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interested in the subject would do well to obtain that article.

Spahlinger Treatment.

Daily Sketch (August 2nd):—

Two of the greatest scourges are tuberculosis and cancer.

Regarding the former, an important announcement was made in the House of Commons last night as to the offer of the Ministry of Health in regard to the Spahlinger serum treatment.

"We are satisfied," Lord Eustace Percy, the Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Health, explained in the House, "that there is a prima-facie case for such further scientific inquiry into the Spahlinger treatment as will enable medical authorities and the world in general to form a final and definite opinion, but if there is to be any question of expenditure of public funds, Parliamentary sanction would be necessary, and the Government would not be justified in coming to Parliament to ask for such sanction, except on the basis of adequate information and reasonable security."

"Mr. Chamberlain has recently seen Mr. Spahlinger, and has consulted with certain members from Lancashire in regard to the assistance which Mr. Spahlinger now requires. In the opinion of Mr. Chamberlain, these conditions can best be satisfied by asking Mr. Spahlinger to take an early opportunity of making a full statement as to his process and its results to a body competent of passing an opinion upon it."

The House greeted the announcement with cheers, and Lord Eustace went on to mention that he understood an opportunity was being afforded in this country, and when Mr. Spahlinger had taken advantage of it, it would be possible to arrive at a decision as to what action should be taken. Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain hoped the appeal which was being made for funds from private sources might be successful.

I am sure my readers will be equally gratified that this matter is moving in a satisfactory way.

Holidays.

Most articles appearing in the British Press, and dealing with matters Swiss, are on the subject of holidays in our "Paradise," as Mr. J. Geilinger so felicitously called it after his return from his re-discovery of Switzerland! One article is perhaps worth giving in full, as it deals with a matter that those among us whose unhappy lot it is to have to use English hotels frequently, have very much at heart. If only British hoteliers, especially those of country hotels, could be sent to Ouchy for a course! How much nicer it would then be to tour the otherwise so absolutely beautiful English countryside! The article I am referring to is entitled "The Secret of the Good Hotel" and is by G. Ward Price (*Daily Mail*, Aug. 2nd):—

For the last fourteen years it has been my fate to live almost entirely in hotels, from one end of Europe to the other; yet out of all these hazily remembered hundreds only three or four stand out as places to which one would be really glad to go again.

And what keeps these particular hotels in pleasant recollection is in each case the excellence of their service—alert, cheerful, intelligent, and marked by little courtesies of manner and attention, unobtrusively suggesting a single-minded desire for your comfort.

I say unobtrusively, for in the United States, to my mind, they carry the thing too far. In some hotels—the huge two-thousand-bedroomed Pennsylvania in New York, for instance—you find a booklet by your bedside emphasising the infinite capacity of your hotel to satisfy the caprices of its guests, and asserting that the precept enjoined upon the staff is that "the client is always right," a principle that must obviously have limitations.

But it will generally be found that where there is good service the rest follows. For the indispensable condition of attentiveness by hotel servants is personal keenness of the proprietor or manager for the welfare of his guests.

There is a well-known hotel in Berlin where before the war one saw this system well illustrated. The proprietor, though his latter days brought him considerable riches, never delegated his personal oversight to anyone.

He was rather a distinguished-looking old man, over six feet high, with a red "mine host" sort of face under a shock of white hair like a musical composer, and from very early in the morning until midnight his frock-coated figure used to keep up a silent but ceaseless round of inspection in his hotel.

He knew the name of every guest and had a well-graduated series of bows adapted to their various degrees of consideration, while his sharp eyes missed not the slightest deficiency of his staff, and he was as ready as any one of his own page-boys to spring to the service of a client who had not received immediate attention.

The result was that his hotel functioned with the silent efficiency of a Rolls-Royce, and when war broke out he was discovered to have conducted quite secretly even an active espionage bureau for shadowing all the British residents in his establishment.

But for the highest hotel merit you must go to Switzerland. There a national industry, transmitted from father to son, has formed regular dynasties of hotel-keepers, such as the Seiler family, whose interests now extend to ownership of most of the Zermatt valley.

Proprietors of big Swiss hotels send their sons to the university, but they also send them to do courses as waiters and reception-clerks in France and England. The result is that the whole personnel of a great hotel, such as the one where the British Delegation at Lausanne has just spent the greater part of eight months, is animated by a spirit of thoroughness and pride in its work that shows itself in every detail of service.

When a new guest arrives overnight, every member of the staff seems to know his name in the morning—a small thing, but one that pleases the visitor's self-esteem, as does the prompt recollection of him when he returns unexpectedly to an hotel where he has stayed before.

In such graces of the hotel-keeping art the Swiss excel, and it is gratifying to know that as experts in that calling they prefer British clients to all others.

The British are more reasonable than other nationalities, a well-known Swiss hotel-keeper told me. "They want good value for their money, but if they have exceptional requirements they are prepared to pay for them."

And—what I am bound to say surprised me—he added that in twenty-five years' experience he had only once had a bad cheque passed on to him by an Englishman, though he cashes scores of them every month.

Bundesfeier im Elysium.

I make no apology to my readers for quoting, *in extenso*, the following, which was sent to me from Winterthur, where it appeared in the *Winterthurer Tagblatt* on the 4th of August. I think I have hardly ever read anything more "Züridütsch" and "Urchig" than this happily inspired, absolutely "bodständig" article; and I hope that it will please many of my readers as much as it pleases me and those of my friends to whom I have shown it so far.

Im heimeligen Niedstübi vo der Pangson "Schwyzhermitten" z'Olympic sind amene prächtige Nammtag e paar währschafti, säig gesprochene Eidgenosse bim Kaffiss gässä und hand g'werweisen, ob's nah emal weid mache oder ob's lieber weid in "Alpeblick" übere, wo's an schön sig. De Moler Arnold Böcklin hat sini vier Strich an Tafelrand aglueget und gseit, et mömme nümme, er überchom hüt soweso nu Laub und nie kei aständigi Charta. De Büruehm Züribetser Gopfrid Chäller het e chli mit dem Aeugli zwitserset und der Wirtin der Frau Regel Amrein grieft, si soll den Böckli cho d'Moneté abnah, si weid e chli winters. Deckeli zämme grueget und de alt Bundesrat Stämpfli hets no gschwind i'd Wade klobé, bis sem mit em Abwüscher über's Mul g'fahre isch. De Lui Forrer wo Winterthur het e Brissago azündt und mit alle feuf Fingere d'Hoo hindere g'striche und gseit, es fall ihm grad i, mer heigd glaub hüt der erschte August, ob die Geburtstag vo der Eidgenossenschaft, me chönnt z'Obig e chli zämme hocke und vo vaterländische Sache bricht, er heig ordli Heiweh derno "Iverstande," rüeft de Stämpfli, "mer wei den angere Eidgenosse da obe an brichte, dass mer wölle zämme cho und Auguste fire." "Jo frili," seit d'Frau Rägel, "i will ne Bricht schicke und grad no e Hamm'e überüte zu de Bohne." "Mer hocked dänn is Gartheisli use," seit de Gopfrid Chäller, "s' Vreneli söll au e par Papierläterne zwägmache und s' Schwyzerfahlni schoch utrechste is Dach stecke!"

Am Obig e so na den achte sind dänn würkli e schon's Trippeli chärnige Schwyzher Patriote im Gartheisli vo der Pangson zamecho und hand enand d'Hand g'schüttet. De Chlaus vo der Flie, de General Difur, de Hæglhans usem Blitzloch, de Kleinjogg vo Wermetswil und der Chasper Bodmer vo Züri, der Iselin von Basel mit der Frau Merian, de Tschudy vo Glaris und de Johannes Müller vo Schaffhouse, de Wengi vo Solothurn, de Düreramtburg und der Ueli Rotach, de Pflyer vo Luzern und der Vadian vo Sanggalle, de Leuebürger vo Bärn und de Guyer-Zäller vo Färestschwil, der Escher von der Linth und de Heinrich Pestalozzi näbst viele-n-andere namhafte Schwyzher, wo in ihrem Vaterland i hohem Asähe stönd. De Gopfrid Chäller hätt das Färnrohr näbed im Garternürl ufgestellt dass si chönd dur's Löchl im Himmelvorangeuf d'Schwyz abe luege, em Stärnbild vo dr Jungfrau über d'Achse n'ine, hät de Böcklin gseit, gsäch mes am beste. Der alte Rektor Troll hände ersucht, er söll e's Färnrohr istelle und er häbt natürl zerscht uf Winterthur abe grichtet. "Stärnhagel," seit de Forrer, wo als erschte glueget hät, "isch das es G'grammeli d' Stadt unne, bsnders am Graben-n und bim Stadthus, de reinst Ameischede, Lueg, si verüssed d'Muler, se soll mer dänn hüt öppé kei so Stämpenei mache wie farn, wo's d'Augustfir verhaget hät wütume i der Ostschwyz, susch wird em siebe Jahr kei Zi me abnah, hät der Kleinjogg biläufig bemerket. "I gsehne-n es Trippeli mit Schwyzherzachte," seit de Düreramtburg, "mi türi Seel, es sind Jampfere wie mes synerzt albe het chönn g'sch, Schwyzherjungfer u keini Fraulein." "Los, i ghöre Musik, sie spield de Bundesmarsch mit en Chäller sin Lied im Trio. "O mein Heimatland," seit de Böckli, "sicht hat glich chäiba schön." De Meier Gopfrid häbt underdesse e Färnrohr e chli dräyt und 's Tüsatal durat und em See na abe uf allne Hügel und Bärge helli Freudefur gsch'ufüchte, zantime im liebe Schwyzherländi, isch überall de heilig Funke vo der Vaterlandschieb, zur rote Ghet agwachse. De Stämpfli und de Forrer hand au welle luege und di anderen alli natürl au. Jetz singeds de Schwyzerspalm," rüeft da Pflyer, "sich blass es Gschärli wo singt, die andere sind gopel z'fu! oder kanned de Tägschli nit. 'Sisch nu e se e Gaaggete, — die tumme Hagle schenier sich allwág, de Schnabel uffzumache, wág de Lüte." "Scho mögli," sagt de Hæglhans usem Blitzloch, "si hånd vilch Angst, me chönnt g'hore z'Paris inné und übel ufnah." Fascht het na es Polder gäh, aber de feine Iselin vo Basel het gseit, me chönns eigeli dene Lüttene nit starch verage, wänns na e chli schüch seigid, der Chrieg und d'Revolution heig ena Halt doch e chli en Defang gäh. Losit au, jetz chünnt jo d'Fästred, het der Bodmer grieft und alli sind müstlistil word. S'wär inträssant gsi, währd em Lose d'Mine vo denen n'alte Eidgenosse z'studiere, di G'sichtsudsdrück hand sich nämlig alli nadinig uffgehettert, wo die wackere Wort von Fäschtdrener i d'Obre klunge sind. "Alle Respekt," seit do de Stämpfli, "da dörf eue an no underezunde, sisch numme schad, dass es nid all möged ghöre." "Dä Ma häd vollkomme rácht," händ am Schluss vo der Red alli Awäsede bipflichtet, "me mues em Volk nid blass nach sim Guh rede, wie disäbe Genosse ohni Eid, wo ihre Ähanger immer nu de Späck dur's Muul ziehd und uf d'Volksrächte poched, aber nien d'Volkspflichtie erwähned. Shänd aber mein ordli Bode verlore, disäbe Volksbeglücker vo der andere Sorte, wo b'ständig wänd guile und nie kei Rueh wänd gäh," hät de Forrer gseit und de Gopfrid Chäller bifälig grunzest. "Schön hät er g'redt," het druf de Linthescher bestätigt, "scho wo net mit em Igang vom Bundesbrief ag'fange het, hets mer guet g'falle und i ha d'Obre gspizt. Rueh und Friede im Land isch e schöni Sach, dänn hät men au Zit und Chraft für Werk der eidgenössische Nachseliebe und der Landeswolfaht, gäll du Heiri," — er het de Pestalozzi gmeint. "Wensis die Hagle nu ästümire tätid, tonnere si gang uffzide." Grad isch de Ösggi Bider dur's Färnrohr go abe luege, do rüeft em de Stämpfli zue, er chönnt jetzt gschwind mit einer Motorhumblede vo e Schwyzherländi abe sädare und ne d'et umne vo eis en Grues usrichte und ne sage, si söll bray zamech und d'Einfachheit und Bescheidenheit nüd vergassse. De Bider het gseit, aber chämmer allwág scho, aber vilch nümme ue, er heig 's erscht mol scho Müeh gha mit em Himmelportree, bis er en nie glah heig, er wetts

nümme riskiere. "Schtille," seit do de Zällwäger vo Appenzell, "losed d'Musig intoniert eunes Landgemeinde-Lied 'Alles Läben strömt aus Dir,' do wämmer alli mitsinge. He det, Bürkli, du dörft dis Chäppi scho abüte, du gottlose Revoluzzer, mi nimmts wunder, wie du da ufe cho bist." All Eidgenosse händ d'Händ zäme to und händ mitgungsue bis zletsch. Jetz tuends no de Springbrunne bim Stadthus bengalisch belüchte, seit de Forrer, isch verbräint schön! De Gopfrid Chäller isch ganz still i sym Egge gässse, me het ne nid dörfe störe, susch wär er wild worde, denn syni Gedanke sind z'Glattfäde n'unne gsi. Achig, jetz chuntt d'Vaterlandshymne, het de Pfyer gmahnet, und de Bruschkate greckt. Si singed i alle Gartewirtschaften, i Dorf und Stadt, Heimet- und Volkslieder nach alter Väter Sitte, meldet de Chleimatbuur, sisch grad e Freud, wies hüt zabig schön' z'friede bine-nand sind. "Smacht ein ganz a, häts 's Vreneli Stapfer gseit und mit siner glögliche Sichtimm agfange: "Ich bin ein Schweizerknabe," dass der Uli Rotach nu het müesse stügne und lose." De Bodmer und de Guyer-Zäller händ an igschüttimt und de ganze Chor het do drüfabe no's Rüttiled mittendan gsume. Däwäg chumeni's nächstmol wieder, hät jede gescit, wo's Adie gmacht händ.

Don't you think, dear compatriot, that the Heaven depicted in this article is a Heaven which it would be worth dying for? The man who wrote this article knows us, is one of us, and really I cannot conceive of anything more "heimelig" and *Szwiss*.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

Though the abundance of funds in the Swiss money markets is still a present factor, and the amount of bills coming forward for discount remains very small, there has recently been a considerable hardening in the market for long-term credits. Such bonds of the State or other public bodies as carry small rates of interest, e.g., bonds of the 3% and 3½% type, have reacted in a marked degree. This is to be attributed to the export of Swiss capital which is going on and to the better state of general economic conditions in the country. Industrial concerns are again able to make use of their funds for the financing of their own business, and this naturally leads to the liquidation of their holdings of long-term securities first to provide the necessary cash. It must also be added that, owing to the low interest rates ruling in Switzerland, investors are again inclined to place their money abroad, in Amsterdam, London or New York. This course of affairs has had the effect of rendering the terms more arduous on which the State itself can borrow.

The receipts of the Swiss railways as a whole, that is to say, the Federal Railways, other privately-owned lines, mountain railways, etc., in 1922 amounted to Frs. 455,918,491, while the corresponding expenditure came to Frs. 408,827,075, leaving, therefore, a surplus of Frs. 47,091,416. The previous year's figures only showed a surplus of Frs. 29 million. In the case of the Federal Railways and the tramways the surplus of receipts over expenses shows a definite tendency to increase steadily; in the case of the mountain railways, however, the surplus is less than it was a year previously, owing to the fact that revenue has fallen off, while it has been impossible to cut down expenditure to an equivalent degree. The traffic on these lines is still far from resuming its pre-war position. The general economic state of Europe makes it still impossible for Switzerland's tourist traffic to regain the proportions of the past, and although from certain countries the influx of visitors is most satisfactory, it must always be borne in mind that there are other States which used to contribute a very large quota of visitors, and for which a holiday in Switzerland is now no longer an economic possibility.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

	Bonds.	Aug. 7	Aug. 14
Swiss Confederation 3% 1903	... 72.00%	73.25%	
Swiss Confed. 9th Mob. Loan 5%	100.29%	100.37%	
Federal Railways A-K 3½% 1921	78.15%	78.70%	
Canton Basle-Stadt 5½% 1921	102.75%	102.12%	
Canton Fribourg 3% 1892...	69.00%	70.00%	

SHARES.	Nom.	Aug. 7	Aug. 14
Swiss Bank Corporation	500	642	641
Credit Suisse	500	672	663
Union de Banques Suisses	500	540	540
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	1000	3240	3250
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	2205	2252
C. F. Bally S.A.	1000	1020	990
Fabrique de Machines Oerlikon	500	675	680
Entreprises Sulzer	1000	640	635
S.A. Brown Boveri (new)	500	308	299
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mk. Co.	200	168	169
Choc. Suisses Peter-Cailler-Kohler	100	110	107
Comp. de Navig'n sur le Lac Léman	500	470	475

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