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HOME NEWS

The elections for members of both the legislative (Grosse Stadtrat) and the executive (Kleine Stadtrat) councils of Zurich took place over the week-end ; on the former the Socialists practically maintained their former control, whilst on the latter they captured one of the two liberal mandates by unseating Dr. Häberlin. About 90% of the electorate recorded their votes, so the result may be considered to accurately represent popular wishes, but the Socialist candidates along the whole line had a considerably higher number of votes to their credit than their opponents. In the Grosse Stadtrat the Socialists gained four seats from the Communists and, with the five of the latter, now hold 64 mandates against 61 of the Bourgeois parties, the relation in the old council having been 65 and 60. Of the nine seats in the Kleine Stadtrat, five (four before) are held by the party of the Left and the new president is Dr. Klöti who, about 20 years ago, as a man of 30, scored the first notable success for the Socialist Party. An intense electioneering campaign preceded the poll, and it is stated that more than Frs. 200,000 have been spent on posters and other propaganda matter.

A somewhat animated discussion preceded the election of Dr. F. Wieser, the well-known Swiss Communist leader, as president of the Basle Grosser Rat, his colleague, National Councillor Dr. Welti, threatening serious reprisals if the members declined to adhere to the traditional custom of advancing him, as the present vice-president, to that post. The Socialists on this occasion supported the Communists and the whole of their combined votes of 58 were given to Dr. Wieser, whilst the 61 members belonging to parties of the Right only succeeded in securing 54 votes for their own candidate. The reproach that Dr. Wieser received his instructions from Moscow was met with the assertion that the Catholics followed the lead given by Rome and that the many Swiss politicians accepting and wearing illegal decorations were admittedly under foreign influence. The new vice-president — Stathalter—is the Socialist M. Stohler, who was elected without opposition.

By a decision of the Fribourg Conseil d'Etat all banking institutions in the canton which invite deposits from the public will be subject to Government control.

During rowing practice of the Seeklub Uri three of the ten participants lost their lives last Sunday. The boats were caught by a violent Föhn gale and swamped near the dreaded Axeneck not far from Flüelen. Fortunately, two passenger steamers were able to render assistance. Two of the victims were students of the college at Altdorf, their names being Oskar Stalder and Walter Frischknecht ; the third one was Martin Wipfli, aged 30, an official of the club and accountant at Altdorf.

A terrible motor accident took place last Saturday in the heart of Lengnau (Berne). A car was entering the village at an excessive speed and pinned one of three men, who were standing in front of the "Löwen," between the radiator and the mudguard, carrying him for a distance of 1,200 metres, though his two companions ran after the car shouting in a vain endeavour to attract the attention of the driver. When finally the engine came to a standstill the unfortunate victim was past human aid and succumbed soon afterwards to internal injuries. He was a local resident named Fritz Spahn, age 42, and father of four children. The driver and only occupant of the car was Mr. Ernst Lanz, a garage proprietor in Riedholz (Solothurn) who seems to enjoy a reputation for reckless driving.

EXTRACTS FROM SWISS PAPERS.

La population des principales villes suisses en 1927. — Les chiffres suivants permettent d'établir d'intéressantes et fort instructives comparaisons entre nos principales villes suisses. Il nous procurent en outre de très utiles données sur le mouvement de la population de chacune d'elles, en 1927, comparativement à l'année précédente. (Les chiffres relatifs à l'année 1926 sont indiqués entre parenthèses).

L'augmentation de la population de nos plus grandes villes est due presque uniquement à l'immigration dans ces villes, celle-ci est du reste assez minime actuellement, puisque de 1926 à 1927, la plus forte augmentation de la population n'est que de 2,45% à Zurich, tandis qu'elle est de 2,26 à Lausanne ; de 2,22% à Bâle ; de 1,1% à Berne ; de 0,08% seulement à Genève, et de moins 1,66% à St.-Gall.

Ce n'est, en effet, malheureusement plus par un normal excédent des naissances sur les décès—soit par une augmentation naturelle de leur population—que se recrutent actuellement nos villes, mais seulement par l'immigration, essentiellement de campagnards ou d'étrangers. Voici en nombres absolus—trop minimes pour être calculés proportionnellement à la population—ces excédents des naissances sur les décès, en 1927 (et en 1926) : à Zurich 620 (contre 798 en 1926) ; à Bâle 153 (225) ; à Genève moins 569 (moins 439) ; à Berne 303 (430) ; à Lausanne moins 93 (moins 69) ; à St.-Gall 68 (158). On remarquera que ces "excédents" sont même négatifs dans nos deux plus grandes villes romandes ! Il y a lieu de souligner ici cette constatation, fort inquiétante pour l'avenir économique de notre pays et de nos villes que cette diminution constante et générale de l'excédent des naissances est due presque uniquement à la limitation consciente du nombre des enfants, en conséquence des nouvelles conditions économiques créées par la guerre. Cela résulte en effet de la constatation faite que le nombre des mariages est en augmentation assez constante, inversément à celui des naissances. Dans nos grandes villes également, sauf à Bâle, le nombre des naissances est resté stationnaire ou a même considérablement diminué de 1926 à 1927. Voici ces nombres, pour 10,000 habitants de chacune de nos six plus grandes villes : Zurich 133,7 (137,1) ; Bâle 124,2 (119,7) ; Genève 91,6 (91,2) ; Berne 129 (145,4) ; Lausanne 98,3 (101,9) ; St.-Gall 122,1 (127).

Les nombres proportionnels des décès sont en augmentation dans toutes nos grandes villes, sauf à Berne et à Lausanne, en partie par le fait de l'épidémie de grippe du printemps, en 1927. Voici ces chiffres, par 10,000 habitants : à Zurich 104,5 (98,6) ; à Bâle 113,4 (103,4) ; à Genève 136,7 (126) ; à Berne 102,1 (105,5) ; à Lausanne 110,7 (111,3) ; à St.-Gall 111,7 (103,2).

Excepté à Genève, partout aussi on constate une augmentation, en 1927, de la mortalité des nouveau-nés au cours de leur première année d'existence ; soit, sur 100 naissances, une mortalité de 3,8 (3,5) à Zurich ; de 5,6 (4,8) à Bâle ; de 3,8 (5,5) à Genève ; de 4 (3) à Berne ; de 5,6 (4) à Lausanne ; et 4,9 (4,6) à St.-Gall.

Pour terminer ces quelques dommées statistiques, nous croyons intéressant de permettre la comparaison entre les villes des nombres proportionnels de décès —en 1927 et 1926—par 10,000 habitants de chaque ville, provenant de suicides, d'accidents, de maladies tuberculeuses et du cancer.

C'est à Lausanne que cette proportion des suicides a été la plus élevée en 1927, et à Zurich et Bâle la plus faible : à Zurich 2,3 (2,7) ; à Bâle 2,3 (3,3) ; à Genève 3,2 (3,7) ; à Berne 2,7 (4,2) ; à Lausanne 4 (3,7) ; à St.-Gall 2,9 (3,5).

Les accidents mortels ont été les plus nombreux à Zurich (102) et à Genève (62) ; tandis que St.-Gall n'en accuse que 25. Par 10,000 âmes de population, nous avons les proportions suivantes de décès par accidents : à Zurich 4,8 (4,3) ; à Bâle 3,4 (3,5) ; à Genève 4,9 (3,3) ; à Berne 3,8 (6,2) ; à Lausanne 4,5 (3,1) ; à St.-Gall 3,8 (4,2). Comparativement à l'année précédente, Genève et Lausanne accusent une assez forte augmentation d'accidents mortels, tandis que Berne en note une très notable diminution.

Les décès dus aux maladies tuberculeuses varient aussi de ville à ville et quelque peu d'une année à l'autre. En voici les chiffres proportionnels, par 10,000 habitants : à Zurich 11,6 (11,9) ; à Bâle 14,8 (13,1) ; à Genève 19 (17,9) ; à Berne 13,9 (14,7) ; à Lausanne 15,7 (19,1) ; à St.-Gall 12,1 (15).

Les nombres de décès résultant du cancer ont été les suivants, en 1927 (et en 1926), par 10,000 habitants de nos villes : à Zurich 15,9 (14,3) ; à Bâle 16,1 (15) ; à Genève 17,5 (16) ; à Berne 12,5 (11,7) ; à Lausanne 11,7 (11,3) ; à St.-Gall 18,4 (16,3). On voit par là que le cancer a continué à causer un nombre croissant de décès, en 1927, dans nos plus grandes villes suisses ; il ne faut cependant pas oublier que le cancer étant une maladie de la vieillesse essentiellement, les décès qui en résultent suivent la même augmentation que celle que l'on constate dans l'effectif des classes les plus âgées de nos populations citadines.

—Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

There is very little in this week's Press cuttings of general interest to our readers. The fanciful assertions, uttered by the directors of **The Basle Mission**, have carried very little weight, as the British Cabinet seems to have definitely decided to carry out its original intention of returning the property in Africa to its rightful owners. The demand for a public enquiry has fallen on deaf ears. **Truth**, in its issue of April 4th, has a long article dealing with the "explosion of Mr. Lionel Curtis," which has also drawn a rejoinder from the **Nation and the Athenaeum** (April 7th) which we reproduce hereewith :—

"The speech delivered by Mr. Lionel Curtis at an extraordinary general meeting of the Commonwealth Trust Limited, on March 27th, must have been, in some respects, the most remarkable speech ever published in the advertisement columns of the **Times**. The circumstances giving occasion for the meeting are, briefly, these : The Commonwealth Trust was created in 1918 to take over the assets and responsibilities of the Basle Mission and Trading Company, a mainly philanthropic body which for many years had done business in India and Africa, restricting itself to a fixed return on capital and dedicating all surplus profits to the welfare of the natives. Under the impression, apparently, that this was a German concern, the British Government sequestered its property during the war, and was on the point of selling it to traders who had no such scruples as the Basle missionaries, when the Commonwealth Trust intervened. It turns out, however, that the Basle Mission was not German but Swiss; and the Government has now, somewhat belatedly, announced its intention of returning the property to its rightful owners.

Mr. Curtis, as a director of the Trust, is not unnaturally perturbed at this decision, and we should have every sympathy with him if he devoted himself to an attempt to get the best possible terms for the Trust out of the British Government. He has chosen, however, to demand an enquiry, and to back his demand by the most violent attack upon the motives of those who have urged the Government, through Parliament and the Press, to restore the sequestered property. Lord Templetown and Mr. J. H. Harris have been most prominent in advocating this course, and upon them, accordingly, has Mr. Curtis's ire fallen most heavily. Anyone, however, who has ventured to say or write a word on the subject comes in for a share of censure, and even **The Nation** does not escape. "In the interests of the British Press" Mr. Curtis demands "that the editors of **Truth** and **West Africa**, and we must add **The Nation and the Athenaeum**, should explain whether they have had communications, written or verbal, with Mr. Harris on this subject."

It so happens that until this week we have not written a word on the subject. "Kappa," however, has referred to it in "Life and Politics," and this is no doubt sufficient to condemn us in Mr. Curtis's eyes.

One further point. In his speech on March 27th Mr. Curtis declared that the Swiss Government "would do well to advise Herr Preiswerk-Imhoff that it is not for a Swiss citizen to attempt to influence the Parliament, Press and public institutions of England, even in time of peace." If this is a temperamental appeal to anti-alien prejudices, it astonishes us in a man of Mr. Curtis's character and way of thinking ; but if it represents his considered opinion, it astonishes us no less in a careful and lifelong student of our institutions. A foreigner is debarred by law from voting in our elections, nor should he interfere in them in any other way ; similarly we would deprecate a foreigner owning or controlling a political paper in this country. But a foreigner resident or owning property in any territory controlled from Westminster and Whitehall, if he considers himself injured by our Government, has as good a right to put his case before any Peer, M.P., or editor, and to place it through them before the High Court of Parliament or the forum of public opinion, as he has to bring it into our law courts. If, however, Mr. Curtis means to suggest that Herr Preiswerk-Imhoff has pursued these perfectly legitimate aims by illegitimate methods, he had better discuss Herr Preiswerk-Imhoff's methods and not his nationality ; for foreigners and denizens enjoy the same rights, and are subject to the same limitations, in appealing for justice. Nor should we wish foreigners to think that

they cannot seek or obtain redress of grievances in Great Britain through any other than diplomatic channels. Were we ever to reach that condition we might—if we may use Mr. Curtis's own words—"as Englishmen" well "rub our eyes and ask whether we have gone to sleep and waked up in the Middle Ages."

A Reply to the B.E.A.M.A.

From the *Electrical Review* (April 6th) :

"On the instruction of the Edinburgh Corporation Electricity Committee a report has been prepared by Mr. Imrie, City Chamberlain, and Mr. Seddon, engineer and manager of the Electricity Supply Department, on the publication by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association of certain statements with regard to foreign plant in British power stations (*vide "Electrical Review,"* Feb. 10th, p. 236). The statements, it is pointed out, conveyed that the Corporation undertaking had suffered a capitalised loss of £200,000 as a result of the purchase of Swiss plant. That sum was arrived at by comparing the cost of fuel in Edinburgh with the cost of fuel at a similar station equipped with British plant. The actual figures are analysed, but on the question of fuel consumption it is stated that fuel costs depend not only on generating plant, but also on the price of coal; the cost of unloading coal and disposing of ashes; the efficiency of boiler plant; and the nature of the auxiliary plant. Thus it was impossible for the B.E.A.M.A., with the data at its disposal, to say what caused the alleged losses.

With the object of ascertaining to what extent the figures published by the B.E.A.M.A. were accurate, the reporters checked the figures pertaining to Edinburgh, and find them correct. They are, however, unable to check the figures relating to the unknown station. It should be noted that in 1922 Edinburgh had four generating stations in operation. In only one of these stations had foreign machinery been installed—namely, three 10,000-kW sets at Portobello. The financial year had run more than half its course before the first of the sets was put on commercial load. For the first year mentioned in the table, therefore, out of the 55 million kWh of output only 8½ millions was generated by foreign plant. The loss of £30,740, alleged to have been suffered by the Corporation during the year, cannot accordingly be attributed to the foreign plant. The real reason for the probable difference of £30,740 referred to was that the Edinburgh undertaking was working with out-of-date British plant, which was then about to be scrapped in favour of new and more up-to-date machinery. On the best showing which the B.E.A.M.A. could make the figures showed a phenomenal improvement every year, with the result that the alleged loss dropped from £30,740 in 1922-23 to £9,176 in 1925-26, with increasing use of foreign plant. This improvement has really been accounted for by the modernisation of plant. Their consulting engineers stated that, although the price of the Swiss turbines, with British condensing plant, was 35 per cent. lower than all-British plant, the efficiency compared favourably with the average of the British offers. The engineer is satisfied that the Swiss plant has come up to the standard guaranteed by its makers. The reporters state most emphatically that the Corporation has not lost by the purchase of Swiss plant."

A Swiss Monoplane.

With the aircraft industry still in its infancy in Switzerland, it is interesting to note that *Flight* (April 5th) thus introduces a home-made article to its readers :—

"Simplicity appears to be the keynote of the little two-seater light plane recently produced in Switzerland, and known as the "Korsa I." This machine, designed by the Swiss engineer, Hugo G. Schmid, and built at the Korsa works at Altstetten, Zurich, is a parasol cantilever monoplane and is characterised mainly by three features: the very narrow base of attachment of wing to fuselage, the trapezoidal cross-section of the latter, and the cantilever undercarriage "legs."

The monoplane wing is of wood construction, with spruce spars and three-ply leading edge, the rest of the wing being fabric covered. The wing is in two halves, designed for easy dismantling, and there are no struts whatever. In view of the fact that the top of the fuselage is only a few inches wide, it would appear that the internal bulkhead of the fuselage would have to be rather substantial so as to take not only torque reaction loads, but also such loads as might be imposed by a fairly violent use of the ailerons during a roll, for instance. Even taxiing over rough ground, with first one and then the other wing tip dropping suddenly, some not inconsiderable stresses might be set up, owing partly to the inertia of the wing and partly to the damping action of the air on it.

The fuselage is, as we have already said, of trapezoidal cross section, the sides sloping inward at a fairly pronounced angle from the bottom longerons to the top. Doubtless this arrangement was chosen in order that the view from the "cabin" might be reasonably good. The cabin is entered by a door in the side, and ex-

cept for openings in the walls, the occupants are enclosed. Probably the view diagonally forward is not too bad, but it is entirely cut off in an upward direction by the wing. As the machine is intended for touring rather than racing, this fact may not be really of great moment, but we doubt whether the arrangement would find favour in this country. The fuselage is plywood covered from the nose to aft of the cabin, the rest being fabric covered.

The 50 h.p. Anzani engine is uncowled and unfaired except for a small aluminium fairing on each side to merge the crank case into the sides of the fuselage. The petrol tank is situated in the wing, gravity feed being employed.

Of unusual design is the undercarriage, which consists of two "trouser legs" entirely independent of each other, and each carrying a wheel on a short stub axle. The two struts are cantilevers, and must be fairly heavy to withstand not only such side loads as may be imposed by landing with a slight drift, but also lateral bending due to the method of mounting the wheels.

The "Korsa I" is certainly of clean design, and in view of its various unusual features we have thought that this brief description might be of interest in showing how a Swiss designer has tackled the problem of a light two-seater."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

In their latest Monthly Bulletin the Swiss Bank Corporation summarise the balance sheet figures and results of the eight principal commercial banks in Switzerland. The group comprises the Swiss Bank Corporation, the Banque Commerciale de Bâle, the Banque Fédérale, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Genève, the Crédit Suisse, Leu & Co.'s Bank, the Union de Banques Suisses and the Banque Populaire Suisse, which works on co-operative lines, and the figures are studied in detail and exhaustive tables are given showing the comparison of results over a considerable period of years.

The figures for 1927 which are thus rendered available show an all-round increase as compared with last year's returns, and touch a level never previously achieved. The total capital and reserves of the eight banks concerned now amounts to Frs. 892 million as compared with about Frs. 794 million in 1926 and only Frs. 505 million in 1913, while deposits, bills payable, etc., now amount to Frs. 5,375 million as compared with Frs. 4,750 million in 1926 and Frs. 2,047 million in 1913. Against this cash and other liquid assets now amount to Frs. 1,315 million as compared with Frs. 1,149 million in 1926 and only Frs. 124 million in 1913. Bills receivable show a slight decline at Frs. 1,038 million in 1927 as compared with Frs. 1,132 million in 1926 but have increased from Frs. 434 million in 1913. Debtors have increased to Frs. 3,128 million in 1927 as compared with Frs. 2,625 million in 1926. This latter compares with Frs. 1,306 million in 1913.

One notable feature of the year has been the increase of capital which has taken place in the case of five of these banks. The Banque Fédérale raised its capital in July last from Frs. 50 million to Frs. 70 million, the Banque Populaire Suisse from Frs. 101,800,000 to Frs. 116,750,000, Leu & Co.'s Bank from Frs. 35 million to 45 million, the Swiss Bank Corporation from Frs. 120 million to Frs. 140 million and the Union de Banques Suisses from Frs. 70 million to Fr. 80 million. The writer of the Bulletin points out that the object of these increases was, in general, to create a better ratio between capital and reserves and deposits. In spite of the great increase which has taken place in the total of capital and reserves, the comprehensive results of the eight banks still show a decline in their ratio from 18½% to 18½%, while it is worth recording that in 1925 this ratio was 19½% and in 1913 about 25%.

The Swiss banks have always tended to a conservative policy in the matter of dividend distribution. Thus the average dividend paid by the banks taken as a whole in 1927 works out at 7½% as compared with 7.4% in 1926 and 7½% in 1913. Thanks to this stability in dividend the shares of the principal Swiss banks are to an ever-increasing extent coming to take their place as high-class investment securities, and are being sought after as usual by those interested in the Swiss markets.

For the year 1927 the Credit Foncier de Basle exhibited a further improvement in its position with a net profit of Frs. 760,000 as against Frs. 562,000 a year before. Interest to creditors is this year being paid at 4½% as compared with 3½% in 1926.

Drink delicious Ovaltine
at every meal—for Health!

QUOTATIONS from the SWISS STOCK EXCHANGES.

BONDS.	April 10	April 17	
Confederation 3% 1903 ...	\$2.75	\$2.00	
5% 1917, VIII. Mo. Ln.	101.75	101.82	
Federal Railways 3½% A-K ...	86.67	86.70	
" 1924 IV Elect. Ln.	102.50	102.62	
SHaRES.	Nom.	April 10	April 17
Swiss Bank Corporation ...	500	783	780
Crédit Suisse ...	500	860	870
Union de Banques Suisses ...	500	720	720
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	2902	2940
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	1000	4960	4937
Soc. Ind. pour la Schappe ...	1000	3672	4100
S.A. Brown Boveri ...	350	619	613
C. F. Bally ...	1000	1495	1512
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. M. Co.	200	928	935
Entreprises Suizer S.A. ...	1000	1207	1205
Comp. de Navig'n sur le Lac Léman	500	535	535
Linoleum A.G. Giubiasco ...	100	280	280
Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon ...	500	775	765

AUSLANDSCHWEIZER-FRAGEN.

(Auszug aus einem Artikel der in Graz (Oesterreich) erscheinenden Wochenschrift "Schweizer Heimat".)

Die Auslandschweizerbewegung ist zu einem Problem geworden, das heute auch in der Schweiz ein sehr aktives Interesse auslöst. Die Bestrebungen der Heimat, uns Auslandschweizer enger mit dem Vaterlande zu verbinden sind sehr begründs-wert und wertvoll. Aber sie dürfen nur als Aktion zu Gunsten der Auslandschweizer eingeschätzt werden. Unter Auslandschweizerbewegung verstehen wir lediglich das Bestreben der Schweizer im Ausland zum Zwecke des engeren Zusammenschlusses und besserer und tieferer Annäherung an das Mutterland als starke Wurzel unserer Kraft.

Das Auslandschweizerproblem ist vielseitig. Will es richtig gelöst werden, müssen alle einschlägigen Momente in Betracht gezogen werden. Als erste Frage, welche das Problem beinhaltet, erscheint uns die Fremdenfrage. Jeder zehnte Bewohner der Schweiz ist kein Schweizer oder—jeder Platz der Ausgewanderten ist durch einen Staatsfremden ausgefüllt. Durch ein solches Verhältnis wird der Schweizergeist verseucht. Die Statistik beweist, dass das Verhältnis der gegenseitigen Niederlassung zwischen der Schweiz und den andern europäischen Staaten abweichend ist. Die Ausgleichungsfrage, auf Grund eventueller Zusatzbestimmungen zum Niederlassungsvertrag zwischen den einzelnen Staaten ist naheliegend. Dadurch würde die schweizerische Fremdenfrage am Besten gelöst. Leider scheint aber diese radikale Lösung nicht möglich zu sein. Es ist daher notwendig, die Fremdenfrage auf eine andere Art zu lösen. Eine Lösung aber muss gefunden werden, denn allzuweitgehende Duldung des Ausländerums führt jeden Kleinstaat mit Sicherheit zur endlichen Selbstauflösung. Eine gesunde, nationale Niederlassungspolitik wird die Abwanderung von Schweizern ins Ausland zwecks Schaffung einer Existenz vermindern. Notwendig wird es sein, die Einbürgern in der Schweiz niedergelassener, assimilierte Fremden zu erleichtern. Ausländer, die in der Schweiz geboren, aufgewachsen und geschult sind, bleiben der Gesinnung nach Schweizer. Das Land, in dem man Jugend und Schule geniesst, bleibt für jeden Menschen Heimat, denn Heimat ist und bleibt der seelische Begriff—Vaterland ist lediglich eine politische Auffassung. Kinder der in der Schweiz niedergelassenen Ausländer sollen bei Volljährigkeit das Schweizer Staatsbürgerecht ohne jede Schwierigkeit und zwar von Gesetzen wegen erhalten. Der Heimatschein darf nicht künftlich sein. Primär ist die Gesinnung und nicht das Geld. Die Einbürgungen sind nur bedingt vorzunehmen; man muss unwürdige Elemente ausbürgern und entnationalisieren können.

Noch wichtiger als die Fremdenfrage erscheint uns die Auswanderungsfrage. Die heutigen Auswanderer können in drei Gruppen eingeteilt werden: In die erste Gruppe fallen unsere strebsamen und fleissigen Schweizer, die ihre Kenntnisse durch Auslandserfahrung vertiefen und vermehren wollen und als tüchtige Menschen in die Heimat zurückkehren. Zur zweiten Gruppe der Auswanderer gehören jene, die zufolge sozialer und wirtschaftlicher Verhältnisse gezwungen sind, sich in der Fremde eine Erwerbsmöglichkeit zu suchen und eine Existenz zu schaffen. Was die dritte Gruppe betrifft, handelt es sich um den Abschaum unseres Volkes. Solche Landsleute gereichen uns nicht zur Ehre.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 3 lines.—Per insertion 2½—three insertions 5—Postage extra on replies addressed *to Swiss Observer*

WANTED, CAPABLE ACCOUNTANT (Swiss) experienced in all details of Company accounting; age 30-35; must have had previous experience with Manufacturers; salary, £350-£400 p.a., according to experience.—Apply Swiss Mercantile Society, Employment Department, 24, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 (Agents).

SETTERS (Decollateurs) wanted, used to work on Swiss Automatic and Brown & Sharpe machines; permanency to right men.—Write, stating experience, to BM/TJWO London.

ENGLISH FAMILY offer Breakfast, Evening Meal and Week-end Board to young Swiss gentleman; highly healthy suburb within 30 minutes City and West End; young company and every home comfort; terms moderate.—Call after 7 p.m., Mrs. Jones, 45 Woodberry Crescent, Muswell Hill, N.