

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: - (1927)

Heft: 315

Rubrik: Correspondence

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October, 1910). This line, connecting Romanshorn (on the Lake of Constance) with St. Gall and Rapperswil had to fight with financial difficulties right from the beginning. As it was, and is, a short piece of line amongst the network of the State-owned Federal Railways, it cannot count on transit traffic, so its commercial outlook will always—at least, as long as it remains a private railway—be gloomy. Yet the value of the line is great to the stretch of land which it crosses, and it has been the means of more than a dozen large villages being brought nearer to town and markets. Amongst the many viaducts of this railway the most remarkable is the bridge spanning the Sitter; the rails are 360 feet above the ground level of the Sitter valley. The State-owned Ricketentunnel, where about two years ago half a dozen railwaymen lost their lives, connects the B.T.B., which terminates at Wattwil in the Toggenburg, with Rapperswil, a small but pleasant old town on the Lake of Zurich. Another decade or so and the B.T.B., I think, will become Federal Railway, too.

JOHN HENRY.

QUOTATIONS from the SWISS STOCK EXCHANGES.

	BONDS.	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	
Confederation 3% 1903	80.50	79.85		
5% 1917, VIII. Mob. Lin	101.67	101.30		
Federal Railways 3½% A-K	84.30	84.50		
" 1924 IV Elect. Lin.	101.20	101.00		
	SHARES.	Nom	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Swiss Bank Corporation	500	813	830	
Credit Suisse	500	865	867	
Union de Banques Suisses	500	737	737	
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	2645	2730	
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	1000	4287	4300	
Soc. Ind. pour la Schapelle	1000	2842	2900	
S.A. Brown Boveri	350	582	585	
C. F. Bally	1000	1295	1295	
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mk. Co.	200	787	819	
Entreprises Suizer S.A.	1000	1185	1180	
Comp. de Navire n sur le Lac Léman	500	540	540	
Limousin A.G. Giubiasco	100	140	137	
Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon	500	790	787	

SWISS BANK CORPORATION.

The Board have decided to call an Extraordinary General Meeting for the 17th of October at which it will be proposed to increase the paid-up capital from Frs. 120,000,000 to Frs. 140,000,000. If the Board's proposals are approved by the shareholders Frs. 20,000,000 (represented by 40,000 new shares of Frs. 500 nom. each), ranking for dividend as from the 1st of January, 1928, will be issued in the course of the present month.

Shareholders will also be asked to authorise the Board to issue a further amount of Frs. 35,000,000 (represented by 70,000 shares) at such times and on such conditions as the Board may consider suitable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents and cannot publish anonymous articles, unless accompanied by the writer's name and address, as evidence of good faith.

To the Editor of the *Swiss Observer*.

SIR,—In John Henry's weekly letter to the *Swiss Observer* of Sept. 23rd, he makes a suggestion to form a committee of information to manufacturers in Switzerland composed of people who are experts in their own particular line. This, I take it, is quite a serious proposition on his part, and I have been waiting for the Secretary of the Nouvelle Société Hélicoïtique to inform him officially that this is—or was—one of the activities of this particular Society. Also I would like to inform John Henry that there is such a thing as the Commercial Attaché to the Legation, and that any manufacturer in Switzerland who wishes to have any special information regarding his particular business has only to address himself to the Swiss Legation in London, and they will give him all the information he requires. Or then, why not go to the Fountain Head, the *Swiss Observer*; the most obliging of Editors, with his vast circle of acquaintances will be only too pleased to put him in touch with anyone in the particular line of business.

But to come down to brass tacks! It is hardly the duty of the Swiss in London to tell the Swiss manufacturer what he should do, or that they should form an enquiry office free, gratis and for nothing; it seems to me that it is the Swiss manufacturer who should see that he gets all the information he requires through his own efforts. These enquiries are already catered for; at least he pays for them, or something towards them (or does it come out of the Matriculation Tax we are paying here?) If he would but take the trouble to inquire of any Trade Association in Switzerland, they would refer him to the Commercial Attaché, whose particular duty it is, if I am rightly informed, to attend to just such matters.

I therefore think that to form a Committee, as John Henry suggests, would simply be carrying coals to Newcastle.

J.J.S.

Townshott Cottage,
Great Bookham, Surrey.

To the Editor of the *Swiss Observer*.

DEAR SIR.—Somewhat belated I have just come across Mr. John Henry's letter in the "Observer" of last week but one, in which he suggests the establishment of some practical link between

our people at home and the Swiss Colony in England. I think the idea of an informal committee for free advice is excellent and most certainly worth while trying out. In a very gentle manner J.H. points to a certain defect in the work performed by the Swiss Press representatives here. In our correspondence to the Swiss papers there is certainly very little practical information regarding matters of everyday life that would interest the general reader at home who is looking for some useful hint from abroad how better to do some things, or who contemplates sending his son or daughter over here or extending his business activities into England. So many useful things about conditions and activities in England, apart from what everyday journalism relates, might be made known in the Swiss Press, as well as privately, if one only had the feeling of knowing them all. A kind of advisory body of men who really know about things in a practical way could, I am sure, do very useful service in many ways. I, for one, would certainly not fail to avail myself of such an opportunity to receive good advice.

There is one particular field in which I most strongly feel the need for some kindly advisory co-operation from my compatriots in England, i.e., on matters commercial, industrial and financial. I am sure there are many Swiss business men in England who could on occasion give very valuable information for the Swiss commercial Press about matters of interest to our business men at home, be it as exporters or as industrial competitors. Hints as to new trade openings, as to innovations, which might usefully be copied in Switzerland, as to important industrial combinations (such as the chemical liaison with Germany!), as to new manufacturing processes (such as the Lilienfeld artificial silk patents), as to market developments, as to the effect of the new import duties, etc.—any inside and expert information on such matters, about which the English Press gives only one-sided or purposely-biased news, I and my readers in Switzerland would be most grateful for. I find it very difficult to get any first-hand information of this sort from the practical business man, not because he could not tell but because he is of a secretive frame of mind even in things in which his own interests are scarcely involved. If any of your readers should feel inclined occasionally to communicate with me regarding matters which might be of interest to the business world in our home country I would be extremely grateful.

I hope that I may be pardoned for mentioning this rather specialised wish in this connection. It is an important instance—although perhaps a little outside of what J.H. had in mind—of the many ways in which members of our colony might give the benefit of their knowledge to their compatriots here as well as in Switzerland. The first step towards the realisation of J.H.'s suggestion would probably be, that all readers willing to co-operate would signify their intention to the *Swiss Observer*.

Yours very truly,

4th October, 1927. DR. H. W. EGLI,

The first correspondent seems to be ignorant of the fact that there exists in London a "Commission Economique"—a kind of Swiss Chamber of Commerce—for the purpose of assisting the Commercial Attaché in dealing with any enquiries from Switzerland. Though no regular meetings are held, we believe that whenever the need arises the members representing particular trades are consulted in dealing with special enquiries.—En., S.O.

"SWISS" ACCIDENTS.

32, Queen Anne Street,
Cavendish Sq., W.1.

To the Editor of the *Swiss Observer*.

SIR,—On August 29th I addressed to you the following communication: "I hasten to send you a copy of the letter which I have addressed to the various papers who have mentioned that the Chamonix disaster had taken place on Swiss territory. I hope that the intervention of the Legation and the Swiss Federal Railways will help to dissipate the wrong impression created owing to one of the numerous lapses in geographical knowledge of which the British Press is only too guilty."

You did not consider it necessary to give room to my letter although you mentioned in your issue of September 10th that thanks to the prompt intervention of the Swiss Legation most of the newspapers concerned had corrected the report in question.

Since then the Legation have been in communication with the following papers in connection with the Chamonix disaster and other erroneous reports on accidents which had taken place in the Alps but not on Swiss territory: the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily Express*, the *Evening Standard*, the *Star*, the *Irish Times*, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *South Wales Echo*, the *Cardiff Evening Express*, the *Yorkshire Herald*, the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, the *Observer* and the *Sunday Pictorial*. My intervention was not confined to written protests but included personal remonstrances with the Editors of the more important of the above-mentioned journals and the Federal Railway Office supported my steps in every way.

I leave it to your readers to judge if, after you had considered it superfluous to publish my above-mentioned communication, you were justified to give space to "Kiburg's" query whether we have "Swiss Government Representatives over here who could use their influence to stop such practice."

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

4th October, 1927. J. BORSINGER,
Swiss Chargé d'AffairesOLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AT
ST. MORITZ.

To our faithful Swiss Fellow Countrymen in
Foreign Countries.

The joyful recollection of the VIII. Olympiad at Paris and Chamonix is still ever fresh in our memories, for it was there, where our young Swiss athletes did such creditable and honourable work over against the representatives of many other nations. A brilliant inspiration came over our country at the receipt of that good news concerning the victory of the Swiss military ski-patrol over dangerous and determined adversaries. The waves of this enthusiasm became even higher and greater when the story of the brilliant deeds of our horsemen and oarsmen became known and when finally our football team and our turners showed in how worthy a manner they were representing our colours, our Swiss people won for Switzerland, even in foreign countries, a great sympathetic sentiment due to genuine respect.

Now preparations are being made anew everywhere. In the year 1928 the IX. Olympiad is to be held, and this time the honour has fallen to Switzerland to sustain an important group of the competitive matches. Whereas the oarsmen, athletes, swimmers, turners and football champions will exhibit their performances in Holland, the II. Olympic Games will take place in Switzerland.

On our own native soil our skiers and skaters, the ice-hockey national team, whose valiant bearing on the occasion of the last European championship meeting is still in vivid memory, the bobsleigh runners and those on skeleton sleds will test their skill with the best trained sporting comrades of the other nations. On Swiss soil those spirited and magnificent contests will be engaged in, the echo of which on the former occasion resounded from Chamonix throughout the entire world.

To carry out the II. Olympic Winter Games and Sports and to defray the expenses connected with our representation at Amsterdam, will require considerable pecuniary resources. Nevertheless, no one will deprive himself of the pleasure of making a sacrifice, where it is a question of performing perfect work in bringing honour for Switzerland and in discharging an obligation of gratitude towards our own representatives and those who have to submit to the hard labours connected with conscientious and serious preparatory work.

The subventions, which our Swiss federal authorities have granted in their recognition of the importance and significance of our national sporting development, do not suffice to carry out the great task in a suitable manner, and it is a duty of honour on the part of each and every one to assist us to the best of his ability so that the accomplished work may be a credit to the master. For this reason the urgent appeal is directed to all: Help along to bring to a successful issue this celebration of the youth of our country. Be alive to the fact that even the smallest gifts will serve as an encouragement to our representatives at the competitive matches and to the organisers of the festival so that each will stake his entire powers and his full ability in order to assist in bringing the II. Olympic Winter Games to a point of success worthy of us.

We are told that the Swiss in foreign countries follow very attentively the sporting development of our nation. They would therefore not understand how in such a national collection as this one we should not make an appeal for help to them.

The federal political department at Berne has authorised the Legations and Consulates of our country to accept cash contributions. The remittance of the money will then be made by the official representatives of Switzerland. We most cordially thank you for each and every contribution.

Swiss Olympic Committee: Nat. Federation for Gymnastics: HIRSCHY. FRISCHNECHT.

Committee on Finance:

COLONEL LARDELLI.

The Mandatory for the National Collection of the Executive Committee of the Olympic Games 1928: LIEUTENANT COLONEL KOLLBRUNNER.

(Address: 14, Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.)

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