Zeitschrift:	The Swiss observer : the journal of the Federation of Swiss Societies in the UK		
Herausgeber:	Federation of Swiss Societies in the United Kingdom		
Band:	- (1923)		
Heft:	120		

Rubrik: Home news

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. <u>Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.</u>

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. <u>Voir Informations légales.</u>

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. <u>See Legal notice.</u>

Download PDF: 25.05.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, https://www.e-periodica.ch

The Swiss Observe

Telephone : CITY 4603

Published every Friday at 21, GARLICK HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Telegrams : FREPRINCO, LONDON.

PRICE 3d.

No. 120

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1923.

PREPAID	SUBSCRI	PTION RA	TES	
UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES	$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 3 \text{ Months (1)} \\ 6 & , & (2) \\ 12 & & (5) \end{array} \right.$	3 issues, post free)	36 66 - 12-	
SWITZERLAND	{ 6 Months (2 12 ,, (5	6 issues, post free) 2	- Frs. 750 - "14.—	
(Swiss subscriptions may be paid into Postscheck-Konto: , Basle V 5718).				
H	IOME N	VEWS		

A Swiss mission, headed by Col. Arthur Fon-jallaz, has left for Constantinople and Angora in order to study on the spot important problems in relation to the establishment of trade relations with Turkey. * * *

Following their protest against the extension of the working hours, decided upon by the Swiss Federal Railways, the Unions interested are circularising their members as to their attitude and possible participation should a strike be declared. * * *

The exhibition buildings belonging to the Basle Samples Fair were destroyed last Sunday by fire, which broke out a few minutes before midday. Within an hour's time, in spite of the heroic efforts of the fire brigades and a company of soldiers, the wooden structure was reduced to ashes, with the exception of Hall V, situated on the eastern end. The roofs of the buildings were recently newly tarred, thus rendering them an easy prey to the flames. The damage, which is covered by insurance, is stated to be in the neighbourhood of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million frances. The work of reconstruction is to be taken in hand at once, the plans being ready, as the francs. The work of reconstruction is to be taken in hand at once, the plans being ready, as the erection of a more solid structure had already been decided upon. The holding of next year's Fair, which had been fixed for April 5th to 15th, will probably take place somewhat later, towards the middle of May. The cause of the conflagration is net known, but it is rumoured that a former em-player is under suricipa of arcon ployee is under suspicion of arson.

The Secretariat for Swiss Abroad has transferred its offices from Geneva to Fribourg.

* * *

An encounter, accompanied by revolver firing, took place last Sunday at Lugano between Socialists and local Italian Fascists; the latter were returning by boat from a manifestation, when they were refused a landing whilst wearing the "black shirt."

*** Printing works, for the present a branch of a well-known Berlin concern, have been established at Zurich by the Hugo Stinnes interests. This Zurich branch is in charge of Col. Karl Egli, who, it will be remembered, was tried during the War by the Swiss Military Court on a charge of supply-ing information to the German and Austrian Lega-tions in Berne to the detriment of our pourtelity. tions in Berne to the detriment of our neutrality

* * * Frau Welti-Herzog, the well-known concert sin-ger and theatre star, has died in Aarburg at the age of 63.

EXTRACTS FROM SWISS PAPERS.

Démissions de pasteurs. — M. Paul-Louis Mayor, pasteur de la paroisse de Cully-Epesses-Riex, né le 9 avril 1863, admis dans le corps pastoral le 4 novembre 1887, suffragant à Montagny dès la même date, et à Montpreveyres dès le 1er mai 1888; pasteur à Montpreveyres dès le 5 novembre 1889, à Daillens dès le 25 octobre 1891, à Cully dès le 10 iuin 1900, qui a donné sa démission pour la

pasteur à Montpreveyres dès le 5 novembre 1889, à Daillens dès le 25 octobre 1891, à Cully dès le 10 juin 1900, qui a donné sa démission pour le 81 octobre 1923, après 36 ans de service. M. Christian Honoré, pasteur de la paroisse de Cronay-Gossens, né en 1849, admis dans le corps pastoral vaudois le 8 novembre 1879, suffragant à Vufflens-la-Ville dès le 16 novembre de la même année, pasteur à Cronay dès le 30 mai 1880, qui a denné sa démission aussi pour le 31 octobre 1923, après 44 années de service, dont 43 à Cronay. M. Paul-Louis Gallay, pasteur à l'Etivaz, né en 1847, admis dans le corps pastoral vaudois le 5 novembre 1875, suffragant à Vufflens-la-Ville dès le 10 novembre 1875, à l'Etivaz dès le 30 avril ‡876, pasteur à l'Etivaz dès le 9 juillet de la même fannée, qui a donné sa démission pour le 20 octobre 1923, après 48 années de service, dont 47 à l'Etivaz. M. Daniel Meylan, pasteur de la paroisse de Champagne-Bonvillars, né en 1861, admis dans le corps pastoral le 15 novembre 1885, suffragant à Ependes dès le 16 novembre 1884, pasteur à S Cergue dès le 2 aoti 1885, à Ollon dès le 14 juillet 1889, à Lausanne dès le 2 mai 1897, à Chailly (Lausanne) dès le 29 octobre 1905, à Champagne dès le 16 juillet 1916, qui a donné sa démission pour le 30 sept. 1923, après 39 années de service.

M. Eugène Virieux, pasteur de la paroisse de Crassier, né en 1861, admis dans le corps pastoral vaudois le 7 novembre 1884, suffragant à Yverdon dès le 11 juillet 1884, à Rougemont dès le 12 août 1885, à Champvent dès le 26 juin 1886, pasteur à Rougemont dès le 20 avril 1889 et à Crassier dès le 12 août 1894, qui a donné sa démission pour le 31 octobre 1923, après 39 ans de service, dont 29 à Crassier à Crassier.

Crassier. Ajoutons qu'un des doyens du corps pastoral « M Iames-Alfred Porret, agent de l'Union Ajoutons qu'un des doyans de serre l'Union suisse, M. James-Alfred Porret, agent de l'Union nationale évangélique de Genève, a fêté, le 9 sep-tembre, son 80e anniversaire. M. Porret est un nationale évangélique de Genève, a fêté, le 9 sep-tembre, son 80e anniversaire. M. Porret est un ancien serviteur de l'Eglise nationale vaudoise, né en 1843, admis dans le corps pastoral le 11 no-vembre 1869; il a été suffragant à Morges dès le ler novembre 1869 et pasteur à Provence dès le 25 juin 1871, puis à Lausanne dès le 3 juin 1877 jusqu'au 4 juin 1889, date de son appel à Genève, où il est en fonctions depuis 34 ans. (La Tribune.)

(La Tribune.)

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

There is an imp who haunts printing offices, where he lies in wait to confound the best efforts of the hapless scribe. (We are not referring to the "printer's devil," who is an entirely different personage, executing totally different functions.) On the type to be printed from this imp practises addition, subtraction, transposition and transmogrifi-ation with a fractish and maliant addition, subtraction, transposition and transmogrin-cation with a freakish and malignant ingenuity. The results are that not infrequently the reader is puzzled and that invariably the writer is incensed. You know the famous lines from Shakespeare:—

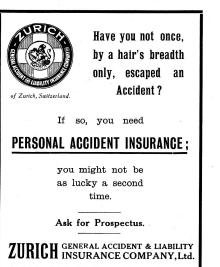
What's in a name? A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet. accomplished the step from the sublime to the ridiculous by the change of a single letter, thus:---

"What's in a name? "A nose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." When such things happen to Shakespeare, we ought not greatly to complain if similar things happen to us! All we want to say is, that last week that imp visited "Notes and Gleanings" and filched one letter from one word in one of our admirable "Witterstime phrases whereby the whole sentence one letter from one word in one of our admirable alliterative phrases, whereby the whole sentence was pretty well converted into sheer nonsense! Our readers generally would, no doubt, at once supply the missing letter and lay the blame of its absence on the real culprit. . . . We are aware, however, that many clever boys and girls read the *S.O.* who are "dabs" at other things besides rifle-shooting, and therefore spotted the printer's error of the missing "a." We ask these boys and girls to write and tell us the word from which this letter was omitted, and to the writer of the first letter was omitted, and to the writer of the first letter opened which names the correct word the Editor will send a postal order for 5s. So now, young folks, get a move on !

Transforming a Giant.

Transforming a Giant. This arresting headline appeared in the *Pall* Mall and Globe (Sept. 11). After our first gasp of astonishment, we read the article itself, and then we gasped once more. It is probable that, were we to receive a straight left-hander from the subject of the article we chould gree none argin—our last we gasped once more. It is probable that, were we to receive a straight left-hander from the subject of the article, we should gasp once again—our last gasp1 It is all about our compatriot, Mr. Robert Roth, concerning whom we have had something to say in previous issues. Here is the latest:— Is it possible for a wrestler to be turned into a champion boxer? Ninety-nine trainers out of every hundred, backed by the experience and opinion of the boxing world, would answer "No." There is not one record in the history of boxing of a wrestler successfully turning into a champion "bruiser." Undaunted by lack of precedent, however, this ex-periment is being carried out at the moment in London. Robert Roth, the Swiss champion wrestler of the world, is under daily training to achieve the world's heavy-weight championship, and in the meantime is ambitiously prepared to meet any leading British boxer who will give him a chance to prove his mettle. * Roth's transformation is under the care of Mr. Arthur Abplanalp, who also hails from Switzerland, and has achieved fame in his own country as an expert sports. trainer. " I hope to prove to the world that a wrestler can

and has achieved fame in his own country as an expert sports trainer. "I hope to prove to the world that a wrestler can become a boxer," said Mr. Abplanalp to a 'Pall Mall Gazette' representative. "It will be the first case on record; but I maintain that it can be done. "The arguments against it in the sporting world are that a wrestler, by his very methods, will always remain slow. Moreover, wrestlers usually have a good deal too much flesh—a thing impossible for a boxer. "I am training him by my private method, based on the pure science of physiology, which guarantees elasticity, endurance, and flexibility of the muscles. "Three months ago Roth weighed 16 st. 10 lbs., to-day he weighs 14 st. 10 lbs. His waist measurement was then 40 in., to-day it is 80 in. He has gained the most amazing breath control, and can do twenty rounds without rest, as though it were child's play."



& 2, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. 2. Telephone : CENTRAL 2772.

years boxing instructor to the Navy, was equally san-guine about the prospects of the future champion. especially so as he had just had three ribs broken in a sparing bout. Roth is to be introduced to the boxing world when the Beckett-Carpentier fight takes place. His present ambition is to take on Beckett, which is not possible until he has climbed the boxing ladder. He has the following proportions: Height 6ft. 2in., weight 14s. 10lbs., reach 78in., neck 18in., chest 52in., alf 16in., ankle 9jin. He is a tectotaller, a non-smoker, and a born fighter. It is said his evenness of temper is nothing short of marvellous.

Subtroom marvellous. We have all felt a natural gratification in read-ing of our fellow-countryman's previous successes, and hope he may likewise attain the goal of his ambition in his new rôle as an exponent of what used to be magniloquently called "the noble art of self-defence." of self-defence.

A Few Pats on the Back.

Most people have an amiable weakness for hear-Most people have an aniable weakness for hear-ing pleasant things said of them. If the pleasant things said are also true—and, as a rule, we can easily persuade ourselves that they *are* so—we ex-perience the uplift of a sense of conscious virtue and justly praise the man who said them as a person of penetration and discernment; if they are not true, we plume ourselves on our cleverness in sceming to be what we are not lightly imporing true, we plume ourselves on our cleverness in seeming to be what we are not, lightly ignoring intrusive reflections respecting the difference be-tween "esse" and "videre," and with equal facility suppressing any sneaking suspicion that the other fellow may be more soapy than sincere! So many pleasant things are constantly being said about Switzerland and the Swiss that our heads might well be turned were it not that we are, on the whole, such sane, sensible and level-headed folk. We cannot doubt the sincerity of the clergyman who is thus reported in the Walthamstow Guardiam (Sept. 7th):--(Sept. 7th):-

(Sept. 7th):-That it is the beauty of Switzerland that has made its impress upon the religious character of the Swiss folk is put forward by the Rev. William Kilshaw, in his holiday letter to his parishioners at St. Gabriel's, Walthamstow. Writing from Vevey, he asks: Where lies the secret of the cleanly, kindly and religious disposition of the Swiss ? "I believe,' he adds, "that it can be traced to three sources. . . The first is natural beauty . . from the peak, dwelling amids the silence of the elternal snows, to the deep blue crystal lake resting in the secluded valley, all is beauty. . . . This beauty has, I believe, deeply and proloundly modified Swiss character. eliminating many of the ugier sides of life. Turn to England-London-with its miles of factory-smitten plains, its hundredfold acres of ugly, monotonous villas, its streets disfigured by unsightly telegraph poles, and consider how far we have yet to go upon the road of progress before beauty of environment can help to form beauty of character." A second contention is that the Swiss people know the meaning of work, and that activity has given charm to their character; and, finally, that Switzerland is great because she has been loyal to the Reformed Faith. "True," he says, "the difference in Swiss churches is that they seem cold and bare, and too often closed, but there has been, as there still is, in that Reformed religion a power which makes for freedom, brotherhood and morality. Very, very marked is the difference in one between Switzerland and her near neighbours. There only too often there is much open observance of religious the owner Switterland end her her has beervance of religious al even what been, and the church, but finds that the leaven has been, and is pt. (th):--That it is the beauty of Switzerland that has made