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HOME NEWS

The summer session of the Swiss Parliament came to an end last Thursday (June 28th). Amongst the last measures to be passed was the creation of a Swiss Legation at Angora (Turkey). An interpellation in the National Council dealt with the policy promoted by two Ticinese papers, the *Adula* and the *Spigola Italica*. The first one, which is edited by a lady, Parini Colombi (a civil servant in the canton Ticino) proclaimed the line Gothard-Tödi-Rätikon as the legitimate frontier between Italy and Switzerland, whilst the latter, edited by her father, exhibits a singularly provocative activity.

At the meeting of the Swiss Chamber of Commerce (Vorort) in Zurich the Federal Council was invited to take steps to secure the abolition of international double taxation; the incidence of Swiss firms not domiciled but doing business and being taxed in foreign countries was most detrimental to our export trade.

During the discussion on the report of the Military Department in the States Council it was stated that the canton Appenzell A.Rh. disclosed the highest proportion of military unfit. The movement for Swiss disarmament emanating from some irresponsible schoolmasters at Geneva was severely criticised on account of its influence on boys under their tuition.

A claim for over Frs. 400,000 for taxes against a chocolate syndicate domiciled in Geneva, now pending before the Federal Tribunal in Lausanne, has been compromised by the Berne municipality for Frs. 50,000. The syndicate had its offices formerly at Berne, whence it departed to evade the heavy impost.

The catering arrangements in the buildings of the Basle Fair (Mustermesse) formed the subject of a critical discussion in the Basle Grosse Rat when it was stated that the separate company in charge of this department was being liquidated and that the whole of the subscribed capital (Frs. 400,000) had been lost.

In recognition of his having presented his large residence and grounds in the centre of the town for the purpose of establishing a central home for the Federal Gymnastic Society, Mr. Rudolf Zur Linden, the well-known cement manufacturer in Zofingen, has been made a honorary citizen of the town of Aarau.

The cashier of the Unionsdruckerei in Berne, Ida Grossenbacher, has been sentenced to 15 months' hard labour for defalcations amounting to Frs. 70,000; her fiancé, E. I. Schneeberger, received eight months' imprisonment for connivance.

Col. Habisreutinger, a well-known figure in industrial and banking circles of the canton, has died in Dozwil (Thurgau) at the age of 86.

Through the bridge near Zweilütschinen over the Riedbach (Berne) having been washed away by the swollen torrent, a train of the Bernese Oberland Railway came to grief. The train was composed of six carriages with a locomotive at each end and the accident was rendered worse through the driver of the rear engine, unaware of the danger, not attempting to slow down whilst the brakes of the front engine were full on. The latter plunged into the bed of the torrent followed by the luggage van and two carriages. Miss Anna von Allmen, age 20, from Lauterbrunnen, was killed on the spot; of the seven passengers, not fatally injured, transported to the hospital at Interlaken three were subsequently discharged.

Many motor accidents are reported from different parts of the country. In a collision just outside Lucerne between a lorry and a combination the petrol tank of the latter exploded and the two occupants, Herr Soltermann and Frau Junger, from Berne, contracted fatal injuries.—The body of the retired police official Zahler, who was cycling during the night to Vézenas (Geneva) was found on the road presumably knocked down by a passing motorist.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The B.E.A.M.A.

The pamphlet recently published by this Association and containing deliberate mis-statements with reference to electric plants laid down in this country by Swiss firms, has now been officially withdrawn, as will be gathered from the following notice from the *Manchester Guardian* (June 27th). "It is never too late to mend" though the wide publicity originally given to these erroneous assertions can hardly be influenced.

"In a recent publication by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association Incorporated entitled 'Foreign Plant in British Power Stations: The Case for Support of National Production,' some criticism was levelled at Edinburgh Corporation for purchasing Swiss plant. This criticism was resented by Edinburgh as it was held to be unjustified, being based on incomplete data and creating a wrong impression in the minds of the public. As a matter of fact, the electricity officials of Edinburgh were quite well pleased with the efficiency of the Swiss plant.

The matter of the pamphlet was raised with the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association, and a letter has now been received by the Electricity Committee of Edinburgh Corporation from the secretary of that body stating that 'the Manufacturers' Association have expressed their regret and withdrawn the offending publication from circulation. The Manufacturers' Association have further stated that to prevent the possibility of a similar occurrence in future the Municipal Association will be consulted before any publication which might possibly adversely affect their members is issued.'

In this connection it will be interesting to record that Swiss engineering firms have just secured, in face of powerful English competition, a large order for 27 locomotives for the Indian State Railways, as well as two contracts for public utility undertakings in Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

Artificial Silk.

A most instructive article about the trade in Switzerland is contained in the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* (June 21st). Though the money invested in the industry at home bears hardly any comparison with the enormous sums at stake in this country it will be noted that in spite of customs barriers the export trade is holding its own.

"In no branch of the textile industries of Switzerland has the synthetic fibre received a warmer welcome or a more intelligent application than in the silk trade. 'One might almost think,' said a Swiss silk weaver to me, 'that artificial silk had been invented for our special benefit.' One might, indeed; for artificial silk has saved from ruin the historic industry of Zurich in the trying period of post-war competition.

It must be admitted that the existence of an artificial silk manufacturing industry in Switzerland is due to French initiative. The well-known Emmenbrücke factory, the oldest now existing in the country, was opened in 1906 by the Société Suisse de la Viscose, a French company forming part of the Groupe Carnot, now incorporated in the larger group known as the Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels. In 1922 a Swiss company was formed for fiscal reasons to run the mill under the present style of Société de la Viscose Suisse. The French company became a holding company, retaining 80 per cent. of the capital (Fr. 10,000,000 Swiss) of the Swiss company. The technical and commercial management of the concern has been from the beginning in Swiss hands. In 1924 a second mill was erected by the same company at Heerbrugg-Widnau (St. Gall.)

About this time competitors entered the field. A mill was erected at Rorschach (St. Gall) by capitalists interested in the embroidery trade one at Rheinfelden (Aargau) under the auspices of the German Glanzfäden concern (this mill is now controlled by La Soie de Châtillon of Milan), and one at Steckborn (Thurgau), which had a short and unhappy career and was reopened last year by a new company. During the next three or four years no further expansion took place, but a mill is now in course of construction at Arbon (Thurgau). The following is a list of the various undertakings as they now exist:—

Société de la Viscose Suisse, S.A.—Mills at Emmenbrücke (Lucerne) and Heerbrugg-Widnau (St. Gall). Capital, Fr. 10,000,000. Production

in 1927, 4,000 tons. Probable production in 1928, 5,000 to 6,000 tons. Produces, in addition to ordinary viscose silk, staple fibre known as "Visca," and artificial hair and straw. Is interested in the following foreign undertakings: S.A. de Fibras Artificiales, Blandes (Spain), Aktiebolaget Svenskt Konstsilke, Boras (Sweden), Seta Bemberg Italiana, Gozzano (Italy). This concern has had a career of unbroken prosperity. The original capital of Frs. 2,600,000, which has long since been redeemed, was the only fresh money ever put into the business, subsequent increases having been effected by the incorporation of reserves.

Feldmühle-Rorschach A.G.—Mill at Rorschach (St. Gall). Capital, Fr. 5,000,000. Production in 1927, 1,200 tons. Probable production in 1928 1,600 tons.

Steckborn Kunstseide A.G., Steckborn, Thurgau.—Capital, Fr. 1,500,000 (plus Fr. 2,000,000 capital of holding company). Production in 1927, 600 tons. Probable production in 1928 1,000 tons.

Viscose Rheinfelden S.A., Rheinfelden, Aargau.—Capital, Fr. 3,000,000. Production in 1927 400 tons. Makes artificial hair and straw.

All these concerns work on the viscose process. The total number of workers employed is about 7,000.

The new mill now being constructed at Arbon (Thurgau), in which Heberlein and Co., textile manufacturers, of Wattwil (St. Gall) are interested, will work on the cuprammonium process. It is understood that the initial capital of the company will be at least Fr. 5,000,000.

The total Swiss production in 1927 amounted to 6,200 tons. This estimate is higher than most of those which have appeared from time to time in the Swiss Press, but is based on figures supplied by the producers themselves. In the present year, if there is no setback to trade, the extensions already made and in progress will bring up the total output, even if the new mill at Arbon does not begin work this year, to between 8,000 and 9,000 tons.

Switzerland is both an importer and an exporter of artificial silk. This position, which occurs nowadays in all countries in which synthetic fibre is manufactured, is here attributable (apart from ordinary considerations of supply and demand) to the fact that the Swiss producers specialise in viscose yarns of the best quality, for which they find a ready market abroad. Thus there is always a certain demand on the part of the home trade for foreign yarns made on other systems, as well as for lower quality viscose yarns.

It has often been pointed out that Switzerland has what is probably a lower import duty on artificial silk than any other country in Europe—two centimes a kilogramme. In spite of occasional agitation it does not seem probable that this duty will be increased. The quantity of low-grade artificial silk produced in the country is not sufficient for the growing needs of the textile trades, so that a higher duty would merely increase the difficulties of the exporters of manufactured goods without materially benefiting the artificial silk producers, who evidently prefer to concentrate on the high-quality yarns which they can export profitably.

At the beginning of this article it was stated that artificial silk has found its most extensive application in Switzerland in the silk-weaving mills. A Swiss silk-mill in which no artificial silk is used is to-day an exception, and the quantities employed are noteworthy. In one of the biggest concerns in Zurich, from which women's dress materials are exported all over the world, 70 per cent. of the new material used to-day is artificial silk. Some of the fabrics produced consist entirely of artificial silk, but in most cases the new fibre is mixed with natural silk, with cotton, or with wool; very seldom is it entirely absent. The same firm has another mill devoted to the manufacture of fabric for ties, in which 40 per cent. artificial silk is used.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this general use of artificial silk entails a reduction in the consumption of natural silk. On the contrary, the experience of both producers and users of the new fibre is that its consumption acts as a stimulus to that of the old; it permits the creation of entirely new articles containing a percentage of natural silk, and also the large-scale production of existing articles by the introduction of a proportion of the cheaper material. The Swiss silk trade, depending as it does almost entirely on exports, which have to be carried