

# C.H. Senn †

Autor(en): **[s.n.]**

Objekttyp: **Obituary**

Zeitschrift: **The Swiss observer : the journal of the Federation of Swiss Societies in the UK**

Band (Jahr): **- (1934)**

Heft 678

PDF erstellt am: **18.05.2024**

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## THE SOUL OF A NATION.

Lecture given by J. T. Mustard, Esq., on Friday,  
October 12th, at the Swiss Mercantile College.

Mr. Mustard prefaced his lecture by saying how proud all Swiss people should be at the memorable and magnificent stand M. Motta had made at Geneva on Sept. 17th. The Swiss had made that day a notable stand for humanity and liberty which in the years to come would be marked by a bold white milestone on the pages of history. A real nation is not measured by its size or its material wealth only, but rather by those deep moral forces which make it a guide for others to look up to. There is much in common between you and us. I have never looked upon the Swiss as foreigners. We are too much akin. You are lovers of true freedom and justice, so are we. I believe, you, like the real Britisher, are religious and believe in religious liberty to all within your country. You also believe in right and fair dealing among human beings. Yes, truly righteousness uplifteth a nation. Such are the foundations of real nations of which you are an honourable example. You have a soul. Yes, a National soul which shines through and pervades all your actions. To you I appeal with all the fervour I possess to keep that lamp ever burning bright and clear. — It is worth while. Times of danger and peril may come. You must not always expect peace and quietness; they are not good for you. But in such times of stress your soul will show of what it consists. Your morale will be tested, but in the testing your soul will carry your body through to victory; and there is no victory so real as that gained in the fight for right no matter how hard the pathway be. — Honour before all things. —

Your nation has been through the fire of an ordeal. It has been tested; and thank God it had not lost its soul. You have come through with added lustre to your honourable name and record, and you Swiss, the Swiss of the future, I feel assured will ever keep bright and unsullied that lamp of freedom and justice and pass it on untarnished to those that follow you. You have a grand heritage, but also remember you owe a very great responsibility and I feel convinced you will nobly shoulder whatever burden you may be called upon to bear and will march proudly, calmly, determinedly and brightly forward knowing that your cause is the right and true one. Your soul will illumine you in your devotion and service to all for that is honourable and just.

It is easier to take the coward's course, to march with the soul-less crowd. Your nation might have done it. "No!!!" said M. Motta, to do that would be an act alien to all that your nation and people stand for — Justice, freedom, honour, family life, religious liberty. In short all those things that a developed civilised human being feels and wants. To be otherwise is to be enslaved, to be oppressed, to be robbed of all which make life full, free, and productive of good to the whole round world.

The birth of a nation. Yes nations are born — You students are reading English literature. I recommend to you Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride." Any one of you might have been Paul Revere, a youth thrilled through and through for what he felt was right and not counting the cost in combating what he considered an injustice. That is the stuff of which true nations are made.

The soul, a lamp burning vigorously and bright and urging the body to noble actions and brave deeds; but above all sustaining it in the long struggles which may have to be met and when one's endurance is tested to the utmost.

Your country knew struggles, and I have often been present at your Fête National — True! joy cometh in the morning, but only after victory has been won. And a greater victory than those of arms is the one your country has just won —

A Victory for Humanity and Liberty. Here let me add how deeply I regret that my country was not by your side on that epoch-making day. — It is a real and deep sorrow to many in this land; and I believe the step this country took was both wrong and false and to be fraught with much future mischief. Compromise? Yes! on non-essentials and minor things of life, but never on the great factors of human welfare and well-being. Your country, speaking through M. Motta, expressed the great and fundamental truths of what are the bases of a nation with a soul. To use a homely English saying "To live and let live." There is the great reason for opposing the admission of the U.S.S.R. to the League of Nations.

Cast your eyes back over the years that these vast areas have been dominated by that ruthless minority and the question rolls up — "How long shall the voices of thy brothers' blood call unto thee unheard and unanswered?" —

In conclusion the lecturer urged upon all to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the whole of M. Motta's speech and to make it widely known among their English friends in order to

consolidate all those who stand for freedom and justice. Finally Mr. Mustard asked all to stand and sing their National Anthem in honour of M. Motta, which they did with enthusiasm.

A cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by the Chairman and seconded by M. Keller and carried with prolonged applause.

## SWISS MERCANTILE SOCIETY LTD.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society was held at Swiss House on Wednesday, October 10th. The President, Mr. A. Steinmann, was in the Chair. The business part of the Meeting was dealt with almost in record time and was followed by a lecture on "Oberammergau and its Passion Play," by J. J. Boos, Esq., Vice-President of the Society. This was the first of a series of lectures which are to be held in connection with the Monthly Meetings during the coming winter session. The lecture hall was comfortably filled and it was particularly gratifying that a large number of ladies honoured the occasion with their presence. These lectures by members of the Society and external lecturers have now become a regular feature and their popularity was once more evinced by the very large audience.

The Chairman welcomed the members and friends of the Society as well as the students of the College and Mr. Boos then proceeded to give his lecture which was illustrated with lantern slides. The lecturer visited Oberammergau with a party in August last and delivered his lecture in two parts, the first dealing with the outward and return journey from London to Oberammergau for which he had obtained a series of excellent slides from the German Railways Information Bureau in London. The second part dealt with the play itself and for that purpose the lecturer was successful in securing a series of exquisite coloured slides.

The lecturer said:

Oberammergau is without doubt the most famous village in the world because it is there that the peasants of Bavaria, or better of Ammergau, for over 300 years have brought before the world the play of the life and death of our Lord in a manner that has attracted world-wide attention and is drawing pilgrims from all over the world, Christians and heathens alike, into the quiet valley of the Ammer. The journey to the German frontier via Dover, Ostend, Brussels, was uneventful except for a large crowd — it was a Saturday before Bank Holiday — but we all looked for excitement when reaching the German frontier. We were warned to be prepared for a thorough examination etc., but let me tell you that we found nothing of the kind. There were certainly no less than six various officials that passed through our carriage, viz., the passport official, customs-officer, a "devisen" or foreign exchange controller, further an official who confiscated all foreign newspapers for one is not permitted to take foreign newspapers into Germany: a C.I.D. or S.S. man, etc. But we all looked such harmless individuals that we certainly passed through very quickly. From the very first our entire party, and so all visitors to Germany who behaved, were treated with greatest friendliness. The Germans have, of course, a great desire to be again good friends with the English. I must state that on the few occasions when we had to use the railways, the service was in every way perfect and quite equal to Germany's pre-war thoroughness.

There followed the first series of slides and the itinerary (the party traversed Germany mostly by coach) was via Cologne, through the picturesque Rhine valley with its many wonderful historic sites and beautiful landmarks. Many famous German towns where the past and present are brought out in clear contrast, were visited. The journey was full of interest and many of the pictures shown must have awakened memories of the past among many of the audience. Many of the slides depicted scenes and happenings of the modern Germany which forms the subject of so much discussion, criticism and speculation.

After a short interval there followed the second part of the lecture dealing with Oberammergau and the Passion Play, which this year on the occasion of the 300 years jubilee performance was witnessed by half a million people.

The lecturer went on to say:

What makes the play such a great success? First of all it is no doubt the life and soul that is put into the entire play from the leading actors down to the chorus and folk players, from the directors to the door-attendants, everyone just doing excellently what is asked of him. The players or actors in particular, you can see, just live their part, be it large or small. The text of the play goes very much on the lines of the testament. The present text dates to 1850-1860 and is the work of the then Parish Priest, Alois Daisenberger. Music was first

introduced in 1811 and to-day the musical interludes and songs form a large and imposing part of the play. The prologue, the songs and words are all in German but each visitor can purchase the text in his own language. There is a wonderful stage which was completed for the 1930 performance and a spectators' hall that holds some 6,000 people.

There followed a series of slides depicting the beautiful scenery of Oberammergau which forms a wonderful natural setting for the play; the stage the actors and numerous scenes and tableaux of the Passion Play. The wonderful pictures, and the excellent manner in which they were presented by the lecturer who spared no efforts in making the lecture a very interesting one, could not fail to make a deep impression on the audience and must have awakened a desire to follow in the lecturer's footsteps when the next performance takes place in 1940. For judging by the lecture one could not spend a better holiday than to cover this vast track of land by coach and to witness this mighty spectacle.

A very hearty ovation was accorded to Mr. Boos for his most interesting and instructive lecture.

W.B.

## LONDON GROUP OF THE N.S.H.

A series of lectures to be given in various towns in England has been arranged by M. CHARLES GOS, the famous alpinist and writer.

This series will extend from the 17th to the 29th of November and our group has been fortunate in securing Mr. Gos to give us a lecture with lantern slides on:

"*La Conquête des Alpes ou comment la montagne conquiert l'homme.*"

Mr. Gos will speak in French. The performance will take place on Saturday, the 17th of November at King George's Hall and will take the place of our second film show for the year.

We can count ourselves very fortunate in being able to arrange with Mr. Gos to give us a lecture, as he is one of the greatest authorities on the Swiss Alps and will present us with an excellent lecture, apart from the very many beautiful lantern slides to illustrate his talk. Invitations will later go out in the usual way, but we just thought it wise to give our friends in the colony an early advice of this event.

The Council of the N.S.H.

## SILVER-JUBILEE.

We refer to the announcement in our last issue, in connection with the Silver Jubilee Fund for Pasteur R. Hoffmann-de Visne.

The Organising Committee has asked us to inform our readers, that they are completing their arrangements, and that they would be glad to receive donations as well as applications for the dinner as early as possible next week.

## C. H. SENN †.

We deeply regret to inform our readers of the death of Mr. C. H. Senn.

The following particulars have been taken from the "Times" of the 19th inst.

Born in Switzerland on September 13th, 1864, he was educated there, but came to this country at an early age. He was of British nationality. A recognised expert on all matters relating to food, there must be few, if any, who had such a detailed and scientific knowledge of dietary and dietetics. His advice was constantly sought by official bodies and by private persons. His reputation was by no means confined to this country, for by his publications alone he was known in most parts of the world.

Formerly he was consulting chief to the National Training College of Cookery, and his knowledge had been of special value to the Board of Education, the Prisons Commission, the Home Office, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. To numerous hospitals he had been examiner in sick-room cookery, those availing themselves of his services including Guy's Hospital, University College Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Charing Cross Hospital. He was vice-chairman of the Consultative Committee of the L.C.C. Technical Cookery School for Boys and the L.C.C. School for Waiters.

The founder and late editor of *Food and Cookery* and the *Catering World*, his publications covered both the lighter side and the

technical side of a very wide subject. He wrote a large number of books, among which may be mentioned "The Art of the Table," "A Book of Salads," "Meatless Fare," "A Dictionary of Foods and Culinary Encyclopaedia," "Practical Gastronomy," "Manual of Diabetic Diet," "Senn's Book of Sauces," "The Red Cross Society's Cookery Manuals," and "The War-Time Cookery Guide," and he also published "The Cookery Annual and Epicurean Year Book." There were many others.

In 1919 Mr. Senn was made M.B.E., to be advanced 10 years later to O.B.E. He was also F.R.H.S. and M.I.H. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Ida.

### THE SCHWABRIG.

#### A Children's Country Home.

The Scotsman, 13th Oct., 1934.

The Canton of Appenzell in the North-East of Switzerland consists of two half-cantons: Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden. The division was made over three hundred years ago as a means of avoiding religious strife, and was marked by clearings (Rhoden) in the forest. Ausser-Rhoden, which is Protestant, has become industrial and modern. But Inner-Rhoden, which is Catholic, remains pastoral, and retains its primitive character as well as many of its venerable customs.

In each half-canton the Landsgemeinde persists. This is an open-air assembly of the electorate, at which magistrates are chosen new laws confirmed, and the budget approved. Satisfied that four hours is enough for a Parliamentary session, the electors return home to deal with weightier matters: milk and pigs, poultry and embroidery. On the high hills at close of day they practise wrestling and choral singing till an alphon in the East proclaims the retreat, "Praise ye the Lord," to be answered by "The Lord's name be praised," ere the message speeds on towards the bath of all the Western start.

Sometimes there is an interruption. A Federal referendum has to be voted for. Inner Rhoden exclaims, "Why can't you leave it alone?" and votes consistently "No change." Every year there is a muster of recruits. In autumn the shepherds from the Grisons wander through with their flocks, and herdsmen from the Alps descend at the head of a long procession of cows and goats and gear. Otherwise life runs smoothly; there are no glaciers to tempt the cheap tripper and no facilities for hurried visits.

#### The Sântis and the Wildkirchli.

The highest peak, the Sântis, is well known internationally as a weather-station. Everyone in Appenzell is supposed to climb it once a year. This summer one man made his 500th ascent. Below the Sântis in the cliffs of the Ebenalp is a cavern, where is the Wildkirchli, described in Scheffel's "Ekkehard." It is the oldest dwelling-place in Switzerland, and serves the hill-folk as a church; but the landlord of the restaurant at the summit uses the inmost recesses as a wine-vault.

Business in the Canton is depressed. There is over-production of milk, and the best customer for condensed milk, the United States, has ceased to import. The making of salt butter is forbidden by law, all Swiss butter must be grass-fed and fresh. So the dairyman buys Danish salt butter to eat and sells his own produce fresh. Embroidery, the goddess of pin-money, pays the skilled worker scarcely 3d. an hour. So the men have looked to pigs for profit, whilst their wives advised by the convents, make a venture with poultry. The cantonal choice is White Leghorn, and each flock is pure-bred to a feather.

Other Cantons pity Appenzell as backward; but, like the tribe of Benjamin, Appenzell can on occasion produce a David. On the morrow of the Armistice the international riff-raff of Zürich thought to organise a *Putsch*. But the officer in command at the barracks came from Appenzell. If he could not reason, at any rate he could act. He ordered out a battery of machine-guns and then, alone and unarmed, rode out to face the mob. He spoke three sentences, and the mob found it was dinner-time. The *Putsch* was over! How Carlyle would have lauded this Swiss Abbot Samson!

#### Bion and His Work.

Along another path Appenzell has attained to world-wide fame. Above Gais lies the Schwabrig, the first Children's Country Home in the world. Its founder, Walter Bion sprang from a line of Swiss pastors. He thought to break the line by taking a medical course, but tradition was too strong, and he began as pastor of a poverty-haunted parish on a stipend of a pound a week and a manse. He found he had a parish of beggars. So he speedily announced a division of labour. The flock must work and he must beg. Never was there a better professional beggar. He knew that a charity never flourished unless it was

in debt. Spending wisely and living hopefully, he soon put the parish on its legs. Presently came a call from another parish, with equally good results, and public recognition by selection for cantonal office. In 1873 he accepted a call to a slum parish in Zürich town, where he soon noticed the effect of town life on the health of the children. So in 1876 a band of 68 children was sent to his old parish in Appenzell for a summer holiday. And from those 68 grains of mustard seed sprang the Children's Country Holiday movement. And now Appenzell can show homes for sickly children attached to its convents, hill stations for those in need of sun and air, homes for tired nuns, and, on the Gábris, the mother-Lodge of the great fraternity.

(To be continued).



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### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

**Sunday, October 21st, at 4 p.m.** — Union Helvetia — Annual Memorial Service, at Hendon Park Cemetery. (Private bus will leave 1, Gerrard Place, W.1, at 2.45 p.m.) Service conducted by Pasteur R. Hoffmann-de Visme and Pfarrer C. Th. Hahn.

**Tuesday, October 23rd** — Swiss Mercantile Society Ltd. — Cinderella Dance at the Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, Russell Square, W.C.1. (Details to follow).

**Wednesday, October 31st, at 8 p.m.** (Reception 7.30 p.m.) — "Jubilee Dinner" — To Monsieur le pasteur R. Hoffmann-de Visme, at the First Avenue Restaurant, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Ticket 5/- each) can be obtained by members of the committee, or by application to the Jubilee Committee, 12, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.1, or at the offices of the Swiss Observer, 23, Leonard Street, E.C.2.)

**Saturday, November 3rd, at 8 o'clock** — Swiss Rifle Team — Supper — at Swiss Hotel, Old Compton Street, W.

**Wednesday, November 7th, at 7.30 p.m.** — Société de Secours Mutuels — Monthly Meeting, at 74, Charlotte Street, W.1.

**Tuesday, November 20th** — Swiss Mercantile Society Ltd. — Cinderella Dance at the Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, Russell Square, W.C.1. (Details to follow).

**Friday, November 23rd** — City Swiss Club — Annual Banquet and Ball at the Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1.

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11h. — "Les promesses de Dieu" — Hébreux

X, v. 23. — M. R. Hoffmann-de Visme.

6h.30 — M. le pasteur F. Christol — par échange.

7h.30 — Répétition du Choeur.

M. R. Hoffmann-de Visme reçoit à l'église, 79, Endell Street, W.C.2, le mercredi de 11h. à 12h.30 et sur rendez-vous à son domicile, 102, Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N.6. S'adresser à lui (téléphone: ARChway 1798) pour tous renseignements concernant les instructions religieuses, les mariages et autres actes ecclésiastiques.

### SCHWEIZERKIRCHE

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Sonntag, den 21 Oktober 1934.

11 Uhr. vorm. Gottesdienst und Sonntagsschule.

7 Uhr abends Gottesdienst.

8 Uhr Chorprobe.

Am 28. Oktober feiern die beiden Gemeinden den Morgen-Gottesdienst gemeinsam in der Eglise Suisse.

Anfragen wegen Religions-bezw. Confirmandenstunden und Amtshandlungen sind erbeten an den Pfarrer der Gemeinde: C. Th. Hahn, 43, Priory Road, Bedford Park, W.4 (Telephon: Chiswick 4156). Sprechstunden: Dienstag 12-2 Uhr in der Kirche; Mittwoch 5-6 Uhr im "Foyer Suisse."

Printed for the Proprietors, by THE FREDERICK PRINTING CO., LTD., at 23, Leonard Street, London, E.C.2.