

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: 304

Rubrik: Notes and gleanings

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Download PDF: 01.02.2026

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The Swiss Observer

Telephone : CLERKENWELL 9595

Published every Friday at 23, LEONARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telegrams : FREPRINCO, LONDON.

VOL. 7—No. 304

LONDON, JUNE 25, 1927.

PRICE 3d.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES

UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES	3 Months (13 issues, post free) -	3s 6d
	6 Months (26 issues, post free) -	6s 6d
SWITZERLAND	3 Months (13 issues, post free) -	12s
	6 Months (26 issues, post free) -	24s

(Swiss subscriptions may be paid into Postcheck-Konten Basle V 5718.)

HOME NEWS

By a large majority the National Council agreed to the proposal of the Federal Council to the effect that the official Swiss declaration agreeing to the abolition of the Savoy neutrality should be made dependent upon the ratification by France of the "Free-Zones" compromise concluded with that country as long ago as October, 1924. This decision is, of course, subject to the referendum, but President Motta expressed the hope that in the interest of a speedy solution of this long-drawn-out controversy no such demand would be presented.

The subsidy of Frs. 120,000 for the Olympic Games, 1928, was the subject of an animated discussion in the National Council where Federal Councillor Scheurer warmly supported the proposal which ultimately was confirmed by a very small majority (66 to 64).

The Federal Tribunal in Lausanne has condemned a Geneva lawyer to the payment to a former client of Frs. 4830, which amount, representing medical expenses, he omitted to claim during an action for damages following an accident.

Following the fruitless election for six members of the Lucerne municipal council the political parties have now come to an agreement with the result that the constitution of the council will be the same as before, i.e., four Liberals, one Conservative and one Socialist.

The accounts of the city of Zurich for 1926 show an income of over 57 million francs, i.e., five million more than was originally budgeted for. All the municipal undertakings (gas, water, electricity and tramways) finish the financial year with a considerable surplus.

Amriswil (Thurgau) is to have a new post office, for which purpose a credit of Frs. 110,000 has been voted by the National Council.

A recruit, Anton Marty, from Maltes, lost his life during exercises in connection with the engineers' training college, held at Airolo. He was one of a party occupied in constructing a foot-bridge across the swollen Ticino when he fell into the river and, though extricated without much delay, subsequently died from his injuries.

The level crossing between Lyss and Aarberg was the scene of a fatal accident. During night time, when the customary guard is withdrawn, an express train crashed into a hay wagon, killing two of the occupants, M. Bosshard and Ed. Bürgi, whilst a third, a young son of the latter, had the presence of mind to jump clear in time and escaped unhurt.

The bodies of the two brothers Lang, members of the Zurich section of the Swiss Alpine Club, who have been missing since Easter, have been discovered in a frozen condition near Lake Ritom in the Gothard region. It is surmised that in an endeavour to reach the Cadlino cabane they were overcome by exhaustion and fell asleep.

EXTRACTS FROM SWISS PAPERS.

Un ministre suisse dévalisé.—M. Martin, notre chargé d'affaires en Turquie, vient d'être victime d'une fâcheuse mésaventure. Il a été attaqué aux environs d'Angora, en compagnie de deux autres personnes, par une bande d'individus qui ont malmené et entièrement dévalisé les trois promeneurs. A leur retour à Angora, M. Martin déposa une plainte auprès des autorités qui organisèrent une battue. On arrêta la bande, composée de huit individus, qui seront traduits devant les tribunaux.

La Revue Lausannoise.

Une automobile pour le pasteur.—La paroisse d'Agiez comprend les communes d'Agiez, Arnex et Bofflens. Le village d'Arnex a récemment organisé, en vue de l'achat d'une automobile destinée à rendre moins fatigante pour le pasteur son activité, une vente qui a produit 4280 fr. Superbe résultat, magnifique témoignage d'affection et de gratitude donné au pasteur. L'automobile est

achetée et a été mise à la disposition de M. Theodore Engelmann. Cette manifestation fait l'éloge du pasteur et de la paroisse.

Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne.

Un nouveau jardin alpin.—Un comité d'initiative s'est formé à Interlaken, en vue de la fondation d'une association pour la création d'un jardin alpestre à la Schynige Platte. Dans ce jardin devrait être rassemblée et cultivée la flore, riche et rare, du massif du Faulhorn et de tout l'Oberland. Le syndicat d'alpage de Ausser-Iselten a déjà mis à disposition un grand terrain qui devra être affermé.

Gazette du Lausanne.

Les Fêtes en Suisse.—Le Secrétariat central de la Société suisse d'utilité publique souligne l'abus des fêtes en Suisse et relève que dans la saison d'avril à novembre il y a eu deux fois plus de fêtes qu'en 1925 : 803 au lieu de 403. Viennent en tête Zurich, Berne, Argovie et Vaud.

Dans ces 803 fêtes ne sont pas compris, naturellement, les matchs de football, qui furent de 459 !

On a bien raison d'appeler le tir notre sport national. Il vient en effet en tête des 803, avec 173 fêtes, laissant loin derrière lui cet autre sport suisse par excellence cependant, la lutte : 88 fêtes. Suivent ensuite : 85 fêtes cyclistes, 73 de gymnastique, 64 d'athlétisme, 52 hippiques, 41 de musique et 35 seulement de chant.

Le Secrétariat a mis à part les fêtes de bienfaisance, et aussi les innombrables fêtes champêtres et forestières, ainsi que les "kermesses." Il est borné à des sondages dans quelques cantons qui lui permettent d'affirmer qu'il dut y en avoir dans les deux mille. Ce qui nous donne un total d'environ 3260 manifestations estivales et festives, donc environ cent pour chaque dimanche de l'époque qu'on appelle la belle saison.

Jura, Porrentruy.

Une mine de plomb.—Une entreprise bernoise s'est mise en devoir, au moyen d'un outillage perfectionné, de récupérer les projectiles enfouis dans la glaise durcie de la butte de tir du stand de Bernex, à Genève.

A première vue, on estime que 75,000 kg. de plomb, représentés par 75 millions de coups de fusil tirés depuis 15 ans, sont là fichés en terre.

Les quatorze ouvriers employés à cette besogne arrivent à extraire 1500 à 2000 kg. de plomb par jour. Tout doit être terminé pour la Pentecôte. Des 70,000 kg. de projectiles venus labourer la terre et s'y incrustent, l'entreprise a bon espoir d'en retrouver au bas mot 30,000 kg.

La glaise contenant le plomb est chargée sur des brouettes et roulée jusqu'à une machine spéciale permettant le lavage à grande eau jusqu'au moment où seul le plomb, séparé de la terre, tombe dans un récipient aménagé à cet effet. Pour alimenter cette machine munie de neuf bras et actionnée par un moteur, 300 litres d'eau sont nécessaires à la minute.

Le plomb récolté est mis en tas dans la ciblérie, puis passera au creuset pour être transformé en lingots.

Des travaux semblables ont déjà été exécutés sur les places de tir de Bâle, Lucerne, Zurich et Winterthur.

Obtiendrait-on un résultat si l'on en faisait autant au stand de la Pontaise, à Lausanne, ou à Mauvernaz, où les écoles de recrues tirent depuis fort longtemps ?

Moniteur de la Boucherie, Lausanne.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Juliette Wihl.

Though Juliette Wihl is Belgian by birth she has so many associations with Switzerland and our Colony in London that I cannot resist reproducing the following critical notes from the *Musical Courier* (May 26th) in reference to two charity concerts she gave at Locarno while staying there during the winter to recover from an illness. Unfortunately, soon after arriving in London she has had a relapse, preventing her from giving the recital already arranged and I hear that there is no likelihood of her appearing in public this season.

Juliette Wihl, renowned Belgian pianist, who for some years now has made London her home, is still recuperating in Locarno, where she has spent the entire winter to recover from a bronchial complaint which has compelled her to cancel her engagements during the last half of the winter. Mme. Wihl is very popular in Switzerland, for in war's troublous years she found refuge there and gave concerts throughout the width and breadth of this beautiful country.

ANNIVERSARIES OF SWISS EVENTS.

June 27th, 1352.—Zug joins the Confederation.

June 29th, 1798.—Glarus, St. Gall. and Graubünden introduce the Gregorian Calendar.

July 2nd, 1749.—Henzi Conspiracy in Berne, i.e., an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the rule of the patricians.

"Among the banished was Samuel Henzi, the son of a pastor, a man of varied talents and wide culture. Having been pardoned after a few years he returned to his native town, but finding that all prospects of advancement were cut off, he joined in 1749 with other discontented spirits in a regular conspiracy. The plan was to overthrow the Council by a *coup d'état*, in case of need to abolish it, and to introduce a government by the guilds like that which prevailed in Zurich or Basel."—*Oechsli.*

Despite her precarious health, Juliette Wihl gladly seized the opportunity of her stay in Locarno to aid the suffering populace so far as was in her power, and gave two charity concerts in the hall of the Grand Hotel Palace on March 17th and April 13th.

The first recital was under the patronage of M. Motta, President of Switzerland, for the benefit of the Anti-tuberculosis League of the Tessino. Her programme included Chopin's Sonata in B minor, Nocturne, op. 27, three études and the scherzo, op. 39, as well as two items by Beethoven. Daquin, Couperin, Debussy with his charming Clair-de-Lune, were likewise represented, and the Liszt-Paganini Campanella completed the evening.

The impression she created is aptly summed up by the terse remark of a well-known musician in the *Locarno Fremdenblatt*: "It is a gift of the gods when Juliette Wihl plays." *Popolo Liberto* writes that she possesses a large and velvety sonority of tone, a delicate and caressing touch, impeccable accuracy, an irrefragable technique and casts a lustre of innate perfection over every work she approaches. *Il Cittadino* stresses the exquisite and intellectual treat her recital afforded the enthusiastic audience that thronged the large hall to capacity and that again and again demanded an encore from this brilliant player.

The second concert, for the benefit of scrofulous children, was a similar success, both artistically and financially, each of the charities on whose behalf Mme. Wihl played reaping a large and unexpected addition to its income. Her selection was interesting and varied, ranging from Handel and Bach to Schubert, Chopin, Brahms and Liszt, and including, by special request, the Daquin and Couperin works played on the first evening.

Musical genius, unceasing gifts of recreation and entrancing charm all unite in Juliette Wihl, writes the *Südschweiz*, which goes on to state that she "solves the musical tasks given her with masculine power and grandeur, manifestations of a forceful and incomparably harmonic personality."

Juliette Wihl will return to London at the end of May to prepare for her London recitals. Her large and growing circle of friends is eagerly looking forward to this opportunity of welcoming her back to the concert platform of England.

The Selzach Passion Play.

Selzach seems to emulate Oberammergau : the clarion call which is sent out into our materialistic world by these passion plays does not seem to be in vain, to judge by the wide publicity it enjoys in the Press. The following particulars are reproduced from the *Shields Daily News* (June 4th):

Fauline Gisiger, the beautiful young daughter of a local farmer, has been chosen to play the part of the Madonna in the forthcoming Passion Play in the little Jura village of Selzach.

The play, which opens on June 5th, will be held every Sunday throughout the summer until September 25th. During the intervening week-days Fräulein Gisiger will work as usual at her bench in a watch-making factory.

The part of The Christ is to be taken by Adolf Schaad, the son of the Mayor, who in private life is a cooper. The Apostle John will be played by Fräulein Gisiger's brother Walter.

All the other male players, with one exception, are either farmers or fishermen of the district. The exception is that a business man will represent Pilate.

The play begins at 11 in the morning and lasts, save for a luncheon interval, until 5 in the afternoon. It ranks with Oberammergau as a vivid survival of the old religious drama of medieval times.

During the busiest weeks of the summer tourist season extra performances of the plays are to be given. The best seats sell at the very modest price of 10 Swiss francs.

A Swiss Guide's Hobby.

I rather fancy the following from the *Midland Daily Tribune* (June 7th) is a little advertising stunt. Wood carvings as *objets d'art* are out of fashion and I should counsel our laborious xylographer in Appenzel to be more accommodating if a curio-hunting American happens to come his way again:

William Andre, a Swiss Guide, has just finished, after 20 years' work in his spare time, a hand carved wooden bas-relief for which he has refused an offer of £2,000.

The carving, which is 3ft. wide at the base and 3½ft. high, has been created out of a solid piece of boxwood. Andre's only tool was an ordinary penknife. Over 600 figures, each perfect in detail, are in the work, which depicts a procession of mounted cavaliers approaching a castle through meadows.

Andre is one of the guides who accompany tourists over the magnificent Alpine passes of the district in the summer months. During the winter he lives in Appenzel, where he carves delicate objects in wood to sell to visitors. He is determined not to part with his wonderful piece of carving, which he regards as his life's greatest achievement.

The New Swiss Lido.

From the *Investors' Chronicle* (June 11th). There is not much of the strenuous sport about it and it strikes one as a sort of "Luna Park" or an "édition de Luxe" of the Wembley amusement park:—

The latest in the way of continental summer holidays are water sports on the Swiss Riviera at the "Lido," or private plage of Lausanne-Ouchy, facing the sea-like Lake of Geneva. They are to become the summer equivalent of winter sports. Instead of skiing, skating or tobogganing over snow and ice on some lofty Alpine slope, visitors to this new resort speed in their water toboggans down log slopes, and after a thrilling splash into the waters below, amid clouds of iridescent foam, they skim over the calm sunlit surface of the lake—here almost as wide as the Straits of Dover.

Among other delights offered by this new Lido—which is the only place in the world where these water sports can be enjoyed without the purchase of costly equipment—are thrilling rides on aquaplanes behind fast moving motor boats, exciting games of water hockey in light canoes, pneumatic bathing boat parties, swimming, sun-bathing, picnicking on rafts in the semi-tropical moonlight, as well as such ordinary diversions as golf, tennis, cricket, hockey and horse riding along the forest beach.

Those who desire a less strenuous time can just lounge in bathing costume or beach dress beneath the welcome shade of the bright-hued umbrellas and tents on the sandy, south sea island-like beach. Sun worshippers have a special lofty terrace where they can bathe in the warm rays until they are the brown of their choice; while children are provided with all manner of water toys for their special amusement.

Water sports on the Swiss Riviera offer something entirely new, interesting and health-giving in the way of a summer vacation, suitable alike for both old and young. They afford an opportunity to enjoy—in addition to the usual attractions of sightseeing amid some of the most beautiful scenery of Switzerland—the thrills of personal participation in many novel and exciting marine sports under ideal conditions offered by the picturesque private beach, with its bathing establishments, sports grounds, tea and dancing pavilions, boats and apparatus, of the fine Lausanne-Ouchy plage.

The Henley Regatta.

Here are some more particulars taken from the *Daily Telegraph* (June 11th) of the two Swiss champions who, I hope, will take back with them some more laurels:—

The Lucerne Rowing Club, Reuss, has entered A. Reinhard and W. Siegentaler as representatives of Switzerland for the pair-oar races at Henley Regatta. The couple have been champions of Switzerland for the past three years, and since 1924 have entered twelve international races, all of which they have won. Reinhard, who is 33 years of age, has won five European championships and ten Swiss championships and Siegentaler, eight years his junior, has won six Swiss championships and five European championships.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

An issue of new obligations by the Swiss Bank Corporation is an interesting financial event since it is now a number of years since the Bank last had occasion to resort to this method of financing. The new obligations should meet with a ready response from investors since they offer a clear yield of 5 per cent. on the most admirable security. The bonds are repayable on the 15th July, 1935, and can be called for redemption at any date after the 15th July, 1932. The price of issue is 100 per cent., and coupons are payable on the 15th January and the 15th July each year. The subscription lists were opened on the 21st instant, and remain open until the 28th.

The difficulties—whether passing or permanent—which seem inseparable from the fortunes of a mountain railway are referred to in the report of the Montreux-Berner Oberland Railway, which closed the year 1926 with a profit of Frs. 2,143,253, about four per cent. lower than that of 1925. The directors, in their report, attribute the less favourable results to the bad weather experienced last year during the Summer season, to the coal strike in England which, in its earlier stages at least, tended to prevent the usual stream of British tourists from making the journey to Switzerland. Further attention is drawn in the report to the growing competition of the motor car as a means of transporting goods. In this latter connection the railway have met competition by going into the motor business themselves and have bought the shares of the Montreux-Transport S.A. A dividend of 4 per cent. is paid by the railway company.

The Bank für Orientalische Eisenbahnen in Zurich has called a general meeting for the 8th of July, 1927, when it will be proposed to convert the bonds into preference shares of Frs. 1000 nom. and to raise the capital by Frs. 36,749,000 by the creation of 36,749 preference shares of Frs. 1000 each.

Profits of the Chocolat Tobler Holding Co., A.G., for the year 1926-27 amounted to Frs. 837,161, exclusive of the carry-forward of Frs. 5702 from the preceding year. It is proposed to devote the amount in hand to writing-off depreciation and ordinary and preference shares will again receive no dividend.

The Swiss foreign trade returns for the month of May show imports to a value of 214 million francs, against exports of 163 million francs, as compared with 204 and 167 million francs respectively for the preceding month.

QUOTATIONS from the SWISS STOCK EXCHANGES.

BONDS.		June 14		June 21	
		Fr.	Frs.	Fr.	Frs.
Confederation	3% 1903	80.35	80.35		
	5% 1917, VIII Mob. Ln	101.65	101.25		
Federal	Railways 3½% A-K	84.25	84.15		
"	1924 IV Elect. Ln.	102.10	101.90		
SHARES.		June 14		June 21	
		Fr.	Frs.	Fr.	Frs.
Swiss Bank Corporation	...	500	765	765	
Credit Suisse	...	500	812	815	
Union de Banques Suisses	...	500	700	695	
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	...	1000	2393	2380	
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	...	1000	3775	3718	
Soc. Ind. pour la Schappe	...	1000	2803	2883	
S.A. Brown Boveri	...	350	569	557	
C. F. Bally	...	1000	1318	1303	
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mk. Co.	...	200	700	692	
Entreprises Sulzer S.A.	...	1000	1025	1025	
Comp. de Navig'n sur le Lac Léman	...	500	588	560	
Linoleum A.G. Giubiasco	...	100	105	110	
Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon	...	500	733	733	

EIDGENÖSSISCHE GLOSSEN.

Tessin.

Im Berichte des Tessiner Arbeitsamtes über die Auswanderung, der im "Dovere" veröffentlicht worden ist, wird gesagt, dass heute im Gegensatz zu früheren Gewohnheiten die ganze Familie auswandert, das Haus wird geschlossen, das Land entvölkert. Damit erhält eine Auswanderung den Charakter des Definitiven, Endgültigen. Solange nur der Gatte, der Vater fort war, durfte man hoffen, er werde zurückkehren, mit Geldmitteln sogar. Wenn die ganze Familie übers Meer fährt, ist ein Wiederkommen ausgeschlossen. Es entsteht ein Leerraum, der von Landesfremden ausgefüllt wird. Das Haus wird zur Ruine oder zur Wohnung eines Italieners. Und immer noch, immer noch frisst der politische Kampf die besten Kräfte.

Zentralismus.

Der Kanton Tessin verwendet italienische Geographiebücher. Das Bedenkliche dieses Zustandes braucht nicht näher erörtert zu werden. Was für Geographiebücher verwendet Graubünden in seinen italienisch sprechenden Tälern? Graubünden zeigt Lust, dem Beispiele des Tessins, das eine besondere Bundesubvention von 100,000 Fr. zur Hebung seines Schulwesens erstrebt, mit einem ähnlichen Gesuche zu folgen. Es ist also an der Zeit, zu fragen, ob trotz der Selbständigkeit der Kantone auf dem Gebiete des Schulwesens eine Uebereinkunft zwischen unseren italienisch sprechenden Landesteilen besteht, um die Herstellung von Lehrmitteln zu vereinfachen. Wahrscheinlich besteht sie nicht—um der Selbständigkeit der Kan-

tone willen. Es wäre besser, sie bestände—um der Selbständigkeit der Schweiz willen!

Kürzlich stand in dieser Zeitung ein Bericht über die neue Herztheorie von Prof. Mendelsohn in Berlin. Er lässt dem Herzen nur noch die Stellung eines Hilfsorgans, das allerdings bei der hohen Organisation unseres Blutsystems von ausschlaggebender Bedeutung ist. Doch die wesentliche Arbeit werde von den Zellen geleistet. Nicht eine Zentralgewalt beherrsche die Zellen, sondern die Zellen hätten Zentraleorgane geschaffen, um sich die Arbeit zu erleichtern. Denn dieses Herz müsse dank seines Klappensystems den Blutkreislauf regeln, abdämmen oder beschleunigen. Die Nutzanwendung für unser staatliches Gebilde liegt auf der Hand. Niemand wird im Ernste meinen, die schweizerische Volkswirtschaft werde vom eidgenössischen Volkswirtschaftsdepartement geschaffen. Bern hat die Schweiz nicht gemacht und macht sie nicht. Aber Bern soll regulieren! Wenn es diese regulierende Funktion nicht ausübt, kommt es zu Kräfteverlust. Der Föderalismus ist solange gut, als er in seiner Leistung die Gesamtleistung nicht hemmt, bremsst oder schädigt. Er wird schädlich, sobald er die Funktion eines Herzens verunmöglicht. Es gilt dies für jedes Gebiet. Unsere Zellen schaffen die Schweiz, sie schaffen sie umso leichter und besser, je bewusster sie sich ein Herz geben, das ihre Tätigkeit im Sinn des Ganzen, nicht des kleinen beschränkten Teiles reguliert. Das ist nicht Verzicht auf die Freiheit, sondern Verwirklichung jener Freiheit, die in unsere Hand gegeben ist, in die Hand von Menschen, die dicht beieinanderwohnen und trotzdem von Westgunde zu Westgunde andere Gesetze und Bestimmungen haben, von Menschen eines Landes, dessen Flüsse zwischen Quelle und Mündung durch sechs Kantone fließen oder durch noch mehr, von Zellen, die immer noch nicht den Mut gefunden haben, in einem wahren Herzen ihre ganze Kraft zu sammeln, sondern immer noch fürchten, dabei sich selber zu verlieren. Wenn wir diese Furcht nicht aufgeben, geht unser Land verloren.

Um nur ein Beispiel zu nennen: Hat nicht ein Kanton, der so eifersüchtig an eigenen Schulbüchern festhält, die gleichen internationalen Filme wie die andern Kantone? Und glaubt man wirklich, dass dies für die Volksbildung unwesentlich sei?

Motorsprit-Illusionen.

Dr. Trier in Basel hat uns in seinem Aufsatz "Motorsprit-Illusionen" von einer Illusion befreit. Man wird nach der Lektüre dieser Kritik des Alkohols als Brennstoff und Betriebsstoff in der "Schweizerischen Zeitschrift für Gesundheitspflege" nicht mehr vom Motorsprit reden. Der Alkohol ist der Brennstoff der Vergangenheit, sagt der Verfasser kurz und bündig und beweist es. (Dass der Alkohol als Genussmittel nicht der Vergangenheit angehört, wissen wir allzugut.) Jenes schöne Schlagwort, dass der Alkohol in den Motor und nicht in die Gurgel des Chauffeurs gehöre, muss also aufgegeben werden. Unser Obstsprit mit seiner Menge von 4000 Tonnen deckt nur ein Viertel des jährlichen Alkoholbedarfs. Um die Benzineinfuhr zu ersetzen, brauchen wir 120,000 Tonnen Alkohol! Verwenden wir Spirit in unseren Automobilen, so müssen wir dafür mehr Spirit importieren. Und Alkoholimport ist noch viel dümmmer als Benzinimport.

Dr. Trier beweist uns, dass wir den Alkohol in der Industrie nicht in grossen Mengen nötig haben. Als Lösungsmittel wird er im Einzelfalle meistens durch ein spezifisches Lösungsmittel ersetzt. Als Ausgangspunkt chemischer Umwandlungsprozesse wird er umgangen. Als häuslicher Brennstoff ist er veraltet. Das Obstverwertungsproblem darf also nicht zu einem Spiritproblem gestempelt werden. Wichtiger ist es, die Spritzerzeugung bei der Obstverwertung zu vermeiden. Wenn man den Industriesprit auch noch so verbilligt—durch Verteuerung des Trinksprits—, so bleibt er doch immer noch viel zu teuer. "Der unglückliche 30. Autobesitzer, der statt des Benzins den Alkohol kaufen soll, würde trotz der künstlichen Verbilligung (die uns sechs Millionen Franken kostet) den Alkohol noch immer um den mindestens doppelten Preis seines Wertes erstehen müssen."

Mit dem Alkohol als Triebkraft in unseren Automobilen ist es also nichts. Das Problem eines Ersatzstoffes für Benzin wird damit umso brennender. Die Kohlenersparnis bei den elektrisch betriebenen Eisenbahnen ist bekanntlich wettemacht worden durch eine Benzineinfuhr im gleichen Werte. Wirtschaftlich sind wir also nicht besser gestellt. Das elektrisch betriebene Fahrzeug hat in seiner Entwicklung eine gewisse Grenze nicht überschritten. Möglichkeiten, die anno 1913 noch als vielversprechend gelten durften, haben sich nicht verwirklicht. Statt den Ladestationen für Akkumulatoren haben wir die Tankstellen für Benzin. Unsere elektrische Kraft vermag unsere

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