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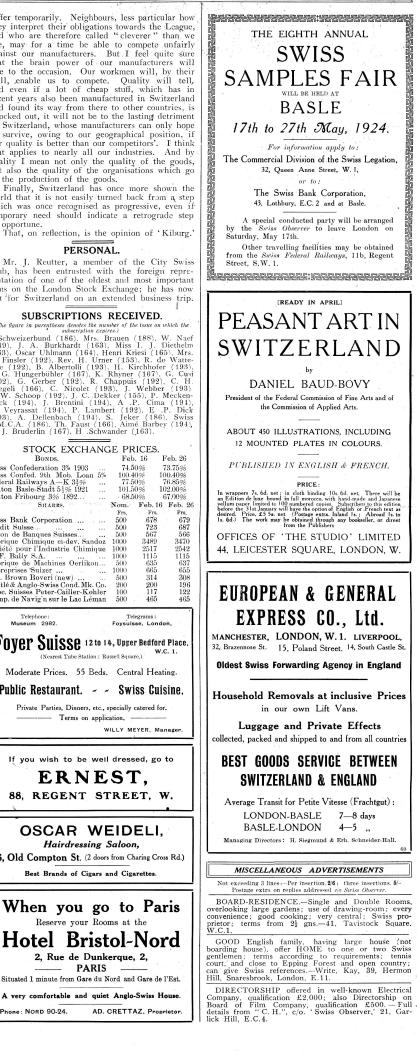
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THE SWISS OBSERVER.

MARCH 1, 1924.

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cluded in the Park has hitherto been familiar to the cluded in the Park has hitherto been familiar to the ordinary visitor to Switzerland. The nearest exception to this statement is the romantic Gorge of the Clemgia, one side of the upper part of which has been gripped by the north finger of the park. This gorge has long been known to frequenters of Schuls-Tarasp, the "Carlsbad of Switzerland"; but interest in its really marvellous beauties has evidently been greatly quickened by the formation of the National Park, because only of quite recent years has it blossomed out into the asterisk or even double-asterisk of the guide-book.

by the formation of the National Park. because only of quite recent years has it blossomed out into the sterisk or even double-asterisk of the guide-book. **Quarks in Switzerland.** Lancet (16th Feb.):— I recently wrote of Appenzell as the only Swiss fraction where no medical degree is required for medical practice. In the canton of Glarus, where up till 1920 the same freedom existed as in Appenzell, a popular movement has recently been started with the object of returning to the former practice. An amendment to this effect, however, was vetoed by the cantonal council, the minority consisting of Socialists. With this the question is not settled, as it will be brought before the efferendum of the electorate. Behind the movement are chiefly herbalists and hydrotherapeutists. The canton of Glarus had good reasons to restrict medical practice of qualified men. Among the unqualified practitioners dubtful elements were frequent, and in the debate in the cantonal council the case of an ex-convict was many built consists chiefly in postal treatment, is shown by a newspaper advertisement in which one of them put his practice on sale. "Daily income 300 france, professional knowledge not strictly necessary." it mu in the advertisement. Bailton which consists whony on or more of these "Doctors." I myself went to the Gymnasium at Winterthur with a son of a very famous "Doctor," who not only had a great number of extraordinary curves to his credit, but who, incidentally, also made quite a nice fortune. The strange thing about many of these "Doctors" was their extremely simple manner of living, not due, I am sure, to mere advertising acumen, but simply to inclination. That, of course, made them even more popular, and their wonderful cures would fill a big book and would make quite interesting reading.

a big book and what make the quite interesting reading.
Byron Centenary.
Nottingham Guardian (11th Feb.):—
On the initiative of the Société de Développement of Montreux, in whose region the famous Chateau of.
Chillon is situate, the town is preparing to celebrate the centenary of the death of Lord Byron. The celebration will take place on the 27th and 30th May, at the Castle of Chillon, rendered famous by the poet's "Prisoner of Chillon," which he composed at a small hotel at Ouchy.
A committee, formed under the chairmanship of M. Marcel Ceunod, British Vice-Consul at Montreux, has been entrusted with the organisation of the festival, to which King George and M. Chuard (President of the Swiss Confederation) have extended their patronage. The official ceremony is fixed to take place on May 27th, when a medallion of Lord Byron will be unveiled in the chateau. This will be followed by 'tableaux-vivants' songs, and recitations drawn from the works of the poet. The performance will be given in what is known as the Knight's Hall of the castle. The same programme will be followed by 'tableaux's and the same programme will be followed by 'tableaux's and the same programme will be followed by 'tableaux's the same programme will be followed by 'tableaux's for the poet. The performance will be followed by 'tableaux's the same programme will be followed by 'tableaux's the same p

Re "Nationalisation of Railways."

same programme will be followed on May 30th. **Re "Nationalisation of Railways."** My recent comments upon Nationalisation of Railways has brought me a very interesting letter from a correspondent who knows of what he writes, and who, therefore, has the advantage as far as facts are concerned. He states, for instance:— "Les meilleures locomotives à vapeur, la sórie des 700 (et à peu de différence près, celle des 600) furent mises à l'étude avant les CFF, spécialement par la Ca Jura-Simplon. "Comme matériel roulant la Cie. du Loetschberg a des voitures qui valent de beaucoup celles des CFF. De même la Cie. du Gotthard n'a pas attendu le rachat pour avoir un matériel roulant de tout ler ordre. "Les CFF ont perdu des années et des sommes folles avant des de décider à dectrification des CFF aurait côtic au peuple Suisse à peu près deux fois moins cher qu'actuellement. "Les CFF sont une administration lente à mouvoir et de voitures payer et dont il faut qu'il fasse les frais." Now, I really think that even if we admit at once the absolute truth of all the above comments of my correspondent, they do not prove in the slightest degree that the nationalisation of the Swiss railways was not for the good of the country. Once it comes to nationalisation, one has to take a very long view, and a generation or so, during which there are uns and downs, counts litte. The Once it comes to nationalisation, one has to take a very long view, and a generation or so, during which there are ups and downs, counts little. The importance lies in the fact that the chief means of transport, or whatever important public service is in question, has been taken out of the turmoil of conflicting private interests, ceases to be a play-thing of La Haute Finance Internationale and be-comes incorporated into the very life blood of the Nation, i.e., the people who form that nation. You will never see a nation playing fast and loose with such a national asset. No party, whatever its creed and professions, would dare to do it. *That* is the great thing, and that *justifies* nationalisation. **"Lex Schulthess."** "Lex Schulthess."

"Lex Schulthess." From the immediate business point of view, I confess that even I would have welcomed the adoption of a longer working day in Switzerland, because it would have helped industries which are necessary for "Kiburg" to earn his daily bread and a little butter occasionally. Thus do business and abstract reasoning often conflict. From the wider point of view I am glad our people rejected the measure. Once we have adopted the League of Nations and all it implies, it would be wrong, I think, to start picking holes in it. We may

suffer temporarily. Neighbours, less particular how they interpret their obligations towards the League, and who are therefore called "cleverer" than we are, may for a time be able to compete unfairly against our manufacturers. But I feel quite sure that the brain power of our manufacturers will rise to the occasion. Our workmen will, by their skill, enable us to compete. Quality will tell, and even if a lot of cheap stuff, which has in recent years also been manufactured in Switzerland and found its way from there to other countries is recent years also been manufactured in Switzerland and found its way from there to other countries, is knocked out, it will not be to the lasting detriment of Switzerland, whose manufacturers can only hope to survive, owing to our geographical position, if our quality is better than our competitors'. I think that applies to nearly all our industries. And by quality I mean not only the quality of the goods, but also the quality of the organisations which go to the production of the goods. Finally, Switzerland has once more shown the world that it is not easily turned back from a step which was once recognised as progressive, even if temporary need should indicate a retrograde step as opportune.

opportune. That, on reflection, is the opinion of 'Kiburg.'

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Reutter, a member of the City Swiss Club, has been entrusted with the foreign repre-sentation of one of the oldest and most important firms on the London Stock Exchange; he has now left for Switzerland on an extended business trip.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED. (The figure in parcepthases denotes the number of the issue on which the subscription expires.) Schweizerbund (186), Mrs. Brauen (188), W. Naef (149), J. A. Burkhardt (163), Miss I. J. Diethelm (163), Oscar Uhlmann (164), Henri Kriesi (165), Mrs. A. Finsler (192), Rev. H. Urner (153), R. de Watte-ville (192), B. Albertolli (193), H. Kirchhofer (193), E. G. Hungerbühler (167), K. Rhyner (167), G. Cusj (202), G. Gerber (192), R. Chappuis (192), C. H. Voegeli (166), C. Nicolet (193), J. Webber (193), P. W. Schoop (192), J. C. Dekker (155), P. Mccken-stock (194), J. Brentini (194), A. P. Cima (194), H. Veyrassat (194), P. Lambert (192), E. P. Dick (193), A. Dellenbach (194), S. Jeker (186), Swiss Y.M.C.A. (186), Th. Faust (166), Aimé Barbey (194), E. J. Bruderlin (167), H. Schwander (163).

STOCK EXCHANC	GE PR	ICES.	
Bonds.	Feb	. 16	Feb. 26
Swiss Confederation 3% 1903	74.5	0%	73.75%
Swiss Confed. 9th Mob. Loan 5%	100.4	0% 1	00.40%
Federal Railways A-K 31%	77.5	0%	76.85%
Canton Basle-Stadt 51% 1921	101.5	0% 1	.02.00%
Canton Fribourg 3% 1892	-68.5	0%	67.90%
SHARBS.	Nom.	Feb. 16	Feb.
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Swiss Bank Corporation	500	678	679
Crédit Suisse	500	723	683
Union de Banques Suisses	500	567	566
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	1000	3489	3470
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	2517	2543
C. F. Bally S.A	1000	1115	111
Fabrique de Machines Oerlikon	500	635	63'
Entreprises 'Sulzer	1000	665	65
S.A. Brown Boveri (new)	500	314	30
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mk. Co.	200	200	19
Choc. Suisses Peter-Cailler-Kohler	100	117	12:
Comp. de Navig'n sur le Lac Léman	500	465	46

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