

# Notes and gleanings

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## HOME NEWS

Efforts are being made to bring about a change in the vexatious customs régime along the Geneva zones frontier, which, it is maintained, is chiefly responsible for the unsatisfactory economic and financial position of the canton. It is stated that since the arbitrary procedure of France in the zones controversy, Switzerland has sacrificed several million francs in customs receipts. The understanding arrived at between the two countries in 1924 by which the zones controversy—i.e., the interpretation of Art. 435 of the Versailles Treaty—is referred for adjudication to the Hague tribunal, has not yet been ratified by the French Parliament.

During the seven years to the end of 1925 nearly 2½ million francs have been disbursed by the Federal Council to support the many Russian refugees who since 1918 have settled down in Switzerland. The original daily allocation of five francs per head has now been reduced to four francs as from the 1st of this month. The relief is being administered through the organisation of the Swiss Red Cross Society; a number of these necessitous Russians are being cared for in sanatoria for pulmonary diseases.

In the second ballot last Sunday, States Councillor Laely (Liberal) has been re-elected as one of the representatives of the Grisons in the Federal States Council, thus defeating the candidate of the Democrats (Michel).

The Basle Grosse Rat has approved a scheme under which the canton will increase its present interest in the local aviation undertaking by Frs. 325,000.

The next Landsgemeinde of Appenzell A.Rh. will be asked to approve of an entertainment tax which the cantonal council wishes to impose.

Though the accounts of the municipal tramways of Lucerne have, since the beginning, returned considerable annual deficits, an amount of over Frs. 800,000 is to be spent on duplicating certain sections of the track and other improvements.

Thanks to acceleration in the electrification work the sector Basle Zurich is expected to be ready in October this year; it is hoped that the present journey of nearly 1½ hours will then be reduced to about 70 minutes.

The last of the La Chaux-le-Fonds school affair has not been heard of yet. The Conseil d'Etat of Neuchâtel, at a special sitting, has refused to sanction the appointment of Dr. Cérésole on the ground that, although he was in possession of a doctor's certificate of philosophy from the Federal Polytechnic at Zurich, he did not seem to be qualified to lecture on, and teach, history.

For hunting a fox the Glaris courts have sentenced a poacher to 14 days' imprisonment and a fine of Frs. 400, and have deprived him of the right of hunting for the next ten years.

In an endeavour to board a moving train, M. Bühler, a St. Gall tram conductor, lost his footing and, falling under the wheels, was killed on the spot. The accident happened at Wil and was witnessed by his son, whom the father had been visiting.

**NOTES AND GLEANINGS.**

By A. E. D.

### Swiss Misses who will be Missed.

In these days of reviving international rivalries and intrigues it is refreshing to find that the simple good nature of the common people has lost none of its charm and old-world kindness, as the following from the *Daily Chronicle* (18th March) will show. Incidentally it proves—as I have always contended—that there is a certain affinity between Scot and Swiss; but read what the paper in question has to say about it:—

"I miss my Swiss" is what Dunfermline will be singing, in the words of the popular fox-

trot, when the Swiss misses who were recently added to the population of the Fifeshire manufacturing town take their departure. That happily will not be for a long time yet.

These Swiss misses came to Fifeshire recently in connection with the setting-up of Scotland's first artificial silk factory. The new industry has been started in a Dunfermline factory which was formerly utilised for the manufacture of linen, for which Dunfermline is world-renowned.

The proprietors of the artificial silk factory are a Swiss firm, and they have brought over a number of the female hands employed in their establishment in Switzerland, for the purpose of initiating the Scottish girls into the intricacies of weaving the new textile fabric.

The Swiss girls have made themselves very much at home in their new quarters and have been assisted to do so by the characteristic Scottish hospitality extended to them by the people of Dunfermline.

The suggestion got about recently that the Swiss girls were not quite happy in Dunfermline, but this rumour, on enquiry being made of them, they have indignantly refuted.

Their Scottish pupils have also been at pains to make it clear that their relations with their Swiss tutors are of the very friendliest.

It is just possible that when their duties at Dunfermline are concluded, not all the Swiss misses will make the return journey back to Switzerland for good. Some of them may by that time have become the wives of Scottish husbands, or at least have given their promise to settle down in Scotland.

Now, isn't this something which warms our hearts and makes us feel that, if only the peoples were brought into closer contact with one another, much ill-founded prejudice and artificially fostered dislikes would disappear and make way for that broader human understanding which all men of good will are so earnestly striving for?

### Artificial Silk Factories in Switzerland.

As I was just referring to artificial silk, the following article from *The Times* of 9th March may interest my readers:—

The artificial silk industry is comparatively new in Switzerland, where it was introduced in 1906 by the "Société de la Viscose Suisse." It has, however, so developed during the past three years as to become one of the most important of Swiss industries. Exports now reach a value of nearly 20,000,000 frs., and the industry, in which some 22,000,000 frs. are invested, is now employing about 5,200 workers. The industry is concentrated in Eastern Switzerland, where cheap and abundant electrical power and skilled labour are available, in the cantons where the silk embroidery and textile industry settled some centuries ago, between Zurich and the Lake of Constance. There are now five factories producing artificial silk: one at Emmenbrücke (Canton Lucerne); one at Steckhorn, on the Lake of Constance; one at Rheinfelden (Canton Aargau); another at Rorschach (Canton St. Gallen); and a fifth has just been completed at Heerbrugg-Widnau, in the valley of the Rhine. The construction of a sixth in the same region is contemplated.

The first concern to manufacture artificial silk in Switzerland was the "Société de la Viscose Suisse, S.A.", a limited company created by French capitalists with the collaboration of Swiss experts. In 1921 this company sold its Emmenbrücke factory, created in 1906, to a Swiss undertaking, in which the French group has retained an interest. This undertaking has a capital of 10,000,000 frs., and its two factories—Emmenbrücke and Heerbrugg-Widnau—are using the viscose process. They employ about 4,000 people and produce a daily average of 8,000 to 10,000 kilograms of unbleached and dyed artificial silk, as well as of artificial straw and hair.

The "Borvisk Kunstseiden-Werk, A.G.," whose seat is at Zurich, was formed in 1923. To this company belong the factory of the "Borvis française" at Nevers, and that of the German "Borvisk Kunstseiden-A.G., Ltd." at Herzberg, in the Harz. This undertaking has a capital of 10,250,000 frs. It is using the viscose process, slightly modified. Production began in April, 1925, in its Steckborn factory, which is employing nearly 650 hands and is daily producing about 1,000 kilograms of artificial silk for warp and weft and finest knit goods, laces, and embroideries, either bleached or in colours. Arrangements have recently been made for doubling the production within a short time.

The "S.A. Viscose Rheinfelden," which be-

longs to the "Soie de Châtillon," in the Aosta valley, has a capital of 1,000,000 frs. Its Rheinfelden factory employs 400 workers, and it is using the viscose process. It was created last year, and is only now beginning to produce small quantities of yarn. The "Feldmühle Rorschach A.G.," established in 1925 by an important Swiss embroidery factory, employs about 250 workers at its Rorschach factory, which has recently begun to produce artificial silk by the modified viscose process for the embroidery and knitting industry.

The Swiss production of artificial silk totalled about 1,400 quintals (quintal=100 kilos) in 1906, and it now reaches 28,000 quintals. The exports rose from 1,250 qt., worth 3,161,900 frs., in 1906 to 8,198 qt., worth 18,061,700 frs., in 1922; 6,279 qt., worth 12,828,000 frs., in 1923; 10,574 qt., worth 19,229,000 frs., in 1924; and 14,633 qt., worth 25,322,600 frs., from January to October, 1925.

On the other hand, Switzerland imported 131 qt., worth 259,100 frs., in 1906; 8,865 qt., worth 16,472,600 frs., in 1922; 9,561 qt., worth 18,222,000 frs., in 1923; 14,588 qt., worth 26,992,000 frs., in 1924; and 10,615 qt., worth 18,888,016 frs., in 1925 (January-October). A large proportion of these imports is being re-exported in the form of ribbons and knitted goods.

As to the future, much depends on the Customs tariffs of foreign countries, the condition of exchanges, and the influence of fashion. Nevertheless, the industry has made good progress, and there is every prospect that its growth will be rapid, as it has already passed successfully through several serious economic crises.

### Dr. Spahlinger's Fight with Adversity.

On the 23rd February the *Daily Mail*, in an article which was reproduced in the *S.O.* of the 6th March, reported some rather alarming experiences which had befallen our distinguished countryman, and as I know with what interest we Swiss in particular and the world in general are following his endeavours to rid humanity of one of its most deadly scourges, it may not be amiss to make my readers acquainted with the grave difficulties—principally of a material character—which hinder Dr. Spahlinger's labours. This is what one of his confrères in the medical profession has to say about them in the *Irish News* of the 3rd March:—

"Has Spahlinger solved the problem of tuberculosis?" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered in the Y.M.C.A. Minor Hall by Dr. Andrew Trimble, chief tuberculosis officer of Belfast.

Dr. Trimble said the title of the lecture pro-  
pounded a query that was not capable of a  
simple answer. Even if Spahlinger had produced  
an effective serum and vaccine, the problem of  
tuberculosis as a world menace would remain  
until the last patient had been cured, and until  
the conditions of life were such that new cases  
of tuberculosis were as rare as cases of typhus  
fever or cholera. The magnitude of the problem  
to be dealt with might be realised when it was  
remembered that 50,000 persons died annually  
of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom alone,  
and it had been calculated that at least ten  
persons were suffering from tuberculosis for  
every one that died of the disease. Thus, the  
national problem in the United Kingdom alone  
was the cure of 500,000 persons, and the advent  
of an ideal social condition in which unemploy-  
ment and short time would be reduced to a  
minimum; in which adequate housing accommo-  
dation would be available for every citizen  
and in which the education of the people would  
include a knowledge of simple hygiene, and an  
appreciation of the symptoms of the earliest  
departure from health in the individual. Spah-  
linger claimed that this was exactly the problem  
which he had set himself to solve, rather than  
mere treatment of individual patients. This de-  
sirable end was worthy of all commendation  
but certain difficulties stood in the way. Pre-  
suming that Spahlinger had elaborated an effective  
serum, it still required to be produced on a  
national scale, not only for Great Britain, but  
for all other countries; for if the problem were  
successfully tackled in one country only, tuber-  
culosis would soon spread again from surround-  
ing countries where the problem had not been  
faced. Unfortunately, financial difficulties had  
dogged the steps of Spahlinger from the be-  
ginning, until now he found all his energies  
absorbed in meeting his many monetary obli-  
gations. These difficulties not only prevented

the production of the remedy on a sufficiently large scale, but actually—through the sale of his horses—had reduced the possible supply to a very small amount. That the Government of Northern Ireland and the Belfast Corporation were anxious to secure a supply of the serum for trial was shown by the fact that in March last they had sent out three doctors to Geneva to ascertain on the spot whether a supply could be obtained for Northern Ireland. This effort, however, failed.

Doesn't it strike as odd that a well-known philanthropic institution, while giving millions away for museums, excavations, renovations, etc., has declined to assist Spahlinger when approached by English doctors and the writer, amongst others, and yet this is exactly what has happened. Would it not be of greater and more lasting honour to this institution if their benefactions were instrumental in ridding humanity of an age-long curse, and bringing joy and life to countless sufferers, both now and in the future?

#### Gold Circulation in Switzerland.

Those who remember with regret how plentiful sovereigns and half-sovereigns used to be in this country in pre-war days, and have often sighed with regret at the disappearance of the "Gold-vögel," will derive some consolation from the fact that in our homeland at least they have not entirely disappeared from circulation, as these observations from the *Statist* of the 6th March will show:—

The currency position in Switzerland is a curious one. Although the convertibility of the National Bank's notes into gold has not yet been reimposed, gold coins have actually been put into circulation, and every impediment restricting the free movement of the metal into and out of the country has been removed. Soon after the Swiss franc had returned to its nominal gold parity, the Swiss National Bank decided to place into circulation any coined gold which it might acquire in the normal course of its business. It was observed, in the course of 1925, that, in spite of every inducement to pay gold rather than notes over the Bank's counters, the public showed a clear preference for paper money. An interesting result of the new departure was the sudden reappearance of considerable quantities of gold coins which had been hoarded since 1922. During the past year the National Bank was called upon to intervene extensively on the foreign exchange markets, not to maintain the value of its currency, but to prevent it from soaring well beyond its nominal gold parity. It is perhaps the fear of embarrassingly large gold imports that has hitherto deferred the authorities from restoring the free functioning of the gold standard. With the Swiss franc commanding a moderate premium over its gold parity, and with the reintroduction of gold coins into circulation, it became profitable to buy coined gold by the weight in other countries of the Latin Monetary Union and to introduce the coins into circulation in Switzerland. These operations were profitable in spite of the fact that the rate of exchange was kept below the gold-import point, because the coins imported had almost invariably lost weight, and although they were purchased abroad at their exact bullion value, were placed into circulation at their nominal parity. Seeing the danger of any general extension of this practice, and the expense in which it would ultimately involve the nation, the Swiss National Bank entered into tacit agreements with other central banks of the Latin Monetary Union by which the scope of these operations was considerably reduced. Even so, the Government have had under consideration the complete prohibition of imports of coined gold. The question has for the time being lost its urgency since the Swiss franc has now fallen below its parity with the dollar.

And now read what the *Bristol Evening News* (19th March) has to say on some impending display of Nature's forces in our lovely Ticino:—

#### Swiss Mountain to Collapse at any moment.

A mountain collapse of unusual magnitude, described by a geologist as likely to be "the most impressive spectacle of the century," is said by the Swiss Topographical Bureau to be imminent. This anticipation arises from careful observations that have been kept by the Swiss Topographical Bureau since 1888 on the Motto d'Arbino, a mountain of 5,500 feet (over 22 times higher than the Suspension Bridge), near Bellinzona, in the Canton of Tessin.

A special staff of engineers and topographical experts is engaged in taking the most careful measurements day by day, and their reports show that the great platform that forms the summit of the mountain, covering an area of nearly 100,000 square yards, is now dangerously undermined, and that its collapse may be expected at an early date.

Nearly forty years ago the calculations of the engineers gave evidence of distinct lateral and sinking movements. It was found that the summit was shifting horizontally at the rate of nearly an inch a year, a movement that increased progressively until some months ago, when it

was seen that the rate had increased to four inches within a year.

At the same time subsidence was occurring at an even more marked pace. The mountain sank at an average of nearly an inch and a half a year during the first fourteen years of observation, and subsequently the movement was quickened to three inches. The latest report is that there has been a subsidence of more than six inches in the last twelve months.

When the underlying mass of rock gives way—an event that no human skill or ingenuity can avert—the whole of the great plateau will collapse and crash down into the valley below.

All possible precautions are being taken that when the plateau falls there shall be no loss of life.

What a chance for the Tourist Agencies—if only the day and hour of the threatened cataclysm could be made known!

And now to all my readers a Happy Easter!

#### QUOTATIONS from the SWISS STOCK EXCHANGES.

BONDS.		Mar. 23		Mar. 29	
		Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Confederation 3% 1903	...	80.00	79.90		
5% 1917, VIII Mob. Ln.	...	101.95	101.75		
Federal Railways 3½% A—K	...	83.45	83.67		
" " 1924 IV Elect. Ln.	...	102.25	102.37		
SHARES.		Mar. 23		Mar. 29	
		Nom.	Fr.	Nom.	Fr.
Swiss Bank Corporation	...	500	701	500	702
Crédit Suisse	...	500	765	500	780
Union de Banques Suisses	...	500	606	500	615
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	...	1000	2021	1000	2049
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	...	1000	3380	1000	3415
Soc. Ind. pour la Schappe	...	1000	3265	1000	3337
S.A. Brown Boveri	...	350	443	350	445
C. F. Bally	...	1000	1275	1000	1290
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mk. Co.	...	200	365	200	366
Entreprises Sulzer S.A.	...	1000	1003	1000	996
Comp. de Navig'n sur le Lac Léman	...	500	570	500	570
Linoleum A.G. Giubiasco	...	100	87	100	87
Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon	...	500	715	500	725

#### FIRST OF AUGUST COLLECTION.

The following is a copy of the letter which the Swiss Committee for the Celebration of our National Festival has addressed to the different Swiss Societies and Clubs abroad:—

"Last month we asked you to join our social 'work connected with our national fête; to-day 'we include samples of the badges mentioned 'previously. They are a product of our home 'industry and will impart a festive note to our 'Celebration Day. The charge is 1 franc a piece. 'As you already know, the net proceeds will be 'used for the benefit of destitute mothers.

"We appeal to all our countrymen abroad to 'help us to make the 1st of August a national 'day devoted to social welfare. Let us remem- 'ber our weaker fellow-countrymen on the Foun- 'dation Day of our Swiss Confederation by 'some deed entailing personal sacrifice. By thus 'doing we shall be acting in the spirit of our 'forefathers on the Rütli, whose ideal was: 'One for All.

"We hope and trust that you will again show 'your sympathy in our common effort."

#### RIMEMBRANZE.

Allora e adesso....

"Come cosa bella, passa e non dura" così passarono quelle poche ore, tanto aspettate... passarono come una meteora, nella vita ordinata ed usale d'ogni giorno; "meteora" che brilla per un istante, abbagliandoci col suo splendore, illuminando e rivelandoci i misteri del firmamento....

Svegliandomi, in questa mattina fredda, nebbiosa e triste, mi domando se non fu uno dei miei sogni nostalgici, se davvero la notte scorsa non fui trasportata là nel mio Ticino... illusione quell'ambiente brillante... illusione del nostro bel sole, la luce sfarzosa... illusione della nostra flora ammagliante, la profusione dei fiori....

Nelle ampie sale s'aggirovava una compagnia animata e festante; compagnia elegante ed eletta, fratelli tutti nell'amore alla nostra Madre Svizzera, festeggiante l'annuale festa dell' "Unione Ticinese" la società benefica di Londra, dal puro sangue latino....

Il Ministro Svizzero, impossibilitato a presiedere, era degnamente rappresentato dal Monsieur de Bourg, primo Segretario di Legazione; quale fu la gioia di tutti noi là convenuti, quando, squisitamente gentile, e, come disse lui stesso l'egregio oratore, volle parlarci nella "lingua di Francesco Chiesa"! Tanta deferenza per i nostri artisti e per noi, c'entrò nel cuore con riconoscenza, e l'ascoltammo religiosamente....

E con riconoscenza ed orgoglio, sentimmo ancora una volta cantare le lodi di quella amata terra lontana, che, qual magneto arcano, ci attira e lega a Lei il nostro cuore, il nostro ideale, le nostre aspirazioni, come una dolce promessa....

E come lessi un giorno nelle memorie di Wagner, che lui, il grande compositore, avrebbe voluto far nascere ogni artista, onde ispirarsi per l'opera

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