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A Special "Souvenir" Number.

Owing to the many demands for extra copies of the last three issues of the "S. O." we have decided to reprint the articles referring to the "Jubilé Décennal" of our Minister. This Souvenir number, which is ready now (price 3d.), is printed in brown on toned art paper and contains the illustrated article of May 31st and the full report of the subsequent Dinner and Presentation with the speeches *in extenso*, as published in the two following issues.



FEDERAL.

PROPOSED TIME EXTENSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

In the States Council a private member's bill (Motion) submitted and approved in the National Council as long ago as December 1928 was passed without much discussion. The bill calls upon the Federal Council to study and report upon the desirability of extending the life of the National Council from three to four years. It is conceded on all sides that the longer life would promote a more satisfactory consideration and prompter disposal of parliamentary business which would be less influenced by political side-issues. The measure has the support of all parties mainly for financial reasons: the respective party funds are absorbed by a general election and the longer intervening period affords more time for replenishing the depleted electioneering coffers. The States Council was unanimous in its approval and the bill was taken charge of by Federal President Musy. In the ordinary course of events this new proposal which necessitates a change in our Constitution (art. 76, 96 and 105) will be submitted to the electorate in about a year's time.

NEW FEDERAL JUDGE.

In the room of the late Dr. Oser the two chambers of the Swiss Parliament elected Dr. Josef Andermatt judge at the Federal Tribunal in Lausanne. Dr. Andermatt who was born in 1871 at Baar, is a well-known advocate in Zug and belongs to the catholic conservative party; his candidature was supported by all the parties as he obtained 163 out of 173 valid votes.

M. MOTTA AND HIS CRITICS.

Last week the report of the political department was submitted to the National Council for approval. The socialist members engaged in unflattering remarks about M. Motta's supposed partiality towards fascist manifestations in Switzerland. Regrets were also recorded that the official steps, based on the Hague Treaty, to obtain redress for war losses and damages suffered by Swiss residing in belligerent countries had not been of the slightest avail. Federal Councillor Motta replied in general terms condemning the attitude of communist papers which purposely exaggerated local frontier incidents thereby inciting political feeling and creating abroad an impression of serious differences.

HEALTH INSURANCE IN THE ARMY.

Considerable criticism preceded the approval in the National Council of the official report on military health insurance. Several speakers belonging to the medical profession maintained that recruits joined the army in a doubtful state of health and apart from time spent in military hospitals made financial claims against the military department for illness supposed to have been contracted during military service. It was suggested that young men belonging to admittedly tuberculous families should be rejected altogether and that every recruit should sign a declaration enumerating any illnesses he had suffered from childhood. During the past year 28,364 soldiers had spent on an average 23 days each in hospital and the sum paid for compensation exceeded the budgeted amount by nearly four million francs. Federal Councillor Minger in his reply admitted the shortcomings and foreshadowed an early revision to improve matters.

A NEW SOCIAL BILL.

A Federal Bill to regulate the weekly rest for workers in Switzerland has been circulated by the Government, and is now under discussion. The regulations governing weekly rest vary at present from canton to canton. The benefits of the Bill would be extended to workers in industry, commerce, handicrafts, transport, and certain other occupations. A special section is devoted to the weekly rest for hotel employees, whose conditions are particularly bad. D.H.

A JAPANESE VISITOR.

Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, paid an official visit last week to M. Musy, President of the Swiss Confederation, in Berne.

LOCARNO'S STOPPED CLOCK.

To commemorate the Peace Conference of 1925, the clock on the wall of the room in the Palace of Justice at Locarno, in which the Pact was signed, has been stopped for ever at the hour of 7.35, the moment at which the final signature to the Pact was written.

The table in the room remains covered with the original red cloth, now slightly faded after the passing of five years. Beside the inkstand in which the gold pen of the signatories was dipped stands the seal with which the Pact was stamped.

These simple objects in the not very large room make a peculiarly dramatic memorial of one of the greatest political acts in history.

Locarno, which once for a short time blazed in the vivid limelight of world politics, is now its quiet self again. The lovely little campanile of the Church of the Madonna del Sasso broods gently above the blue of Lake Maggiore. Summer tourists come to the town to drink in the beauty of lake and mountain and the vividly flowered southern gardens, and to witness the annual Camellia Fête. The new plage recently constructed on the warm lakeside sands echoes to the laughter of young people who were but schoolchildren in October 1925.

But a stopped clock, an inkstand and a faded red tablecloth commemorate an hour when the eyes of the whole world were tensely fixed upon a small Swiss Town. B.G.

ENGLISH ENGINEERS' VISIT TO SWITZERLAND.

One hundred members of the Institution of Locomotive Engineers have spent five days in Switzerland to study on the spot the results of the electrification of the Federal Railways. A dinner at Huguenin in Zurich united the British engineers and some of the leaders of Swiss engineering establishments for an interesting and enjoyable evening. Mr. H. Kelway-Bamber reviewed in his speech the visits paid to Sulzers and to the Schweizerische Lokomotiv- und Maschinenfabrik in Winterthur, replied to the guests in their own language; he excused the unavoidable absence of Zurich's Mayor and of the chief of the Office of Works, and he delved into his long experience in warning them against attaching too much importance to theory as against practical experiments. He further stressed the necessity of international co-operation, reminded the assembly of the pioneer work done in England, the land of birth of the locomotive, and recalled to memory Charles Brown, the British engineer who came to Winterthur, Oerlikon and Baden and gave such an impetus to our industry. Last, but not least, he expressed his admiration of the work done by the 1,200 members of the Institution of Locomotive Engineers.

N.Z.Z.

LOCAL.

BERNE.

The storm on Whit-Sunday has caused extensive damage to agriculture. Reports from Zollikofen, Münsingen, Gürbetal, Thun, etc., speak of flooded roads and gardens, and damage by lightning.

N.

LUCERNE.

The barracks at Luzern have, for a considerable time, been the subject of negotiations with a view to bringing them up to date. The Commission, under the presidency of Federal Councillor Minger, have come to the conclusion that the old barracks cannot be usefully reconstructed. It is now proposed to erect a new building on the Allmend. The Cantonal Office of Works has been instructed to prepare plans and estimates of the cost.

N.Z.Z.

UNTERWALDEN.

A serious accident occurred near the Brünigpasshöhe on Whit Sunday. H. Bürgisser, a butcher at Schlieren, and his family were crossing the Brünig in their car when, overtaking another car, they fell over the side of the road. After a somersault the car got wedged between two big pines. Mrs. Bürgisser, aged about 50, had her head and chest crushed between a wheel and the body of the car and died very shortly afterwards. Bürgisser's son broke a leg, while father and daughter escaped with cuts.

N.Z.Z.

ZUG.

Rudolf Bachofner, who died at Baar at the end of May, was well-known and highly respected throughout the whole Canton. Born in 1863 in Zurich, where his father was Director of the Evangelisches Seminar Unterstrass, he became a teacher and joined the staff of the Swiss School in Naples, where he remained for 4 years. Pfarrer Lentwyler then secured his services for the former's new orphanage in Chile. For 10 years he educated the children of immigrants and took an active interest in the welfare of his compatriots. Returned home, he was elected to the protestant school at Baar, where he taught for 26 years. He was a born teacher and his life was regulated by a firm belief in religion. His activities as teacher, organist, secretary of the Church Council, and Tax Collector were characterised by tact and goodwill, so that he enjoyed the esteem of Protestants and Catholics alike, as was witnessed at his funeral, when both sides were represented.

N.Z.Z.

SCHAFFHOUSE.

The Executive Council has decided to refuse permission to erect an industrial plant at the Rhine falls, as proposed by the Schweizerische Industriegesellschaft in Neuhausen. The plans were considered to be unsuitable, if the harmony of the landscape is to be preserved.

N.Z.Z.

BASLE.

Dr. Wellauer, member of the Grand Council, has tabled a motion to declare illegal all communistic associations in the Canton of Bâle-Town.

N.

A thief entered the post office at the Albankirchstrasse and stole 1,500 Frs. in money and about 6,000 Frs. in stamps. Barely 24 hours after the deed, Kantonspolizist Schoch arrested the criminal in Zurich. The officer was in the Belvoirpark in Zurich in the early morning and found a suspicious looking individual, with a leather case under his arm, on a seat. He asked for the man's papers, which were produced; while the officer scrutinised the papers, the stranger suddenly threw the case in the policeman's face and took to his heels. But Schoch was accompanied by his police dog, which stopped the suspect after a few metres. Most of the money and all the stamps have been recovered. The thief is a young Austrian.

N.

Overstorkommandant Dr. Isaac Iselin died last Monday in his 79th year. He was one of Bâle's most distinguished sons. From 1893 to 1906 he was a member of the cantonal government, and from 1896 until 1917 he represented Bâle in the National Council. For five years (1912-1917) he held the command of the 2nd Army Corps.

ST. GALL.

Mr. Emil Reichenbach, embroidery manufacturer, well-known to the French Authorities and Chambers of Commerce for his endeavours on behalf of the long-suffering St. Gall industry, has given an interview to the "Journal Suisse de Paris" and is reported as having said: "The embroidery industry, the creator of St. Gall's greatness, has lost much ground. Sixty years ago, this was a staple industry. Embroideries were fashionable, the only changes being in the designs. St. Gall was then known all over the world as the manufacturing centre for beautiful embroideries, indeed some of them real works of art. Even to-day, the town still has excellent manufacturers, designers and merchants. Their duty must be to adapt themselves; some of the embroideries are no longer in use, others are still in demand. The policy must, therefore, be to follow the demands of fashion and to adapt the means of production to these demands. With good will this is not impossible. Some embroidery manufacturers have increased their turnover in spite of unfavourable conditions by producing different articles."

St. G.T.