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English Cold Dishes

Yorkshire Post, 21st Oct.

It is gratifying to hear that the British cooks have won a first prize at the Frankfurt Cookery Exhibition for their cold buffet. One's satisfaction may be a little damped by knowing that the cooks we sent to Frankfurt were culinary masters from great London hotels and restaurants and therefore British by courtesy only. Nevertheless, this is the first time in living memory that British cookery has won a triumph on the Continent, and if the cooks were French, Italian or Swiss the cold food was British. I cannot doubt that it deserved to win.

The Germans themselves have no small skill in such matters, but their indigenous doctrine of cold food is too largely based upon the national "wurst." Sliced sausage in one form or another is the foundation of the "abendbrod," which, rather than dinner, is the national evening meal, and it cannot compare with our profusion of cold roasts, hams, tongues, game and other cold pies, galantines, creamed salmon and cold turbot. Even so essential a guardian of the cold buffet table as cold roast beef has in Germany no native name but is still known as "rosbif." We are the only people in the world who ever, from choice, eat a cold lunch. The next International Cookery Exhibition should organise a breakfast competition in order to give us a chance to show what we really can do.

And with that last sentence I agree, because, I have always been of the opinion that cold dishes, except very occasionally, are a rank abomination. Probably, because I favour the tontonic fashions, have a soft spot for sausages, provided they are properly made! Now, for breakfast, cold dishes, after something hot, are another matter and the only difficulty I encounter there, is that I cannot get my wife to see eye to eye with me on the subject and that I am not such a hearty eater, as I used to be! I am told by my Chancellor of the Domestic Exchequer that to gratify my lordly taste for cold breakfast dishes, would require a lordly house-keeping allowance and, of course, nobody who writes for the *Swiss Observer* could do that. But doesn't it sound boastful when you read above "who eats a cold lunch from choice!" Horrible! Mind you, even I really do enjoy a cold lunch sometimes, but *never*, from choice! The culture of a people advances in the same proportion as its ability to disguise raw meat by cooking it and serving it *hot*! Dixi! After all, we are some way off the time when meat was prepared for human consumption by placing it under the saddle and riding on it until it was done!

Death of a former Swiss Journalist.

Bournemouth Visitors' Directory, 18th Oct.

For thirty years London correspondent of two widely read German newspapers, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and "Vossische Zeitung," Charles Christopher Schardt, a well-known Swiss journalist, died on Monday after a short illness, at 50, Herberton Road, Southbourne.

Mr. Schardt, who was in his 81st year, came to Bournemouth with his wife in 1911, broken in health after strenuous years in Scarborough and the Metropolis. During the earlier years of his retirement articles from his virile pen frequently appeared in the columns of this journal. As his wife remarked to a "Times and Directory" representative, "once a journalist, always a journalist, and Charles would have lived miserably had he not continued to write. His was a retiring disposition. He looked at everything, including religion and politics, from the point of view of 'copy'."

Compatriots, Soldiers! Read

THE SWISS ARMY

Its Origin and Traditions. Its present Form. Its Necessity.

Introduction by Federal Councillor Scheurer. Authors: Colonel Wildbolz, Sonderegger, Feldmann, Lederer, Feyler, Major de Vallière and Professor G. de Reynold.

The most successful publication of the year.

To be obtained from the publishers of the "Swiss Observer."

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ACCOMMODATION FOR LARGE PARTIES.

Successful Emigrants.

There are many factors in success in life. Success demands a certain amount of knowledge and elasticity of mind, as well as initiative and energy. But we must recognize among the elements of success, that a change from one set of conditions to another is often an important factor. One man, who might never have risen above mediocrity in his native town, emigrates to a new country and succeeds in an extraordinary way.

The colonies have been built up by successful settlers, who emigrated from the home country in search of bigger opportunities. What is the cause of this? Is there something in the air of a locality which electrifies men and women into action? Is transition to a new land a stimulus which awakens buried forces? Let us examine these questions.

There can be no doubt that new conditions and a change of climate produce changes which—in certain cases—make for success. Men and women leave the native village or town, and seek their fortune in London or some other big city. The result is that very often they succeed as they could never hope to succeed in their native town. Certainly opportunities are greater in the big city, but competition is also keener. The man works with one aim—to succeed; and so, the dynamics of success carries him forward.

Probably the change in climate and the new surroundings produce a change in mind and outlook. It has been pointed out that the man who in his native place lacks energy will frequently change completely upon settling down in a new locality. It may be argued, however, that the type of man who succeeds abroad would have succeeded anywhere. But that is not so, for new surroundings and opportunities often act as an incentive of a high order.

Thus new conditions, with their greater opportunities, create within people new desires and ambitions, so that emigrants become not only successful, but by force of character they help to build up the community in which they settle. Let us take some outstanding cases.

Mr. Pulitzer went to America from Hungary, practically destitute and penniless, hoping to secure a situation as a waiter in a café. He succeeded beyond all his dreams, and became, eventually, editor and proprietor of an influential New York paper, "The World." Forty years after his arrival in America he endowed a school of Journalism, in 1903, with a million dollars, in Columbia University.

One of the outstanding figures in the political and commercial life of South Africa was Mr. Beit, who amassed an immense fortune. Alfred Beit was born in Hamburg in 1853, and came of an old Jewish family. Emigrating to South Africa he became a staunch friend and supporter of Cecil Rhodes. As director of the Rand Mines and several South African railways he attained a commanding place in the life of South Africa.

America has assimilated thousands of Irish emigrants, besides Germans, Poles, and Italians. The Irish emigrants, in thousands, unable to make headway in Ireland—owing often to lack of opportunity, poverty, or political unrest—have found a new home in the far west and succeeded in an amazing way.

Irish Americans have become, in the United States, a strong and powerful element in that great country of their adoption. And America goes on absorbing thousands of Europeans who become useful citizens in the new lands of the west and adapt themselves quickly to the new conditions. So there can be no doubt that a new country with its wide spaces, its changes in climate and atmosphere, often acts on the emigrant like some electrical force.

Many Irish settlers are found in our British colonies. In Victoria, South Australia, three Irish premiers were Sir John O'Shanassy, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and Sir Bryan O'Loughlin. Duffy left Ireland like a "corpsé on a dissecting table," says the author of "The Irish in Australia," and his story is an extraordinary one. Born in Ireland in 1816, he settled as a journalist in Dublin, and along with John R. Dillon, founded "The Nation" in 1842. He became mixed up in Irish politics and was tried for treason and felony in 1848, but was acquitted.

Seven years later, on the disruption of the Independent Irish party, he emigrated to Australia, where he became Minister of Public Works, and subsequently Premier of Victoria, and then, in 1877, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir John O'Shanassy, who became one of the promoters of the Colonial Bank, was Prime Minister of Victoria three times.

For centuries, Scots folk have taken the road southward—which Dr. Johnson declared was the best prospect in all Scotland. Some of the greatest lawyers and judges in England have been Scots. Lord Chief Justice Mansfield was a judge whose memory is held in respect and esteem, while Lord Erskine and Lord Brougham were both Scots.

The Bank of England was founded by a wealthy Scotsman, William Paterson, who was born in Dumfriesshire in 1658. He was consulted

by William III. on state affairs and helped to promote the union of England & Scotland. Sir John Gladstone, father of the great Liberal statesman, Wm. E. Gladstone, was a Scot who settled in Liverpool and became a successful merchant. Himself an M.P., he chose a political career for his famous son.

Recently, we found that both the Archbishops of the Church of England were Scotsmen—Dr. Randall Davidson and Dr. Cosmo Lang. Then hundreds of doctors, clergymen, teachers, statesmen, and others—such as stewards on large estates—are Scots, who migrated southward. And then the Scot has emigrated in thousands, settling in every part of the Empire.

Especially in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, we find large communities of people who are descended from the Scottish settlers who opened up the country and so built up new towns by their industry and grit. Two of the great Empire builders in modern Canada were Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen—both Scots who settled as young men in Canada.

Cardinal Mazarin, a great statesman in France in the days of Louis XIV., was an Italian by birth and education. He settled in France, succeeded Richelieu, and became tremendously powerful till his death in 1661. Then thousands of French people during the wars of religion settled in Britain, bringing with them their trades and spirit of industry, thus enriching our land with new blood and fresh ideas.

Many are the great names of those who found fame and fortune in foreign lands since the days when William the Conqueror landed in England and unified the land. John Calvin was a Frenchman who settled in Switzerland; Bucer, a German theologian exercised a great influence in England under Archbishop Cranmer; Panizzi, an Italian, organized the British Museum; and George Müller, a German Baptist preacher, established a great orphanage outside Bristol and gained world-wide fame as a philanthropist. So the foreigner influences other lands and proves a force in the land of his adoption.

Above article is reprinted from the *Bolton Evening News*. "After reading the last sentence I thought that, may be, there is hope even yet," says our esteemed collaborator "Kyburg." In fact there is not only hope in this respect for the Swiss emigrants, but also a splendid record of achievements.

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK ON THE SWISS ARMY.

As mentioned in our issue of the 12th October a most beautifully illustrated book on the Swiss Army, "Its Origin and Traditions, its present Form and its Necessity" as the sub-title describes it, has been published by the S.A. d'Editions Artistiques, in Geneva, under the patronage of Federal Councillor Scheurer (head of the Military Department), the presidents of the Council of States, Wettstein, and of the National Council, Walther, a number of the highest army officers and the associations of Swiss Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

On 250 pages the book gives a historical survey of the development of our army from Cantonal units in the earliest day of the Federation up to the present. A special and very interesting chapter is devoted to the services of Swiss soldiers and troops abroad up to the time when, in 1859, Parliament decided to forbid to all Swiss to take up military service abroad except by special permission of the Federal Council. The main part of the book is devoted to a description of our present army, its organisation, functions and general purpose. The volume is profusely illustrated with nearly 350 pictures and photographs. It concludes with a brilliant justification of the continuous existence of our Militia Army. In order to facilitate and cheapen the purchase of the book by members of our Colony, the *Swiss Observer* gladly undertakes to supply it on receipt of the remittance at the following published prices:—

Paper cover	Frcs. 25.	(20/-)
Bound, linen	30.	(24/-)
Bound, leather back	37.	(29/6)
Editon de luxe, numbered 1-50 (Hollande van Gelder paper)	100.	(£1.)
plus postage of 1/-		

On another page we publish an appreciation of the book by Colonel von Wille, to be followed next week by a notice by Colonel Feyler.—THE ED.

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