, my sister? Does he love you, my brother, as much as He loves Jesus Christ? What an amazing truth this is! I can understand that because He loves His Son He will take me into favor and give me a measure of affection because I believe in His Son. But here I find there is no difference between the love the Father has for His own Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love He has for His children of faith in Jesus Christ.

So near, so very near to God,
Nearer I could not be;
For in the person of His Son,
I am as near as He.

So dear, so very dear to God,
Dearer I could not be;
The love wherewith He loved His Son,
Such is His love to me.

There is a verse in John's first epistle that long puzzled me. It contains just nine monosyllables. We like to use big words with which to set forth our poor poverty-stricken thoughts. But when the Holy Spirit sets forth the most profound truth He often clothes it in the very simplest language. He wraps it up in little words, so easy and plain that all can take it in. In the latter part of **1 John 4:17** we read, "As he is, so are we in this world." Look at that. Nine monosyllables, and some of them contain only two letters. "*As He is*." I could not make that out. I wondered if that were the correct translation. Might it not mean, "As he is, so *ought* we to be in this world?" I read the context and looked it up in the original. No, that was not it. Could it be that this is to be carried into the future? Could it mean, "As he is, so *will* we be when we get through with this world"? No, that was not it. "As he is, so are we in this world." But I am not pure in thought and word and deed as He is. I am not as considerate of the feelings of others as He. I do not love God as He does. I do not love the lost world as He does. There must be something wrong.

Then my attention was directed to the fact that John had just been talking of the day of judgment. I used to be afraid of the day of judgment. How terrible it would be after many years of service to come to the judgment, and find I had failed and might be lost after all! But I read, "Herein is our love made perfect, that we may have boldness in the day of judgment: because as he is, so are we in this world" (literal rendering). It began to open up to me. My relationship to the coming judgment is the same as His. Is He ever coming into judgment for sin? He has been judged already in my place. Is He to give an account for the sins laid on Him at Calvary's cross? No. Then what about me? "As he is, so are we in this world." "Perfect love casteth out all fear" (**1 John 4:18**). I had been looking for

perfect love in myself, trying to pump it up; looking for perfect love, but never finding it. The Lord led me to look for perfect love in the blessed Lord Jesus Christ. I found it there, the love that brought Him to Calvary's cross. Perfect love is there and only there. It casts out all fear. It was on my behalf He suffered.

Death and judgment are behind me,
Grace and glory are before;
All the billows rolled o'er Jesus,
There they spent their utmost power.

He took my place; He bore my judgment. "There is… no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus" (**Rom. 8:1**). "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life" (**John 5:24**). My fears are gone. "As he is, so are we in this world." An English brother said:

John's nine monosyllables all in a row,
Are my joy and my comfort while here below.

Suppose I am passing the courthouse and see the police taking in different ones. I ask, "What is going on here?" "Oh," they say, "they are trying a lot of gangsters." I say, "I think I'll go in." They tell me, "You had better stay out. You may get into trouble." "What for?" I ask, "My case is not coming up." I have boldness in the day of judgment. So it is here. I have boldness in the day of judgment because my case is not coming up. I have been judged in my Substitute. All my sins are settled for. I do not mean that I will not be judged for my works. That is a different occasion.

We stand now before God in relation to the judgment in the same place as His blessed Son stands. He has made

us “accepted in the beloved” (**Eph. 1:6**). We are accepted in Him. Don’t let any one cheat you out of the joy of that. The Father loves me as much as He loves the Lord Jesus Christ. Isn’t it wonderful to be a Christian? “That the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me.”

Now notice the next portion. “Father, I will [that is, ‘I desire’]” (**John 17:24**a). You know the Lord Jesus said, “I came… not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me” (**John 6:38**). He never asserted His will. He says, “I [desire] that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me: for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world” (17:24). Do you think the Father will grant Him His desire? Do you think when the saints are gathered the Lord will be looking around and saying, “Some I thought the Father had given Me are missing?” No, they will all be there. “I will that they also, whom thou hast given me [seven times He uses that expression], be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me: for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world.” There is one glory we shall share, another glory we shall behold. We shall behold the glory of the only begotten Son, one who was loved of the Father before the world was created. “Thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world.” This tells not only of the preexistence of the Lord Jesus Christ but also of the blessed fellowship of the persons of the Trinity.

Now the Lord closes His prayer thus: “O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee: but I have known thee, and these have known that thou hast sent me” (v. 25). When He speaks of God in view of the world, He says, “Righteous Father.” When thinking of His own relationship, it is simply, “Father,” or “Holy Father.” What

blasphemy it is to call any man on earth “Holy Father,” when the blessed Lord reserves that title for God the Father! Here He says, “O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee.” How true it is, “the natural man [understandeth] not the things… of God: … [but] they are spiritually discerned” (**1 Cor. 2:14**). The world imagines it knows God. The unsaved talk about God, but know not the One revealed by the Lord Jesus Christ.

I was reasoning with a man who called himself a Unitarian. I gave him Scripture to prove the preexistence and Deity of the Lord Jesus Christ. He did not accept the testimony of the Scripture. As he left me, he said, “Well, good-bye, brother. I cannot accept your faith, but we can shake hands because we both believe in God the Father, if we do not agree about Jesus.” I answered, “If you had offered your hand simply as a man, I could shake hands with you. I do not want to be discourteous, but I cannot shake hands with you on your statement that we have the same Father but disagree about the Lord Jesus Christ.”

The world does not know the Father. The world has many lords and gods, but only in the Lord Jesus Christ has the Father been revealed. “The world hath not known thee, but I have known thee.” He knew the heart of God, for He came from God and went back to God. He was one with the Father. Now this wonderful Lord is revealed by the Spirit to every one of us, His own. “These have known that thou has sent me.” Here on earth He took the place of the Sent One. He said, “I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me” (8:16). “As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world” (17:18). We can go into a lost world with the consciousness of being sent by the Son to carry the gospel to lost men and women.

In verse 26 He says, “I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it.” In verse 6 He said, “I have manifested thy name.” Here He says, “I have declared unto them thy name.” That was a part of His mission, to make known the Father’s name. He manifested it in His life, for He was “the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth” (1:14). He manifested it by His doctrinal statement: “I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it.” What does He mean? He is just going to the cross to die, to seal His testimony by giving His life for the redemption of mankind.

In resurrection, what is the first thing He does? He appears to Mary, and says, “Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God” (20:17). He had declared the Father’s name here on the earth. He declares it again in resurrection. So we have a double testimony as to our relationship to God.

“I have declared unto them thy name, and will declare it: that the love wherewith thou hast loved me may be in them, and I in them.” How is that love in us, the love wherewith the Father loved the Son? Turn to **Romans 5:1-5** and read, “Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ: by whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. And not only so, but we glory in tribulations also; knowing that tribulation worketh patience; and patience experience; and experience, hope: and hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.” The Spirit of God has come down from glory to witness to the acceptance of our blessed High Priest, the Lord Jesus Christ, who is entered into the holiest, and He it is who sheds abroad the

Father's love in our hearts. That love is not merely human, it is that which is divine. That is why the Scripture says, "Every one that loveth is born of God" (**1 John 4:7**). It does not mean, if you are an affectionate person you are born of God. We have such a low conception of love.

I remember hearing of a young man who came to his pastor as he was leaving for another field, and said, "Before you came here I did not care for God, man, or the Devil. Now I have learned to love them all." That is the idea some people have of love! But divine love is holy love, the love of God to sinners, the love the Holy Spirit puts in the heart. It is this love that enabled Christ to triumph over all circumstances and to love lost men, no matter how they treated Him. May we all enter into it more fully for His name's sake.

Address 60 In the Garden

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 18:1-14

When Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron, where was a garden, into the which he entered, and his disciples. And Judas also, which betrayed him, knew the place: for Jesus ofttimes resorted thither with his disciples. Judas then, having received a band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns and torches and weapons. Jesus therefore, knowing all things that should come upon him, went forth, and said unto them, Whom seek ye? They answered him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am he. And Judas also, which betrayed him, stood with them. As soon then as he had said unto them, I am he, they went backward, and fell to the ground. Then asked he them again, Whom seek ye? And they said, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus answered, I have told you that I am he: if therefore ye seek me, let these go their way: that the saying might be fulfilled, which he spake, Of them which thou gavest me have I lost none. Then Simon Peter having a sword drew it, and smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear. The servant's name was Malchus. Then said Jesus unto Peter, Put up thy sword into the sheath: the cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it? Then the band and the captain and officers of the Jews took Jesus, and bound him, And led him away to Annas first; for he was father in law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that same year. Now Caiaphas was he, which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die

for the people.

We come now to consider the closing hours of our blessed Lord's life upon this earth. All through the time of His sojourn in this scene He had been looking forward to that hour when He was to give Himself a ransom for our sins upon the cross.

Now He had enjoyed a season of hallowed fellowship with the little company whom He had called out of the world to be the companions of His lonely life. They had heard Him lift His heart to God in intercessory prayer, and now they walked over the brook Cedron, crossing by a small bridge, and then up the slope of the Mount of Olives to a garden, the garden of Gethsemane. Gethsemane is said by some to mean "oil press." The olives were thrown into the press that the rich, golden oil might be expelled from them. It was there that our blessed Lord, the Son of God, was to go through the oil press, as it were, the awful pressure that was to be put upon His heart and mind in view of the coming sacrifice He was about to offer on Calvary.

The three Synoptic writers, Matthew, Mark, and Luke, all tell us that at this point, in the great agony that He went through in the Garden, His prayer was, "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt" (Matt. 26:39; see also **Mark 14:36**; **Luke 22:42**).

Luke tells how, under that awful pressure, the blood burst from the pores of His forehead and fell in great drops to the ground, and how an angel came and strengthened Him. We do not have a word of that from John. Why not? John was one of the three who went with Him into the garden. He left eight of them by the gate of the garden and took Peter, James, and John deeper in. And He went forward a little farther and fell on His face, and endured

that awful period of anguish of soul. And yet John does not say a word about it. Why?

Oh, in this, as all else, we see the perfection of Holy Scripture. The four Gospels are not mere human records, they are divinely-given accounts of the Lord's life and death and resurrection. Each presents Him from a special viewpoint, according to the Spirit. It has often been noticed, as we have stated before, the subject of Matthew is Christ as the King of the Jews. The object of Mark is to present Him as the great Servant-Prophet, doing the will of the Father at all times. Luke presents Him in all the perfection of His Manhood, the Son of Man who gave Himself for us. But John's special object is to present His Eternal Sonship. He brings Him before us as the Divine One. And so in this gospel there is no scene of agony in the garden, for it was not the Deity of Christ that was concerned in that scene. But on the other hand, neither is there any account of the transfiguration, because in John's gospel the glory is shining out all the way through. So here we have the agony omitted. But it is well for us to think of it and remember what the other Gospels tell us.

What was really involved in that prayer of His? "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." What was that mystic cup of which He speaks? As we turn back to the Old Testament (and we must remember that our blessed Lord, as Man, was nourished on the Old Testament—it was His Bible), we find some very solemn references to the cup of judgment.

In **Psalm 11:6** we read, "Upon the wicked he shall rain snares, fire and brimstone, and an horrible tempest: this shall be the portion of their cup." In **Psalm 75:8**, we find these solemn words, "For in the hand of the LORD there is a cup, and the wine is red; it is full of mixture; and he

poureth out of the same: but the dregs thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them." In these passages we read of a cup, a cup of divine judgment, a cup filled with the wrath, the indignation of God against sin. And when we come to the last book of the Bible, that great prophetical book, we read of those who worship the Beast and his image, "If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation; and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb" (**Rev. 14:9**).

We are safe in saying that it was that cup of wrath that our Lord Jesus saw before Him as He prayed, "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." Either you and I had to drink that cup, or He must take it in our stead. And that cup involved His being made sin upon the cross. It involved God dealing with Him as though He were guilty of all the sin, all the wickedness, all the corruption that men and women have been guilty of all down through the millenniums. All our sins were to be laid upon Him, and He was to bear, in His own body and His own spirit there upon the cross all that those sins deserved. This was the cup from which He shrank. He could not have been the absolutely Holy One if He had not dreaded the drinking of this awful cup. And so the three Synoptics tell us how He agonized, how His body was so racked with pain as He faced this time, that the sweat fell to the ground as great drops of blood.

But He was not bearing sin there in Gethsemane. He was not made sin there. All this was before Him. He was anticipating this and looking forward to it. Only on the cross did He settle the sin question. And so we hear Him

say at last, “Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done” (Matt. 26:42). And from that moment the struggle was over. He prepared, in perfect calmness, to meet His enemies and to face Judas, the traitor, and then to go on to the judgment hall and to death.

And so we see that this entire scene of His agony comes in between the first and second verses of this eighteenth chapter. “When Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron, where was a garden, into the which he entered, and his disciples” (v. 1). And the agony immediately followed.

Now we read, “And Judas also, which betrayed him, knew the place: for Jesus ofttimes resorted thither with his disciples” (v. 2). He had often been there to pour out His heart in prayer in fullest, happiest communion with the Father. Now He went through a very different experience. In deepest distress of soul He poured out His heart to the Father, but with no rebellion. When there was no other way, He accepted the cup with perfect submission.

“Judas then, having received a band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns and torches and weapons” (v. 3). Christ had arisen from His knees and had come back to the three, Peter, James, and John, and gently rebuked them for sleeping. And then He said to them, “Rise up, let us go; lo, he that betrayeth me is at hand” (**Mark 14:42**). Then they met the officers and Judas coming to take Him.

“Jesus therefore, knowing all things that should come upon him, went forth, and said unto them, Whom seek ye?” (v. 4). Nothing took Him by surprise. He knew all that was coming and went forth voluntarily to meet them, asking, “Whom seek ye?” And the answer came, “Jesus of

Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am he" (v. 5a). Really, what He said was this, "I am." He used the very name of Deity, "I am," as He had so often before.

We read, "And Judas also, which betrayed him, stood with them" (v. 5b). Judas, who knew Him so well; Judas, who had been with the company for those three-and-a-half years, and yet whose conscience had never been really reached; Judas who had never truly yielded his heart to Christ. It shows how possible it is for people to keep company with those who are God's children and frequent the house of God, and yet never open the heart to the Savior.

"As soon then as he had said unto them, I am he, they went backward, and fell to the ground" (v. 6), bowing at His feet. Then as they rose, He turned again and said, "Whom seek ye? And [once more] they said, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus answered, I have told you that I am he: if therefore ye seek me, let these go their way" (vv. 7-8). His heart went out to His disciples. He would not have them arrested with Him. He would not have them go through a martyr's death at this time. He undertook to protect His own. He had said to His Father, "Those that thou gavest me I have kept, none of them is lost" (17:12). And if He can keep their souls for eternity, He can keep their lives in this world. And so He says, "Let these go their way."

But, then, at this moment activity began among them. It was very fleshly activity. "Simon Peter having a sword drew it, and smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear" (18:10). What a foolish thing to do, flashing about without any commandment from the Lord! And after all, just injuring a poor servant who was not responsible for what went on. We are not told the sequel here, but if we turn to the other Gospels we learn that Jesus healed the

wounded man. Somebody has said, “How often we are like Peter. How busy we keep the Lord putting on ears that we cut off.” We do not mean to do it, perhaps, but we go around saying such unkind, foolish things that we injure people instead of helping them. I am sure that Peter would have had great difficulty in leading Malchus to Christ after cutting off his ear! Don’t cut people’s ears off and then expect them to hear your message. Peter forgot that grace and truth came by Jesus Christ. He was going to fight for His Lord, but it was in a very carnal way. It got him into trouble afterward, for it added to his difficulties when the time of testing came.

“Then said Jesus unto Peter, Put up thy sword into the sheath: the cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?” (v. 11). Before, in His agony, He prayed, “Let this cup pass,” and later, “If this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done.” Now He goes forth in perfect serenity of spirit. The battle is over; the victory is won. He says, “I am going out to take that cup, not from man, but from the hand of My Father.” In the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah we read, “Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise him; he hath put him to grief” (v. 10).

I am afraid sometimes we have a very shallow conception of the work of the cross. It was not merely the physical sufferings of Jesus which made atonement for sin. He did suffer in His body more than anyone, for as He hung upon that cross, every nerve, every fiber of His being must have been affected, but it was not that which settled the sin question. It was when Jehovah made His soul an offering for sin; when it pleased God to bruise Him. In other words, it was not what Jesus suffered at the hands of man that made atonement for sin, it was what He suffered at the hands of God. It was God who put to His lips the cup of judgment. He received that cup from the Father’s hands

and drained it to the dregs.

Death and the curse were in that cup,
Oh Christ, 'twas full for Thee;
But Thou hast drained the last dark dregs,
'Tis empty now for me.

And this is what we remember when we gather at the table of the Lord. We think of Him, our blessed Savior, going to that cross and draining the cup of judgment to the dregs. If that cup had been placed at our lips, it would have taken all eternity to empty it, but He drank it all in those three hours of darkness on the tree. "The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?"

He put Himself into their hands and allowed them to take Him captive. "Then the band and the captain and officers of the Jews took Jesus, and bound him, and led him away to Annas first; for he was father in law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that same year" (**John 18:12-13**). Such a midnight session of the Sanhedrin was absolutely unlawful, but they did not stop to consider that. "Now Caiaphas was he, which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people" (v. 14). And, thank God, the words he spoke were blessedly true. It was necessary that one man should die for the people and that the whole nation perish not. This he said indicating that Jesus should die not for the nation only, but for the whole world. Through that death all who will may have life everlasting and "peace with God" (**Rom. 5:1**).

We remember Him today as the One who died for us. We, who have a saving interest in His blood, who have trusted Him as our Savior, will never have to drink the cup of judgment, for He took it for us, and gives to us the cup of salvation.

When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of glory died,
My richest gain I count but loss,
And pour contempt on all my pride.

Address 61 Peter's Denial

John

John 18:15-27

And Simon Peter followed Jesus, and so did another disciple: that disciple was known unto the high priest, and went in with Jesus into the palace of the high priest. But Peter stood at the door without. Then went out that other disciple, which was known unto the high priest, and spake unto her that kept the door, and brought in Peter. Then saith the damsel that kept the door unto Peter, Art not thou also one of this man's disciples? He saith, I am not. And the servants and officers stood there, who had made a fire of coals; for it was cold: and they warmed themselves: and Peter stood with them, and warmed himself. The high priest then asked Jesus of his disciples, and of his doctrine. Jesus answered him, I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing. Why askest thou me? ask them which heard me, what I have said unto them: behold, they know what I said. And when he had thus spoken, one of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand, saying, Answerest thou the high priest so? Jesus answered him, If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil: but if well, why smitest thou me? Now Annas had sent him bound unto Caiaphas the high priest. And Simon Peter stood and warmed himself. They said therefore unto him, Art not thou also one of his disciples? He denied it, and said, I am not. One of the servants of the high priest, being his kinsman whose ear Peter cut off, saith, Did not I see thee in the garden with him? Peter then denied again: and

immediately the cock crew.

In this section we have two narratives enfolded together in a very striking way. The apostle Peter's great failure, his denial of his Lord, and our Lord's trial— His mock trial— before the high priest, Caiaphas.

First, we are concerned with the apostle Peter. What a wonderful man Peter was! As we read all that the Word tells us of him, and then add some few instances that have come down to us through what seems to be reliable church history, we cannot help but be filled with admiration for this bold, energetic man who loved his Lord so loyally and yet who failed so terribly at times, but who eventually became the most outstanding of all the apostles until Saul of Tarsus was converted and given his special ministry to the Gentiles.

We last considered the scene in the garden, closing with the arrest of our blessed Lord and His being taken away to Annas and Caiaphas. The Lord Jesus had foretold that Peter would forsake Him, but Peter declared, "Although all [men forsake thee], yet will not I" (**Mark 14:29**; see also Matt. 26:33). But Jesus said to him, "Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat: but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not… The cock shall not crow this day, before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me" (**Luke 22:31-32, 34**).

This is a very interesting statement: "Satan hath desired [it is literally, *demanded*^ to have you, that he may sift you as wheat." Satan, then, is the sifter of God's wheat. In other words, when some of God's children need to have the chaff and the wheat separated, the Lord turns them over temporarily to Satan. You remember in **1 Corinthians 5** we read of a man who was delivered "unto Satan, for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit might be saved in

the day of the Lord Jesus" (**1 Cor. 5:5**). This man, a professing Christian, had failed so terribly and had brought such grief and dishonor upon the name of the Lord that the Spirit, through the apostle Paul, commanded the church at Corinth to refuse to have any further Christian fellowship with him. They were to put him back into the world from which he once professed to be separated, and there he would be in Satan's realm, who would put him through a course of trouble and sorrow. We know what the result was: the man broke down before God and confessed his sin and failure. He no more thought himself worthy of Christian fellowship and would not have come back had not the people of God been careful to show him special grace and favor. Paul wrote again urging them to this in **2 Corinthians 2:4-11**.

We have often heard people ask, "Why does God not kill the Devil?" Well, God has use for him. When God no longer has use for him, He will do away with him in the lake of fire. But until that time, God not only makes the wrath of man to praise Him, but there is a certain sense in which He even makes Satan to serve His purpose. When He sees pride and self-sufficiency in believers, He permits Satan to sift them, even to causing some grievous fall that they may be awakened and brought to their senses. Jeremiah says, "Thine own wickedness shall correct thee, and thy backslidings shall reprove thee" (**Jer. 2:19**). God allowed Israel to fall so grievously that they would realize as never before how far from Him they had wandered and how they needed to get right.

And so in Peter's case the Lord permitted the failure to take place that he might be corrected, and He has related it here that it might be a warning and an encouragement for us at the same time.

We read, “And Simon Peter followed Jesus, and so did another disciple: that disciple was known unto the high priest [This ‘other disciple’ is undoubtedly John himself. He used this expression as a means of keeping himself in the background.], “and went in with Jesus into the palace of the high priest. But Peter stood at the door without” (**John 18:15-16**a). There he was in the place of danger. If he had been inside with John and Jesus, he would have been safe. How was it he chose to stay there instead of definitely identifying himself with Christ? Backsliding is never a matter of a moment. Sometimes one whom we have esteemed as a Christian seems to suddenly fall into some grievous sin. We throw up our hands and say, “What a shame, that that one should have suddenly stumbled so terribly!” We are wrong in thinking of it in that way. It is never sudden. Backsliding is always a gradual declension.

Now with Peter, his backsliding really began immediately following one of his greatest experiences. Often when God has dealt with us in some special way, it proves to be the time of the greatest danger. Sometimes with a servant of God when the Lord gives him special victory and uses him in an unusual way for the salvation of souls, that is the time when he is in the greatest peril. There is the danger of spiritual pride, the danger of self-occupation, the danger, in other words, of confidence in the flesh.

In the sixteenth chapter of Matthew we hear the Lord saying, “Whom do men say that I the Son of man am?” (v. 13). They answer, “Some say that thou art John the Baptist: some, Elias” (v. 14). Jesus then said, “But whom say ye that I am? And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God” (vv. 15-16).

That was a wonderful confession. Up to that moment no one else had ever made such a fervent and complete

confession. The Savior turns to Peter and says, “Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven” (v. 17). If Christ is ever made known to any human soul as the Son of the living God, it is not simply through the intellect. It must be a divine revelation. That is why you cannot convince men of the Deity of Christ by argument. You may marshal Scripture after Scripture and down all their objections, and yet if the Spirit of God does not reveal the Deity of God, people will go away just as unbelieving as before. It is the work of the Holy Spirit to make the truth real to the hearts and consciences of men. So the Lord Jesus says, “Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.”

Then the Lord said, “And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock [the great truth that Christ is the Son of the living God] I will build my church” (v. 18). Now do not misunderstand the Lord there. Strange that anybody would think that our Lord meant He would found His church on a mere man. Not Peter, but Christ is the “Rock.” Peter agrees with this, for in his first epistle he speaks of Christ as the living stone, and of himself and all believers as living stones who have come to Christ and are built upon Him.

And so the Lord says, “I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven” (v. 19). That was a wonderful honor, which many have misunderstood. You have often seen pictures—have you not?—of Peter with a key at the gate of heaven. But Jesus did not give Peter the keys of heaven. Jesus gave to Peter the keys to the kingdom of heaven. The kingdom of heaven is not heaven, it is that sphere on earth where Christ is owned as Lord.

On Pentecost Peter used the keys to open the door of the kingdom of heaven to the Jews. In the house of Cornelius he used them to open the door to the Gentiles.

In **Matthew 18** we learn that all the disciples were given the power of binding and loosing. That is, they were authorized to go to men in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and say, "If you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, you are loosed from your sin, and if not, your sin remains upon you." That commission is given to all of Christ's servants.

That was indeed a wonderful revelation which the Father gave to Peter, and the Lord recognized it in a very special way. But it is a remarkable fact that in the same sixteenth chapter of Matthew you hear the Lord say a little later to that very man, Peter, "Get thee behind me, Satan:... for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men" (v. 23). He had been telling them of His coming trial and crucifixion, and Peter turned to Him and dared to counsel the Son of God, as though he were wiser than He. He said, "Be it far from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee" (v. 22). And Jesus said, "Get thee behind Me, Satan." What does this mean? Why, Peter was so carried away, so lifted up and self-exalted, he became spiritually proud and dared to rebuke the One whom but a short time before he had confessed as the Son of God.

Suppose the Lord had acted on that, and said, "Well, I won't go out and die." What a condition Peter would have been in! Jesus realized it was the Devil speaking through Peter. We trace the record of Peter from that time on, and find that every time he opens his mouth he says the wrong thing. It was on the Mount of Transfiguration that he said, "Let us make here three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias" (Matt. 17:4; see also **Mark**

9:5; **Luke 9:33**). And God then said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him" (Matt. 17:5; see also **Mark 9:7**; **Luke 9:35**). Then when Jesus said to His disciples, "All ye shall be offended because of me" (Matt. 26:31; see also **Mark 14:27**). Peter said, "[Oh, no, Lord, not I.] Though all men shall be offended because of thee, yet will I never be offended" (Matt. 26:33; see also **Mark 14:29**). This man did not really know his own weakness. He loved his Lord and meant to be true to Him. But he failed his Master in the garden. He slept when he should have prayed. He used the sword in fleshly energy when he should have been quiet. He followed afar off when he should have been close to the Lord. Backsliding always begins with neglect of prayer. If you want to be kept from backsliding, then you want to be sure you spend much time in secret with God.

We read that "Peter stood at the door without. Then went out that other disciple … and spake unto her that kept the door" (**John 18:16**). Now he is just inside on the porch. And the girl took a good look at Peter and said, "Art not thou also one of this man's disciples? He saith, I am not" (v. 17). He never meant to say that, but when he thought of all the people looking on when this girl challenged him, suddenly his courage failed him and out came the lie—he who had said, "Though all men forsake Thee, yet will not I forsake Thee." How good that God did not take him at his word! God knew Peter and allowed him to go down deeper yet.

The servants and the officials stood there who had made a fire of coals. Remember that fire of coals. When you come to Peter's restoration it is at a fire of coals. And Peter stood with them—stood with the world, stood with the enemies of His Lord—and instead of speaking up for Christ, he was silent. And the high priest asked Jesus of His disciples

and His doctrine. “Jesus answered him, I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing” (v. 20). Everything with Christ was like an open book. He had nothing to hide, nothing that could only be whispered in dark places, but everything was open and above board: “In secret have I said nothing.” “Why askest thou me? ask them which heard me, what I have said unto them: behold, they know what I said. And when he had thus spoken, one of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand, saying, Answerest thou the high priest so?” (vv. 21-22).

But on the part of the Lord Jesus there is no anger, no retaliation, but perfect lowliness. “Jesus answered him, If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil: but if well, why smitest thou me? Now Annas had sent him bound unto Caiaphas the high priest. And Simon Peter stood and warmed himself. They said therefore unto him, Art not thou also one of his disciples?” (vv. 23-25). There was something strange about this man, Peter. He might be one of the company, but they felt that after all, there was something different about him. So they asked again, but “he denied it, and said, I am not.” What an opportunity! He could have said, “Yes, I am one of His, and if need be, I am ready to die for Him.” But he had not the courage for it now in the hour of testing. He denied and said, “I am not.”

Now there was another in the crowd who was particularly interested in Peter, for it was this man’s relative whose ear Peter had cut off in the Garden. Jesus had said when He took Peter, James, and John into the garden with Him, “Sit ye here, and watch and pray,” and He went on. Then He bowed before God in that time of agony. Then He came back and found them sleeping for sorrow. There they were prayerless when they should have been alert. Then when

the Lord so quietly put Himself into the hands of the soldiers, Peter drew his sword and cut off the ear of the servant of the high priest. That was the activity of the flesh, and now that comes back to him. The relative of this man said, "Did I not see thee in the garden with him?" (v. 26). Now Peter is down to the very lowest depth the Lord will allow him to go. Three times he denied his Lord, and, as other Gospels tell us, even with oaths and curses (see Matt. 26:74; **Mark 14:71**).

But there is a great difference between a backslider and an apostate. A backslider is really a child of God who has failed and eventually the Lord will restore him. An apostate is one who is never reborn at all. Judas was an apostate; Peter was a backslider.

Oh, if there is any backslider reading this today, let me say to you that He who restored Peter is waiting to restore you. He says, "Turn, O backsliding children, saith the LORD; for I am married unto you" (**Jer. 3:14**). If you confess your backsliding, you can be sure He will restore. He did it for Peter, He will do it for you.

In another gospel we are told that the Lord turned and looked on Peter, and Peter went out and wept bitterly. Those tears indicated the beginning of his restoration, and in the last chapter we shall see how wonderfully the Lord restored him.

Return, O wanderer, return,
And seek an injured Father's face;
Those warm desires that in thee burn
Were kindled by reclaiming grace.

Return, O wanderer, return,
And seek a Father's melting heart;
His pitying *eyes* thy grief discern,

His hand shall heal thine inward smart.

Return, O wanderer, return;
Thy Savior bids thy spirit live;
Go to His bleeding feet, and learn
How freely Jesus can forgive.

Return, O wanderer, return,
And wipe away the falling tear;
'Tis God who says, "No longer mourn";
'Tis mercy's voice invites thee near.

Address 62 Christ Before Pilate

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 18:28-40

Then led they Jesus from Caiaphas unto the hall of judgment: and it was early; and they themselves went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be defiled; but that they might eat the passover. Pilate then went out unto them, and said, What accusation bring ye against this man? They answered and said unto him, If he were not a malefactor, we would not have delivered him up unto thee. Then said Pilate unto them, Take ye him, and judge him according to your law. The Jews therefore said unto him, It is not lawful for us to put any man to death: that the saying of Jesus might be fulfilled, which he spake, signifying what death he should die. Then Pilate entered into the judgment hall again, and called Jesus, and said unto him, Art thou the King of the Jews? Jesus answered him, Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me? Pilate answered, Am I a Jew? Thine own nation and the chief priests have delivered thee unto me: what hast thou done? Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence. Pilate therefore said unto him, Art thou a king then? Jesus answered, Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice. Pilate saith unto him, What is truth? And when he had said this, he went out again unto the Jews, and saith unto them, I find in him no fault at all. But ye have a custom, that I

should release unto you one at the passover: will ye therefore that I release unto you the King of the Jews? Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas. Now Barabbas was a robber.

And so, we have read the first half of the greatest trial, or mock trial, that ever took place in human history, when before Pontius Pilate our Lord witnessed a good confession.

Some very striking things are brought to our attention in this passage, and first of all we observe how very punctilious men may be in regard to the outward observance of what they call religion, while utterly bereft of any true spirituality and definite knowledge of relationship to God. We read here that the accusers of our blessed Lord led Him from the judgment hall of Caiaphas, the high priest, unto the Roman hall of judgment. While they had their own court to deal with cases that had to do with their own religion and their own customs and traditions, yet they were denied the right to deal with cases that involved crimes against the government or to carry out the death penalty. The Jewish way of executing capital punishment was by stoning to death, but they were not permitted to deal thus with their criminals. The Roman method was by crucifixion.

So, having decided on perjured evidence that our Lord Jesus Christ was guilty of blasphemy, the chief priests took Him before Pilate that He might be condemned to death. They led Him there early in the morning but they, themselves, went not into the judgment hall lest they should be defiled, that they might eat the feast of the Passover. If they went two steps over the threshold of a Gentile hall on the Passover day, they were unclean ceremonially and could not participate in that annual service of the Jewish congregation. And these men who were bent upon the murder of the Son of God were so punctilious about the little things of the law that they did not dare pass over the threshold of Pilate's hall lest they

should be defiled. And yet, there before them stood the One of whom every Passover lamb that had ever been sacrificed, from that first Passover in Egypt right down to their own day, was a type. We read, “Christ our passover is sacrificed for us: therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth” (**1 Cor. 5:7-8**).

For fifteen hundred years, except for occasional times when they were out of the will of God or away from their land, the Jewish people had been faithful in the observance of the Passover. As those lambs were slain year by year, they pictured “the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world” (**John 1:29**). As their blood was shed, it pictured the precious blood of Christ that cleanses from all sin those who put their trust in Him. God declared in Egypt on the night of the first Passover, “When I see the blood, I will pass over you” (Exod. 12:13). This was a gospel type. The blood over the lintel that night secured Israel’s safety. The destroying angel could not enter in.

And so today, those, whether Jew or Gentile, who put their trust in this true Passover Lamb, our Lord Jesus, will find shelter beneath His precious blood and be absolutely secure from judgment. The Lord Jesus, Himself, has said, “Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life” (**John 5:24**). Notice that expression *condemnation.* I like the Catholic rendition of that verse. Listen to it, “Amen, amen, I say to you, He who hears My word and believes Him who sent Me, has eternal life and comes not into judgment, but is passed out of death into life.” That is from the Douay Version. What a wonderful statement that is! That is the declaration of the Son of God that all who trust in Him are

forever shielded from judgment. And those who thus trust Him know that the destroyer shall never touch them.

But here, you see, were people who were very conscientious about the outward things of the law and yet failed to recognize the One of whom the type of the law spoke, the Lord Jesus Christ.

And so they did not pass over the threshold of this court room lest they should become ceremonially defiled, and yet, in a little while we hear them demanding the death of the Son of God. Of course, we hasten to say what Scripture affirms, they did not know He was the Son of God. Peter said after Pentecost, "Brethren, I [know] that through ignorance ye did it" (**Acts 3:17**). And because of that, a city of refuge had been opened to them. God will deal with them not as murderers but as unwitting manslayers, if they will flee to the refuge He has provided— but that refuge is found in the same Savior whom they crucified.

But let not us who are Gentiles think we are any less guilty in the crucifixion of the Son of God. The Gentiles, too, were linked with that solemn event, but even there God shows mercy. The apostle Paul says, "Which none of the princes of this world knew: for had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of glory" (**1 Cor. 2:8**). So here, you see, Jews and Gentiles united in their ignorance and misunderstanding to reject the One who came to save.

Well, here is the crowd waiting, and Pilate graciously concedes to their demand. Recognizing their conscientious scruples, he went out to them and said, "What accusation bring ye against this man?" (**John 18:29**). Instead of presenting any very definite accusation, they said, "If he were not a malefactor, we would not have delivered him up unto thee" (v. 30). They meant, "The fact that we brought Him declares that He is deserving of judgment." "Then said

Pilate unto them, Take ye him, and judge him according to your law" (v. 31a). But they said, "No, we cannot do that. 'It is not lawful for us to put any man to death' (v. 31b). He deserves to die, but the Roman government has taken the power of life and death away from us." But all this was done "that the saying of Jesus might be fulfilled, which he spake, signifying what death he should die" (v. 32). For on many occasions our blessed Lord had foretold His death. He had forewarned His disciples of what was coming. He said, "The Son of man is delivered into the hands of men, and they shall kill him; and after that he is killed, he shall rise the third day" (**Mark 9:31**).

Nothing was unforeseen. He knew exactly what was before Him when He came from heaven as the Son of God and in divine grace was born as a Child here on earth. He came, saying, "I delight to do thy will, O my God" (**Ps. 40:8**), and He knew that the doing of that will meant going to the cross of Calvary. All through His life that was before Him. He was the only Israelite growing up in that land who knew the exact meaning of the Passover. He was the only Israelite who knew to what all those sacrifices of the temple referred. He knew that He was the One who was to fulfill them all and offer Himself, without spot, to God. But He never hesitated, and when at last this ministry of grace was coming to an end, we read, "He set His face like a flint to go to Jerusalem" (**Luke 9:51**, author's paraphrase). He was steadfast in that which He came to do. Even in Gethsemane's Garden, when His holy humanity shrank from the awfulness of becoming the great Sin-bearer, yet He said, "My Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done" (Matt. 26:42).

So here He stands in Pilate's judgment hall, led as a lamb to the slaughter. He made no effort to clear Himself. He was

ready to die, ready to go to the cross in order that we might live.

Pilate entered into the judgment hall again, and called Jesus to him and said unto Him, “Art thou the King of the Jews?” (**John 18:33**). They had brought this charge against Him, that He had declared Himself to be the King of the Jews. Pilate was used to different ones rising up with claims to be the Messiah. They had been dealt with very severely by the Roman Government.

“Art thou the King of the Jews? Jesus answered him, Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me?” (vv. 33-34). As much as to say, “Are you asking this question because of a sincere desire to know the truth, or is it simply a rumor that has come to you and you want to trace it down?” You see, whenever men honestly wanted to know the truth, the Lord Jesus was ready to clarify it but never to satisfy some indifferent questioner. So, I say to you, if you really wish to know if Jesus is the Son of God, if you are saying to yourself, “I wish I knew if He is really the Messiah of Israel. I wish I knew if He is really the promised King who is to bring in blessing for this poor world,” let me tell you how you may know. “If any man will to do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself” (7:17). If you honestly desire to know, if you will go to God, take your place before Him as a sinner, confess your sin and guilt and cry to Him for the way of deliverance and look to Him to give you light, He has pledged Himself to do so.

Oh, if Pilate had only been in earnest that day! But we see him convicted as a trifler with eternal verities. He is not really interested to know if Jesus is King. In Pilate’s eyes He is just some queer, fanatical Jew who has done nothing particularly worthy of death but is some sort of a public

nuisance and must be dealt with in a way that will quiet the people.

So Pilate asks contemptuously, “Am I a Jew? Thine own nation and the chief priests have delivered thee unto me: what hast thou done?” (18:35). In other words, “Tell me now, what is your error? What is your misdemeanor? What have you done?” One can readily imagine the scornful curl of his lip as he asked these questions.

Jesus looked up quietly and said, “My kingdom is not of this world” (v. 36a). that is, “It is not of this order,” or, “I do not pretend to be a King in the sense that those who fill the thrones of earth are kings. My kingdom is not of this universe, but of another order altogether. My kingdom is of heaven.” That is really what He meant. He left Pilate to inquire, if he were earnest enough to do so. “If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence” (v. 36b).

He is not denying that some day His kingdom is going to be set up in this world. Some day all the prophecies regarding Him will be fulfilled. But when that day comes, His kingdom will not be of this earthly order. It will be a heavenly kingdom set up here on earth.

So He disclaims all suggestions of expecting to overthrow Roman power. Pilate looks at Him contemplatively and says, more to himself than to Jesus, “Art thou a king then?” (v. 37a). Oh, there was something so striking about this lowly Carpenter from Nazareth as He stood there unafraid and looked into the face of the representative of the greatest power on earth, and talked about a kingdom that is not of this world. Pilate wonders who this strange mysterious Man could be. “Art thou a king then?”

Then Jesus answered and said, “Thou sayest that I am a king” (37b). He was indeed a King—a King without a kingdom here, a King without a host of subjects to acknowledge His authority, but the One of whom God, the Father, had said, “Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion” (**Ps. 2:6**). “To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth” (v. 37c), or, “that I might be a martyr to the truth.” And some have said that that is all that Jesus was, simply dying as a martyr to the truth. He did so die, but that was not all. He died as the great sin offering, yielding Himself without spot unto God for our redemption.

But there He stands in Pilate’s judgment hall, a witness to the truth. He was, Himself, truth incarnate. He said, “I am the way, the truth, and the life” (14:6). So now He says, “Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice” (18:37d). Do you see the challenge in that sentence? He is practically saying, “Every honest man and woman will listen to Me when they hear Me.” Don’t say, “I wish I knew whether Jesus was the Son of God,” and then turn away and refuse the test that He gives in the Word, for everyone who is absolutely honest in seeking to know will know. “Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice.”

“Pilate saith unto him, What is truth?” (v. 38b). And there you have the question of the cynic. His restless mind and heart had not found satisfaction in anything. He had come to the place where he feels that no one knows where we came from or where we are going. “Who can tell?” “What is truth?”

Oh, if Pilate had but been in earnest in asking that question! There stood One who could have told him, One who could have opened up all the things that were perplexing him. Lord Bacon wrote: “‘What is truth?’ said jesting Pilate, and waited not for an answer.” Oh, that is the pity of it! He might have had the answer. But this man was a trifler. This man was

not in earnest. This man did not really want to know the truth. O God, give us to be honest and in earnest, and if we are, we shall soon find ourselves at the feet of the Lord Jesus Christ.

“Pilate saith unto him, What is truth? And when he had said this, he went out again unto the Jews” (v. 38a-b). He does not wait for an answer to his question, and so he is left in doubt and in darkness. He said to the Jews, “I find in him no fault at all” (v. 38c). In other words, “I see no reason to put this Man to death.”

Then it occurred to him that there was a way by which he could placate the people and yet save Jesus from death. It had been arranged some years before that some prisoner of state should be set free at each Passover season in order that the people might feel that Rome was considerate of their national prejudices. It came to his mind that he might put up the name of Jesus, and they would let Him go free. So he said, “Ye have a custom, that I should release unto you one at the passover: will ye therefore that I release unto you the King of the Jews?” (v. 39). (Listen to the irony in this question.) But at this they cried out, “Not this man, but Barabbas” (v. 40). Barabbas was a robber in the eyes of the law, it is true, but he was a Jewish patriot. The very thing they charged against Jesus was true of Barabbas. He was an insurrectionist. They would let Barabbas go free and let Jesus be crucified. “Not this man, but Barabbas.” And that has been the voice, not only of the Jews, but of the world down through the centuries. They have chosen the robber and the murderer. The world has been dominated by the robber and the murderer, and Jesus is still rejected.

Have you made your choice? Are you saying in your heart, “Not this man, but Barabbas?” “Not this man, but—” What are you putting in the place of Jesus in your heart? Oh, that you might reverse your decision.

Some years ago in an eastern city, a well-known Jewish merchant had a warmhearted Christian friend. These two businessmen used to meet together at lunch-time and talk things over together, and the Christian frankly put forward the claims of the Lord Jesus Christ. His Jewish friend would listen politely but never make any comment. By and by, this Jewish merchant was taken very ill, and word came that he was dying. The Christian friend wanted to go to see him but was told he could not do so. Word came that he could not live much longer, and his friend made another effort to see him. The doctor said, “Let him in. He cannot do him any harm now.” He promised not to talk to him, and went into the room, slipped to the bedside, and knelt there, taking his friend’s poor, thin hand in his own. Silently he lifted his heart to God on behalf of the dying Jewish merchant. Then as the sick man lay there with closed eyes, breathing heavily, there was a change. His eyes opened, turned to his friend, and looked kindly upon him. Then the lips parted, and he said just before he slipped into eternity, “Not Barabbas, but this Man.”

See what that meant. He had reversed the sentence of his people in Pilate’s judgment hall. What would you say? “Not this Man, but Barabbas”? What would you say? “Not any other but this Man, Christ”?

Have you any room for Jesus,
He who bore your load of sin;
As He knocks and asks admission,
Sinner, will you let Him in?

Room for pleasure, room for business,
But for Christ the crucified,
Not a place that He can enter,
In the heart for which He died?

Have you any room for Jesus,
As in grace He calls again?
Oh, today is time accepted,
Tomorrow you may call in vain.

Room and time now give to Jesus,
Soon will pass God's day of grace;
Soon thy heart left cold and silent,
And Thy Saviour's pleading cease.

Address 63 Pilate Before Christ

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 19:1-16

Then Pilate therefore took Jesus, and scourged him. And the soldiers platted a crown of thorns, and put it on his head, and they put on him a purple robe, and said, Hail, King of the Jews! and they smote him with their hands. Pilate therefore went forth again, and saith unto them, Behold, I bring him forth to you, that ye may know that I find no fault in him. Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns, and the purple robe. And Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man! When the chief priests therefore and officers saw him, they cried out, saying, Crucify him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him, and crucify him: for I find no fault in him. The Jews answered him, We have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God. When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he was the more afraid; and went again into the judgment hall, and saith unto Jesus, Whence art thou? But Jesus gave him no answer. Then saith Pilate unto him, Speakest thou not unto me? knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee? Jesus answered, Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above: therefore he that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin. And from thenceforth Pilate sought to release him: but the Jews cried out, saying, If

thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend: whosoever maketh himself a king speaketh against Caesar. When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Pavement, but in the Hebrew, Gabbatha. And it was the preparation of the passover, and about the sixth hour: and he saith unto the Jews, Behold your King! But they cried out, Away with him, away with him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Shall I crucify your King? The chief priest answered, We have no king but Caesar. Then delivered he him therefore unto them to be crucified. And they took Jesus, and led him away.

In the last section of the previous chapter we had a view of Christ before Pilate. In the present portion the conditions are reversed. Now it is really Pilate who is on trial before Christ. What will this pusillanimous Roman politician do with One whom he knows to be absolutely innocent of all the charges brought against Him? Will Pilate acquit the innocent, as a righteous judge should? Or will he condemn Him as guilty in order to protect himself against the evil insinuations of the leaders in Judea who threaten him with political ruin if he does not accede to their wishes? We know the answer well, but let us consider the entire case anew as we meditate upon the most unrighteous trial in all human history.

In this section, then, we have Pilate before Christ. In the previous chapter we had the Lord Jesus dragged before Pilate's judgment bar. But the trial was practically over when the judge himself went out to the people and said, "After careful examination, and after hearing all of the charges, I find in Him no fault at all." That was really a judgment of acquittal. Jesus had been tried and found innocent of the charges brought against Him. According to all righteousness, Pilate should then have dismissed the

case, and Jesus should have gone out free. But we know that in the purpose of God it had been settled from eternity that He who was born at Bethlehem was to die upon the cross to make propitiation for our sins. And God, therefore, so overruled and so permitted things that the mock trial should still go on.

Now Pilate is on trial. What about this Roman judge? What is his attitude? What is God's thought of him? What does this scene reveal concerning him?

In the first place, it reveals Pilate as a weakling who knew what was right and did it not. He knew he should have freed the Lord Jesus Christ. He knew after investigating and pronouncing Him innocent that he should have ended the case right there. But he did not act upon his own deepest convictions because he was not true to his own conscience. We may see in the first five verses how he stifled the voice of conscience. We are told that "Pilate therefore took Jesus, and scourged him" (v. 1). Why should he scourge Him? He has just declared Him innocent, and yet he permits Him to submit to the most ignominious punishment that involves terrible physical suffering. For that Roman scourge was made of a number of thongs in which sharp pieces of metal were set every few inches so that when the scourge was brought down upon the bare back of the victim, the flesh was literally stripped into ribbons and the blood poured forth. Why cause an innocent Man, an admittedly innocent Man, to submit to suffering like that? It was because Pilate wanted to appease the Jews. He wanted their favor even though it meant that the Man whom he had pronounced innocent should have to suffer. On the other hand, he hoped that the accusers of Christ would be satisfied with this punishment.

The soldiers having carried out the scourging “plaited a crown of thorns, and put it on his head, and they put on him a purple robe” (v. 2)—some old discarded garment. Thus they decked Him up as a pretended king and said, “Hail, King of the Jews!” (v. 3), and they smote Him with their hands. How little they realized that though what they did was done in sport, the day would come when before that Blessed One every knee should bow and every tongue confess that He is Lord of all, and when He will indeed be acclaimed as King of the Jews as well as King of all the nations of the earth. For in God’s purpose it is declared that eventually Jew and Gentile will recognize in Him the One who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

“Pilate,” we are told, “therefore went forth again and saith unto them, Behold, I bring him forth to you, that ye may know that I find no fault in him” (v. 4). This reiterated the judgment already given. “Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns, and the purple robe. And Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man!” (v. 5). In his own conscience he knows that Christ should go free, but debates within himself what is to be done, how to placate these ruthless persecutors! And, doubtless, back of it all was the thought of the insecurity of his own position. Pilate had done many things that had aroused the antagonism of the Jews, and there was always a party working against him to unseat him as governor of Judea. And so he presents Christ again and cries, “Behold the man!” One would have thought the sight of that patient, suffering One standing there with the thorny crown pressed on His brow, the purple robe on Him with a reed in His hand, and blood pouring down his face would have been enough to soften the hardest heart and break down the strongest opposition. But there is that in the heart of the natural man that leads him to hate that which is holy, to hate perfect righteousness.

Many years ago at a great meeting of the Synod of the Free Church of Scotland, one minister was asked to preach the synodical sermon on Sunday morning. He gave a marvelously beautiful discourse on the beauty of virtue and wound up with a great peroration in which he exclaimed, "Oh, my friends, if virtue incarnate could only appear on earth, men would be so ravished with her beauty they would fall down and worship her." People went out saying, "What a magnificent pulpit oration it was!"

But on the night of the same Lord's Day, another minister stood in that pulpit and preached Christ and Him crucified. He closed his sermon with these words: "My friends, Virtue Incarnate has appeared on earth, and men instead of being ravished with His beauty and falling down and worshipping Him, cried out, 'Away with him, crucify him!' (**John 19:15**). 'We will not have this man to reign over us' (**Luke 19:14**)!" That tells the wickedness of the natural heart—of your heart, of my heart—for those Jews that day were but representative men. They were no different than any of us. "There is no difference: for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God" (**Rom. 3:22-23**). But they told out the hatred of the natural man to the holiness of God.

"When the chief priests therefore and officers saw him, they cried out, saying, Crucify him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him, and crucify him: for I find no fault in him" (**John 19:6**). Think of it! For the third time this judge declares the innocence of the prisoner who stood before him, and yet he was himself utterly vacillating. Instead of standing for the innocent as justice should, he puts Him in the hands of His enemies.

"The Jews answered him, We have a law, and by our law he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God"

(v. 7). This is something it is well for us to remember—they had no delusions regarding the claims of the Lord Jesus Christ. They understood perfectly by things He said that He meant men to know that He was indeed the Son of the living God. And because of that, they charged Him with blasphemy. If He had only meant that inasmuch as all men have been created by God, there is a certain sense in which all are His offspring, there would be no blasphemy in that according to their own standard. But they knew, they understood that He claimed equality with God as the Son of the Father who came from heaven and became incarnate here on earth. They charged Him, therefore, with blasphemy against the unity of the Godhead.

"When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he was the more afraid" (v. 8). We are told that "the fear of man bringeth a snare" (**Prov. 29:25**), and this man, always politic, always concerned as to what others might think and what others might do, and what effect it might have upon him, was more afraid "and went again into the judgment hall, and saith unto Jesus, Whence art thou?" (v. 9). Was he now really concerned? A little while before he had asked the question, "What is truth?" and did not even wait for an answer. Now when he hears the charge, "He made himself the Son of God," is he really a bit concerned? Is he saying in his heart, "Can it be that this strange Man before me is more than man, that there is something supernatural about Him?" Was he for the moment in earnest when he asked the question, "Whence art thou?"

At any rate, there was no evidence of repentance, there was no evidence of self-judgment, no evidence of integrity of heart. So Jesus gave him no answer. Had he been earnestly desirous of learning the truth, we may be absolutely certain Christ would have answered his question in such a way as to have made clear to him who

He really was. But Jesus never answers the caviler. He never attempts to explain to the man who is determined to refuse the truth. He does not attempt to make clear the things that are dark to those who have no desire to submit themselves to the will of God. He says, "If any man will to do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself" (7:17). He knew that Pilate did not will to do the will of God. And Pilate was irritated because Jesus did not reply, because He stood there as predicted in **Isaiah 53** where we read, "He is [led] as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth" (v. 7).

Then Pilate said unto Him, "Speakest thou not unto me? knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" (**John 19:10**), and in that he spoke his own condemnation. But Jesus answered, "Thou couldest have no authority at all against me, except it were given thee from above" (v. 11a). He recognized that the powers that be are ordained of God, and Pilate, therefore, was set in that position as governor to do the will of God and to administer justice. "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above: therefore he that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin" (v. lib). There are, then, differences in guilt, and Jesus is saying that the chief priests, Judas, and those who had to do with delivering Jesus over to judgment before Pilate were the guiltier. "He that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin. And from thenceforth Pilate sought to release him" (vv. 11-12a). But he seeks to release Him in a way that will please the people. He is not ready to do the thing that he knows is right because it is right.

You and I need to face that question: Are we doing the thing that is right because we know it is right? Here is a man who all his life has known of the Lord Jesus Christ.

He knows that he should open his heart to receive that Christ as his own personal Savior. Yet the years go by and he does not act upon his convictions. In what sense is he different from Pilate, this vacillating man, this man who hadn't the courage of his convictions, this man who knew he should clear Jesus and yet eventually condemned Him to death? May we not ask ourselves the question: What is my attitude toward the Lord Jesus Christ today? Have I received Him? Am I confessing Him as Savior and Lord? The Scripture says: "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved" (**Rom. 10:9**). Have you confessed Him? "Whosoever … shall confess me," He says, "before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven" (Matt. 10:32). And He solemnly adds, "But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven" (v. 33).

Pilate denied Him, and Pilate has to face that for eternity. What is our attitude? What is your attitude? Have you confessed Him? Will you today confess Him as your Savior and your Lord?

"From thenceforth Pilate sought to release him: but the Jews cried out, saying, If thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend: whosoever maketh himself a king speaketh against Caesar" (**John 19:12**). And were they such ardent admirers of Caesar as their words would seem to imply? Not at all. They hated the very name of Caesar and being under subjection to the Roman governor. They knew Pilate's weak point. They knew he wanted to keep in favor with Caesar. "This Man is a traitor in opposition to the Roman Government. If you let this Man go, you are not Caesar's friend." And "when Pilate therefore heard that saying," because he was a political opportunist rather than

a conscientious judge, “he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Pavement, but in the Hebrew, Gabbatha. And it was the preparation of the passover, and about the sixth hour: and he saith unto the Jews, Behold your King! But they cried out, Away with him, away with him, crucify him” (**John 19:13-15**a).

Now ironically Pilate asks, “Shall I crucify your King?” (v. 15b) as though he would insult them to their faces, because deep in his heart he despised them as much as they hated him. And the chief priests, almost unthinkingly for the moment, I am sure, put themselves on record, “We have no King but Caesar” (v. 15c). And, oh, what they have suffered under the Caesars all through the centuries since.

Thus Pilate’s last effort to save Jesus was ended. “Then delivered he him therefore unto them to be crucified” (v. 16a). Pilate has sold his soul for the approval of the world. Take care that you do not do the same. For Jesus Himself has asked, “What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?” (**Mark 8:36**). “And they took Jesus, and led him away” (v. 16b). And so we see Him going out to die, to die as the Lamb of God for our sins. But, oh, thank God, for the untold millions who through the centuries since have found in Him a Savior, have found in His death redemption, and have found in His blood cleansing from all sin. A great host have already been gathered about Him in yonder glory to acclaim Him as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Thousands more on earth love and honor Him.

But, alas, alas, Pilate is in the outside place! If we can trust early history, he died a suicide, still rejecting the One whom he had condemned to death that day in Jerusalem so long before.

Address 64 The Finished Work of Christ

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 19:17-30

And he bearing his cross went forth into a place called the place of a skull, which is called in the Hebrew Golgotha: where they crucified him, and two other with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst. And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the writing was, JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS. This title then read many of the Jews: for the place where Jesus was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin. Then said the chief priests of the Jews to Pilate, Write not, The King of the Jews; but that he said, I am King of the Jews. Pilate answered, What I have written I have written. Then the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments, and made four parts, to every soldier a part; and also his coat: now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. They said therefore among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be: that the scripture might be fulfilled, which saith, They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots. These things therefore the soldiers did. Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene. When Jesus therefore saw his mother, and the disciple standing by, whom he loved, he saith unto his mother, Woman, behold thy son! Then saith he to the disciple, Behold thy mother!

And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home. After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now accomplished, that the scripture might be fulfilled, saith, I thirst. Now there was set a vessel full of vinegar: and they filled a spunge with vinegar, and put it upon hyssop, and put it to his mouth. When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It is finished: and he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost.

It is very interesting to note the way in which the crucifixion of our Lord Jesus Christ is set forth in each of the four Gospels. In the Old Testament ritual there were four bloody offerings that the people of Israel were commanded to bring to God, and each of these presented the work of the cross from a different standpoint. When you turn to the opening chapters of Leviticus you read of the burnt offering, the peace offering, the sin offering, and the trespass offering. There is also the meal offering, but the meal offering was not a blood offering. It consisted of the presentation of certain cakes of fine flour and oil before God. It typified the perfect humanity of our Lord Jesus Christ and, of course, that comes out in all the four Gospels. As you trace the footsteps of the blessed Lord through this scene, as pictured for us by the four different writers, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, you see in Jesus absolute perfection. He was the only Man who ever trod this earth who never had one word to take back, never had one sin to confess. His was a life in which there was nothing to be repented of—the Man Christ Jesus, God's perfect, spotless Son, of whom He could say, "This is My beloved Son, in whom I have found all My delight."

The meal offering tells of the character of Jesus, and emphasizes the fact that He had to be who He was in order to do what He did. No other could have taken His place, no other could have made atonement of our sins, but the

offerings in which blood was shed pictured the work of the cross in four different aspects. The burnt offering presented the Lord Jesus dying to glorify God in the scene where He had been so terribly dishonored.

In John's gospel we get this thought in His words as He was going out to die: "But that the world may know that I love the Father; and as the Father gave me commandment, even so I do. Arise, let us go hence" (**John 14:31**). He took the way to the cross, and in the cross through His sacrificial death God has received more glory than He ever lost by Adam's fall and by all the sin that has come into the world since. So that we may say that if not one human soul were ever saved as a result of the death of the Lord Jesus, still God's character has been vindicated, God's majesty has been sustained, God has been fully glorified.

But in the other three Gospels we have the offerings that have to do more particularly with man and his sin. The peace offering presents Christ making peace by the blood of His cross. That is the way Christ is shown in Luke's gospel. The sin offering presents the Lord Jesus Christ as being made sin for us, who died not simply for what we have done but for what we are. Our doings only manifest our true character as sinners. As has been said often, I am not a sinner because I sin, but I sin because I am a sinner. Therefore, the sin offering is not merely for the acts that I have done, but because of an evil, corrupt nature that unfits me for fellowship with God. So, "he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin" (**2 Cor. 5:21**). That is the way the work of the cross is presented in Mark's gospel. But there is something more.

The Lord Jesus not only died for our sin, but He died for our sins. Our actual guilt had to be atoned for. He had to make up to the divine majesty for the wrong that we have

done, and that is the trespass offering. It is that which is set forth in Matthew's gospel.

So, then, here in the record given us by John it is particularly the burnt offering of our Lord, dying to glorify the Father, that is set forth, and that explains why the three hours of darkness are not mentioned here. God's Word is written with marvelous precision. In the other Gospels we have those three dark hours in which the soul of the Lord Jesus was made an offering for sin, and we hear His awful cry, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" (Matt. 27:46; **Mark 15:34**). The answer to that cry is that He was forsaken that we might not be forsaken. He took my place,

For man—oh, miracle of grace!—
For man the Saviour died.

But that cry of anguish is not recorded in John's gospel. We simply see the blessed Lord in perfect subjection to the will of His Father yielding Himself without spot to God in His death upon the tree.

"And he bearing his cross went forth into a place called the place of a skull" (**John 19:17**). Many think that to be the little skull-shaped hill outside the Damascus Gate. Those of us who have been in Jerusalem and have stood on or beside that hill have found our hearts more deeply moved perhaps than by any other scene, unless it be indeed the Garden tomb on the side of the knoll. It was on that skull-shaped hill that, as many Protestant scholars believe, our Lord Jesus Christ died for us. "The place of a skull,… where they crucified him, and two other with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst" (vv. 17-18). It had been written in **Isaiah 53:12**: "He was numbered with the transgressors," and so we see Him on that central cross in the midst of transgressors. Two thieves crucified with

Him—He in the center, as though of them all He was the worst! That is the chief sinner's place.

"And Pilate wrote a title,... JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS" (**John 19:19**). The charge that the high priests of Jerusalem had made against Him was that He declared Himself to be King of the Jews. Pilate had asked Him, "Art thou the King of the Jews?" (Matt. 27:11; **Mark 15:2**; **Luke 23:3**; **John 18:33**). It was necessary that Pilate, as the one who condemned Jesus to die, should make out a placard that should indicate the crime of which the crucified one was guilty. And so he wrote on this placard, "JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS." He wrote it in Hebrew, the language of religion; in Greek, the language of culture; and in Latin, the language of government. The charge against Jesus was: "This is Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews." That was meant to say, "He is being crucified as a rebel, as an insurrectionist against the Roman Government." Pilate did not believe that for one moment, as we saw very clearly in the previous chapter, but on his part it was an ironical, sardonic thing. He wanted to taunt these chief priests and scribes who had hounded him until at last he had condemned an innocent Man to death.

It is remarkable how the cross of Christ brings out all that is in the heart of man, shows men up as they really are. In the light of that cross Pilate comes before us in all his cynicism and his lack of conscience. In the light of that cross the chief priests were manifested in all their hypocrisy and bitterness and hatred of the holy, spotless Son of God. And as we follow the story in the light of that cross, we see the callousness, indifference, greed, and covetousness of the soldiers who were gambling for the clothing of the crucified One at the foot of the cross. But, thank God, we see brought out in beautiful relief the

loyalty, the faithfulness, the tender love of Mary, the mother of Jesus, and the other women, her companions, who had been blessed through the ministry of Christ, and also the fealty of his devoted follower, the apostle John, the author of this book. Where were the other apostles? They had fulfilled the Word that said, "They all forsook him, and fled" (**Mark 14:50**). But John was there at the cross. Mary, the mother, was there, and Mary Magdalene and Mary the wife of Cleophas, were there, looking on with loving eyes and breaking hearts as they saw the Savior dying on that tree to glorify the Father and to save a guilty world.

And so Pilate designates Him as King of the Jews, and some day *it* will be found that the title Pilate put over the cross was more true than he or the world realized. For this One who has gone to His Father's throne in heaven will return again. When He returns He will be welcomed by some from that very people who rejected Him, for a remnant in Jerusalem will be found whose hearts will be won for Him, the Messiah. We are told that "they shall look upon [him] whom they have pierced" (**Zech. 12:10**). They will recognize Him when He comes again as the true King of the Jews, "great David's greater Son," who will fulfill all the Old Testament prophecies and bring in that righteous kingdom so long predicted.

But when Pilate wrote this title—THE KING OF THE JEWS—it stirred the chief priests to indignation, and they came to him and said, "Write not, The King of the Jews; but that he said, I am the King of the Jews" (**John 19:21**). But Pilate, looking at them with a hard, sardonic kind of smile, says, "What I have written I have written" (v. 22). As much as to say, "You forced me long enough, I'll go no further with you. That placard remains just as I have written it."

So He died, a King crucified,
To save a poor sinner like me.

But notice, though Pilate put over His head the placard that designated His supposed crime—that He made Himself the King of the Jews—actually God saw another placard over that cross. That other placard was unseen by mortal eyes. It is referred to in **Colossians 2:13-17**: "And you, being dead in your sins and the uncircumcision of your flesh, hath he quickened together with him, having forgiven you all trespasses; blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way, nailing it to his cross; and having spoiled principalities and powers, he made a show of them openly, triumphing over them in it. Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ."

What is the apostle Paul telling us here? Man was guilty before God, violating that holy law that He gave at Sinai, "For it is written, Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them" (**Gal. 3:10**). But there upon that cross Jesus is seen taking the lawbreaker's place, and God sees, nailed on that cross, those ten ordinances given at Sinai—the law that God gave upon that mount, the law that was just and good, but which man had violated. Because of the transgression of that law Jesus died. But had He violated it? No! That law was against us because we were the lawbreakers, but Jesus upon that cross died under the judgment of that broken law. Because of what He endured when He took my place in judgment, God can now say to me: "You go free," and through faith in His blessed Son I

am justified from all things. And so we who believe are

Free from the law! Oh, happy condition!
Jesus hath bled, and there is remission,
Curs'd by the law and bruised by the fall,
Christ hath redeemed us once for all.

But now we pass on with this most wonderful story that ever was written. "Then the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments, and made four parts, to every soldier a part; and also his [tunic]: now the [tunic] was without seam, woven from the top throughout. They said therefore among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be" (**John 19:23-24**). They had no idea when they said this, when they gambled for His clothing, when they determined not to tear the tunic in four places that every one should have a part, that they were actually fulfilling a prophetic utterance made a thousand years before in **Psalm 22:18**: "They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture." "These things therefore the soldiers did" (**John 19:24**).

Psalm 22 is a prophecy of the sufferings of our Savior on that cross and of the glories that should follow. When we turn back to it we see it begins with His cry of distress, and it closes with a shout of triumph. It pictures the Savior suspended on that cross—"I may tell all my bones: they look and stare upon me. They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture" (**Ps. 22:17-18**). And then in that hour of darkness He cries, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" (**Ps. 22:1**; see also Matt. 27:46; **Mark 15:34**), for with these words the psalm begins. Then it goes on, "But thou art holy, O thou that inhabitest the praises of Israel… But I am a worm, and no man; a reproach of men, and despised of the people" (**Ps. 22:3, 6**). It tells of the place He took in lowly grace for our

redemption.

The figure He uses is a very striking thing! “A worm,” was the *tola,* a little insect like the cochineal found in Mexico. From the blood of the crushed cochineal we get a beautiful crimson dye. In the same way, from the tola was made a scarlet dye with which the great ones of this world colored their garments. Jesus was practically saying, “I am like the tola. I am to be crushed to death that others may be robed in glory.” So we see Him on that cross, bleeding and dying for our sins. But as we read on in **Psalm 22** we come to the last verse where, in our Authorized Version, we get this, “They shall come, and shall declare his righteousness unto a people that shall be born, that he hath done this” (v. 31). But in a more literal translation you find it reads, “They shall declare that it is finished.” So the psalm begins with the cry of distress, “My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?” and ends with the cry of triumph, “It is finished.”

Continuing in our chapter, we read: “Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother’s sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene. When Jesus therefore saw His mother, and the disciple standing by, whom he loved, he saith unto his mother, Woman, behold thy son! Then saith he to the disciple, Behold thy mother! And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home” (**John 19:25-27**). We scarcely know which to admire most— the faithfulness, the devotedness of these dear women, and the beloved young disciple, or the tender, compassionate love of the blessed Lord Jesus Christ and His consideration for the dear mother that bore Him. He recalls the prophecy, “Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also” (**Luke 2:35**). He knows that sword is indeed piercing her mother heart as she sees her Son suffering in such awful agony hanging there upon the

nails, and He would have her know that He is concerned about her and anxious to relieve her agonies. So He points her to John and says, “Behold thy son!” and to John He says, “Behold thy mother! And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home.” During the last of her sojourn here on earth, John became to her as a tender, loving son, and she to him as a loving mother.

“After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now accomplished, that the scripture might be fulfilled, saith, I thirst” (v. 28). He knew that all things up to that present moment had been accomplished, but there was one Scripture yet to be fulfilled. That was found in **Psalm 69:21**: “They gave me also gall for my meat; and in my thirst they gave me vinegar to drink.” That Sixty-ninth Psalm also portrays Him as the Sufferer upon the cross, and so that that prophecy might not go unfulfilled, Jesus cried, “I thirst.” “Now there was set a vessel full of vinegar: and they filled a sponge with vinegar, and put it upon hyssop, and put it to his mouth” (**John 19:29**). That vinegar told out all the malice and hatred of man’s heart, but Jesus took the vinegar at the hand of the soldier and drank it. A little earlier He had refused the wormwood and gall, for that typified the wrath of God, and He would take that only from the hand of His Father. Man had no right to press that cup to His lips.

“When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It is finished: and he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost” (v. 30). “It is finished!”—three words in our English Bible, only one in the Greek Testament. “*Tetelestai*!”—that was His cry of triumph. He had finished the work the Father gave Him to do. He had glorified God to the full in the place where He had been so terribly dishonored, and now because of that finished work God can “be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus” (**Rom. 3:26**).

And so the message of the gospel that goes out to all men everywhere today is this: “The work that saves is finished! Jesus did it all upon the cross.”

Have you met with God at the foot of that cross where full settlement was made for sin? When Jesus cried, “It is finished,” He bowed His head and gave up the ghost. He did not die from exhaustion. He dismissed His spirit. We cannot do that. How many suffering ones have wished that they might. But when Jesus settled the sin question, when He had drunk the cup of judgment, when He had glorified God in the putting away of sin, He cried, “It is finished,” and He dismissed His spirit. “Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit” (**Luke 23:46**). His spirit went to Paradise. The precious body of the Redeemer hung there upon the cross, soon to be quickened into new life on the day of His glorious resurrection.

Do you know this blessed Savior? Have you trusted Him for yourself? Oh, if you have not trusted Him, I plead with you, bow now at the foot of that cross, confess yourself a sinner, tell Him that you will put your heart’s confidence in Him who died to redeem you, and go forth to own Him henceforth as your Lord and Master as well as your Savior.

Address 65 The Burial of the King

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 19:31-42

The Jews therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath day, (for that sabbath day was an high day,) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away. Then came the soldiers, and brake the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him. But when they came to Jesus, and saw that he was dead already, they brake not his legs: but one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water. And he that saw it bare record, and his record is true: and he knoweth that he saith true, that ye might believe. For these things were done, that the scripture should be fulfilled, A bone of him shall not be broken. And again another scripture saith, They shall look on him whom they pierced. And after this Joseph of Arimathaea, being a disciple of Jesus, but secretly for fear of the Jews, besought Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus: and Pilate gave him leave. He came therefore, and took the body of Jesus. And there came also Nicodemus, which at the first came to Jesus by night, and brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about an hundred pound weight. Then took they the body of Jesus, and wound it in linen clothes with the spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury. Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new

sepulchre, wherein was never man yet laid. There laid they Jesus therefore because of the Jews' preparation day; for the sepulchre was nigh at hand.

The Spirit of God has been at great pains to bring before us a number of most interesting and instructive details not only concerning the sufferings of our blessed Lord Jesus when He took our place upon the cross to make expiation for our iniquities, but of the events that took place afterward in connection with His burial.

First we read of what happened while His body was still upon the cross. The Jews, we are told, because it was the Sabbath could not let the body remain there. It was a high day in connection with the Passover celebration, and the Jews besought Pilate that in order to hasten the death of the three their legs might be broken. In Deuteronomy we read, "If a man have committed a sin worthy of death, and he be to be put to death, and thou hang him on a tree: his body shall not remain all night upon the tree, but thou shaft in any wise bury him that day; (for he that is hanged is accursed of God;) that thy land be not defiled, which the LORD thy God giveth thee for an inheritance" (21:22-23).

Here we have a peculiar evidence of the perversity of the human heart. The very men who had shown their utter indifference to the One who came to be the Savior of sinners, those who, in fact, had not only been indifferent to Him but had hated Him, and who had insisted upon His crucifixion, were now very punctilious to carry out the letter of the law. They did not realize that their rejection of Jesus was far worse than leaving His body upon the cross on the Sabbath. They had already committed the greatest crime anyone could commit. In the sight of God there is nothing worse than rejecting His Son.

How many there are today who pride themselves on their

loyalty and responsibility, who are guilty of this most terrible of all sins. You remember the Lord Jesus Christ said of the Holy Spirit, “When he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment: of sin, because they believe not on me” (**John 16:8-9**). That is the sin of all sins, the sin that will send men down to eternal perdition if it is not repented of. In the third chapter of John we read, “He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God” (3:18). Observe, it does not say he is condemned because he is a drunkard, because he is a thief, because he is immoral. These things are wicked in God’s sight, but for all of these Christ died on Calvary’s cross. He who turns to God in repentance and trusts that blessed Savior for cleansing from every stain stands cleared of every charge, but the sin that will never be forgiven is the final rejection of the Savior whom God has provided.

Here were men rejecting that Savior and yet so careful about carrying out the letter of the law which said no body was to hang upon the tree overnight. So they went to Pilate and besought him to hasten the death of these poor victims that their legs might be broken. The Roman soldiers came and broke the legs of the two thieves, one on either side of the Lord. But when they came to Jesus, though He had been there but a few hours—and we are told that sometimes men hung suspended as much as three or four days before they died—they were amazed to find Him already dead. But as if to make it doubly sure, one of the soldiers pierced the side of the blessed Christ of God, and blood and water flowed forth, giving evidence that He had pierced the heart-sac itself.

John took special note of that. He said, “Forthwith came

there out blood and water. And he that saw it bare record, and his record is true: and he knoweth that he saith true, that ye might believe" (**John 19:34-35**). That is, John would have us understand very definitely that he knew the Son of God was already dead before the Roman spear point was inserted into the heart. Then the amazing thing was that blood and lymph flowed forth freely from the body of the dead Man. Physicians say it would seem to indicate that Jesus died of a broken heart, but He died when He dismissed His own spirit to the Father. So it would be incorrect to say that a broken heart was the *cause* of His death, but Scripture tells us that He died *with* a broken heart. In **Psalm 69:20** He says, "Reproach hath broken my heart; and I am full of heaviness."

Oh, dear unsaved friend, if you are reading these words today, it was because of your sins and mine that the heart of the Son of God broke in agony as He endured the wrath of God that we so richly deserved. And that blood and water that flowed from His side, John draws special attention to, because it has a typical meaning. Long years afterward, when John himself was an old man, the memory of that scene was before him. He wrote, "This is he that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood. And it is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth. For there are three that bear record… and these three [agree in] one" (**1 John 5:6-7**).

What is involved typically in the water and the blood coming from the side of the Lord Jesus Christ? It suggests two different aspects of our cleansing. When a poor sinner stained with guilt and polluted by sin, utterly unfit for God, has need for judicial cleansing the Word tells me, "If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ

his Son cleanseth us from all sin" (**1 John 1:7**). The blood of Jesus cleanses us judicially. That is, it frees us from every charge that could ever be brought against us.

Once we stood in condemnation,
Waiting thus the sinner's doom.
Christ in death hath wrought salvation,
God hath raised Him from the tomb.
Now we see in His acceptance
But the measure of our own,
He who lay beneath our sentence,
Seated high upon the throne.

If you are a Christian, think back to those hours when you were troubled about your sins. You realized your guilt, you felt how unclean, how unholy you were, how unfit for the presence of God. But oh, the joy that came to you when you learned that the precious blood would wash you from every stain. You remember when your heart saw the meaning of those words,

Lord, through the blood of the Lamb that was slain,
Cleansing for me, cleansing for me;
From all the guilt of my sin now I claim,
Cleansing from Thee, cleansing from Thee!

And then when you trusted in the Lord Jesus Christ, you knew on the authority of the Word of God that all your sins were put away, and you stood perfect and clear before God as though you had never sinned. This is what it means to be cleansed by the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ. You remember it is written, "The life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls" (**Lev. 17:11**). And so the Lord Jesus, by shedding His precious blood, giving up His holy, spotless life for us, bearing our judgment, has

made full expiation for iniquity.

Oh, why was He there as the Bearer of sin,
If on Jesus thy guilt was not laid?
Oh, why from His side flowed the sin-cleansing stream,
If His dying thy debt has not paid?

This *is* the very heart of the gospel, deliverance through His blood from every charge that could be brought against us.

Now, that is one aspect of our cleansing. But there is another. If we are going to have fellowship with God, there must not only be judicial cleansing, there must be practical cleansing. It will never do to point back to the cross and say, "There at the cross my sins were put away," if I am daily living in sin. It will never do to talk of justification by faith and redemption through His blood if my daily life is unholy and bringing dishonor on the name of Christ. I am called to walk with God day by day. I am called to walk before Him in purity of heart, and this is where cleansing by water comes in. "Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word" (**Eph. 5:25-26**). By the precious blood of Christ I am justified before God. By the water I am practically sanctified. The water is a type of the Word of God, which is likened to water for practical cleansing in **Psalm 119:9**: "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word."

Let us imagine a young man who has been away from God, a stranger to His grace, and he is troubled because of his sin. He comes confessing his sin. If he is intelligently instructed, he comes to understand that his past sin is all put away, and he stands complete in the sight of God, as if he had never sinned at all. Now is that young man to go on

living the way he did before? Oh, no. Now he studies the Word of God, and the Holy Spirit opens it up and reveals its truths to him. Thus, he is cleansed by taking heed to the Word.

And so Jesus said to His disciples, "Now ye are clean through the word that I have spoken unto you" (**John 15:3**). This is cleansing by water. He illustrated it, you remember, by washing the feet of His disciples, and He said to reluctant Peter, "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter" (13:7). When did Peter find out its meaning? It was after he had slipped and fallen into sin and his feet became defiled. Later the blessed Lord applied the Word to Peter and he was restored to fellowship with God. Then he was made clean by the washing of water by the Word. You see why the Word is likened to water. It is because of its practical cleansing effect. I am to judge anything that God shows me to be wrong and then I am to seek, by grace, to walk as that Word indicates. What happens? Why, those things are literally washed away out of my life by the Word. My mind is purified by the Word, my heart is made clean by the Word. All this then is suggested by that which John saw on Calvary that day. The very spear that pierced the side of the Son of God drew forth the blood that saved, but not only the blood, there was also the water.

Let the water and the blood,
From Thy riven side which flowed,
Be of sin the double cure,
Save from wrath and make me pure.

John next calls our attention to two Scripture passages that were in process of fulfillment that day. He says, "These things were done, that the scripture should be fulfilled, A bone of him shall not be broken" (**John 19:36**).

Those soldiers had no idea they were fulfilling anything in Scripture when they forbore to break His legs, but long years ago Moses gave instructions concerning the first Passover. We read in **Exodus 12:43, 46**: "And the LORD said unto Moses and Aaron, This is the ordinance of the passover… In one house shall it be eaten; thou shalt not carry forth ought of the flesh abroad out of the house; neither shall ye break a bone thereof." So God had commanded that not one bone of the Passover Lamb should be broken, and there hung upon the cross the true Passover.

No bone of Thee was broken,
Thou spotless Passover Lamb.

God's Word was fulfilled even though the soldiers did not realize it.

But another Scripture had to be fulfilled. In **Zechariah 12:10** it was written of Messiah, "And they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn." And so when this other Roman soldier, without realizing that his act had anything to do with the Word of God, thrust that spear into the side of the Lord Jesus Christ, he too was simply carrying out what had been predicted long before.

But now, observe this, so long as our blessed Lord was in the sinner's place, so long as He was viewed by God as the great trespass offering, God permitted every kind of indignity that satanic malignity could suggest to be heaped upon the body of His Son. That blessed Head was crowned with thorns. They smote Him in the face with their hands. They spit upon that lovely countenance. They beat Him with the cruel scourge until the blood poured down His

back. They took Him out to Calvary and nailed Him to the cross. And then at last, they pierced His side, and God did not interfere. He permitted it all, and yet it was not what man did to Jesus that put away sin. It was not that which settled the sin question. It was what Jesus endured at the hand of God when His soul was made an offering for sin. But it pleased God that all the worst that was in man's heart should be there told forth and the best that was in the heart of God. Man's hatred and God's love met there.

God did not interfere as long as Jesus suffered in the sinner's place. But just the moment after the blood and the water flowed forth from that wounded side, it was as though God said, "Now, hands off! The sin question is settled. My Son is no more in the sinner's place." And from that moment on, no unclean hand touched the body of the Son of God. Not one person was allowed to do anything that would in any sense dishonor that sacred corpse. Loving hands took Jesus down from the cross, drawing out those dreadful nails and removing His hands and feet from the wood.

Joseph of Arimathea, who had for sometime been convinced in his own heart that Jesus was the Christ, came forth openly. We read, "And after this Joseph of Arimathaea, being a disciple of Jesus, but secretly for fear of the Jews, besought Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus: and Pilate gave him leave. He came therefore and took the body of Jesus" (**John 19:38**). Joseph and the friends of Jesus gathered round that cross and took that sacred body down. Then just at the appointed moment there came also Nicodemus— the man who had come to Jesus by night, the man who had spoken up in the Sanhedrin—and brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about an hundred pound weight, a vast amount. They took the body of Jesus and wound it in linen cloths.

The Jews would dip these cloths in an ointment and spices, and then they would wind them round the arms, the lower limbs, and the torso, and then bind them altogether. You remember Lazarus came forth bound in the grave clothes.

And where did they lay Jesus? Well, in the place where He was crucified, a garden at the side of Calvary. We walked around there a few years ago, and oh, how our hearts were moved as we went from the place of the cross to the garden tomb. “Now in the place where he was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new sepulchre, wherein was never man yet laid” (v. 41). And in that new sepulcher they laid Him.

They took the rest of the spices that were not needed for the body and they made a bed in the crypt. They gave Him the burial of a King. We read that when King Asa died, they laid him on a bed of spices. And God seemed to say, “While My Son was in the sinner’s place, I allowed everything to be done to Him that satanic minds could think of. Now He must be recognized as the King that He is, and He must be given the burial of a King.” So He was laid upon a bed of spices. “There laid they Jesus therefore because of the Jews’ preparation day; for the sepulchre was nigh at hand” (v. 42). And until the resurrection morning He was to remain in that new tomb and then come forth in triumph, the Conqueror of death. How our hearts rejoice in Him today!

Address 66 The Empty Tomb

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 20:1-18

The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre. Then she runneth, and cometh to Simon Peter, and to the other disciple, whom Jesus loved, and saith unto them, They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him. Peter therefore went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulchre. So they ran both together: and the other disciple did outrun Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. And he stooping down, and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in. Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulchre, and seeth the linen clothes lie, and the napkin, that was about his head, not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself. Then went in also that other disciple, which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw, and believed. For as yet they knew not the scripture, that he must rise again from the dead. Then the disciples went away again unto their own home. But Mary stood without at the sepulchre weeping: and as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepulchre, And seeth two angels in white sitting, the one at the head, and

the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain. And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him. And when she had thus said, she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou? She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away. Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master. Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father: but go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God. Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that he had spoken these things unto her.

Out of the different accounts which we have in the Gospels of the events connected with the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, this is one of the most graphic, one of the most interesting and one of the most compelling. When rightly understood, I do not see how anyone desiring to know the truth can meditate on this passage without being brought to saving faith in the risen Christ.

Our Lord had told His disciples on a number of occasions that He was to be crucified, but that the third day He would rise again. It is a singular fact that they had never seemed to grasp what He was saying. They were not looking for Him to rise again, so when they saw His head fall forward as He hung there on that cross after hearing Him pray, “Father, into Thy hands I [commit] my spirit” (**Luke 23:46**), their hopes were dashed in pieces. They felt that all His messianic claims were dissipated.

But there were those who still loved to linger about the tomb in which His body had been placed. A great stone fitted into a groove was rolled across the door of that tomb and then sealed. A Roman guard was set to watch that sepul-cher, for the enemies of our Lord remembered what His disciples had forgotten. They came to Pilate and said, "Sir, we remember that that deceiver said, while he was yet alive, After three days I will rise again. Command therefore that the sepulchre be made sure until the third day, lest his disciples come by night, and steal him away, and say unto the people, He is risen from the dead: so the last error shall be worse than the first" (Matt. 27:63-64). And Pilate said to them, a bit sarcastically, "Ye have a watch: go your way, make it as sure as ye can" (v. 65). And they did make it as sure as they could, but no human effort could hinder the working of omnipotent power when the hour came that God's Son was to come back in triumph from the grave.

And so here we are told that on "the first day of the week [the new day of the dispensation of the grace of God] cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre" (**John 20:1**). Love drew her to that tomb. She and the other women hoped to go in and take care of the body in a way it had not been taken care of when it was hurriedly removed from the cross and placed in the crypt. So they were waiting for a time when they could perform this last sad office for Him whom they had loved so tenderly and whom they thought had been taken from them in death until the end of time.

But as Mary drew near, she was amazed to see that great stone rolled back, no one on guard, and the body of Jesus evidently removed. Apparently she did not go in and make a careful investigation, but ran immediately "and cometh

to Simon Peter, and to the other disciple, whom Jesus loved" (that is, the disciple John who wrote this book. John never speaks of himself as the disciple who loved Jesus—he did love Him, but felt his love was nothing of which to boast, but he could boast in the love of Jesus). So to Peter and John went Mary. She cried when she saw them and said, "They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him" (v. 2).

Immediately Peter started for the tomb and with him John: "Peter therefore went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulchre" (v. 3). Peter had doubtless passed many an anxious hour since the death of his blessed Master. He could not forget that he had acted the part of the coward—he who had said, "Though all men forsake Thee, yet will I not forsake Thee." Yet he had denied with oaths and cursing that he ever knew Jesus Christ. But deep in his heart he loved his Lord. He had been overcome by fear and cowardice and when this word came he hastened to see if it were really true.

We read that they both ran together, Peter, a man of mature years, John, a sturdy youth. "The other disciple [John] did outrun Peter" (v. 4). One would expect that. He soon outdistanced the older man and so reached the sepulcher before Peter did. We read that he stooped down and looked in, but did not go in.

Outside the city of Jerusalem near the Damascus Gate is that remarkable skull-shaped hill that most Protestant Christians believe to be the actual Calvary. Many, of course, still insist that the Calvary is found in the church of the Holy Sepulcher, which seems entirely inconsistent with this record. But this skull-shaped hill outside seems to be the very Calvary where Jesus died. "In the place

where he was crucified was a garden; and in the garden a new sepulchre" (19:41). In that sepulcher they laid the body of the Lord Jesus. Today you can see this skull-shaped hill, and on one side of it there is a garden where a few years back they uncovered a sepulcher cut into the face of the cliff. It answers in every detail to the tomb described in the Word of God. As you draw near, it is natural to stoop down, as John did, and look in. The entrance, originally, was very low. Near this doorway there is a little window that throws the light upon an empty crypt, plainly visible as you peer through the entrance. The crypt is about twenty-four inches high cut out of the limestone rock, and in that crypt the body would have been easily seen, lying upon its bed of spices, if it were still there.

John drew near, stooped down, and looked into that entranceway, but he did not go any farther. Why? Because as he looked in he thought he saw that which proved that what Mary had told them was wrong. He evidently thought he saw the body lying there. So he did not go in. He doubtless said to himself, "Oh, poor Mary Magdalene, she made a mistake after all. They haven't removed the body. There it is plainly visible in the early dawn." But then came Peter, and he went into the sepulcher. He saw the linen cloths lying and the turban that was about His head not touching the linen cloths but wound together in a place by itself. The whole body had been swathed in these linen cloths. Peter did not stoop to look, like John, but rushed inside, and when he stood looking down upon that crypt he saw that which told a wonderful story. He saw the linen cloths just as they had been wrapped around the body, like the shell of the chrysalis after the butterfly has emerged. The cloths were there, but the body was gone! Between the turban and the linen cloths there was an

empty space where the face should have been.

Peter looked on in wonder, “Oh,” he said, “My Lord is risen!” for he knew that no power on earth could have taken that body out of those linen cloths and left them in the condition in which they were, but the almighty God. Peter turned around and beckoned to John. And we read, “Then went in also that other disciple, which came first to the sepulcher, and he saw, and believed” (20:8). He could not do anything else! I think I can see Peter calling him in, and they stand there looking down upon those linen cloths, noticing that turban, the head no longer in its folds. Then they looked at one another and said, “He is risen!” “They saw and believed,” and we would have believed, if we had been there. We would have known that Jesus had been raised from the dead by the omnipotent power of God. They were compelled to believe, even though they did not understand. “For as yet they knew not the scripture, that he must rise again from the dead” (v. 9). But they had positive proof that He had risen, and we read, “Then the disciples went away again unto their own home” (v. 10). They were not concerned now about anyone stealing away the body. They knew that was an impossibility. The body of Jesus had been raised from the dead.

And then a few minutes later, Christ manifested Himself to Mary, who stood outside the sepulcher weeping, and as she wept she stooped down and looked into the sepulcher. The door itself was originally about three-and-a-half feet high. She looked in, and what did she see? She beheld two messengers from heaven who announced the resurrection to her. The two disciples had not heard these announcements, but Mary saw two angels in white sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain.

When we stood in that tomb a few years back, I remember my wife turning to the friend who had taken us there, and she asked, “I wonder why they cut those little steps there at either end?” He answered, “Turn to your Bible and read.” And we read, “But Mary… seeth two angels in white sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain” (vv. 11-12). And the tomb itself tells the story perfectly.

And what did these angels have to say? They asked, “Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him” (v. 13). Her eyes, blinded by tears, had not been able to discern what had been so clear to those two men who had been there just before. But then she “turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou? She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away” (vv. 14-15). Notice the love of her heart. She did not even mention His name. She seemed to think all would know whom she meant when she said “Him.” I remember hearing a servant of Christ say once, “I often wish there were only one masculine pronoun in the world that it might always refer to Jesus.”

“Jesus saith unto her, Mary” (v. 16a). How I would love to have heard Him say it, would not you? It was the name of His own virgin mother. It was the name He had so often heard in the home in Nazareth, and it was the name now of a poor saved sinner, out of whom He had cast seven demons. “She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master” (v. 16b). She recognized Him. “Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not: for I am not yet ascended to my Father: but go to my brethren, and say

unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God" (v. 17). What a wonderful story! How transparent it is, how clear! There is no effort to force things or to try to make people believe against their own better judgment. But it is so plain that it seems to me that any honest soul, reading it, must say, "Yes, there can be no question about it. He who died for our sins upon the cross has been raised again for our justification." And now the message that we are to give to sinners everywhere is this, "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation" (**Rom. 10:9-10**).

I am wondering if among my readers there are not numbers of people who perhaps have for years never definitely settled the matter of committing their souls to Christ. Will you not do so now?

Low in the grave He lay—
Jesus, my Saviour! Waiting the coming day—
Jesus, my Lord! Up from the grave
He arose With a mighty triumph o'er His foes;
He arose a Victor from the dark domain,
And He lives forever with His saints to reign:
He arose! He arose! Hallelujah! Christ arose!

Address 67 Jesus in the Midst

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 20:19-31

Then the same day at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you. And when he had so said, he shewed unto them his hands and his side. Then were the disciples glad, when they saw the Lord. Then said Jesus to them again, Peace be unto you: as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you. And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost: whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained. But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. The other disciples therefore said unto him, We have seen the Lord. But he said unto them, Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe. And after eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them: then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you. Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing. And Thomas answered and said unto him, My Lord and my God. Jesus saith unto him, Thomas,

because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed. And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book: but these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.

No one gospel gives us all the various appearances of the Lord Jesus Christ to His disciples after His resurrection. In fact, all of them together do not give us every such appearance. For while we have a number of instances mentioned in each of the different Gospels, we are told that our Lord "showed himself alive after his passion [after he was raised from the dead] by many infallible proofs" (**Acts 1:3**). For forty days He continued with His disciples, teaching them and instructing them pertaining to the kingdom of God, so that on many other occasions than those definitely mentioned in the Gospels the Savior appeared to them and outlined the marvelous program with which He expected them to cooperate as they went forth as His messengers into all the world.

But of these instances that are recorded we might say that each one seems to have some special lesson for us. Here we have two definite appearances of the Lord Jesus Christ in the same place, an upper room in Jerusalem, possibly in the home of Mary, the mother of John Mark. And on these occasions He appeared, first of all, to ten of the apostles and then to eleven, Thomas being absent the first time but present the second time. And He gave them, in a very definite way, their commission to go out as His representatives.

We are told in verse 19, "Then the same day [that is, the day on which John, Peter, and Mary Magdalene had

visited the sepulcher early in the morning] at evening, being the first day of the week [for, as the seventh day was the Sabbath of the old dispensation, the memorial of creation, so the first day of the week became the rest day of the new dispensation, the memorial of new creation, the day on which our Lord Jesus Christ arose from the dead], when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews," suddenly they looked up and there stood the blessed Lord in their midst. Not a door had been opened to admit Him. That gives us some idea of the difference between the resurrection body and these present bodies that are subject to their various limitations. When our Lord Jesus was here on earth, He allowed Himself to be self-limited, but after resurrection, He came out of the grave cloths, as we have seen, without disturbing them. We might even say He left the tomb without opening the door, for the stone was not rolled away to let Him out, but to let the women and the disciples in.

Now He is able to present Himself in a material body of flesh and bones but no longer subject to the former laws, appearing in a room without coming through a door or entryway! Some day we shall have bodies like His, and throughout the glorious kingdom age we shall be able to flit from place to place at His command, unhindered by what men call "the law of gravitation."

"Came Jesus and stood in the midst" (v. 19). This was His rightful place. What infinite grace! He took the place in the midst on the cross. There, we read, they crucified Him and two thieves with Him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst. He was numbered among the transgressors, and He took the central place as though of all of the malefactors He was the worst. There He was bearing our sins in His own body on the tree.

But before He went away He gave this promise to His disciples, “Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst” (Matt. 18:20). This was the first time since His resurrection that His disciples were gathered together, and they were there because of their mutual love for Him. They were meeting in His name, and suddenly He manifested Himself among them, fulfilling His words. So, though now we cannot see Him with the mortal eye, whenever we are gathered together in His name, He is always in the midst. We do not need to ask Him or plead with Him to be in our midst. He says He *is* there. What we do need to ask for is opened hearts that we may discern Him.

Why is He in the midst of His friends? In the second chapter of Hebrews He says, “I will declare thy name unto my brethren: in the midst of the church will I sing praise unto thee” (**Ps. 22:22**). That is one reason He is in the midst. He is in the midst of His saints in order to draw out their thanksgiving and praise. I love to think of Him as the great Choir Leader. These hearts of ours are the instruments with which we make melody to the Lord, and it is He who touches the strings of one heart after another. He is in the midst as our great Intercessor. It is His presence in the midst of the gatherings of His people in the power of the Holy Spirit that gives each meeting its peculiar character. I think that if we always remembered this it would have a very sobering influence upon us. It would make us realize that in the holy assembly of the saints of God nothing should be done or said or sung that could not have His approval. By and by when we gather home to glory, He will still be in the midst.

John tells us that he looked up into heaven and that he saw the throne of God surrounded by the living creatures and the twenty-four elders, representing all the ransomed

saints. He says, “And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven Spirits of God sent forth into all the earth” (**Rev. 5:6**). Jesus in the midst is the glory, bearing upon His glorified body the marks of His passion, the reminder of all He suffered for sinners when He died on Calvary’s cross!

And so we see Him on this resurrection evening in the midst of His gathered people. They were not very clear as to what had taken place and did not understand very much, but they loved Him. When they were thus together He fulfilled His word and manifested Himself to them.

And now He speaks. What is His word of greeting? “Peace be unto you” (**John 20:19**). That is the way one oriental greets another even today: “Peace be unto you.” But oh, how much meaning there was in this salutation coming from the lips of our precious Lord. He had just been to Calvary, where He made peace by the blood of His cross. He said to them before He went away, “Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid” (14:27). And as He stood in the midst of them He seems to say, “It is all done. I have been through the sorrows of the cross. I have made peace, and now it is yours. Enter into and enjoy it.”

Do you enjoy the peace that has been made? “Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ” (**Rom. 5:1**), a peace we did not make, a peace He made for us, and that we enter into and enjoy when we believe the word of the truth of the gospel. We are told, “He is our peace” (**Eph. 2:14**). Oh, the blessedness of knowing Him who is our peace! Peace in the

midst of all the trials of earth. Peace in the day when everything that men have counted upon is being shaken. If you do not enjoy this peace, it is for you. But in order to enjoy it, you must receive the One who made it. You must trust Christ for yourself.

He said to them, “Peace be unto you.” He showed them His hands and feet, the wound in His side. “Here are the wounds that tell you it is I, and not another, and I have borne all this for you!”

We, too, may see those marks of His love in the glory, and when we look upon those pierced Hands and upon the wound in His side, how they will speak to us and move our hearts. We will say to ourselves, “That is the most lovely thing about Jesus, for those wounds tell what He thought of us. He might have gone out free when He finished those wonderful years of service here. He might have gone back to the glory from which He came.” But He went to that cross of shame, and there he received those wounds that tell of a love that was stronger than death. And He will bear the scars for all eternity.

You say, “But how do you know that He still has those wounds upon His body, that He still bears those scars?” I know because in Zechariah we read, “And they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn… And one shall say unto him, What are these wounds in thine hands? Then he shall answer, Those with which I was wounded in the house of my friends” (12:10; 13:6).

And so those wounds will be the perpetual token of His love for the church and His love for Israel.

“He showed unto them his hands and his side” (**John 20:20**). Have you not sometimes gone to a gathering of the Lord’s people feeling depressed, troubled? You had wondered whether to go or remain at home. But you went and took your place with them. As the hymns were sung, the Word was read, and God’s truth declared, your eyes were opened. You looked up and saw the Lord Jesus, and you went away refreshed, saying, “I have seen the Lord.” We do not just come together to meet with one another. It is a great mistake if we think we come together merely for a social time. We come to meet Him.

Then Jesus again said, “Peace be unto you: as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you” (v. 21). Why did He say it again? Well, I do not think it is too farfetched to say that it was because He knew they were going into the world and they would meet with suffering, persecution, and disillusionment. Paul could say, “And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus” (Phil. 4:7). The Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world. Now He sends His servants to tell the story to lost men everywhere, and as they go He will keep their hearts in peace, if they but confide in Him.

“And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost” (**John 20:22**). That carries our minds back to the creation of man in the first place. God formed man from the dust of the earth. He breathed into the man the breath of the spirit of life, and man became a living soul. Now here are the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ, born again, it is true, but going forth upon that great mission, and the Lord breathed upon them. Just as of old, God breathed upon Adam and he became a living soul, so it was when the Holy Spirit came on the Day of Pentecost. The first Adam was a living soul;

the last Adam, we are told, is a quickening spirit. And here the Lord Jesus Christ breathes upon them. It was not that He actually gave them the Spirit at that time, but they would understand when, later at Pentecost, the Spirit actually descended and abode upon them and dwelt with them, that He was given by their exalted Lord.

With this He gives them a marvelous word of authority: "Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained" (v. 23). What does this mean? It has been claimed by some that these disciples were the first bishops of the church, and the Lord was giving them the authority to remit sin and retain sin. That they were to go out into the world and people were to confess sins to them. They would tell them what penance to do and thus obtain remission of their sins. I do not find anything like that here.

One of the most important of the group, the apostle Peter, was there that day, and Peter went forth in the name of the Lord to proclaim remission of sins. How did he do it? Did he say, "You come to me and confess your sins to me, and I will forgive them?" Did he say anything like that? Let us see. In **Acts 10** we find Peter preaching the gospel in the household of Cornelius. He tells of Christ's wonderful life. "The word which God sent unto the children of Israel, preaching peace by Jesus Christ: (he is Lord of all:) … To him give all the prophets witness, that through his name whosoever (confesseth his sins to a priest) … shall receive remission of sins" (vv. 36, 43). Is that right? Do you have your Bible open? What does it say? "That through His name whosoever *believeth in him* shall receive remission of sins." Believe on Jesus and you will get remission. That is the commission that every servant of Christ has. We go out to the world and say, "We are commanded by Jesus Christ to offer you remission of sin if you will believe on

Jesus. And when they do, we dare to say, 'Your sins are forgiven or remitted.'" And if they will not believe, what then? We say to them, "Your sins are retained." How do we know it? Because He said so. There is nothing sacramental here. This is just a clear, definite gospel statement.

But we are told that Thomas was not present. You know, sometimes people do not realize what they lose by not attending where God's saints are gathered together when Jesus comes to take His place in the midst. They lose out. We can imagine the disciples saying to Thomas when they again see him, "Oh, Thomas, we have had a wonderful time! We have seen the Lord!" Thomas looks up in a hopeless kind of way, and replies, "Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe" (**John 20:25**). And so Thomas goes on all through the week without getting any assurance, until eight days. "And after eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them: then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst" (v. 26). He knows what Thomas said. He heard him. And He turns to him and says, "Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing" (v. 27). We do not read that he attempted to reach out his hand. But the sight of the risen Christ was apparently enough, and he exclaimed with adoring love, "My Lord, and my God!" (v. 28).

And what did Jesus say? Did He say, "You must not call me God. I am only the Son of God. Don't do that. That is a great mistake?" Did He do that? That is what He ought to have said if the Unitarian is right. But what did He say? Thomas had called Him, "My Lord and my God." Jesus said, "Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast

believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed" (v. 29). Is that blessing yours? We have never seen Him with mortal *eyes* but we gladly confess Him as our Lord and our God.

John closes this section by saying, "And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book: but these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name" (vv. 30-31).

The selected instances recorded here are written that we might know who Jesus is. And if you have any doubt about it, read John's gospel over and over again.

Peace, perfect peace, in this dark world of sin?
The blood of Jesus whispers peace within.
Peace, perfect peace, by thronging duties pressed?
To do the will of Jesus, this is rest.

Address 68 Peter Confirmed in the apostolate

Henry Allen Ironside

John

John 21:1-25

After these things Jesus shewed himself again to the disciples at the sea of Tiberias; and on this wise shewed he himself. There were together Simon Peter, and Thomas called Didymus, and Nathanael of Cana in Galilee, and the sons of Zebedee, and two other of his disciples. Simon Peter saith unto them, I go a fishing. They say unto him, We also go with thee. They went forth, and entered into a ship immediately; and that night they caught nothing. But when the morning was now come, Jesus stood on the shore: but the disciples knew not that it was Jesus. Then Jesus saith unto them, Children, have ye any meat? They answered him, No. And he said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes. Therefore that disciple whom Jesus loved saith unto Peter, It is the Lord. Now when Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his fisher's coat unto him, (for he was naked,) and did cast himself into the sea. And the other disciples came in a little ship; (for they were not far from land, but as it were two hundred cubits,) dragging the net with fishes. As soon then as they were come to land, they saw a fire of coals there, and fish laid thereon, and bread. Jesus saith unto them, Bring of the fish which ye have now caught. Simon Peter went up, and

drew the net to land full of great fishes, and hundred and fifty and three: and for all there were so many, yet was not the net broken. Jesus saith unto them, Come and dine. And none of the disciples durst ask him, Who art thou? knowing that it was the Lord. Jesus then cometh, and taketh bread, and giveth them, and fish likewise. This is now the third time that Jesus shewed himself to his disciples, after that he was risen from the dead. So when they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my lambs. He saith to him again the second time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my sheep. He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said unto him, Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee. Jesus saith unto him, Feed my sheep. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou girdedst thyself, and walkedst whither thou wouidest: but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouidest not. This spake he, signifying by what death he should glorify God. And when he had spoken this, he saith unto him, Follow me. Then Peter, turning about, seeth the disciple whom Jesus loved following; which also leaned on his breast at supper, and said, Lord, which is he that betrayeth thee? Peter seeing him saith to Jesus, Lord, and what shall this man do? Jesus saith unto him, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me. Then went this saying abroad among the brethren, that that disciple should not die: *yet* Jesus said not unto him, He shall not die; but, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to

thee? This is the disciple which testifieth of these things, and wrote these things: and we know that his testimony is true. And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. Amen.

With these words we come to the close of the gospel of John, the book in which we have been reveling for so long. I trust that our souls have been blessed as we have followed the pathway of our Lord Jesus Christ all the way from the past eternity, as the One who dwelt in the bosom of the Father, down to Bethlehem's manger, through the valleys and over the hills of Galilee, Samaria and Judea, at last to the Garden of Gethsemane, the judgment hall and cross, to the borrowed tomb, and now, in resurrection life.

The outstanding theme of this chapter is the public restoration of the apostle Peter. He who had failed the Lord so sadly in the hour of need might have thought he would never again be recognized as one of the apostles. But he was just as tenderly loved by the Lord after his failure as before. I wish we could take that in. I contact so many people who tell me more or less the same story. In some way or other they failed to stand the test and are conscious of having sinned against the Lord. Though truly penitent, they feel that it is all over with them, that the Lord has given them up and that they are hopelessly lost. Some say, "I wonder if I have committed the unpardonable sin? I cannot get the witness of the spirit anymore. I have prayed and prayed but do not get peace." Such souls forget that the witness is the testimony of Holy Scripture and that the Word of God has told us that "if we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (**1 John 1:9**). That is the witness of the Spirit given through the Word of God.

No matter who the sinner is, when he comes to God confessing his failure, acknowledging and judging it, he may be absolutely certain that God will never go back on His declaration that the sin is put away, that the failing believer who has confessed his sins is cleansed from all unrighteousness, and that communion is restored. Happy is the soul who enters into that by faith and goes on rejoicing in fellowship with his Savior.

Now I have no doubt that the Lord had actually restored Peter's soul before this public event took place. We are told that when those disciples came from Emmaus on that first Lord's Day evening they found the disciples gathered together, saying, "The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon" (**Luke 24:34**). Just where that appearance took place we do not know, but there had been a secret meeting between Peter and the Lord he had denied. As a result of this, I am sure Peter's soul had been restored. But you see it was one thing for a man like him to be personally restored to the Lord and another thing to be confirmed for public service, and in such a way as would be in harmony with the consciences of his brethren. Many a servant of Christ has failed and brought grave distress upon himself and others. He has been, in the secret of his own room, restored to communion, but so far as launching out in public testimony again, his brethren do not have the confidence to accredit him or extend their fellowship for they do not know what has taken place in his heart.

The Lord Jesus dealt in this public way with Peter in order that the others might realize that Christ had confidence in His servant and sent him forth again in obedience to the Word to feed the sheep and lambs of the flock. The instance is said to be the third occasion on which the Lord appeared to the apostles.

We read, “After these things Jesus showed himself again to the disciples at the sea of Tiberias; and on this wise showed he himself. There were together Simon Peter, and Thomas called Didymus, and Nathanael of Cana in Galilee, and the sons of Zebedee, and two other of his disciples” (**John 21:1-2**). And so they were in the will of the Lord in having made their way back from Judea to Galilee. But it is very evident they were restless. They were still not quite clear as to the meaning of the events of the past few days, such as those appearances of the Lord down there in the Upper Room in Jerusalem, and to the women, and so on. They haven’t sensed the place that is to be theirs in the evangelization of the world and the carrying to all men the story of the risen Christ.

Peter, in his restlessness, thinks of his old occupation. There was nothing sinful about fishing, but it does seem as though going fishing at this time, when they should have been waiting for the manifestation of the Lord, implies the activity of the flesh. It is so much easier to go fishing than to give yourself to prayer! You know how that is. When the Spirit of God would call you to a season of waiting on the Lord, it is so much easier to get up and do something. We would rather do almost anything than wait quietly on God. That is the flesh. And so it was the flesh here that led Peter to say, “I go a-fishing” (v. 3). It is a long time since he had an opportunity to visit the old haunts, perhaps not since he was called to become a fisher of men. And perhaps he thought, “There is not much chance of that now. It might have been different if I had proved true when the time of testing came. I can hardly expect Him to trust me now to fish for men, so I had better go back to my old occupation.”

The others spoke up and said, “Well, we will go with you.” And they toiled all night and caught nothing. That must

have reminded Peter of another occasion—that time, over three years before, when the Lord had called him from his boat. Their labor was fruitless. There were no results. “But when the morning was now come, Jesus stood on the shore: but the disciples knew not that it was Jesus” (v. 4). They were drawing near the shore with their empty nets and suddenly they saw a strange figure emerging from the mists. They did not recognize Him. He called to them as they were still some little way from land. “Children, have ye any meat? They answered him, No” (v. 5). He would make them confess how utterly empty they really were and how the night’s fishing had gone for nothing.

He called to them again, “Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find” (v. 6a). I think that must have electrified Peter. He remembered when that same voice said, “Let down your nets for a draught” (**Luke 5:4**), on the other occasion when he had toiled all the night, and had taken nothing. In obedience to the stranger’s command, “They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes” (21:6b).

“Therefore that disciple whom Jesus loved saith unto Peter, It is the Lord” (v. 7a). John knew He was the only One who could call the treasure of the deep into their nets. He was the Creator of the fish that they had taken in accordance with His Word.

“Now when Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his fisher’s coat unto him, (for he was naked), and did cast himself into the sea” (v. 7b). Nothing could hold him back now from the feet of Jesus, the Savior whom he had denied. The other disciples came in the little ship after that, dragging the net with fishes.

“As soon as they were come to land, they saw a fire of coals there, and fish laid thereon, and bread” (v. 9). They

saw a fire of coals. I think there was something significant about that. Where had Peter denied his Lord? We read, " [They] made a fire of coals; … and Peter stood [by the fire]" (18:18). That fire of coals was the world's fire. Peter was in the wrong place. He put himself in the place of temptation. But this was the fire that the Lord had kindled. Think of it!

Think of the grace of Christ, the Son of God, cooking Peter's breakfast that morning! There was never anything that the Lord Jesus thought too humiliating for Him to do for those He loved. Jesus loved to serve. Do you love to serve? You who say you belong to Him. Do you love to serve, or do you like to be served? Do you love to obey or to command? The flesh likes to be served. But the one who is walking in fellowship with the Lord Jesus Christ delights to obey and delights to serve.

So the Lord cooked Peter's breakfast. And He said, "Bring of the fish which ye have now caught" (v. 10). In addition to what He provided He would use what they had brought. Must it not have been a lovely sight? Just think of it, the fire of coals, the mist rising from the lake, and Jesus in the midst—and the disciples enjoying the fish that He Himself had prepared. What a picture!

Afterward, when they had all enjoyed the repast that He made for them, they were wondering still. You see Jesus must have looked different in resurrection than what He did before. He had been "a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief (**Isa. 53:3**), but now He was in that resurrection body that would never have a sign of pain or weariness again?

Could it be Him? Were they making a mistake? But no one dared ask, for deep in their hearts they knew it was the

Lord.

"Jesus then cometh, and taketh bread, and giveth them, and fish likewise" (**John 21:13**). And they breakfasted with Him. "This is now the third time that Jesus showed himself to his disciples, after that he was risen from the dead. So when they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?" (v. 15a). You remember what Simon had said on the night of the betrayal, before they went out to the Garden. "Master, though all men forsake You, yet will I not." He was saying practically I love Him more than all the rest of them. How did he feel now? "Lovest thou me more than these?" I think He pointed to John and James and Thomas and the rest of them. And Peter answered, "Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed My lambs" (v. 15b).

There is something very interesting here. Greek scholars have often pointed out that there are two different words for "love" in this colloquy. One is used in **1 Corinthians 13:1**, and it is the strongest word for love that we have in the Bible. It is the word for a love that is absolutely unselfish and is used throughout the New Testament for God Himself—"God is love"—for the love of God for this world, and for our love to God and for the people of the Lord. It is used even for the love of that which people sometimes put in the place of God, such as for money and the world. You can give these things the love that should go to God.

Then there is another word, and it is one that means affection such as exists between good friends. It is used for the love of one friend to another and for family affection. It suggests a lower quality of love than the first Word. When the Lord says to Peter, "Lovest thou me more than these?" He used the word translated "love" in **1 Corinthians 13**.

“Peter, have you an absolutely pure, unselfish love for Me, above what the others have?” That word challenged Peter, and he could not rise to it. And so he uses the other word. He says, “Yea, Lord; thou knowest I have affection for thee.” And the Lord says, “Very well Peter, if you have affection for Me, care for My lambs.”

Then He said to him again the second time, “Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?” (v. 16a). And again He uses the stronger word, but Peter answers with the weaker one. He says, “Lord; thou knowest that I have affection for thee” (v. 16b). And Jesus says, “Very well, Peter, take care of My flock.” Then Jesus said to him the third time, “Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?” (v. 17a). He now uses the lesser term: “Hast thou affection for me?” Peter was grieved that Jesus asked him for the third time. How many times had Peter denied Him? That is why the Lord asks him three times. Peter broke right down and said, “Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee” (v. 17b). (“Thou knowest that I have affection for thee.”) As much as to say, “O Lord, I do not deserve Your confidence. You know all about me. You know even in spite of my failure and denial, I love You still.” And Jesus said “Feed my sheep.”

So Peter was restored publicly to his special work as an apostle.

But you remember Peter said to Him, “Lord, I am ready to go with thee, both into prison, and death” (**Luke 22:33**). So the Lord Jesus said to him, “Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou girdedst thyself, and walkedst whither thou wouldest: but when thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouldest not. This spake he, signifying by what death he should glorify God”

(**John 21:18-19**).

You see what this really meant. “Peter, you said you were willing to go to prison and to death for Me, and you are going to do it. When you were young you went your own way, but when you are old you are going to be bound with chains and taken to prison and death for Me.” And if we can trust early church history, that is just what happened about the year A.D. 69 or 70, for Peter was in prison for Christ’s sake and was taken out to death. They were going to nail him to a cross, and Peter said, “No, no! My Lord died like that. I am not worthy to die as He did.” And he said, “Hang me on that cross head downward.” Oh, yes, Peter loved Christ. He really intended to be true to Him, but he forgot that the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. But later he was given grace to do as he had promised.

When the Savior had spoken this, He said, “Follow me” (v. 19). And Peter took that literally, for the Lord began to walk along the lake and Peter followed. And that disciple whom Jesus loved was also following, and Peter said, “And what shall this man do? Jesus saith to him, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me” (vv. 21-22). As much as to say, “Peter, it is not your responsibility as to what My other disciples do. I will order the path of each one. You are to die for Me. But if I choose that John live until I come back again, what is that to you? Follow Me.” Most Christians will die. Some will be living when He comes back again. The disciples understood the difference.

“Then went this saying abroad among the brethren, that that disciple should not die: yet Jesus said not unto him, He shall not die; but, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?” (v. 23). He says the same thing to each one of us, “If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to

thee?" We are to serve in the place in which He has put us and leave everyone else to serve where He puts them. And if some of us should be living when He does come, we will rejoice together when we stand in His presence.

With this John concludes his wonderful gospel that has been well called the greatest book in the world. Speaking of himself, he says, "This is the disciple which testifieth of these things, and wrote these things: and we know that his testimony is true. And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written" (vv. 24-25). John, guided by the Spirit of God, selected just eight miracles and a number of discourses of our Lord Jesus Christ and grouped them together in this book. These were only a few of the things that Jesus said and did. If everything He said and did were recorded, the libraries of the world could not contain all the books that would be written. Only the books of Eternity could tell all there is to be related of that wondrous life of the Word who became flesh to secure our redemption and make known the Father's names.