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HOME NEWS

The innkeeper Walter Dreyer, of Bümplitz, who by misrepresentation and the forging of signatures had succeeded in swindling nine Bernese banking institutions of Frs. 132,000, has now been sentenced to 3½ years imprisonment.

Dr. Henri F. S. Vuilleumier died at Lausanne on Tuesday, July 7th, at the age of 84. Until 1923, when he retired, he was for 34 years professor of theology at the Lausanne University. At all times actively interested in ecclesiastical matters, he was the sole or joint author of a large number of works dealing with the Protestant religion.

Dr. O. Leimgruber, born in 1886 at Fribourg, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation.

Two casualties were the result of a motor accident on Thursday (July 9th) near Littau (Lucerne), caused by furious driving. Dr. med. Bill, from Meggen, was returning from a trip with two friends, Messrs. A. Sütz, from Altdorf, and A. Molteni, from Lucerne, both dental mechanics, when at a road turning his car dashed against a stone wall and ran clean over a heavy telegraph pole, which was levelled to the ground. His two companions were thrown out of their seats, the first one being killed on the spot, whilst the latter, Mr. Molteni, escaped death, though seriously injured.

In December last year Collonibey (Valais) elected a new municipal council; these elections have been declared null and void by the Federal Tribunal, for the reason that some of the voters, though fully-qualified citizens, only stayed temporarily in the district.

Whilst a confirmed criminal was being sentenced in the Geneva courts to another two years imprisonment in *contumaciam*, he not having actually been arrested, it was subsequently discovered that the man was in court amongst the public, listening coolly to the proceedings; he was able to cross the frontier into safety before his identity was discovered.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

By "KYBURG."

Swiss Trade and Tariffs.

Economist (4th July, 1925):—

A Geneva correspondent writes:—Some anxiety is felt in certain Swiss commercial circles as to the future of Swiss trade and industry, and some people even fear that a new economic crisis is close at hand. Last year Swiss exports increased. They left, it is true, an important adverse balance, but the latter was made good by the increasing receipts from the tourist industry, from the export of electric power, and from the foreign earnings of the banks and insurance companies. Moreover, the disappearance of unemployment and the activity shown by all industries was a sign that conditions in Switzerland had become normal again. But since the beginning of 1925 conditions seem to have changed. While the value of exports has gradually decreased since the end of January, the import trade has slackened, and consequently an important drop was registered in the Customs receipts; at the same time, the earnings of the Swiss Federal Railways fell as a result of a decrease in the transport of goods. Exports in April were even lower than in the previous months, the watch-making, condensed milk, chocolate and shoe industry alone recording new progress. Some economists pretend that this depression is due to the fall of the French franc; others say that it is a result of German competition, which is every month becoming more dangerous for Swiss manufacturers. These two causes may partly account for the present depression. But there is the further fact that many countries have set up new Customs barriers: France is revising her Customs tariff; Germany is about to raise her Customs duties; Norway and Sweden have introduced new duties, and all the new tariffs are increasing the duties on articles of luxury, most of

which came from Switzerland. Great Britain is, moreover, reintroducing the McKenna duties, which will seriously hit the Swiss watchmaking, silk, lace and embroidery industries. When one has in mind that Great Britain, the United States (who increased Customs duties some years ago), France and Germany are the best markets for Swiss goods, and that over one-half of Swiss exports go to these four countries, one cannot help feeling concerned regarding the economic future of Switzerland. Even before the new Customs barriers existed, Swiss trade and industry found it very difficult to compete with other countries. This is a consequence of the economic policy pursued by the Swiss Federal Government, whose protectionist measures are in the long run harming trade and industry instead of helping them. When, after the war, Switzerland began to be swamped with cheap goods imported from countries with a depressed currency, the Swiss industrialists themselves requested the Government to protect them against foreign competition. The Government not only increased the Customs duties, but also prohibited or controlled the import of several products. When the Government found that the new measures were very productive, and might help towards the financial restoration of the country, it made them permanent, and again increased the Customs duties, so that foreign competition is now as little dangerous as possible. But, on the other hand, this increase in Customs duties resulted in a rise in the cost of living (which is now the highest in Europe) and in the price of raw materials; salaries had to be raised or maintained at a very high level, so that the production price of Swiss goods rose accordingly. At the same time, many countries made reprisals on Switzerland by raising their Customs duties or by prohibiting the import of certain Swiss goods. The result was that when the post-war crisis came, Swiss industrial exports were hampered, and industrialists asked the Government to grant them subsidies, which enabled them to carry on and to give a certain impetus to exportation. The present situation is very similar to what it was three or four years ago: higher Customs duties in many countries and the high value of Swiss currency are seriously impeding the development of trade; moreover, Swiss industry is handicapped by the high cost of production, by heavy taxation, and high costs of transport; this accounts for the fact that Swiss products are generally more expensive than others, and that it is now every day more difficult to sell luxury articles such as Switzerland is producing. The only means of helping Swiss commerce and of averting the impending crisis would be for the Government to reconsider at once and thoroughly its economic policy, so as to lessen the difficulties under which Swiss industries are labouring. Instead of revising its Customs tariff with a view to increasing duties by 40, 50, and even 80 per cent., the Government should be bold and wise enough to reduce it so as to bring down the cost of raw materials as well as the cost of living, to reduce the transport taxes on the Federal Railways—which are among the highest in Europe—to reduce taxation, which measures would rapidly result in a drop of the production cost, so that the situation of Swiss trade and industry would be much easier, and that Swiss goods might be sold abroad at a reasonable price. But will the high officials of the Trade Department and Customs understand the urgent necessity of altering their policy? Probably not.

From the above informative article I draw one hopeful conclusion, namely, that by-and-by international trade will get so terribly bad that the various European nations will be forced to unite and to abandon the foolish, armament-supporting tariffs now rampant everywhere. Truly, Europeans are a seemingly hopeless crowd, unwilling to learn, or then too selfish to apply lessons learnt.

NOTICE.

The Swiss Observer

is now printed and published at the new offices of The Frederick Printing Company, Ltd., 25, Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.2 (generally known as the Whitefield Tabernacle), to which all communications should be addressed.

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The Open Road Abroad.

The sweltering process which we are undergoing just now—not a cloud in sight anywhere while I write these Notes!—makes one long for the open road, for the fields and forests, the brooks and rivers, the deep valleys and towering peaks of our native country. Many of us, I dare say, will be on the way by now, many will be counting the days until they, too, will be able to cross the Channel and make for the Alps. Many of us, however, and, alas, my poor brother! see no prospect of such a journey being vouchsafed to them this year and they must perforce be content to read about such journeys and to glean what little comfort they can from such reading. "Rovator," of the *Daily Herald*, 2nd inst., writes:—

Since I wrote last week's "Open Road" article, within sight of the Damma Glacier, my partner and I have covered many hundreds of miles of Switzerland's beautiful country, including the climbs over the St. Gothard Pass (twice), the Furka Pass, the Grimsel Pass, the Jaun, and other lesser-known passes—a bewildering feast of loveliness and wonder.

Of the many friends who have traversed the Alpine passes, not one has given me the faintest impression of their awe-inspiring wonder. The reason is not far to seek—the task was beyond them, and they refrained from the attempt. The northern gateway to the St. Gothard is the quaint village of Hospenthal, itself higher than our highest British peak.

We ascended the day following its opening to traffic this year, and both soldiers and char-a-banc drivers were making trial trips. Near the summit, we had to be hauled out of a snowdrift. In places the road passed through snow walls 10 to 12 feet in height.

On the top of the Furka Pass—nearly twice the height of Ben Nevis—we ran into a snow storm, and reached the summit hotel so cold that we had to thaw our hands round glasses of hot milk before we could drink. Well below the summit there is an ice cave into which the sun penetrates with a ghostly blue light.

From the St. Gothard Hospice, we descended direct to Lugano on the Italian frontier, where the weather was so hot that nothing but bathing was tolerable at midday. The descent southward from the St. Gothard is one of the most interesting on the Passes, the road coming down what is almost a sheer precipice of 3,000 ft. in a series of terraces connected with hairpin bends.

So sharp are these bends that, seen from the upper terraces, the wonderful Swiss char-a-bancs appear to spin round on their back wheels as they negotiate them. This descent is made in the awe-inspiring company of mighty rock walls a thousand feet or more high, and on the edge of these walls, twisting west, north, east and south in bewildering confusion, the road is suspended.

On the lower section, the road passes through a deep gorge in which tons of water boils and eddies between gigantic rock-walls with a roar like never-ending thunder. Wild flowers grow in amazing luxuriance—including the wonderful alpen rose.

The Grimsel Pass rises immediately from the foot of the Furka Pass in one of the most impressive road scenes I have yet witnessed. Over gigantic buttresses of rocks, down through deep rock chasms, or terraced on sheer rock faces, roads twist and wind in bewildering tracery in every direction, with the blue, cold majesty of the Rhone Glacier crowning all.

But Switzerland is not all wild passes, and in the valleys there is a rich abundance of growing things. At present, the hay crop is rapidly being harvested, and the fields look as though they had been swept clean with a mighty broom.

The Swiss are tidy almost to a fault, both within and without their homes. I have never seen so many happy and healthy people in so small an area. They love their country, and week-ends and holidays, children, young men, and maidens, and old folk of 60 years or more, roam together over the mountains in happy contentment.

An artistic instinct prevents them from spoiling their wonderful land with ugly buildings, and even in the towns they have almost abolished the advertisement hoarding from their streets. An abundant and cheap electric supply adds to the general cleanliness of the homes. It is almost like a dreamland of William Morris.

Mr. Spahlinger's "Man in the Next Room."

Evening News (8th inst.):—

Two or three hundred people, it may be assumed (writes an *Evening News* representative) will glance at M. Spahlinger in Piccadilly during

the next few days as he goes to and from his hotel; but it is safe to say that none of them who has not known him before will recognise in him the scientist who after years of brilliant research has discovered what is believed by many expert investigators to be the most hopeful treatment for tuberculosis yet known.

For M. Spahlinger is not at all like the popular notion of a research worker.

He is only 43, and he looks younger. He is rather short, but of athletic build, and before he was a scientist he was a champion tennis player.

He is modest. He smiles in conversation like a man in whom courtesy and a sense of humour are well balanced.

M. Spahlinger looks as if he might be a clever lawyer; indeed he was, for he studied law before he tackled bacteriology, and at any moment can turn to and fill a lucrative position in a lawyer's office.

I talked to him for an hour about his work, but not in all that time would he make any general claims about his treatment. "That," he said, "is for other people to do. Those who have examined the cases I have treated can say what they have found."

He told me of individual cases, but it was the human interest in them that made him talk. The Parliamentary Medical Committee of five doctors which recently investigated and reported enthusiastically about his work, spoke of his "astounding generosity to poor patients."

"The man in the next room," he said to me today, "came all the way from Australia and arrived penniless at Geneva. He had an idea of supporting himself by shooting and fishing. One lung was entirely solid."

"I do not want individual patients, but what can one do? One cannot turn them away, especially when they have usually come to me only as a last resort. The man is now cured, and I am trying to arrange for his passage back to Australia."

The Parliamentary medical committee reported that they had examined "with meticulous care" about 50 patients and found some now cured and well who had suffered from tuberculosis of a severity from which, by no other means at present known to science, could they be expected to recover, and they gave many proofs of the efficacy of the Spahlinger method.

"The basis of my treatment," said M. Spahlinger to me, "is that there is no one poison, but 22 different poisons which may be found to be causing the tuberculosis."

"In order to get the serum with which I inject the patient I have to obtain 22 different sera from 22 different sources."

"At first I used goats and sheep, then I used donkeys, but now I use horses. The sera is now better than ever in concentration."

"At present, owing to financial difficulties, I have only seven different sera, and am able to get cures even with that limitation."

"It is really getting a horse to make the fight for health which the man's own constitution cannot make."

M. Spahlinger has come to England to find a way out of the financial difficulties which are hindering his work.

Notice has been received that the house and estate near Geneva in which he carries out his work will be put up for auction on July 25, and it will take about £15,000 to clear matters up.

An easy way might be found if M. Spahlinger were willing to commercialise his discovery. He has received an offer of £250,000 and half profits from a great manufacturing firm. But M. Spahlinger will not take that line.

His hope is to see tuberculosis stamped out in every country in the world.

He would be willing to have his sera and vaccine manufactured in this country under the direct control of the Government, as in the case of smallpox, or of any other great responsible institution. He would not ask for any financial reward for permission to manufacture it.

But he holds the strongest possible views about the importance of preventing tuberculosis as well as curing it after the patient has been spreading the germs among other people for two or three years.

He believes that anyone who develops any of the early symptoms of tuberculosis should have the right to be examined free of charge by a thoroughly qualified and thoroughly equipped specialist, and then, if the presence of the disease is proved, that he should be given immediately the best curative treatment, whether Spahlinger or any other.

I hope that Mr. Spahlinger will this time obtain the necessary financial assistance to enable his work to be carried a step further. And if he should succeed, as we all devoutly hope, and if at the same time the discovery of the "Cancer Germ" should lead to the finding of a remedy for that dreadful disease, two great scourges productive of untold misery would be gradually losing ground. Amen!

Why is it that another "scourge," namely, religious intolerance, or, perhaps better, "religious militancy," still flourishes in 20th century Europe?

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It is long ago since Frederick the so-called "Great" let it be understood that "ein jeder kann nach seiner Façon selig werden." But religious—mind you, "so-called" religious, because to my mind, there is nothing very religious in attacking your fellow because he believes in God in his own way which may not be yours—disputes still occur. Not sanguinary ones, for the moment, rather wordy and theatrically demonstrative ones. But by-and-by, if these disputes are taken seriously and not killed by common sense and ridicule, they will no doubt heat people's tempers until bloodshed occurs again. And for what? Tell me for what?

The *Universe* and *Catholic Weekly*, 8th inst., has a short paragraph headed:—

Counter-Reformation.

For the first time since the Protestant Reformation the Blessed Sacrament has been carried in procession through the streets of Berne, the capital of Switzerland.

Over 2,000 people took part in the procession, and immediately behind the Blessed Sacrament walked M. Jean Musy, the president, and M. Motta, foreign minister of the Confederation, both of them Catholics.

In the Catholic parts of Switzerland, such as Basle, Fribourg, Valais, and Lucerne, similar processions have been constantly held. But in Protestant centres such as Zurich, Catholics have still to struggle for the necessary permission and safeguards for public processions.

Now why on earth do Catholics wish to have processions, if it is not to advertise their faith, which in itself is more or less an insult to adherents of other faiths. Protestants do not carry out processions. They are content to worship inside their churches and more even at home, in the fields, unwatched, silently and unheeded by any. They do not require the stimulating effect of processions and other means. They do not interfere with other people's daily pursuits, do not hold up traffic. Why should the Catholics do it? Why should any religious party be allowed to proselytize? It seems all wrong to me. I would not mind such processions if they were looked upon in the same way one looks upon processions formed on the occasion of a tir federal, etc. But when such processions are party-processions, likely to stir up strife and heart-burnings, then I should think them "anti-christian" because they do not exhibit, nor are they due to, a feeling of "brotherly love." "Paris vaut bien une messe" was the cynical remark on a famous occasion, and I still think there is something eminently sad and unchristian in the so-called Christian churches, Protestant and Catholic alike, trying, as they evidently do sometimes, to convert each other's adherents to their own brand of Christianity. Look around among the poor and concentrate your energy on the task of making their lot on earth an easier one and I feel convinced that action in that direction will be more agreeable to the Almighty than proselytizing as mentioned above.

A September Babel.

Times (14th July, 1925).

The following article from the *Times'* Special Correspondent at Geneva will, no doubt, interest most of my readers, seeing that most of them are enthusiastic wireless fans. Most of you have surely listened in o' nights, tried to get some station or other and been amazed by the immensity of sound filling the ether at a time when the poet would have been enraptured by the "stillness" of the night air.

The international character of broadcasting, and the need of the widest possible outlook at all times in dealing with its development, have just been made abundantly clear.

It was inevitable that the rapid rise to popularity of broadcast telephony, first, in the United States, and later, in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Sweden, would sooner or later be reflected in other European countries. That action has been somewhat slow; some countries are still unsettled, others are suffering an almost unbearable financial strain, and one or two see danger in the free use of wireless.

That there was a general movement towards the development of broadcasting in the less favourably situated countries of Europe was most gratifying to those who believe that broadcasting can do possibly more than any other agency to bring about conditions necessary for peace, commercial prosperity, and individual

happiness; at the same time it gave grounds for anxiety. The ether is free, but it is limited in its capacity. What guarantee was there that in the next broadcasting season the European ether would not become a chaos? There was no guarantee; for this reason it was decided that the most important thing in European broadcasting was to devise a system by which the process of development in the several countries would not be at haphazard, but would be in relation to what was happening elsewhere.

The outcome of this decision has been a meeting at Geneva, under the auspices of the Office International de Radiophonie, of senior wireless technicians from almost every European State. By the courtesy of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, these experts were able to hold their conference in the Palais des Nations. There were surprises in store for them. That portion of the European ether usually set apart by Governments for the exercise of broadcast telephony has only a limited capacity. Beyond that capacity it is impossible for wireless stations to operate without mutual interference. Direct information and newspaper reports had shown that "saturation point" was at hand. When the delegates arrived at Geneva it was found that they had in mind over 110 stations within the broadcasting wave-limits, besides numerous others on specially allotted higher waves.

There was no alternative but to treat the situation internationally. Such plans as were about to be made would have to be considered first from a European point of view, and afterwards in the light of local interest, because, however strong the local claim, no service worthy of the name would be possible if exposed to interruptions from foreign stations. It is gratifying to record that so appreciative were these experts of the position, that the ether was parcelled out in new lots most harmoniously. Judging by the original plans, many sacrifices have been made,

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WILLY MEYER, Manager.

FREDERICK G. ROHNER,
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wishes to inform his friends and customers that he is leaving for the Continent and will return on August 17th.

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but it is felt, even by those most hardly hit, that these are inevitable.

The principle underlying the proposed changes is that those stations which have been longest in public service shall undergo the least change in wave-length, and that each country shall be permitted to have or to retain at least one station in a capital city (or some other city specially nominated) within the waveband 300-600 metres. As a matter of fact, the movement amongst existing stations will not be very great, the sacrifices being mostly amongst the wave-lengths selected for projected stations.

Directly the extent of the problem before the conference was appreciated, steps were taken to make the best of a bad job. A large chart was prepared on squared paper, one centimetre, which represented what is technically known as "a separation of 20 kilocycles," being allowed for each station. Each country was given a colour, and then little rectangles of colour, each representing existing stations, were placed in their present position from the point of view of kilocycles. The "chart of many colours," setting forth the European situation from a theoretical point of view, was next displayed before a specially appointed sub-committee, armed with much information on local considerations. Moves were slow, and it was not long before it was realized that both theoretically and practically it would be quite impossible to give to each station, existing and projected, an exclusive position in the ether. The only alternative was to hunt for projected stations so small in power and remote in position that they might reasonably be expected to operate without upsetting one another. This was done, and after a certain amount of bargaining every station found a place upon the chart.

Theory and practice do not always coincide in wireless technique. The world is full of pranks. In its tricks with wireless engineers it calls to its aid strange and surprising agents, geological formations, electromagnetic conditions, and even physical contours, and so it happens that the broadcasting engineers who built up the chart at Geneva are by no means certain that they have secured a complete solution of their difficulties. For this reason (Governments permitting) they hope to have a full-dress rehearsal on several nights early in September of broadcasting in the conditions which they consider to be most favourable. Each of the 110 odd European stations, somewhere about the hour of midnight, will start to shake the ether according to the conditions created by the General Post, and will report to the International Office at Geneva the extent of its troubles and the identity of any culprit if known.

Such an international experiment has never before been attempted. What a babel of tongues one would hear were it possible to tune in simultaneously on all wave-lengths! Some fortunate person rich in the knowledge of languages and in possession of a sensitive receiver may attempt to separate each one. If he is successful, the European broadcasting problem will have been solved. The wireless experts are not so optimistic. They expect trouble here and there, due, possibly, to a difficulty in getting standard measurements of wave-lengths. They have accordingly made plans to meet again at Geneva on September 21, after the conclusion of the experiments, and compare notes. Meanwhile, they are endeavouring to arrange for the transmission from a powerful European station of standard wave-lengths. The times of transmission of these signals, when known, will be widely published, as the signals are likely to have value to many others besides broadcasting experts.

By the way, writing of "Wireless" and remembering the Tir Federal takes place next month at St. Gallen, would it not be a fine treat for many of us, if they could broadcast the noise of the Stand? We could then hear the cracking of the rifle-shots, that noise which is so dear to all among us who remember Sunday morning walks in the country in Switzerland. I wish somebody who has a say at St. Gallen would take this suggestion up and see it through.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

The new Federal Loan of Frs. 140,000,000, offered at 98 for conversion or repayment of bonds maturing in October, has been largely over-subscribed since applications for conversion alone accounted for about 103 million francs, and the allotment of the remainder to new subscribers will probably be on the basis of about three per cent.

The engineering firm of Brown, Boveri & Co. have to meet the maturity of a 4½% issue in March, 1926, to the amount of Frs. 5,000,000 and another of Frs. 2,000,000. For this purpose, and in order to provide the business with greater working capital, the directors are therefore placing a 6% loan of Frs. 10,000,000, which will be redeemable on the 30th of September, 1935. The issue has been underwritten firm by a group composed of the Swiss Bank Corporation, the Crédit Suisse

and a number of the other principal Swiss banks. An amount of Frs. 7,000,000 is earmarked for issue on the 30th of September at par to holders of the maturing loans desirous of exercising their option of conversion.

The mountain railways were able to make a somewhat better showing for 1924 than had been the case for many years past. The Jungfrau railway, which of necessity depends for its existence entirely upon the tourist traffic, and hence on the maintenance or restoration of more normal political conditions on the Continent, shows an increased operating profit and a net surplus of Frs. 712,600 against only Frs. 421,000 the year before. After the necessary provision has been made for renewal fund, etc., an amount of Frs. 453,000 is available for the bondholders, so that on the First Mortgage Bonds it is possible not only to pay the full current interest, but to pay off 2½% of the arrears. The coupon for 1924 will, therefore, receive 8% against 3½% for the previous one. The improvement which is now evident is illustrated by the number of travellers using the line. For the first half of 1925 there were 20,046 passengers carried, against 9,636 for the corresponding period last year.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

BONDS.	July 7	July 15
Swiss Confederation 3% 1903 ...	76.75%	76.25%
Swiss Confederation 5% 1923 ...	99.30%	99.45%
Federal Railways A—K 3½% ...	80.60%	80.55%
Canton Basle-Stadt 5½% 1921 ...	101.25%	101.30%
Canton Fribourg 3½% 1892... ..	72.75%	73.00%

SHARES.	Nom.	July 7	July 15
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Swiss Bank Corporation ...	500	664	664
Crédit Suisse ...	500	707	717
Union de Banques Suisses ...	500	576	572
Fabrique Chimique et-lev. Sandoz	1000	3275	2900
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	1683	1683
C. F. Bally S.A. ...	1000	1237	1142
Fabrique de Machines Oerlikon ...	500	695	705
Entreprises Suizer ...	1000	883	888
S.A. Brown Boveri (new) ...	350	357	359
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Milk Co.	200	215	217
Choc. Suisses Peter-Cailler-Kohler	100	200	206
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(The figure in parentheses denotes the number of the issue on which the subscription expires.)

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A LA COLONIE SUISSE DE LONDRES—AN DIE SCHWEIZERKOLONIE VON LONDON

Les Conseils des deux communautés qui composent l'Eglise Suisse de Londres desirant proclamer à la présente la base commune sur laquelle elles ont décidé de collaborer au bien spirituel de la Colonie.

L'Eglise Suisse de Londres a été fondée en 1762, sous le nom d'Eglise Helvétique, pour permettre à tous les Suisses de cette ville de célébrer leur culte à la façon de leurs pères. C'était une communauté de langue française. Afin de mieux répondre aux besoins des Confédérés de langue allemande, une communauté suisse allemande en est issue en 1924.

L'Eglise Suisse de Londres est une institution indépendante de par son histoire et se rattache aux Eglises réformées de la patrie. Elle célèbre le culte réformé en deux langues, c'est à dire en Français à l'Eglise Suisse, 79, Endell Street, W.C.1, et en allemand à "St. Anne's Church," 9, Gresham Street, E.C.2, chaque dimanche à 11 heures du matin.

Elle se considère membre de l'Eglise Chrétienne universelle et la base fondamentale de sa foi est celle qui a été acceptée dès les premiers siècles du christianisme dans le Symbole des Apôtres:

"Je crois en Dieu le père tout puissant, créateur du ciel et de la terre.

"Je crois en Jésus-Christ, son Fils unique, notre Seigneur, qui a été conçu du Saint Esprit et qui est né de la vierge Marie. Il a souffert sous Ponce-Pilate, il a été crucifié, il est mort, il a été enseveli, il est descendu aux enfers. Le troisième jour il est ressuscité des morts, il est monté au ciel, il s'est assis à la droite de Dieu le Père tout-puissant; de là il viendra pour juger les vivants et les morts.

"Je crois au Saint Esprit; je crois à la sainte Eglise universelle, la communion des saints, la remission des péchés, la resurrection des corps et la vie éternelle. Amen.

Au nom de Consistoire de l'Eglise Suisse (Langue) J. BAER, Président.

française): R. HOFFMANN-DE VISME, Pasteur.

Im Namen der Deutschschweizerischen Gemeinde: A. STEIGER, Präsident.

J. C. TH. HAHN, Pfarrer.

CITY SWISS CLUB.

Assemblée Mensuelle du 7 Juillet 1925
au Brent Bridge Hotel, Hendon.

Pour la seconde fois cette année, le City Swiss Club s'est réuni à Hendon par un temps splendide. Environ quatre-vingt-dix personnes sont présentes au souper qui commence à 7 h. 30.

A 8 h. 40 Monsieur Borel, le président, ouvre la séance par le toast au Roi.

Le président propose ensuite le toast à la Patrie en ces termes:

Mesdames et Messieurs, Nous venons de porter avec un respect simple un toast au monarque de la grande nation au sein de laquelle nous avons le très-grand plaisir d'habiter.

Et maintenant je suis sûr d'exprimer vos sentiments intimes c'est-à-dire toute la ferveur de l'amour familial par laquelle nos pensées s'élèvent et volent vers notre propre patrie, vers notre patrie lointaine et cependant toujours présente à notre esprit et à nos souvenirs, vers notre patrie bien-aimée à l'égard de laquelle il n'est pas nécessaire d'un long discours pour donner essor aux sentiments qui nous animent.

Je vous prie de boire à la Patrie, à la Suisse.

Le Président se lève ensuite pour porter le toast aux invités et adresse l'assemblée:

Mesdames et Messieurs,—J'ai le plaisir de porter le toast à nos invités mais avant de songer aux présents, j'aimerais rappeler le souvenir des absents. J'ai le devoir de vous informer que notre ministre Monsieur Paravicini s'est fait excuser en regrettant de ne pouvoir assister à notre soirée. Puis j'ai à vous communiquer une carte de M. Louis Chappuis, reçu de Sydney il y a quelques semaines déjà mais que nous avons voulu garder pour cette soirée, afin que vous receviez l'expression des sentiments distingués d'un de nos amis et camarades du C.S.C.

Maintenant, en me retournant vers les invités je m'adresse aux Dames—Ladies first!—qui, par leur aimable présence charment notre réunion; et je tiens à les assurer que nous éprouvons un vif plaisir à les avoir parmi nous.

Nous avons d'autre part le plaisir de voir ici ce soir M. le Dr. Gilbert de passage à Londres.

Je suis également honoré et heureux, Mesdames et Messieurs, de saluer la présence de deux de nos magistrats: Monsieur Haeberlin, Conseiller fédéral, et Monsieur Eisenhut, du Conseil national. Si le peuple suisse n'a jamais gâté ses magistrats il sait tout de même combien leur tâche est grande et difficile pour ne pas dire parfois ingrate. Il sait aussi que leur dévouement à la cause publique n'a d'égal que leur désintéressement personnel. Il le sait, et cependant dans la simplicité de nos mœurs démocratiques nous ne connaissons pas les manifestations que nous trouvons dans les hymnes et les chants si souvent répétés lorsque nous nous rencontrons en toute simplicité au milieu de nos

Die Vorstände der beiden Gemeinden, welche die Schweizerkirche zu London bilden, wünschen die gemeinsame Basis zu verkündigen auf Grund derer sie zum Wohle der Schweizerkolonie zu arbeiten entschlossen sind.

Die Schweizerkirche zu London wurde im Jahre 1762 als Eglise Helvétique gegründet, um allen Schweizern dieser Stadt die Feier des Gottesdienstes nach Art ihrer Väter zu ermöglichen. Es war eine Gemeinde französischer Sprache. Um nun den Bedürfnissen der Mitgedenossen deutscher Sprache entgegen zu kommen, bildete sich im Jahre 1924 eine deutschschweizerische Gemeinde.

Die seither aus zwei Einzelgemeinden bestehende Schweizerkirche Londons ist eine durch ihre Geschichte unabhängige, dennoch schliesst sie sich den reformierten Kirchen der Heimat an. Sie feiert den Gottesdienst in zwei Sprachen jeden Sonntag um 11 Uhr morgens, und zwar in deutscher Sprache in der "St. Anne's Church," 9, Gresham Street, E.C.2, und in französischer Sprache in der "Eglise Suisse," 79, Endell Street, W.C.1.

Die Schweizerkirche betrachtet sich als ein Glied der allgemeinen christlichen Kirche und im besondern derjenigen der Reformation. Ihr Bekenntnis ist dasjenige, das seit den ersten christlichen Jahrhunderten angenommen ward, nämlich das apostolische Glaubensbekenntnis:

"Ich glaube an Gott den Vater, allmächtigen Schöpfer Himmels und der Erden.

"Ich glaube an Jesum Christum, seinen eingebornen Sohn, unsern Herrn, der empfangen ist von dem heiligen Geiste, geboren von der Jungfrau Maria, gelitten unter Pontio Pilato, gekreuzigt, gestorben und begraben, niedergefahren zur Hölle, am dritten Tage auferstanden von den Toten; aufgefahren gen Himmel, sitzend zur Rechten Gottes des Vaters, von dannen er kommen wird zu richten die Lebendigen und die Toten.

"Ich glaube an den heiligen Geist, eine heilige christliche Kirche, die Gemeinde der Heiligen, Vergebung der Sünden, Auferstehung des Leibes und ein ewiges Leben. Amen."