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VOLUME IV.

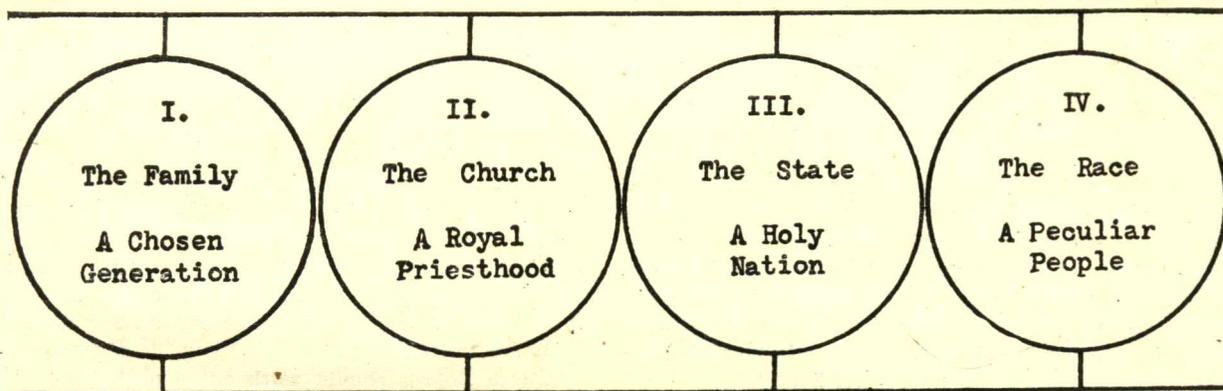
NAMPA, IDAHO, FEBRUARY, 1921

NO. 1

The Four Relationships of Life

“Ye are a chosen generation a royal priesthood, and holy nation, a peculiar people,—

These Spheres are separate and distinct. The laws which govern them apply only within the realm of the relationship concerned



It is only by the very complexity of these relationships that the finer qualities of the Christian life can be exemplified.

“that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light.”

The Four Natural Relationships of Life

There are four relationships which individuals sustain to each other, all of which are essential to the highest type of civilization and life.

1. The Family or Generation. A generation is a people linked together by blood relationships as in the family.
2. The Priesthood. A priesthood is a people with a common office and work, as in the Church.
3. The Nation. A Nation comprises a people bound together by common laws as in the State or Government.
4. The People. A people or race is compared of those who have a common language and common customs.

The Four Christian Relationships

These four relationships are not obliterated in the Christian system but lifted up and glorified. Consequently we find the qualifying words, as a CHOSEN generation, a ROYAL priesthood, and HOLY nation, a PECULIAR people.

1. The Chosen Generation is composed of those who are linked together as a larger family by the atoning blood of Christ. Every Christian is blood relation to every other Christian.
2. The Royal Priesthood is the common office and work of Christians in intercession for the salvation of men. A christian has but one supreme mission, the salvation of others.

3. The Holy Nation has reference to a people who exemplify a holy life in all their legal governmental relations.

4. The Peculiar People comprises those who are characterized by a language and customs unlike those of the world because purged of selfishness and actuated by Divine love.

The Distinctness of these Relationships

The relations are separate and distinct. The laws which govern them apply only within the sphere of the relationship concerned.

1. The Moral Man makes the mistake of supposing that uprightness in business and social relationships will bring the benefits which can come through the church alone.
2. The Church worker makes the mistake of supposing that diligence and earnestness in religious work can be substituted for obedience to the laws governing the family.
3. Christian institutions suffer because of failure to obey the laws which govern successful business.
4. Nations and Peoples fail which try to build up a moral life and strong government without a religious basis.

Showing Forth the Praises

It is through this four-fold relationship that Christian are to shew forth the praises of their Lord. This cannot be done unless these distinctions are observed and the laws governing them obeyed.

It is only by the very complexity of these relationships that the finer qualities of the Christian life can be exemplified. Failure in any sphere will bring disaster and reproach. The holiest man or the most innocent child will suffer disobedience to natural laws as surely as the most wicked man or designing woman. And this is true whether these laws be disregarded ignorantly or deliberately.

I. The Family, or Sphere of Natural Relationships.

There can be no wholesome family life without attention to the laws which govern it. When the father is absorbed in business and the mother given to clubs and social service, the children must suffer the consequent neglect; and this is equally true when the father is absorbed in his ministry and the mother given to parish visiting.

Many preachers have been so absorbed in the work of saving other that their own has been forgotten; and some seem to feel that diligence in the ministry will atone for neglect in the family sphere. We have in mind now a preacher to whom we have often listened, and in whose home we have watched his children play on the parlor floor. Imagine our surprise to read a few years later in glaring headlines, the account of a crime committed by one of these children now grown to young manhood; and with sorrow to follow the record until sentenced to be hung was pronounced and the papers told of his execution.

Let us not fail to catch the distinctions in the spheres of activity; and above all let us not fail in obedience to the laws which govern these spheres, lest we have occasion to mourn as did another, "They made me a keeper of vineyards, but mine own vineyard have I not kept."

2. The Church; or Sphere of Priestly Relationships.

The work of the churchly sphere is set forth in these significant words, "a royal priesthood." The work of the church is intercessory, it is God's chosen medium for the communication of the truth necessary to salvation and the channel of the gracious operation of the Spirit necessary to make the truth effective.

The church which turns its attention to reforms, to political maneuverings or social betterment becomes a mere worldly club without priestly power and is unworthy of the name. The church has but one business, the salvation

of souls, and should be always characterized by revival spirit and power.

3. The State; or Sphere of Governmental Relationships.

Every true Christian bears a relationship to his government. He cannot be a Christian and be an anarchist or a Bolshevik. The State is the guardian of civil and religious liberty without which our families and churches could not exist.

As a holy nation, we should bring holiness into our national relationships, should be strictly and rigidly obedient to the laws of our country, should avoid criticism of our rulers and pray for them, and in everything seek to promote righteousness.

4. The Race; or the Sphere of Social and Business Relationships.

It is in the sphere of common language and customs, in the social and commercial realms that Christians should show their peculiarity, a peculiarity consisting in a difference characterized by superiority.

The social relationships of Christians must be characterized by purity and sincerity; the business relationships by honesty and integrity.

While as individuals, Christians are faithful to their obligations, in the growing social relationships, as in Church Boards, Educational and Missionary Boards, it is easy to miss the Scriptural basis for carrying on the business of the Church. Church business is subject to the same laws as any other legitimate business and success depends upon obedience to its laws.

Church Boards should work out a plan for the finances of the Church in harmony with sound business principles and carrying out this plan faithfully. Slackness in business will effectually hinder the church in her work for the unsaved about her. We must be of good report of them that are without.

It is at this point that much less to be said in reference to the educational work of the church. We are facing a general need for re-adjustment along financial lines, such an adjustment as will place all of our institutions upon a sound financial basis, and enable them to run with a maximum efficiency in sending out young men and women to bless the world.

Re-education and Re-adjustment

We are facing grave problems in the educational work of the Church of the Nazarene. Conditions have obtained through long processes of education that can only be remedied by like processes of re-education. These conditions are due very largely to wrong impressions given to the church by the institutions themselves in their advertisements and reports.

While the process of re-breaking and re-setting bones is painful, there can never be perfect soundness without it, and these false impressions should be corrected. Let us all face the matter squarely and put ourselves and our work frankly and fully before the church and seek to bring up our own part of the work to its highest point of efficiency.

I. The First Adjustment: A Re-Organization on a Sound Business Basis.

Under the present order, the church aids the colleges in a more or less systematic manner, and the college bears the responsibility of educating the young people of the church. When funds are insufficient, the burden falls heavily upon the institution and those connected with it.

An illustration drawn from another department of the church will make this plan. Our people will remember that a movement was begun some time ago to publish the Herald of Holiness, our official organ at a subscription price of one dollar per year, a price much lower than its cost or production, and make up the deficit by free-will offerings

from the people at large. In this way it was thought that a wider circulation could be secured and more good accomplished.

If this sincere but mistaken notion had been adopted in its entirety, the result would have been as follows,—the people not facing directly the financial pressure, would soon have disregarded all appeals and placed upon the executives of the Publishing Board a burden too heavy to have long been borne. This could have resulted in nothing short of general dissatisfaction. As it now is, the circulation of the Herald is rapidly increasing and our Publishing Board is free from financial pressure, and our people are not constantly embarrassed by appeals for help.

But the educational situation which now obtains is exactly that which would have obtained had the above mistaken notion been adopted.

Here is the educational situation, the exact parallel of the case cited above. The institutions are assuming the burden of educating the young people below cost and depending upon donations to make up the annual deficit. The people not facing the bills have little appreciation of the financial pressure, and have unwittingly laid upon the executives of these institutions a burden which "neither our fathers nor we are able to bear."

II. The Second Adjustment: To Give the Church a Proper Conception of the Cost of Educating a Student.

It is a tribute to the wisdom of our people that when the matter of the Publishing House was placed before them, (1) saw through this flimsy makeshift which was out of harmony with all sound business principles; and (2) that they were willing to bear the load rather than shift it upon their executives.

We need to place before our people the exact cost of educating our students, and we have confidence that when our educational condition is fully and frankly presented to our people, that there will quickly be such re-adjustment as may be necessary for the success this department of the work of the church.

III. The Third Adjustment: To Correct Conditions Which Have Resulted From Insufficient Funds.

As a result of the attempt to run below actual cost, our educational institutions have been forced to assume abnormal positions.

1. Some have unduly emphasized the necessity of looking to the church alone for support and have systematically canvassed their territory until their usefulness is marred.

2. Others have endeavored to place the responsibility directly upon the individual and secure sufficient students to pay the salaries of a limited faculty. As a consequence there has been the attempt to build up a great institutions upon the basis of a Labor Bureau or an Employment Agency.

These things are out of harmony with the spirit and purpose of an educational institution. They are fundamentally wrong and must sooner or later collapse. On the one hand our churches will tire of constant solicitations for money, and rightfully so; and on the other hand, a high scholastic standard can never be maintained where students generally are expected to carry sufficient work on the outside to defray all expenses.

IV. The Fourth Adjustment: A Proper Distribution of Responsibility.

Until there is a proper distribution of responsibility, our schools and colleges can never reach their greatest usefulness. There are two general lines of responsibility:

1. The Church which expects to receive the services of her young people must make provision for their education or lose them to the work.

2. Young men and women called to Christian work are under obligation to make the utmost possible preparation, and either personally or through their families bear their part of the expense. They should remember David's words, "God forbid that I should offer unto the Lord that which cost me nothing."

Where Does the Responsibility Lie.

There are two general divisions of college finance; (1) Capital Funds, those expended for Buildings and Equipment; (2) Current Expenses, the running expenses of the institution.

I. THE CAPITAL FUNDS: BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT. It is clearly the duty of the Educational District to furnish the necessary buildings and equipment sufficient for the needs of the District. The institution must not act arbitrarily in imposing burdens upon its District. The proper method of procedure is through the District Boards of Education under supervision of the General Board of Education, the one being amenable to the District Assembly.

2. CURRENT EXPENSES. Our Schools and Colleges like our Publishing House must be placed on a sound financial basis. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE RENDERED TO THE INSTITUTION THROUGH THE INSTITUTION. The equitable distribution would be as follows:—

1. Families should assist their own young people as much as possible. Young people may and should assist themselves, but never should they be expected or allowed to attempt to carry full college courses and work sufficient to defray all expenses. The result will be disastrous to themselves or the high standard of the institution.

2. Local Churches and individuals within the local churches should be encouraged to provide scholarships for their own worthy young men and women.

3. The Local Districts comprising the Educational District should include an appropriation in the budget for general maintenance, and this should be increased by Temporary Endowment or Permanent Endowment from interested persons.

4. The College itself should take note of young men and women it desires for future professors and teachers and provide a number of fellowships. This has long been the custom of universities and has proved eminently successful.

5. The General Education Board should actively engage through representatives in securing funds through annuities, endowment, gifts and bequests for assisting in the running expenses of the schools and colleges under its supervision.

6. The General Missionary Board, and other General Boards expecting to secure the service of young people should make some appropriation for their preparation.

H. ORTON WILEY



Plan of Organization of N

The Finar

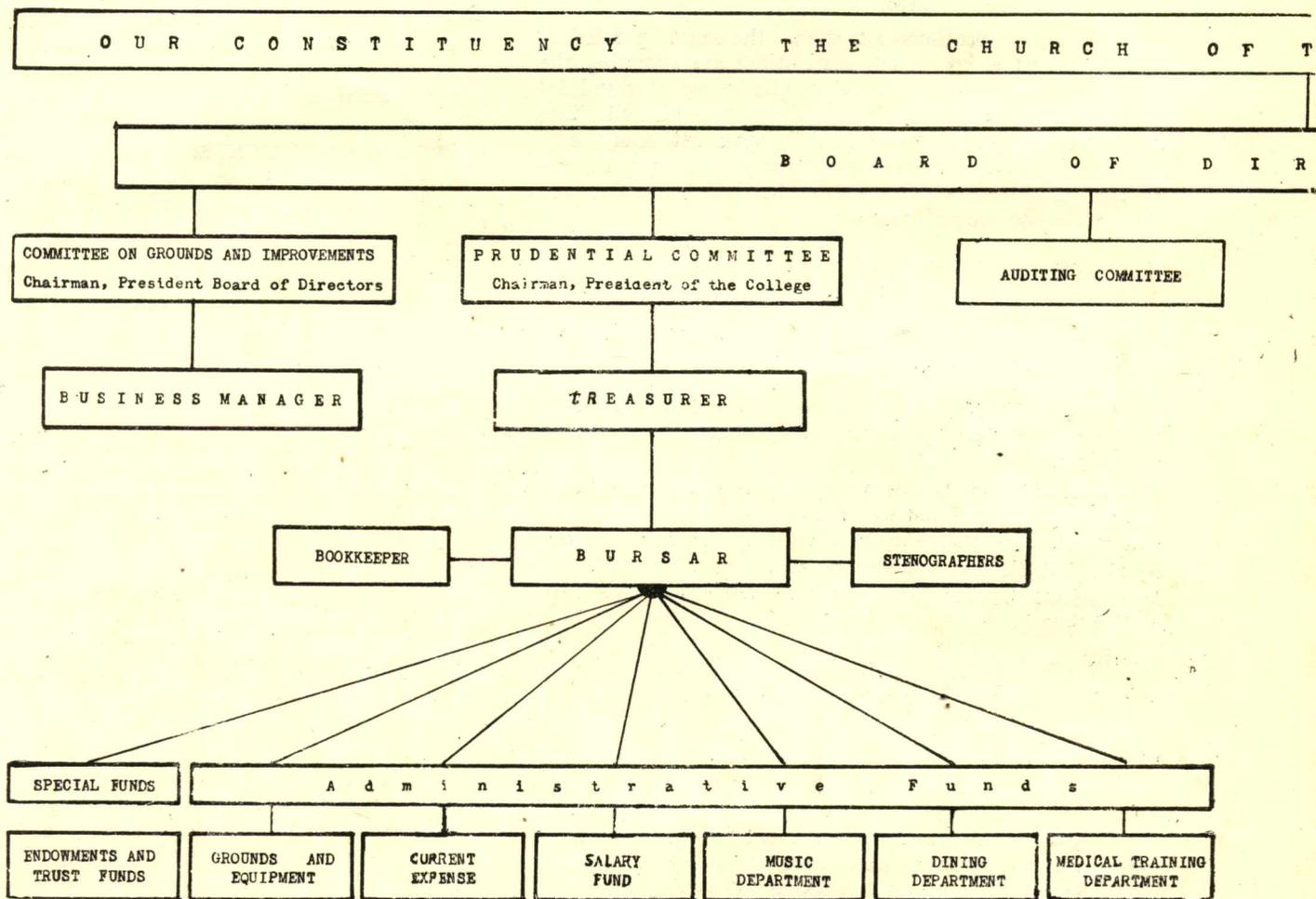
1. A title of all receipts from the current income shall be placed in a separate fund and shall be available for educational and missionary purposes.

2. Funds received for specific purposes shall be held inviolate for such purposes.

3. The General Administrative Funds shall be arranged in two main divisions: 1. Grounds and equipment; 2. Current, or running expenses.

4. The Current Running Expenses shall be further segregated as follows: 1. Salary Fund, Academic departments; 2. Current expenses, Academic Departments other than salaries; 3. Music Department; 4. Medical Training Department; 5. Dining Department; 6. Other departments as organized.

5. No department shall draw on the funds of another department.



9. The Medical Training Department shall be maintained within its own revenues, specified donations, hospital association fees and its pro rata of the General Deficit Fund.

10. The Music Department shall be conducted on the commission basis, or if placed on a salary basis shall be conducted within its own revenues.

11. A General Deficit Fund shall be maintained, comprising all unspecified donations, all temporary endowment subscriptions, and such donations as shall

be designated for this purpose. The General Deficit Fund shall be pro rated among the current expense departments according to the deficits represented in the Annual Appropriation Budget as adopted by the Board of Directors.

12. The Prudential Committee shall pass on all requisitions, credits, purchases and allowances.

"No work so nearly approaches and repeats the life of Christ as medical missions; none presents so pitiful a need and so glorious an opportunity."—Sherwood Eddy.

Northwest Nazarene College



Financial Policy

6. The salary Fund shall comprise all receipts from tuitions of the Academic Departments, and at present all receipts from dormitory rentals, and shall be available for the salaries of the officers and the employees of such departments.

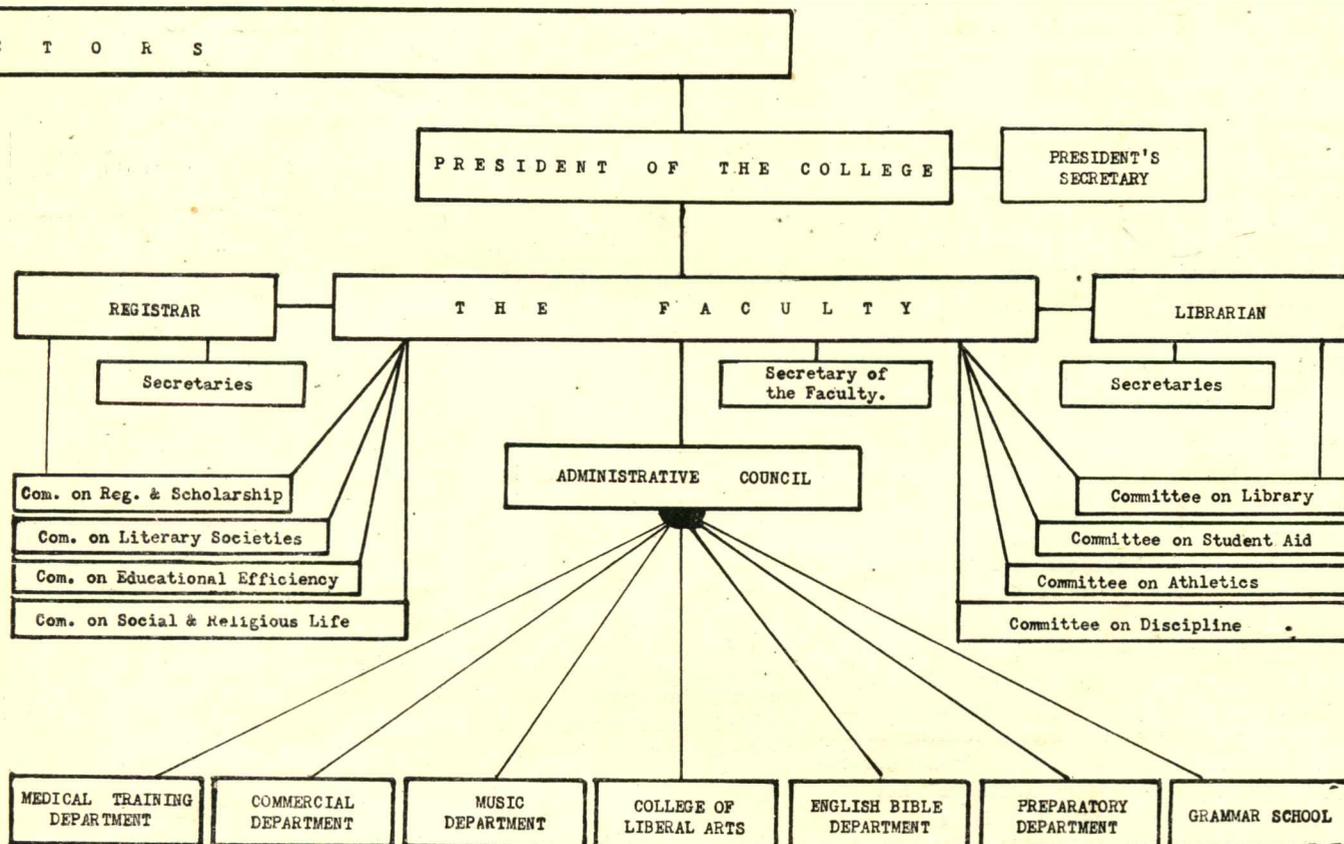
7. The Current Expense Fund shall comprise all receipts from the Academic Departments other than

tuitions and dormitory rentals, together with its pro rata of the General Deficit Fund, and any specified donations and shall be available for the current running expenses of the academic departments.

8. The Dining Department shall be maintained within the revenues received, including direct donations. There shall be no deficit in this department.

THE NAZARENE NORTHWEST EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

RECTORS



OUR MISSIONARY WORK

A FEW years ago, all of the missionary bands of the college, both home and foreign, were able to meet together in one small classroom without being crowded. Now the African band alone fills the same classroom. For this increase in numbers of those called into active work for the Lord of the harvest, we give praise to God.

Although from the first there has been great progress, yet this year has marked the most distinct advance in the

organization of the bands. Hitherto, only now and then have those called to the different fields affiliated themselves by the tie of the special field to which they were called. This year, all of the missionary work has been along this line, that is, by the different individual bands meeting together. This organization has been due to the great increase in numbers and has proved to be a blessing, for in this manner the special needs of the various lines of work can be discussed and also the best methods of preparation to meet those needs.

"All that is human must care for all that is human."

Mortgaging the Future at the Expense of the Present

By N. B. HERRELL.

"Thou shalt not forswear thyself." Matt. 5:33.

"They who dishonor the great God, and break His commandment, who use frequent oaths and imprecations, even in reference to things that are true; **AND THOSE WHO MAKE VOWS AND PROMISES, WHICH THEY EITHER CANNOT PERFORM, OR DO NOT DESIGN TO FULFIL, ARE NOT LESS CRIMINALS.**" Adam Clarke.

The word "mortgage" means a pledge given by a debtor to a creditor as security. A gamble on the future by risking money to the weal or woe of time. There are certain laws connected with money and business if adhered to will guarantee success along financial lines. This law of sound financing will work for the sinner as well as the saint, for the church as well as the bank. But let it be clearly understood that the law of retribution is attached to this law and if broken the church as well as the bank must suffer for her transgression.

The Church, Her Vision and Her Resources.

It is true that "where there is no vision the people perish" but it is equally true, **THAT IF THE CHURCH PLUNGES AHEAD ENDEAVORING TO MATERIALIZE A FANCIED VISION FASTER THAN HER RESOURCES WILL PERMIT, SHE WILL BE WRECKED UPON THE ROCKS OF FANATICAL ENTHUSIASM.**

While a vision sometimes breaks in upon a church like a sunburst, it may take years to accomplish that which was given in a few moments. The danger lies in this, that the church may be so enamored of the vision that she forgets to sit down and count the cost of its realization.

A vision is always a future consideration, while the means to materialize it comes from the past and the present. Seldom, if ever, are the resources of a church equal to its vision, thus necessitating on the part of the church, a wise and careful distribution of the means leading to the fulfilment of the vision. The church must know her resources as well as her vision. To overestimate her resources is as vital as to underestimate her vision.

The word of the church is the medium between her creditors and herself. The manner in which the church keeps her work indicates her standard of piety. If she receives her ideas of financing the work from unscrupulous vision plungers, her word will soon be in jeopardy. Some seem to think that just because it is the church, everybody is supposed to overlook promises made by her, and that her broken word is not as bad as that of a worldly liar.

The credit of the church depends upon whether or not she keeps her word. Her word should be as good as her note. The reputation of keeping her word and meeting her obligations should be better than the best of banks. If the world cannot depend upon the word of the church, how will she know that her message is true? If the Gospel will

not cause the church to keep her word, why should sinners bother with it?

The church has as little credit today in the business world as any other bankrupt institution. Why should we need to plead for a little credit at the feet of the world? Is it not because we are "plungers" instead of "trustees." How much effect will the testimony of the church have on the world when the world knows that it holds a mortgage on the church for the next four years? No credit for the church, indicates her lack of righteousness,

Is it not a fact that while we are evangelizing the world on one hand, we are killing the effect of the gospel on the other by mortgaging the resources of the church to the world for a little filthy lucre? If an invoice of the assets and liabilities of the church was taken, would it not be found that the world holds enough of the liabilities and bad accounts to disgrace an institution?

The church must have a soul, a conscience, a life, that will back up the Gospel she preaches. What she does, like the individual oftentimes, speaks so loud that the world cannot hear what she preaches. **AN UNSOUND FINANCIAL SYSTEM WILL WRECK THE CHURCH ALMOST AS QUICKLY AS UNSOUND DOCTRINE.** In fact an unsound financial system is an unsound doctrine which the church alone can correct. Will she do it? Will she do it now?

The Church, Her Supply and Her Need.

The need of the church is not to be gauged by the greatness of her vision, **but by the present** demands for the accomplishment of that vision. We must take God into our consideration in the supply of our needs. Why should the church desire to go faster than her needs are supplied? Does not Providence go hand in hand with the Spirit and the word? God has placed the church between the supply and the need that she may make application of the one to the other. If the supply does not meet the demand it is not a failure on God's part, but a signal warning to the church that she needs a better system of collection and distribution. God has the supply intact, waiting for the church to act.

The wrong of collecting the supply may prove to be the reason that we are not receiving what we need. God has not promised to bless every method or any system we may see fit to adopt in gathering the means to carry on the work. The church should make a close study of her finances as she does of other essentials. What progress will the church make if she breaks down in her financial system, or lack of system, even though the victory seems immediately at hand? We shall make better progress by going more slowly and getting off on the right foot.

The credit of the church largely depends upon the manner in which she cares for her finances. The world has the idea that religion unfits men for real practical business. Has not the church given the world room to form this opinion? The world can only know the church by the

fruit she bears. What right has the church to live beyond her means? Why should she place herself in a position where the enemy can block her success? The Devil is an old warrior and good at maneuvering for the defeat of the church. His battle field is the financial realm. Until we defeat him on that field, we cannot claim to be "more than conquerors." We have the promise that the "gates of hell" shall not prevail against the church. God's word is sure.

The Church, Her Present and Her Future.

By no means do we say that it is wicked for individuals to make pledges to the work of the Lord, provided that these pledges are made solemnly and with sufficient resources to enable the person to meet his obligations. But for the church to drift as a whole into a system of PLEDGE AND HOPE TO PAY IN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS is dangerous both to the present and future of our church. Much of our present church work is being done on the credit of a subscription list which is to be paid in the future. Hence,

the future, unattained resources are mortgaged to carry on the business of the present.

If we make pledges they should be secured so that they can be realized. We have come to realize that we cannot draw upon the future resources of the church without crippling the strength of its future. She will catch up with her pledges and then collapse. Pledging the ungrown wheat, corn, fruit, cattle, sheep, hogs and the unpumped oil, the undug copper, zinc, lead, and ore together with all other resources of the church for four years ahead is presumption as often as it is faith if not more so. The book says "GIVE" and it shall be "GIVEN," not "pledge" and it shall be given. All pledges should be as bankable as cash.

The re-adjustment of church financing is at hand and the sooner the Church of The Nazarene, adopts a well-defined and workable financial system, suitable for the entire denomination, the safer will be the present and the more secure the future.

AMEN.

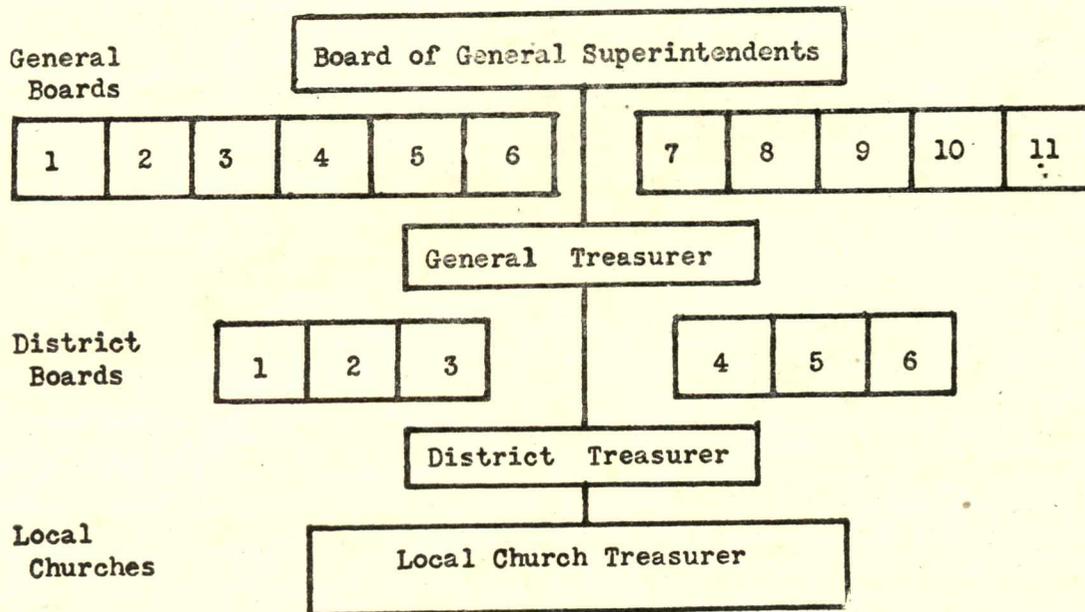
The Budget System

By N. B. HERRELL

As a church we have tried out the budget plan in the local church and District; but as yet we have not it as the financial policy of our denomination. In fact, we have no stated policy as a church. We have talked somewhat over the budget plan but as yet no action has been taken. We believe our church should have

The Local Church Budget.

The local church is the foundation of the District and General church. The District or General church will never become more efficient than the local church. All that the District or General church will ever be must first



Suggested Budget System For Church of the Nazarene

a uniform financial policy so far as it could be worked to an advantage.

be found in and come out of the local church. The District is an association of local churches. The General

church is an association of Districts. Therefore, it stands to reason that in order for the General church to be at her best there should be a uniformity of system from the local church to the District and thence throughout the General church.

The local church budget is composed of all local financial estimates to be raised by the local church during the Assembly year. By this system the members of the local church are informed just how much the church will need to raise to meet the operating expenses of the church. The budget system lets each member know how much they are to pay each day, each week, each month in order for the church to meet her goal at the end of the year. This system enlists the interest of each member and encourages team work in bearing the financial responsibility.

The District Budget.

The District budget is made up of the financial estimate necessary for the work of the District for the ensuing year. This estimate is prorated to the membership of the District. This money is to be raised among the local churches. Under the budget system each local church would place their apportionment into their local church budget and raise it

along with their local church budget, each week, each month instead of at the end of the Assembly year. This system would insure a working capital throughout the year. It is hard for a District to make brick without straw. To wait till the Assembly year is up to raise the District funds is a crime against District workers and interest. The District interest, like the local church interest, will suffer if the financial needs are not cared for in a systematic way. The financial stability has much to do with the spiritual growth of a church. The ebb and flow of finances usually are the signals of hot and cold flashes possessing the church. We prefer an even upward temperature to the hot and cold flashes. The budget system lends to stability.

The General Budget.

The General church budget, like the local and District, includes the financial estimate needed to carry forward the work of the General church. This General church budget is prorated to the membership and placed in with the District budget which is passed on to the local church to be placed in their budget. This would give uniformity of system throughout the church and do away with much overlapping in the scramble after money by the various interests of our General church.

Re-Financing the College

Our Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Sanders has worked out a plan for Re-Financing the College in harmony with the best business methods and this plan has been adopted by the Board of Directors.

THE PLAN:—Briefly stated the plan is as follows: The College owns \$105,000.00 worth of property, and in addition has about \$43,000.00 worth of Victory Campaign pledges which begin to mature in February of the present year.

In order to make these pledges available and give us sufficient money to proceed with the work, arrangements have been made for issuing fifty Serial First Mortgage Notes of \$1,000.00 each, secured by a mortgage of \$50,000.00 on the property. The money received on Victory Campaign pledges is placed in the Bank and as soon as \$1,000.00 accumulates, the money so received is used to pay the first Serial Note, and others in numerical order.

This is strictly a business proposition and has been approved by your Bank and by some of the leading business men of the Northwest. It is an opportunity to some of our people who have money to make a safe investment and at the same time render valuable assistance to the college in its formative period when the needs are so great for buildings and equipment to properly carry on the work.

If you have money to invest, make this a matter of earnest prayer and write to Mr. J. F. Sanders, Treasurer, Northwest Nazarene College, Nampa, Idaho.