

LATTER-DAY SAINTS

GENERAL STATEMENT

History.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was founded by Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, in 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. About 10 years previously, when 14 years of age, he had become deeply interested in the question of the salvation of his soul and in the true church of Christ and was particularly disturbed by the variety of denominations and the varied interpretations put upon certain passages of Scripture by the different sects. While in the woods near his father's home, he said that he "had a vision of great light, and two glorious personages appeared before him and commanded him to 'join none of the religious sects, for the Lord was about to restore the gospel, which was not represented in its fullness by any of the existing churches.'"

Three and a half years later he received another vision in which he was instructed as to the second coming of Christ and his own relation to the coming dispensation. He was also directed by an angel to the place where were to be found the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated, and he was instructed to visit this place on the corresponding day each year. He was not permitted, however, to receive the plates until September 22, 1827, which was the first anniversary after he had passed his twenty-first birthday. These plates, which had the appearance of gold, were engraved and contained an explanatory inscription to the effect that they were sacred, abridged records of the ancient inhabitants of America. He translated these records, dictating the translation to Oliver Cowdery and others, who wrote it down. Oliver Cowdery, with David Whitmer and Martin Harris, after the completion of the work, gave to the world their testimony that they had actually seen the plates and beheld the angel in whose keeping they were reposed.

The work of translation was completed in the summer of 1829 and was placed in the hands of the printer in August. Prior to this, on the 15th day of May, 1829, Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery stated that "an angel (John the Baptist) appeared to them and conferred upon them the priesthood of Aaron and instructed them to baptize each other by immersion." Later on, they declared, three glorious beings (Peter, James, and John) conferred on them the Melchizedek Priesthood and the Keys of the Apostleship. This was followed in April, 1830, by the organization of the church at Fayette, N. Y., and "the declaration that the ancient gospel had been restored with all its gifts and powers."

Missionaries were sent out, prominent among whom were Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, and Parley and Orson Pratt. Numerous churches were organized in different States, and in 1831 headquarters were established at Kirtland, Ohio. From the first the policy of segregating the converts from the "gentiles" was followed, and in 1831 a colony of believers was settled in Jackson County, Mo. Here they met some opposition from their neighbors, which grew violent in the fall of 1833 and culminated in their being driven from the county by mob violence.

They then scattered into other counties of Missouri, although retaining their organization at Kirtland, Ohio. Early in 1838 Joseph Smith removed to Caldwell County, Mo., which was settled almost exclusively by his followers and where other leaders of the church were already established. Here again there was friction between them and the earlier settlers of the adjoining counties, which resulted, in the winter of 1838-39, in their expulsion from the State. Then followed

the settlement at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., which developed rapidly and at one time was the largest city in the State. In a few years, however, the people of the surrounding counties became hostile, and Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., on the 27th of June, 1844.

After the death of Joseph Smith, the Council of Twelve presided over the church until December, 1847, when, at Winter Quarters, near Omaha, Nebr., the president of the council, Brigham Young, was chosen as the president of the church. A number, however, refused his leadership, and there followed a period of confusion, several organizations being formed, one of which is to-day known as the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Doctrine.—The doctrines of the Latter-day Saints as set forth by the first president, Joseph Smith, and accepted by both bodies, may be summarized as follows:

They believe in God the Father, Jesus Christ the Son, and in the Holy Ghost, as individual personages; men will be punished for their own sins, not for Adam's transgression; through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel; these principles and ordinances are faith in Christ, repentance, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; men are called of God to the ministry, by "prophecy and by the laying on of hands" by those who are in authority to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances; the same organization that existed in the primitive church continues to-day—apostle, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. There is also the same gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.

The Bible, so far as it is translated correctly, and the Book of Mormon, are both regarded as the word of God. In addition to these, there have been and will be many revelations of great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God. There will be a literal gathering of Israel and the restoration of the Ten Tribes. Zion will be built on this continent. Christ will reign personally upon the earth, which will be renewed and receive its paradisaical glory. Freedom for all men to worship God according to the dictates of conscience is claimed, and obedience to rulers and magistrates and observance of law are enjoined.

Organization.—The ecclesiastical organization is based upon the priesthood, which is "power delegated to man by virtue of which he has authority to act or officiate in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ as His representative." Its grand divisions are the Melchizedek, or higher priesthood, and the Aaronic, or lesser priesthood. The Melchizedek priesthood is so called after Melchizedek, the King of Salem, who was a great high priest. It holds the power of presidency and the right of authority over all the offices of the church. Its officers are apostles, patriarchs, high priests, seventies, elders, and bishops. The Aaronic priesthood holds the keys of authority in the temporal affairs of the church, and its officers are priests, teachers, and deacons.

The chief or presiding council (quorum) of the church is the first presidency, which consists of three high priests—a president and two counselors or advisers; its jurisdiction and authority are universal, extending over all the affairs of the church in both temporal and spiritual things. The president of the church is regarded as the mouthpiece of God to the church and as alone receiving the law for the church through revelation. The first presidency is also the presidency of the high priesthood and has the right to officiate in all the offices of the church.

The second council (quorum) of the church, standing next to the first presidency, is composed of the twelve apostles. It is their duty, under the direction of the first presidency, to supervise the work of the church in all the world, and especially the missionary labors, to ordain evangelical ministers, and to act as special witnesses to the world of the divine mission of the Savior, Jesus Christ.

The patriarchs are evangelists who hold the right to bless the members of the church with the blessings of prophecy, as was done by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the early patriarchs. They are supervised by the patriarch of the church. The high priests hold the power of presidency in the stakes of Zion (or districts), under the direction of the first presidency in their respective stakes and wards (parishes) in administering in spiritual things. The seventies are the missionaries of the church and labor in the world under the direction of the twelve apostles. They are organized into quorums of 70 each, under 7 presidents who preside over all the quorums. The elders assist the high priests in their duties in the stakes. All the members of the Melchizedek priesthood have authority under the direction of the presidency to officiate in all the ordinances of the gospel. The labors of the twelve apostles and of the seventies are principally in the world outside the regular church organization, while the labors of patriarchs, high priests, and elders are confined principally to their respective stakes and wards.

The presiding council (quorum) of the Aaronic priesthood is the presiding bishopric, consisting of three bishops who have jurisdiction over all the offices of the Aaronic priesthood and supervise the temporal affairs under the direction of the first presidency.

The general authorities are those officers who have general direction of the whole church or any general division. Thus the first presidency is the presiding council (quorum) over the whole church. The apostles have jurisdiction over the whole church under the direction of the first presidency, but more especially over the missionary enterprises. The presiding patriarch supervises all the patriarchs. The seven presidents preside over all the seventies. The presiding bishopric presides over all the Aaronic or lesser priesthood of the church.

Statistics.—The two bodies included in this group in 1926, 1916, and 1906, are shown in the following table, with the principal statistics as reported for the three years:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS: 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
1926								
Total for the group	1,867	606,561	1,415	\$18,983,315	1,769	\$3,095,895	1,736	209,593
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	1,275	542,194	969	15,513,315	1,250	2,519,042	1,222	178,738
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.....	592	64,367	446	3,470,000	519	576,853	514	30,855
1916								
Total for the group	1,530	462,329	1,214	7,154,797	1,370	949,104	1,443	181,152
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	965	403,388	832	6,283,226	948	804,068	942	152,930
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.....	565	58,941	382	871,571	422	145,036	501	28,222
1906								
Total for the group	1,184	256,647	903	3,168,548	-----	-----	1,036	130,085
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	683	215,796	504	2,645,363	-----	-----	660	113,139
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.....	501	40,851	308	523,185	-----	-----	376	16,946

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for the year 1926 is presented in Table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Persons over 8 years of age are received as members of this church upon declaration of their faith in God and the principles of the gospel as set forth in the Scriptures; repentance for past sins; baptism by immersion; and the laying on of hands.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1926: REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

ITEM	Total	In urban territory ¹	In rural territory ¹	PER CENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations).....	592	273	319	46.1	53.9
Members.....	64,367	39,857	24,510	61.9	38.1
Average per church.....	109	146	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	26,831	16,628	10,203	62.0	38.0
Female.....	36,741	22,507	14,234	61.3	38.7
Sex not reported.....	795	722	73	90.8	9.2
Males per 100 females.....	73.0	73.9	71.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4,619	3,031	1,588	65.6	34.4
13 years and over.....	58,988	36,531	22,457	61.9	38.1
Age not reported.....	760	295	465	38.8	61.2
Per cent under 13 years ²	7.3	7.7	6.6		
Church edifices:					
Number.....	472	218	254	46.2	53.8
Value—Churches reporting.....	446	204	242	45.7	54.3
Amount reported.....	\$3,470,000	\$2,652,545	\$817,455	76.4	23.6
Average per church.....	\$7,780	\$13,003	\$3,378		
Debt—Churches reporting.....	102	75	27	73.5	26.5
Amount reported.....	\$223,359	\$194,781	\$28,578	87.2	12.8
Churches reporting "no debt" on church edifice.....	319	121	198	37.9	62.1
Expenditures during year:					
Churches reporting.....	519	249	270	48.0	52.0
Amount reported.....	\$576,853	\$465,545	\$111,308	80.7	19.3
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$257,805	\$203,369	\$54,436	78.9	21.1
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$316,452	\$259,846	\$56,606	82.1	17.9
Not classified.....	\$2,596	\$2,330	\$266	89.8	10.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,111	\$1,870	\$412		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting.....	514	244	270	47.5	52.5
Officers and teachers.....	6,360	3,438	2,922	54.1	45.9
Scholars.....	30,855	18,589	12,266	60.2	39.8

¹ Urban territory includes all cities and other incorporated places which had 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1920, the date of the last Federal census; rural territory comprises the remainder of the country.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

The data given for 1926 represent 592 active organizations of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with 64,367 members. The classification of membership by sex was reported by 588 churches and the classification by age was reported by 578 churches, including, however, only 478 which reported any members under 13 years of age. No parsonages were reported for 1926.

Comparative data, 1890-1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the censuses of 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1890 TO 1926: REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

ITEM	1926	1916	1906	1890
Churches (local organizations)	592	565	501	431
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	27	64	70	-----
Per cent.....	4.8	12.8	16.2	-----
Members	64,367	58,941	40,851	21,773
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	5,426	18,090	19,078	-----
Per cent.....	9.2	44.3	87.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	109	104	82	51
Church edifices:				
Number.....	472	382	309	122
Value—Churches reporting.....	446	382	309	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,470,000	\$871,571	\$523,185	\$226,285
Average per church.....	\$7,780	\$2,282	\$1,693	-----
Debt—Churches reporting.....	102	82	41	-----
Amount reported.....	\$223,359	\$62,204	\$35,989	-----
Parsonages:				
Value—Churches reporting.....	-----	6	5	-----
Amount reported.....	-----	\$4,750	\$6,100	-----
Expenditures during year:				
Churches reporting.....	519	422	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$576,853	\$145,036	-----	-----
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$257,805	\$88,568	-----	-----
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$316,452	\$40,086	-----	-----
Not classified.....	\$2,596	\$10,382	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,111	\$344	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting.....	514	501	376	-----
Officers and teachers.....	6,360	6,061	3,742	-----
Scholars.....	30,855	28,222	16,946	-----

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the total membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three censuses from 1906 to 1926, together with the membership for 1926 classified as under 13 years of age and 13 years of age and over. Table 5 shows the value of church property and the debt on such property, for 1926 alone. Table 6 presents, for 1926, the church expenditures, showing separately the amounts expended for current expenses and improvements, and for benevolences, etc., and also gives the data for Sunday schools. Separate presentation in Tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported the principal items shown (values or expenditures), in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church. The States omitted from these tables can be determined by referring to the complete list which appears in Table 3.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the more important statistical data shown by States in the earlier tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1926: REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Ur- ban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females (¹)
United States.....	592	273	319	64,367	39,857	24,510	26,831	36,741	795	73.0
New England:										
Maine.....	13	1	12	1,131	39	1,092	422	709	---	59.5
Massachusetts.....	8	7	1	783	715	68	330	453	---	72.8
Rhode Island.....	2	2	---	316	316	---	141	175	---	80.6
Connecticut.....	2	2	---	114	114	---	48	66	---	---
Middle Atlantic:										
New York.....	8	5	3	596	523	73	257	333	6	77.2
Pennsylvania.....	12	9	3	1,529	1,239	290	669	860	---	77.8
East North Central:										
Ohio.....	36	25	11	3,423	2,578	845	1,462	1,961	---	74.6
Indiana.....	10	4	6	597	192	405	230	367	---	62.7
Illinois.....	50	23	27	4,248	2,327	1,921	1,763	2,485	---	70.9
Michigan.....	87	30	57	8,292	5,348	2,944	3,481	4,811	---	72.4
Wisconsin.....	14	4	10	833	234	599	342	491	---	69.7
West North Central:										
Minnesota.....	4	2	2	523	370	153	238	285	---	83.5
Iowa.....	63	27	36	8,276	3,800	4,476	3,066	4,488	722	68.3
Missouri.....	87	36	51	13,389	9,625	3,764	5,836	7,515	38	77.7
North Dakota.....	4	2	2	379	248	131	151	228	---	66.2
South Dakota.....	3	---	3	188	---	188	78	110	---	70.9
Nebraska.....	19	7	12	1,705	877	828	767	938	---	81.8
Kansas.....	31	17	14	3,593	2,452	1,141	1,469	2,095	29	70.1
South Atlantic:										
Maryland.....	1	---	1	132	---	132	55	77	---	---
West Virginia.....	10	6	4	669	466	203	256	413	---	62.0
Florida.....	3	1	2	250	76	174	99	151	---	65.6
East South Central:										
Kentucky.....	3	1	2	377	173	204	140	237	---	59.1
Tennessee.....	1	---	1	168	---	168	67	101	---	66.3
Alabama.....	8	2	6	1,277	489	788	572	705	---	81.1
Mississippi.....	2	---	2	250	---	250	104	146	---	71.2
West South Central:										
Arkansas.....	5	1	4	387	43	344	150	237	---	63.3
Louisiana.....	1	---	1	115	---	115	50	65	---	---
Oklahoma.....	23	7	16	2,179	726	1,453	918	1,261	---	72.8
Texas.....	9	4	5	1,068	628	440	469	599	---	78.3
Mountain:										
Montana.....	6	3	3	357	241	116	163	194	---	84.0
Idaho.....	8	3	5	570	249	321	247	323	---	76.5
Wyoming.....	1	---	1	84	---	84	43	41	---	---
Colorado.....	14	8	6	1,373	940	433	607	766	---	79.2
Arizona.....	3	3	---	205	205	---	80	125	---	64.0
Utah.....	3	3	---	216	216	---	108	108	---	100.0
Pacific:										
Washington.....	10	8	2	1,085	1,003	82	459	626	---	73.3
Oregon.....	7	2	5	439	237	202	167	272	---	61.4
California.....	21	18	3	3,251	3,168	83	1,327	1,924	---	69.0

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The death of Joseph Smith in 1844 was followed by the development of several factions among the Latter-day Saints, one of the strongest of which, led by Brigham Young, drew to itself a portion of the original church membership, and settled in Salt Lake City, Utah. Other organizations held for a time, but the great majority of the members were scattered, and their descendants still remain

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in Part II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1916, has been revised by Mr. Frederick M. Smith, president, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and approved by him in its present form.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926, BY STATES: REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926			
	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	592	565	501	64,367	58,941	40,851	4,619	58,988	760	7.3
Maine.....	13	11	9	1,131	980	507	18	1,113	-----	1.6
Massachusetts.....	8	8	8	783	702	570	50	733	-----	6.4
Rhode Island.....	2	3	3	316	346	306	36	280	-----	11.4
New York.....	8	7	1	596	568	173	20	540	36	3.6
Pennsylvania.....	12	14	7	1,529	1,290	642	87	1,442	-----	5.7
Ohio.....	36	31	22	3,423	2,311	1,311	190	3,233	-----	5.6
Indiana.....	10	8	13	597	671	679	25	555	17	4.3
Illinois.....	50	45	30	4,248	3,949	2,442	183	3,789	276	4.6
Michigan.....	87	93	74	8,292	7,487	4,227	458	7,798	36	5.5
Wisconsin.....	14	11	13	833	915	861	75	744	14	9.2
Minnesota.....	4	4	6	523	410	379	63	460	-----	12.0
Iowa.....	63	70	75	8,276	9,878	8,139	860	7,416	-----	10.4
Missouri.....	87	64	63	13,389	9,974	7,880	1,130	12,221	38	8.5
North Dakota.....	4	6	6	379	385	242	21	358	-----	5.5
South Dakota.....	3	-----	1	188	-----	85	15	173	-----	8.0
Nebraska.....	19	20	17	1,705	1,973	1,503	223	1,482	-----	13.1
Kansas.....	31	21	26	3,593	2,034	1,728	256	3,178	159	7.5
West Virginia.....	10	11	11	669	622	600	36	633	-----	5.4
Florida.....	3	4	6	250	297	318	11	239	-----	4.4
Kentucky.....	3	2	4	377	252	257	21	356	-----	5.6
Tennessee.....	1	5	3	168	417	172	12	156	-----	7.1
Alabama.....	8	12	8	1,277	1,738	1,072	61	1,216	-----	4.8
Mississippi.....	2	-----	3	250	196	-----	15	235	-----	6.0
Arkansas.....	5	6	4	387	547	290	15	372	-----	3.9
Oklahoma.....	23	21	15	2,179	2,335	914	141	1,996	42	6.6
Texas.....	9	11	10	1,068	1,013	627	30	1,038	-----	2.8
Montana.....	6	9	4	357	639	268	24	333	-----	6.7
Idaho.....	8	10	9	570	626	266	58	512	-----	10.2
Colorado.....	14	13	10	1,373	1,197	561	104	1,269	-----	7.6
Arizona.....	3	3	-----	205	128	-----	13	192	-----	6.3
Utah.....	3	4	5	216	563	493	11	205	-----	5.1
Washington.....	10	7	6	1,085	907	405	91	994	-----	8.4
Oregon.....	7	5	5	439	638	321	25	414	-----	5.7
California.....	21	20	19	3,251	2,848	2,221	219	2,890	142	7.0
Other States.....	5	6	5	445	301	196	22	423	-----	4.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

throughout the Mississippi Valley. Some of these scattered members, together with some congregations that had preserved their identity, effected a partial reorganization in Wisconsin in 1852, which was afterwards completed under the name, "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." This church claims to be the true and lawful continuation of and successor to the original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This claim was upheld the only time it was directly contested; that is, by the Hon. J. F. Phillips in 1894 in the suit for the possession of the temple lot in Independence, Mo. A few years after the partial organization they were joined, in 1860, by Joseph Smith, the son of the prophet, who was presiding officer until his death in 1914, when he was succeeded by his son, Frederick M. Smith, who continues as its president.

In 1865 the headquarters were removed to Plano, Ill., and in 1881 to Lamoni, Iowa, and finally to Independence, Mo.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, AND CHURCH DEBT, BY STATES, 1926:
REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	592	472	446	\$3,476,000	102	\$223,359
Maine.....	13	9	8	28,300	1	500
Massachusetts.....	8	5	5	20,351	2	1,517
New York.....	8	6	6	62,300	2	7,500
Pennsylvania.....	12	9	9	71,000	2	550
Ohio.....	36	29	27	329,100	4	10,000
Indiana.....	10	6	6	24,400	2	8,067
Illinois.....	50	43	38	120,100	11	11,216
Michigan.....	87	67	64	301,925	18	39,710
Wisconsin.....	14	10	10	24,700	3	2,900
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	13,950	2	7,000
Iowa.....	63	59	57	307,350	9	30,200
Missouri.....	87	73	68	1,638,142	19	54,901
Nebraska.....	19	14	14	53,700	2	1,950
Kansas.....	31	23	23	83,222	6	10,766
West Virginia.....	10	8	7	26,500	2	3,725
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	4,700	-----	-----
Alabama.....	8	8	8	8,850	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	5	4	4	2,600	2	417
Oklahoma.....	23	17	17	38,100	1	500
Texas.....	9	7	4	6,400	1	200
Idaho.....	8	5	5	11,250	-----	-----
Colorado.....	14	9	9	42,000	5	2,900
Utah.....	3	3	3	9,800	-----	-----
Washington.....	10	8	7	19,300	1	60
Oregon.....	7	6	5	7,500	-----	-----
California.....	21	17	17	151,600	3	22,350
Other States.....	29	20	18	53,860	4	6,400

DOCTRINE

The general doctrine of the reorganized church is set forth in the preliminary statement of the Latter-day Saints, and is published in the Epitome of Faith, "What We Believe." Special emphasis is laid on the principle of stewardships, the gathering, and the building of Zion. The idea of stewardship involves a social consciousness that property is held, not alone for individual or selfish ends, but also in trust for God and the church as a group, so that property should be used for social ends, and members are specifically urged to agree to hold and administer their property as stewards. The ideal is: Every individual developed to his full capacity for service, and then devoting that service to the common weal. This spirit of trusteeship extends beyond material things to ability and talents, even to life itself, for all of which one must render a final account. The program of the church has been set forth as follows:

Social reform by individual regeneration; every man having opportunity to be his best and do his best for the good of all; love the dynamic, righteousness the principle, and justice the basis of social relationship; to organize men and women accepting these principles into the kingdom of God; to provide all with suitable means which, with their talents, become their stewardships; and to bring each one to the task that he is best able to perform, the product to be distributed so that none has less than is needed, and no one has more than he can use.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1926:
REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR				SUNDAY SCHOOLS			
		Churches reporting	Total amount	For current expenses and improvements	For benevolences, missions, etc.	Not classified	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	592	519	\$576, 853	\$257, 805	\$316, 452	\$2, 596	514	6, 360	30, 855
Maine.....	13	11	6, 993	2, 604	4, 389	-----	11	134	524
Massachusetts.....	8	7	8, 456	3, 803	4, 653	-----	7	91	423
New York.....	8	6	9, 123	5, 383	3, 740	-----	7	72	284
Pennsylvania.....	12	11	27, 132	6, 035	21, 097	-----	12	143	766
Ohio.....	36	31	19, 767	12, 534	7, 233	-----	34	385	1, 722
Indiana.....	10	7	5, 876	4, 662	1, 214	-----	7	72	309
Illinois.....	50	43	43, 925	12, 954	30, 971	-----	45	482	1, 898
Michigan.....	87	71	51, 576	30, 863	19, 499	1, 214	69	866	3, 954
Wisconsin.....	14	13	4, 652	745	3, 907	-----	14	116	446
Minnesota.....	4	4	2, 890	1, 363	1, 527	-----	4	49	165
Iowa.....	63	60	52, 667	32, 653	20, 014	-----	53	707	3, 625
Missouri.....	87	77	216, 649	85, 655	130, 899	95	75	1, 250	7, 464
North Dakota.....	4	3	1, 423	362	1, 061	-----	3	36	135
Nebraska.....	19	15	10, 386	7, 605	2, 781	-----	17	171	733
Kansas.....	31	30	22, 679	10, 055	12, 624	-----	29	369	1, 670
West Virginia.....	10	8	7, 138	3, 972	3, 166	-----	9	100	403
Florida.....	3	3	356	256	100	-----	3	29	95
Kentucky.....	3	3	692	561	131	-----	2	33	129
Alabama.....	8	8	2, 966	982	1, 984	-----	7	62	360
Arkansas.....	5	3	947	141	806	-----	4	31	132
Oklahoma.....	23	19	9, 680	4, 538	4, 897	245	19	215	1, 131
Texas.....	9	8	3, 137	1, 227	1, 910	-----	6	65	319
Montana.....	6	6	2, 532	957	1, 575	-----	6	59	240
Idaho.....	8	7	3, 661	2, 151	1, 510	-----	8	83	316
Colorado.....	14	12	9, 465	5, 562	3, 903	-----	12	149	689
Arizona.....	3	3	862	373	489	-----	3	29	93
Utah.....	3	3	600	254	346	-----	3	34	111
Washington.....	10	9	6, 060	2, 526	3, 534	-----	9	106	557
Oregon.....	7	6	3, 331	416	2, 915	-----	5	62	239
California.....	21	20	33, 569	13, 848	18, 679	1, 042	19	241	1, 371
Other States.....	13	12	7, 663	2, 765	4, 898	-----	12	119	552

The reorganized church denies the "revelation" of plural marriage or that plural marriage was in any way a doctrine of the church or any part of it before the death of Joseph Smith in 1844, or that Joseph Smith ever received or presented to anyone any such a doctrine. It maintains that marriage is ordained of God; that the law of God provides for but one companion in wedlock for either man or woman, except in cases of death or where the contract is broken by transgression; consequently, that the doctrines of plurality and community of wives are heresies and are opposed to the law of God.

The reorganized church denounces the doctrine of Adam-God, and of plurality of Gods; also the doctrine of blood atonement, holding that there is but one atonement necessary and that was made complete by Jesus Christ.

This church holds the Word of God to be decisive and the end of all disputes; that only one name is given whereby man may be saved—Jesus the Christ; and that upon His teaching, as set forth in the New Testament Scriptures, must be based on right living, in the domestic circle, as citizens and members of the general community, and in preparation for the life after death. They hold it to be the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, but that such worship does not require a violation of the law of the land.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF EDIFICES, DEBT, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1926: REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total	592	64,367	446	\$3,470,000	102	\$223,359	519	\$576,853	514	30,855
Alabama.....	3	596	3	3,500	---	---	3	1,881	3	145
Arizona.....	3	205	---	(¹)	---	(¹)	3	862	3	93
Arkansas.....	4	307	3	2,100	2	417	---	(¹)	3	92
Central Illinois.....	7	575	5	21,000	5	4,675	7	3,914	6	230
Central Michigan.....	23	2,196	19	76,250	7	3,953	18	12,725	16	1,125
Central Nebraska.....	6	356	4	7,200	---	---	4	1,189	4	130
Central Oklahoma.....	12	1,139	7	22,900	1	500	9	7,118	9	628
Central Texas.....	5	405	---	(¹)	---	(¹)	4	1,900	3	159
Clinton.....	12	813	10	20,300	2	850	11	3,771	12	452
Des Moines, Iowa.....	8	1,238	7	74,150	2	18,500	8	15,899	6	448
Detroit.....	7	1,661	7	108,000	6	28,595	7	11,222	7	597
Eastern Colorado.....	11	1,265	8	41,000	4	2,600	10	9,030	10	586
Eastern Iowa.....	8	597	6	21,400	2	1,700	7	1,770	6	303
Eastern Maine.....	4	524	3	14,300	---	---	3	3,200	4	245
Eastern Michigan.....	21	1,747	17	51,600	---	---	17	11,684	17	1,002
Eastern Montana.....	3	116	---	---	---	---	3	450	3	100
Eastern Oklahoma.....	6	670	5	5,300	---	---	5	913	5	211
Far West stake.....	20	2,403	17	49,650	3	2,693	17	9,767	17	1,414
Florida.....	5	365	4	4,250	---	---	5	735	5	182
Fremont.....	6	364	5	11,300	---	---	4	430	4	142
Galland Grove.....	8	625	8	18,200	---	---	8	2,792	5	209
Holden stake.....	15	1,446	9	63,000	3	11,000	15	10,492	13	844
Idaho.....	4	308	---	(¹)	---	---	3	2,729	4	142
Independence stake.....	11	4,932	11	1,352,600	9	15,008	11	117,001	11	2,982
Kansas City stake.....	14	3,542	11	127,964	4	33,400	14	81,798	14	1,514
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	3	372	3	2,700	---	---	3	220	2	80
Kewanee.....	11	736	9	33,250	3	3,500	9	3,341	9	360
Kirtland.....	8	1,172	5	242,000	1	7,700	8	6,793	7	591
Lamoni stake.....	14	2,074	12	79,800	---	---	14	10,300	14	1,202
Little Sioux.....	11	1,818	11	42,300	---	---	11	11,751	10	686
Minnesota.....	4	523	4	13,950	2	7,000	4	2,890	4	165
Mobile.....	5	816	5	5,850	---	---	5	1,318	4	236
Nauvoo.....	7	541	7	43,250	2	9,600	7	6,969	7	308
New York.....	7	372	5	30,300	1	2,000	5	3,310	6	198
New York and Philadelphia.....	7	1,233	7	78,500	2	5,600	7	26,826	7	585
North Dakota.....	4	379	---	(¹)	---	---	3	1,423	3	135
Northeastern Illinois.....	12	1,120	8	34,900	1	1,550	10	7,785	11	461
Northeastern Kansas.....	6	442	6	12,700	---	---	6	3,795	6	261
Northeastern Missouri.....	3	222	3	16,000	---	---	---	(¹)	1	110
Northeastern Nebraska.....	5	982	4	31,500	1	150	5	6,954	4	333
Northern California.....	13	1,631	11	46,100	1	850	12	19,314	11	644
Northern Michigan.....	13	828	6	10,700	1	200	9	2,111	9	409
Northern Wisconsin.....	5	297	4	10,500	1	800	5	719	5	184
Northwestern Kansas.....	4	392	---	(¹)	---	---	4	628	3	93
Northwestern Ohio.....	7	423	5	12,200	1	700	5	2,477	7	281
Pittsburgh.....	5	530	3	26,000	2	550	4	5,409	5	285
Portland.....	8	523	6	8,500	---	---	7	3,481	6	302
Pottawattamie.....	7	1,419	7	29,800	3	400	7	4,498	7	598
St. Louis.....	13	1,208	10	48,800	2	1,700	8	27,098	11	608
Seattle and British Columbia.....	7	731	5	13,300	1	60	6	4,206	6	306
Southeastern Illinois.....	12	1,110	10	11,200	1	191	11	2,393	12	506
Southern California.....	8	1,620	6	105,500	2	21,500	8	14,255	8	727
Southern Indiana.....	5	529	4	20,400	1	5,597	4	4,632	4	224
Southern Missouri.....	7	336	---	(¹)	---	---	5	372	4	140
Southern Nebraska.....	6	327	5	14,700	1	1,800	4	2,095	6	181

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "District not reported," to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF EDIFICES, DEBT, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1926: REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS—Continued

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Southern New England.....	11	1,152	7	46,661	3	5,017	10	12,132	10	548
Southern Ohio.....	16	1,381	12	53,800	1	1,900	13	8,839	15	669
Southern Wisconsin.....	9	536	6	14,200	2	2,100	8	3,933	9	262
Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana.....	16	1,474	10	48,575	5	9,462	15	12,604	15	702
Southwestern Kansas.....	4	325	—	(¹)	—	(¹)	4	2,048	3	92
Southwestern Texas.....	3	459	—	(¹)	—	—	3	1,132	2	85
Spokane.....	5	421	4	9,750	—	—	5	2,504	5	288
Spring River.....	16	1,613	14	33,100	1	500	15	7,669	15	876
Utah.....	4	327	3	9,800	—	—	4	732	4	185
Western Colorado.....	4	192	—	(¹)	—	(¹)	3	835	3	137
Western Maine.....	9	607	5	14,000	1	500	8	3,793	7	279
Western Michigan.....	10	585	7	12,300	—	—	8	2,981	8	279
Western Montana.....	3	241	—	(¹)	—	—	3	2,082	3	140
Western Oklahoma.....	4	409	4	3,800	—	—	4	785	4	289
West Virginia.....	6	346	4	9,500	1	1,450	4	1,736	5	149
Wheeling.....	6	469	5	23,500	2	2,975	6	6,202	6	314
Youngstown-Sharon.....	5	319	4	19,500	—	—	5	3,021	5	167
Unorganized districts.....	5	193	—	(¹)	—	(¹)	3	698	4	154
District not reported ²	3	167	21	50,850	6	5,116	6	2,492	2	66

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "District not reported," to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

² The figures for value, debt, and expenditures include data for churches in Arizona, Arkansas, Central Texas, Idaho, North Dakota, Northeastern Missouri, Northwestern Kansas, Southern Missouri, Southwestern Kansas, Southwestern Texas, Western Colorado, and Western Montana districts, and also in unorganized districts.

ORGANIZATION

The general organization of the church for governmental purposes, aside from the priesthood, which is described in the preliminary statement, includes the branch, the stake or district, the central place or Zion, and the general conference. The branch corresponds to the minor local church or parish. It has its meeting house and is under the care of a presiding elder elected by the branch. A stake of Zion is composed of a number of branches occupying a certain territorial district. It consists of a large branch (congregation) with which is associated several smaller branches in the vicinity. At its head are a president and two counselors, who are high priests. A district is an organization of several branches (congregations) in outlying territory. The general conference, composed of representatives from each of the districts, stakes, or churches not in districts, meets usually once a year, in the spring, for legislation touching the general affairs of the church, but of recent years has met twice in October and adjourned for longer periods than one year.

Bishops are the custodians and have charge of the finances and property interests of the church. The priest is to assist the presiding elder, and to preach, teach, expound, exhort, baptize, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the teachers is to watch over the church, see that there is no iniquity in the church, neither hardness with each other; neither lying, backbiting, nor evil speaking; and to see that the church meets together often. The deacon is the assistant of the teacher in all these duties, and is the custodian of the local church property under the direction of the bishops.

The reorganized church also holds strongly for the separation of church and state, and for the noninterference of the church as such in politics and governmental affairs. It holds for the independence of individual members and freedom of conscience, and that religious service should be wholly voluntary.

WORK

The missionary work of the church, both home and foreign, is carried on by the seventies, under the direction of the Council of Twelve.

The report for 1926 shows 127 ministers employed in the home missionary work, who are sustained by the general church, and 17 churches aided, the amount contributed for this work being \$280,000; in addition there are 6,094 local pastors and coworkers, high priests, elders, teachers, and deacons, who are self-sustaining.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, Palestine, New Zealand, Hawaii, the Society Islands, the Netherlands, and Canada. The report for 1926 shows 21 American missionaries, 897 native helpers, 172 organized churches with 13,389 communicants; 1 school at Jerusalem with 40 pupils, 1 house at Jerusalem with 4 inmates. The total amount contributed for foreign work in 1926 was \$50,000 and the value of the property is estimated at \$215,000.

The church maintains a college at Lamoni, Iowa, and an institute of arts and sciences and a nurses' training school at Independence, Mo. The total number of students reported in these schools for 1926 was: For Graceland College, 252; the Independence Institute of Arts and Sciences, over 900, including kindergarten, high school, and summer school. There is no kindergarten in the Independence city schools, so a large kindergarten is maintained by the church. Lectures on religious education and other subjects, a daily vacation Bible school, and a regularly accredited high school are also conducted. The nurses' training school has an enrollment of 46. The amount contributed for educational purposes was \$29,000, and the value of the property used for such purposes was \$550,000.

The church maintains 1 hospital in which 1,335 patients were treated during the year; and the 2 homes for the aged, with a total of 65 inmates. The amount contributed for the support of these institutions in 1926 was \$23,500; and the property used for philanthropic work is valued at \$220,000.

An interesting part of the philanthropy of the church has been the organization of the social service bureau within the past five or six years. This institution has taken over the work previously attempted by the children's home and old folks' homes. Its purpose is to place children in private homes rather than in an institution. During the year 1926 it handled 288 cases, which affected 624 persons, and in addition 146 employment cases. They had examinations of physical and other disorders and provided for hospital and other medical treatment for 52. Cases were settled outside of court where possible, but a few cases were taken to court when necessary. Sixty-five families received financial help. Sixty-five children and aged people were found in need of clothing and provisions and were provided for.

Another phase of the philanthropic work of the church is the children's clinic in Independence, in which 958 cases, from 489 families, were handled in 10 months of the year 1926, nearly one-fourth of those families having other church affiliations. This clinic has been in existence for 3 years and has handled 2,634 cases in that time.

Most of the home churches maintain Sunday schools and there are 85 Sunday schools in Canada and Hawaii with an enrollment of 3,808 scholars. There are also Sunday schools in the British Isles, New Zealand, Society Islands, Germany, and Palestine, but at present accurate figures are not available.

Other organizations are the department of women, and the department of recreation and expression for young people. The report for 1926 shows 390 branches of the young people's society, with an average attendance of 11,026.

The church maintains one printing establishment at Independence, Mo. There are other smaller presses owned by individual members and freely used, and also a church printing establishment in Australia.

Other departments of general work are:

The publicity bureau, which endeavors to give accurate information in reply to inquiries, acts as agent for the Herald Publishing House, and prepares literature for publication; the historical department and library, which has gathered a considerable collection of books dealing with the church and especially with its early history and which holds a number of valuable manuscripts; and the graphic art department, which concerns itself with collecting journals and booklets of historical interest and with preparing historical and geographical slides that are sent to all parts of the country. Also a church architect has been appointed to prepare plans for church buildings, thus securing more artistic structures and a more uniform style.

Even more than 10 years ago a start was made with wireless and radio broadcasting. The first station, in the vicinity of Kansas City, was established by this church and it has continued, under differing conditions, until the present time. From the beginning until now, it has developed from a station of small power to the present KLDS with 1,000 watts and full time. One church service and four or five other religious services are broadcast each week. But from the first, and in an increasing measure in later years, the station has been open to others; first, to ministers and city officers of Independence; later, to many of the leading ministers of Kansas City. It has broadcast repeatedly for the Red Cross and for other public organizations; also for the Lincoln and Lee University and other institutions of Greater Kansas City. It is primarily a station of as wide community use as possible, and in pursuance of this policy many lectures upon scientific subjects, grand operas and oratorios, and other good music have been broadcast.