

GIPSY DENOUNCES OREGON DIVORCES

Evangelist Says Bible Is Useless When One Out of Dozen Couples Separate.

CHIEF SLOVER IS HEARD

Convert Declares Sermon Led Him to Return \$20 He Had Stolen From Friend Who Walks to Platform With Him.

GIPSY SMITH'S PROGRAMME FOR THREE DAYS.

Friday.
12 noon—Meeting for men only. Evangelist.
2 P. M.—Meeting for women only. Tabernacle.
7:30 P. M.—General meeting. Tabernacle.
Saturday.
2 P. M.—Meeting for young people between 19 and 20 years old. Tabernacle.
Sunday.
2 P. M.—Men only. Tabernacle.
7:30 P. M.—Tabernacle.

Divorce laws of the state were excoriated by Gipsey Smith in the tabernacle last night.

"I condemn it wholesale," he declared, "your own state law, which is not the word of God. Don't you talk about believing in Christ while you go through a cheap divorce court. God says us from playing at religion. What's the good of all your open bibles, of all your missions, of all your brotherhood bands, when you have one divorce in every 10 marriages? You must have holy reverence to God's marriage laws. You won't like this, but I have to say it. I am not here to please you. I am here to please him."

The evangelist told two stories of conversion, one of which was his own. She had deserted her husband for an afflition. She died in the Seattle meetings to go back to her husband if he would have her. Gipsey Smith said he received a letter yesterday from Miss Springer, secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association in Seattle, inclosing a copy of a letter from their old husband, which said: "Tell her if she will come back I will receive her with open arms, for I have loved her ever since she went away. If God has forgiven her, I will."

Woman's Sin Revealed.

The other narrative was of the famous Wilkie case in England. The evangelist went to the Young Women's Christian Association building, at the call of a woman who said she had a confession to make. Gipsey Smith told her she had better tell it to her mother first, but she insisted that he hear her, and advised her as to what to do. The evangelist said:

"She said, 'Did you read the Wilkie case?' I answered, 'but you are not the girl.' 'Yes I am,' she replied.

Wilkie was a brilliant young theological student, a master of arts, studying in Edinburgh for the ministry. This girl had fathered a child on to Wilkie, whom she was as innocent as a God's book. She took her case through three courts, won in each, and was bounded from society, for a wrongdoer in the old country is ostracized.

She said, "Wilkie is innocent."

"I said, 'How did you brand him?'

"She said, 'The name of my baby has been disgraced for three years.'

"Wilkie was on visiting terms, and my mother suggested Wilkie. I grasped for it like a drowning man for straw. I want peace."

Wronged Man Appears.

"Then you must take the brand off Wilkie as publicly as you put it on," I said.

"But Scotland will send me to jail, and if Scotland doesn't Wilkie is."

"Never mind, I could not make my man any lighter if I would. She said, 'I have never dared touch the money he has had to pay.' My conscience wouldn't let me do that. She took the case back into court."

"One day, in Boston, she entered the studio where I was, asked to speak to me privately, and turned the key in the door. For once I was frightened. He stood for a moment, and his whole frame was convulsed. Then he jumped at me, saying, 'Man, man, I am Wilkie.'

The evangelist's son, the Rev. R. of the deliverance of Paul and Silas from prison, great earthquake, recorded in Acts. He said the reason Paul told the jailer he must believe was because he was an infidel.

One Faith Damning.

"But there is a faith which saves and a faith which damn," he added, calling attention to the story, in the same chapter, of the "damned possessed with a spirit of divination." "You already believed, but the Devil who spoke through her," said the evangelist, and Paul commanded the Devil in Christ's name to come out of her.

There isn't a criminal in a jail in America who, in his best moments, will not tell you he believes it is best to be good. But his faith doesn't accomplish him to do anything else which would keep him out of jail.

We take the text from scripture, and that one, John 1:16, and hurt it indiscriminately. Believes, believe, believe." Yes, believe, but believe and be saved; believe and do. Put Jesus in the right place in your heart. Do the stripe washing, as the jailer did for Paul and Silas.

At the close of the service a man came forward bringing a friend. He had it stolen \$20 from him, but that as a result of Gipsey Smith's sermon he had returned it.

Chief Slover Speaks.

Chief of Police Slover was called to the platform last night, and said:

"I just want to say to you people that I have invested all I have in this business. It pays. It pays wonderfully. Just the interest keeps you in life, and you get the principal by and by."

John Flynn, 78 years old, white of hair, but still able to move limberly, heard by the thousands gathered in the tabernacle, spoke for a short time, saying he was converted when 17 years old, that he listened to John Grundy preach, and had never regretted his decision.

"If I can do that at 95 I will make the devil sit up," said Gipsey Smith.

The evangelist then read a letter telling of a man out of work, who intended to join the Army, who called upon a Young Men's Christian Association secretary, was given a position, was converted, and had brought 25 more to the inquiry room.

The lecture, "From Gipsey Tant to Paul," will be given in the tabernacle Monday night. The tickets are on sale at the Young Men's Christian Association.

tion, Young Women's Christian Association, Sherman, Clay & Co., and at the tabernacle. There are 2900 reserved seats, a large part of which are already sold.

GIPSY AGAINST LATE CARS

Evangelist and B. S. Josselyn See Danger in Owl Service.

Gipsey Smith and B. S. Josselyn, president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, were the principal speakers at the Progressive Business Men's luncheon at the Portland Hotel yesterday noon. Both discussed the moral points involved in the establishment of an "owl" car service.

"A public-service corporation of today," said Mr. Josselyn, "is suffering not so much for the sins of today as for the sins of our forefathers. There was a time when these concerns, in the main, were deserving of all the condemnation heaped upon them. But a turn has been taken, either through necessity or force, or both, and I believe it would be hard to find one such today."

"With regard to the owl service, which it is proposed to establish by putting a car on each line at 1:30 A. M., it is the purpose to try the experiment and if the business will warrant it, to put on another car at 2:30 A. M., and if this proves equally successful, to continue with an early service during the rest of the night. There is a moral side to the question of 'owl' service which I believe it would pay all to consider deeply. I am free to say that I believe an 'owl' service will cause disorderly houses to flourish more than they do now, gambling dens to have more patrons, and the main downtown to linger a little longer with existing vice."

Gipsey Smith, who was late in appearing at the luncheon, owing to previous engagements, came in while Mr. Josselyn was discussing the owl service, and when called upon to speak said:

"Mr. Josselyn has certainly given me a good start, for I am in favor of going home early. It is better for all of you to get home and talk with your children and get acquainted with your family. You stay away too long, it is not good for us, we want in this country more home life, more getting around the fireside and more of the spirit of Christ. Late hours and untimely visitations work hardships upon the home, so I am against the 'owl' service, I am against anything that takes the man away from his home."

"I want to say to all you business men that Portland is a wonderful city and the business men here seem to want to hear more of what I have to say. This is the fourth time that I have addressed a business meeting, and you have a glorious future before you. Do not flit it away by evil acts and wrongdoing."

Rev. Benjamin Young and C. N. Wronacott, of the Young Men's Christian Association, also made brief addresses.

B. S. Josselyn was the chairman in the Census Bulletin, issued to-day:

"The reported production of lumber in the United States during 1910 was 40,618,282 M feet board measure, as against 44,509,781 M feet in 1909, 33,224,369 M feet in 1908 and 40,256,154 M feet in 1907."

The production of lumber in the

United States increased from 16.8 per cent of the total in 1907 to 18.6 per cent in 1910.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber states of the group.

The softwoods supplied 31,180,856 M feet board measure, or 77.9 per cent of the total production in 1910, while the hardwoods contributed 8,837,426 M feet, or 22.1 per cent.

The relative prominence of the Southern group of states in lumber production has been maintained during many years owing to the continued and rapid development of the industry in the western portion of this region, thus making up for its decline in the eastern and older lumber