

[COMMUNICATED.]

"THE INDUSTRIAL BUREAU."

The organization of the "Industrial Bureau" and the weekly issuance by Presiding Bishop William B. Preston of a circular of wants and opportunities in the "News," is surely a step in the right direction in the present condition of labor in this and other cities of Utah.

Opportunities for working land on shares are anything but meager in the State, while for artisans there is considerable call in many directions, and even a few professionals, such as school and music teachers, can find desirable positions in places distant from this crowded central city.

The bringing together systematically of waiting labor and outside demand is a work of beneficence which has probably been left too long for the general good; but now here and done through the general Bishopric, which is or should be the active agency in looking after and building up the temporal interests of their locality, it is really praiseworthy, no less so because it is strictly in the line of duty and responsibility.

However, while all this is fully realized and generally approved, the query presents itself as to how a fast growing community is (in the present restricted action of gathering) going to supply itself with the needed artisans who are a necessity from end to end of the State. It is some years since the writer, who had several boys, desired to have them as they grew up learn a trade, and application was made to mechanics of various kinds to place these boys as aids or apprentices, but in every instance their services were declined; there was no disposition to impart the experiences acquired by apprenticeship elsewhere, particularly in European countries, one argument being that it would be more trouble than profit from the fact that labor was fitful in supply, and that if otherwise, there was no security that a boy would remain long enough to repay his teacher or employer for his time and attention. Others have found themselves in the same dilemma, and the only openings available seemed to be some uncertain occupation in a store or the probably distasteful routine of a farm, the latter appearing to present more openings than was afforded in stores, yet even in rural districts most men have their own boys to whom if agreeable preference is given.

In the old times, when emigration was large, this supply of skilled labor was large also. Now that educated or experienced labor is diminished or supplied in this city at least by a new element which is injected into our social and industrial ranks, employers and employees both being averse to native labor, their preferences are toward their own, and it is not unlikely that even the old local contractors could not now assume any large or important work and find the prepared experts among the youth or matured men of this State.

This is of course written from the Mormon standpoint where our sympathies and interests are more intense, and thoughts find room for anxiety in regard to the future. Shoe making and shoe repairing are both very important in the community, but after much inquiry, no one seems to know of any boy who is learning to manufacture and as a consequence to properly repair a shoe. Thousands of pairs are annually thrown away in the State for lack of good repairers of very poor imported shoes, and where factories exist, work is so sectionalized that a general thorough shoemaker will never be created by them in a thousand years. Inquiry is also made for carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, plasterers, tanners,

and probably there is a surplus in some of these lines in this city. If the settlements inquiring volunteer any aid for those who, long out of employment are unable to move from here, such does not appear on any notification as issued; but probably these details are reserved for correspondence, if applicants there are.

Fathers who had mastered a trade, used in the old times to train some of their sons in the same branch of business. But a great many instances are close around where the best of workmen have died without imparting their knowledge or ability to any son of their own or to the son of any other man, which from the standpoint of political and industrial economy is very much to be regretted, in fact it is a positive loss to the State at large.

Many years ago President Young suggested industrial schools as the remedy for present conditions which he surely saw approaching, and President Taylor had in mind the utilization of the "Fort" at Beaver for the purpose if it could have been secured. Desultory and limited opportunity is given in some scholastic institutions, but the most promising and the most successful attempt belongs to the very nature of and is best carried out at the State Agricultural College in Logan, although manual instruction should belong to all schools in a greater or less degree. The great defect of modern educational effort is its failure to provide for or develop individual drift. Mental culture is made the great desideratum; but a graduate is in the main unfamiliar with his own powers, and is not usually taught how to apply in the direction of self-sustenance, of personal responsibility and to the support of a family, the comparatively meager education he receives at school.

The world as it exists is one of ceaseless activity, and the man whose powers are so directed by professionals and teachers, then supplemented by individual understanding of himself, his aims and purpose, will become more of a self-reliant man than the average is now seen to be; and a world made up of dependents, of those who wait for the dicta of others, would not be, is not, an agreeable comment on what is called the "efficiency" of our too-much lauded scholastic institutions.

That a disinclination for work, ordinary work, does exist and is in some way an outgrowth of schools, is beyond question. The ordinary avocations of life are looked upon with indifference or contempt. There is a "looking-up" to some occupation which excludes manual or physical labor. To be "a hewer of wood or drawer of water," is deemed subversive of dignity and manhood. Even creative labor in industrial directions is deemed a long way behind professional life. And yet practically the producer and creator is more nearly allied to the great Supreme than is the class which prides itself on being far superior to the toiler of modern or of other grade.

Schools are now the great objects of controversy. The present development is looked upon as the crowning climax of civilization. Good, however, though it is, it is still very narrow for general humanity which in and by labor glorifies our earth and produces from its varied resources that material wealth which far too often belittles its creators and lords itself over them to the provocation of rebellion and dissatisfaction with the extremes of life, including the arrogant contempt of the well-to-do.

JENSON'S TRAVELS.

Thursday, July 2, 1896, feeling somewhat rested I arose quite early in order to take in the sights in and

around Tiberias. My first number on the program was a short sail on the Sea of Galilee, being careful to make proper contract in regard to time and amount to be paid. For these Arab boatmen have the audacity to make the most extortionate charges of tourists for a sail on the lake. One traveler, an Irish pilgrim, who visited the Sea of Galilee some time ago, engaged an Arab to take him across the lake, without agreeing about the price before hand. On returning in the evening the villainous native demanded \$10 for his day's work. "Ten dollars," repeated the astounded Irishman! "By the h— v—, it is no wonder that Jesus walked."

I truly enjoyed my short boat ride on the historic lake and by my request the boatmen landed me a short distance south of the town from where I walked to the hot springs situated on the lake shore, about one and a half miles south of Tiberias. A short distance beyond these springs, around a point, I took a refreshing bath and swam in the clear waters of the lake, after which I returned to the town, walked around its walls, ascended the ruins of the old castle situated immediately north of the town, and walked through the principal streets, the bazaar, etc. I also took a walk along the lake shore gathering shells and small stones to carry away with me. When finally night came, I chose to sit up in a chair on the hotel porch rather than submit to a repetition of the experience of the previous night, when the unmerciful fleas perpetrated such outrages upon my person that I looked a complete smallpox patient in the morning.

The Sea of Galilee, also called the Lake of Tiberias, which is the scene of so many incidents connected with our Savior's ministry, lies in a deep valley encircled by mountains, which rise on the east from the water's edge by steep acclivities, until they reach the height of a thousand or twelve hundred feet. On the west, and especially in the northwest, the hills are lower and more broken. Occasionally they recede a little from the shore and form small plains of great fertility. The greatest length of the lake is thirteen miles and six broad; the waters are pure and limpid and abound with fish as in the days of the Savior. From its position between high hills it is exposed to sudden gusts of wind. The rocks bordering the lake are mostly limestone, and the whole region volcanic. Near Tiberias, on the southwest shore of the lake, are several hot springs, and on the opposite side several others, at a short distance from the shore. The opinion has been advanced by some that the lake itself occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. The surface of the lake, according to the last surveys, is 680 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, its depth is from 154 to 230 feet, and in the north as much as 820 feet. The height of the water, however, varies with the seasons. We learn from the Gospels that the lake was once navigated by numerous vessels, but there are now a few fishing boats only.

Tiberias, mentioned in John 6:23, is the only town on the lake at the present time. The city of Tiberias, so renowned in history, was built by Herod Antipas, by whose order John the Baptist was beheaded, and is supposed to have been one of his residences. It is now mostly in ruins. The terrible earthquake of Jan. 1, 1837, seriously damaged the walls and houses, causing the death of about one-half of the population. Of the 4,000 inhabitants, who reside here at present, about two-thirds are Jews, nearly 1,200 are Moslems, 200 orthodox Greeks and a few Latins and Protestants. Nearly all the inhabitants are poor and sickly. Some travelers