

FINDS BURMAH FRUITFUL FIELD

W. A. Sharpe Describes Interesting Conditions in the Orient.

PLANS OF THE BRITISH USING THE RAILROAD TO INVADE SOUTH CHINA.

Rev. W. A. Sharpe, one of the hard working American missionaries in the Orient, who is now in this city lecturing upon foreign missionary work, tells an interesting story of the life of the American who goes abroad in church work. His incidents of life in the Orient form an edifying picture of the growth and future possibilities of the work that the men of his kind are sent to the east to do. He utterly repudiates the idea that missionaries are won their place in the great work of opening to the Occidental world the Orient, with its teeming millions and wonderful possibilities. His deductions are based on twelve years' service as a Baptist missionary in the far east.

Mr. Sharpe's work has been mostly in Burma, but his experiences have not been confined to that nation. Traveling much up and down the China coast he has seen and been able from his own experience to value the work of his fellow missionaries in the China coast from Shanghai beyond the Straits and into India. Everywhere he notes, not only progress, but an increased standing of the missionary work among the people with whom their work is. He was one of the delegates to the Shanghai conference last spring, which was regarded of such importance by the Chinese government that fourteen out of nineteen provincial viceroys attended it on the part of the Celestial empire, and the results of which, in the amalgamation of the various religious denominations, recorded an epoch in Chinese missionary work, and whose effects beyond the Pacific are apt to make that occasion one of the religious landmarks of the generation.

Years of Preparation.

Mr. Sharpe who, although yet a young man, shows in the seriousness of his purpose and the determined line of his face the marks of hardship and struggle, was born in Topeka, Kan. He was educated in that state and at the University of Chicago. Upon the completion of his studies, which were from the first designed to equip him for the foreign missionary field, he was married and assigned to Eurasian work at Rangoon, the capital of the province of Burma, the easternmost portion of the Indian empire.

He arrived in Rangoon in 1893 and from then until the spring of 1900 devoted himself to the acquisition of the Burmese language and customs, to educational and church work in the various Baptist church institutions, which are leading the educational and evangelical work in that part of the world. He spent two years thereafter in the United States engaged in lecture work upon the mission field. And the subsequent five years again saw him at his post in Burma. In the spring of this year he attended the Morrison centenary at Shanghai and returned to the United States in June. He will be occupied this year in the lecture work among Baptist churches and will have a chair in the Baptist Theological seminary at Kansas City, where he will make his home. Mr. Sharpe talked most interestingly of Burma and the Oriental situation.

Burma's Capital.

"My time in Burma," he said, "I divided between Pymana, where I had for three years and more a church of my

own, and work in the central Baptist missions and college at Rangoon. Rangoon is the modern capital of Burma, to which the head of the government was transferred from Mandalay, the ancient capital, when the British became masters of Burma in 1885. It lies at the mouth of the Irrawaddy river. Pymana lies between Rangoon and Mandalay upon the Sittang river, the second river of the country. It is well located to those who remember Kipling's lines in "The Road to Mandalay":

"At the latter location and upon other trips came in contact with the hill tribes, who have been easier to convert than the Buddhists of Burma, on account of the peculiarities of the religion. The hill tribes, from whom Mr. Kipling drew his Burmese characters, are animists or spirit worshippers. Their religion is as simple as and somewhat similar to that of the average American Indian tribe. They have a great spirit, a god, and a tradition, not greatly different from the Hebrew, of the fall of man. He has since against a great spirit. Of the sixty thousand Baptist Christians, four-fifths have come from the hill tribes whom we have not only converted to our religion, but whose ways of living we have been able to improve as we also advanced them along spiritual lines."

Many Burmese Baptists.

The Burmese field has been more successfully worked by the Baptists of the United States than by any other religious organization. There are more Burmese Baptists than of all other Christian religions combined, including the Catholics. Of late years the American Methodists have been going into Burma, and doing a wonderful work. The spirit of co-operation between them and we Baptists has been such a gratifying. Wherever possible the two sects work in common, or at least in co-operation. Nowhere has there been such wonderful results. The Baptists have in Burma 628 churches.

There are 16,000,000 people in Burma, and from its location it is one of the most important territories strategically in the far east. It is rapidly waking up under efficient British administration. Mandalay, the old capital, has 250,000 people. While not modernized to any great extent, it is a rapidly growing city. An American street railway is being put in. In Rangoon the concession is to a British company, but they are using American rails. Rangoon has 200,000 people.

The policy of the present British administration toward the American missionaries has been difficult to define. Sir Thirkle White has just come to Rangoon to succeed Sir Hugh Barnes, who has gone to London to become under secretary for the colonies. Sir Frederick Tryer, who was governor during most of my stay in Burma, was a great friend of the American missionaries.

Purpose of the British.

"The British government acquired Burma to put itself next to that portion of South China which it regards as its sphere of influence. To that end it has thoroughly garrisoned the country and built railroads across it to connect, eventually, with the Han Kow-Shanghai railroad which will lead from India and Burma into the heart of south-central China and effectually shut off the French commercial exploitation beyond Tonking. One of these roads has acquired prominence in America because of the Gorkerk vladant, American built, which is one of the great engineering feats of its kind in the world. In order to conceal their projects for connection of the Burmese road with the Chinese private English venture from Hainan south, the Burmese railroad has been transferred officially to the vladants, but behind them is, of course the English government. They use American locomotives upon some portions of this road, although the English are trying to get their own made to replace them. American rails are used exclusively. The road is meter gauge, although those of British India are standard."

Of the Morrison conference at Shanghai last spring Mr. Sharpe said:

"The Morrison centenary marks an epoch in the Chinese situation and if ever there comes to be a national Chinese church it will be to that conference at Shanghai that it must turn to find its birthplace."

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YOUTH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Mrs. Mary J. Sykes of American Fork Having More Than Her Share of Trouble.

American Fork, Sept. 8.—Funeral services over the remains of the 11-year-old son of Mrs. J. Sykes, who was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning Wednesday evening, were held at the Third ward chapel at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Bishop John R. Hindley had charge of the services. A number of speakers offered words of comfort and condolence to the bereaved mother in this her sad bereavement and the Third Ward choir rendered several beautiful and appropriate selections.

It seems that Mrs. Sykes has had more than her share of the troubles of this life. About two weeks ago she was called to Billings, Mont., by the serious illness of her daughter's husband, who was ill with pneumonia and who died shortly after Mrs. Sykes arrived at Billings. When the accident occurred Wednesday night, whereby her son Clyde was killed by lightning, efforts were made to get word to the poor woman, but owing to the telegraphers' strike it was impossible to get a message through to her and she knew nothing of the death of her son until she arrived in Salt Lake City yesterday afternoon. She arrived at home on the San Pedro 6 o'clock train last evening and is almost prostrated with grief. This is not the first trial of this little family by any means. The husband, Heber Sykes, was accidentally killed five years ago while in the employ of the Utah Sugar company at its auxiliary plant at Bingham Junction, leaving the widow with seven small children. A year ago in February the eldest son, who was just getting to an age when he was beginning to give assistance to his mother, was stricken with diphtheria and was called to join his father. There are yet remaining two daughters and three sons, the youngest being about six years of age. The great troubles of Mrs. Sykes and family have aroused the sympathy of Pilgrim and Puritan and some of the neighbors have taken up a subscription to aid them in the expenses of the burial, which is being subscribed to by every one approached.

Miss E. Shelton of Salt Lake City has returned home after a several week's visit here with relatives.

The district schools of this place opened Monday morning with the largest enrollment yet recorded, there being in all 923 pupils enrolled. The high school enrollment has reached nearly 90.

Rev. and Mrs. T. F. Day, with their son Clarence, of San Anselmo, Cal., are here the guests of the Kershaw family.

Rev. Day spoke at the Presbyterian church this evening.

Mrs. W. Kennedy of Mercur is visiting friends in American Fork.

Howe Chipman, who has been suffering from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism for the past few weeks, is convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stringham of Mansu stopped off at American Fork for a few days' visit with their daughters, Mrs. C. A. Storrs and Mrs. Charles R. Miller, they having been visiting relatives in Oregon for the past two or three weeks.

The announcement is made of the wedding of Miss Sadie Willes of Lehi and Arthur C. Adanson of this city, which will take place in the Salt Lake temple on Wednesday, Sept. 25. Both are popular and well known young people of this vicinity.

Mrs. Ida Nerdin of Chicago has been spending a couple of weeks in American Fork canyon with the family of Dr. Byron W. King. She returned home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ellmore of Salt Lake are here visiting relatives.

Mrs. James H. Hulley left yesterday morning for Iona, Ida., where she will spend two weeks with relatives.

SPRITUAL ZEAL LACKING

Faith of the Fathers Applied to Modern Conditions Is Needed, Says Rev. W. T. Brown.

"Our Spiritual Heritage from Pilgrim and Puritan," was the subject of a sermon preached at the Unitarian church Sunday morning by Rev. William Thurston Brown.

"Where in the religious world today," inquired the speaker, "will you find any such tremendous moral or spiritual motive as dominated the life of Pilgrim and Puritan? Where does membership in a church mean anything approaching what

it meant to those pioneers without whose spiritual qualities America would not have been. It was an ideal and a faith capable of creating a nation, capable of rising above any obstacle, capable of compelling any sacrifice, that gave rise to the church of the pilgrim. They were men and women who knew God at first hand. That is to say, they were conscious of a reality, a truth, a moral compulsion—call it what you will—and the very contemplation of that faith today, after the lapse of three hundred years, compels the reverence of all thinking men.

"We men and women of the twentieth century are not going to wake up some morning and find ourselves endowed with the virtues of pilgrim and puritan. We shall not win those virtues by attempting to make the puritan creed our own. They did not become the men they were by adopting some one else's creed. They did it by winning a creed of their own, a creed into which were woven the deepest needs of their souls and their entry into the heritage of those men who cast world destinies into a new mold only as we gain for ourselves a moral and social ideal great enough to compel our faith, potent enough to dominate every part of our lives, and to give to our institutions and beneficent enough to stimulate moral earnestness and most anxiousness."

"It is no more necessary that we shall use the words they used or profess the religious faith they did, than that they should have adopted the language or the faith of their fathers. Indeed, we cannot attempt to do either without making ourselves hypocrites. Creeds that are written on paper amount to very little in this world, but the spirit and purpose which control our life in the things we are doing day after day are of supreme importance. We cannot think of this world, in some ways as they did. We cannot think of God or speak of God as they did. We cannot honestly inherit any of their religious forms. But we shall prove utterly powerless to create that higher and nobler social and civic order which is as vital and necessary for the higher unfolding of human life now, as theirs was for the expression of what was sacred to them, unless we find for ourselves, as they found for themselves, a faith that lays hold of eternal verities and equips men's souls for heroic endeavor."

PREACHING AT TABERNACLE

Sunday Afternoon Services Draw a Large Congregation.

The services at the tabernacle yesterday afternoon drew one of the largest audiences of the summer. The first presidency was present, though neither President Smith nor his counselors addressed the congregation.

Rulon S. Wells, Seymour B. Young and Joseph S. Wells were the speakers of the afternoon. The sermons

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The excessive accumulation of uric acid must be eradicated from the system. Dr. Miles' Nerve used as directed for rheumatism, is alkaline in nature. It neutralizes this acid, and its soothing effect upon the irritated condition of the nerves relieves pain and induces sleep and rest.

"I was suddenly taken with a severe pain in my foot. My physician could not tell what was the trouble. In a few days I had the same trouble with the other foot. I was so crippled that I could scarcely walk and at times I had to crawl on my hands and knees from my bed down stairs. After having my shoes on for an hour or two I could manage to walk by suffering the pain. I suffered more or less all summer, and tried almost everything but got no relief. Then I began to have pains all through my system. My doctor told me I had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I was in the hospital for weeks, but I was scarcely able to walk when I left it. I read about Dr. Miles' Nerve, bought a bottle and also wrote the Miles Medical Co. for advice. They told me to add salicylate of soda to the Nerve, and I commenced to get better from the start and for the next six months I secured any pain, and am able to walk as well as ever."

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Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.
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A Pound of Tea

Hewlett's THREE-CROWN TEA

will make about 300 cups of the delicious beverage. Really the cost is so small that you cannot afford to buy any but the best, the purest, the most wholesome. There's a whole lot of people who think that the best tea is

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NATURE CHIPS IN POKER GAME

(New York Press.)

"The most delightful and interesting game of poker I ever played was out in the middle of a big field in the country," said the man who is a bit of a sportsman. "Four of us fellows went out for a long automobile ride. When we had reached somewhere that was far from all civilization the car broke down. It was up to the chauffeur, for none of the rest of us knew a thing about machinery, sparkers, gasoline tanks, and all that truck that goes to make an automobile knowledge. So the chauffeur crawled under the car, while the rest of us sat down under the shade of a big elm to wait for him to fix things right. When he crawled out he said some part had broken and he'd have to tinker on it for half an hour or more. We yawned in disgust until one of the fellows produced a pack of cards. But we had no chips. Matches would not do, for we needed different colored chips. The man with the cards suddenly began to pick red clover blossoms.

"Great," said I, and started to pluck white daisies. The other two fellows got busy looking for blue flowers, and when we were so absorbed we hardly wanted to go on when the chauffeur announced that everything was in shape again. I lost considerably, but I shall never regret that bucolic poker game. It gave a new touch to the old game and put fresh life in it."

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AND THINK WHAT SIGHT IS worth. If it's worth anything to you, take the best of care. Have your eyes tested often, and if there's any defects be sure to have them corrected now. Let us test your eyes and make the kind of glasses that will help you. It's the only kind we make. We test eyes free for glasses. If you don't need them we tell you frankly.

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Millinery Opening

Fall 1907's Initial Display
Tuesday Sept. 10 Wednesday Sept. 11 Thursday Sept. 12
Are the Special Days for the Millinery Showing

Simply gorgeous is the display. An exhibition of high character millinery, such as has never before been made in Salt Lake, and you will say so when you see it.

Beautiful Imported Models From Foreign Designers of Note, and Clever Copies of Lovely Paris Hats.

The art of the hat creator this season surpasses everything that has ever been seen before. Our display shows the style, the air, the individuality, the exclusiveness, which are of the utmost importance to every woman in the selection of a Hat. The choicest compositions from all the accepted best foreign sources are here, abounding with the splendid products of New York's cleverest modistes, the whole forming

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Offered at prices conforming to the moderate standard we have so thoroughly established.

Your Inspection is Respectfully Invited

THE
Garment Opening

We Also Announce for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the Formal Opening of Women's Fashionable Apparel

Every garment was chosen with judgment, and every garment is priced with the view of winning the patronage of every one who comes to inspect.

Designers have done their prettiest, modistes and tailors have applied their highest skill, and from mill and factory have been evolved the most beautiful and delightful and practical things for the making. There is individuality—exclusiveness about the garments we show—There are tone and line and atmosphere, giving your this season's selection from Auerbach's an indefinable charm. The satisfying of your garment needs is within our doors.

