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ways agree on points of criticism or interpretation, and where Anglo-Catholic might agree with Wesleyan Methodist on the system of exegesis, while finding himself nearer to the Old Catholic or Russian Churchman on the value of succession of orders or the significance of sacramental grace.

After a week of fellowship in sacred study, and in intimate personal converse in walks or drives or around the common board, we have scattered far and wide. But their figures and faces are imprinted on the memory, and their voices haunt me still. I think of these learned doctors with whom for a short season it was my unmerited privilege to sojourn. There is that arresting figure of him who was once a Marxian Socialist, and who passed through German idealistic philosophy back to the faith of his childhood, and is now an archpriest of the Orthodox Church, an exile from Russia, Professor in the Russian Institute of Theology at Paris. Those who have been at Lausanne Conferences and Continuation Committees will recall that man, clad in a black gown which reaches to his feet, with unkempt beard and locks that fall upon his shoulders. One cannot forget that broad forehead, that gentle voice picking words slowly in German or in English to express the eager thoughts that flow so freely in Russian language. Father Sergius will arrest attention wherever he goes. And then his delightful compatriot, Nicolas v. Arseniev, whose face and dress in no way mark him out as a foreigner wherever he may be. With the impetuous rush of a mountain torrent he discourses on all manner of themes in English, German, French or Russian. One recalls that most courteous gentleman, whose spine is as straight as a ramrod. That is Panagiotis Bratsiotis, Professor of the Greek of the Septuagint at the University of Athens. Or I see one who in build and features might almost be twin brother to Viscount Grey. He has the manners of the born aristocrat, and the gracious Christian spirit of the true saint. This is Hermann Neander, of Sweden, who has travelled in many lands. Or there is one whose every movement is marked by grace, and whose face might well serve an artist as a model for the Christ. This is Stefan Zankow, of Sophia. Then there is one who accompanies us on Sunday morning to service in the Old Catholic Cathedral, clad in long cassock with crimson sash upon which rests a golden cross. This handsome scholar and Churchman, with his grey beard and ceaseless flow of learning, is Vasile Gheorghiu, of the University of Czernowitz in Roumania. Or who could imagine that that short figure, with the handsome face, black hair and moustache, the shrug of the shoulders and the easy and constant gesticulation, could come from anywhere but France? Henri Clavier represents the Free Faculty of Protestant Theology at Montpellier, and much do I owe to this charming and friendly brother in the Faith.

Then there are the Swiss. First we notice our President during the sessions, Bishop Kury, with wavy black hair and beard, slow of speech, and reticent—a kindly host and even-tempered moderator. His colleague, Ernst Gaugler, is tall, and warms up to eager and almost excited eloquence in discussion. Quite unlike them is the youngest member of our group, Fritz Lieb, who has recently left his native Switzerland to be Privatdozent at Bonn. He is a Barthian, vehement and explosive. As he begins to speak, first one hand and then the other begins to waggle at his shoulder, then the voice rises to a high falsetto and cracks under the strain of the emotional intensity of the man. It is not surprising to hear that, in the industrial unrest ten or twelve years ago, this vehement young Socialist was imprisoned for taking part in barricading the streets against the police. But now, however keen his political interests may be, it is zeal for Christ and His Kingdom that sets his soul ablaze. The most taciturn member of our company is Demetrius Stefanovic, a Serb, dark, bearded, modest of disposition and kind at heart.

Of the German, learned and logical, it is less easy to speak. There is my old friend Martin Dibelius, with dark hair and moustache, alert and resourceful, ready of speech and confident in his critical and exegetical judgments. There is Karl Ludwig Schmidt, large and Teutonic in all his make-up, with extraordinary quickness of mind and clearness of expression. There is Wilhelm Michaelis, scholarly and independent, who, after giving a transparently clear and challenging opening paper, never opened his lips in public disension for the rest of the week, but followed all that was said with quiet immobility—the very antithesis of the versatile and lively Dibelius. And there, just opposite me, sat Theodor Odenwald, of Heidelberg, calmly taking incessant notes, and then from time to time with faultless precision summing up the main lines in the progress of our thought. He too is essentially the German scholar and philosopher, though

his face would not make it so safe to place him.

Last of all I must name my fellow-countryman, the Rev. H. Leonard Pass, Principal of Chichester Theological College, who for twenty years was a theological don at King's, Cambridge. It was well that, while studying the Epistle to the Ephesians, we should have one who was in his early days a pupil of Dean Armitage Robinson, at the very time when that choice scholar was preparing the finest commentary on that epistle which we have in our language. It was gratifying to an Englishman's national pride to observe the deep respect with which the cultured scholar's contributions to our discussions were uniformly received.

With such eminent scholars and Christian gentlemen it was a great privilege to live and study the great theme of Christ and His Church for a whole week. The substance of the papers that were read, and some account of the discussions, will appear in the November number of K. L. Schmidt's paper, *Theologische Blätter*, for those who are concerned to know the results of our careful study of Ephesians. But for some of us who were together at Bern it is not the critical or the theological debates that count for most. It is the discovery of the deeper unity that underlies our present undeniable differences of principle and tradition. The middle wall of partition has not crumbled away, but we have clasped hands above it, and talked with warm hearts and unflinching conviction of the truth as we see it concerning Christ and His Church. W. F. HOWARD.

And now, as the winter season is nigh upon us—Summer Time coming to an end this weekend, alas and alack!—something about the great winter-game "Football" will not come amiss.

"Football."

Daily News and Chronicle, 18th September:

Travelling on the Continent during the last few years, I have been astonished at the immense strides made by Association football. Statistics leave no room for doubting that this is the world's most popular sport. It would not be easy to find a country where "Soccer" is not played.

The game was introduced to France some 40 years ago, and caused amusement more than anything else. Now the French are as serious about it as Britons, and I learn that there are more than 5,000 clubs affiliated to the French Soccer Federation.

In Germany and Switzerland Soccer is played during 11 months of the year, in Spain the footballer is very surely encroaching upon the prestige of the matador; and the victory gained by a Spanish eleven over a representative England side some time ago gave the game a great fillip in that country.

The Belgian Association Football Union has about 100,000 members, and Hungary has nearly that number besides several professional clubs. Germany has something like a million players, and Poland has 600 clubs. Even in Siam there is a flourishing football competition, with the Siamese King as donor of the chief trophy.

However, it is generally admitted that British Soccer still holds pride of place in science and popularity. We can boast something like a million spectators on the biggest drawing dates. About three-quarters of a million watch the third or fourth round matches of the English Cup competition, and on the same day easily a quarter of a million watch the others in League games.

The proportion of spectators to the population is not so great in other countries, but the best authority estimates that 20,000,000 people watch Association Football.

Although British teams do not compete in the series of games for the so-called world's championship, it is quite certain that the finest points of the Soccer game have not yet been mastered outside Britain.

I have often noticed that foreign footballers think more of getting the man than the ball, and that their style of play is more vigorous than scientific. Moreover, they lag behind a great deal in the art of trapping the ball, and as for "killing" the ball, it is almost out of the question.

All admit, however, that the best football is still served by British teams, and this despite the severe handicaps suffered by them while on tour. Not only are there the different Continental rules to be observed, but the tours take place in the summer, and our players, after a hard and gruelling home season, are generally fit for anything but their best. Often they play on sun-baked grounds which skin the feet—one of my own experiences—while the Continentals are used to it. Then there are the misunderstanding spectators who would give the earth to see their pets lower the British colours.

From personal experience, I do not think

there are better exponents of skilful soccer outside Britain than the Spaniards. Their standard of play approaches ours so closely that they will be found to be a very hard nut to crack in future games.

The word "Football" has become part of the language of France, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Siam, Chili, Peru, and others. Other English terms pertaining to the game which are also adopted, especially in France and Switzerland, include "corner" (which the French pronounce "cornaire"), "hands," "penalty," "goal," etc.

Of countries which have translated "Football," Germany calls it Fussball; Spain, Futbol; Holland, Voetbal; Russia, Futbolhnyl.

I might have added, for the benefit of those few of us who remember with pride how we fought and strove to establish "Futbol" in Switzerland, that the game then was commonly called "Gingge," that is, in polite society, whereas enemies of the new pastime, also called it "Löli-Bällele."

SWISS MERCANTILE SOCIETY. EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 24th.

The insufficient attendance at the preceding Extraordinary General Meeting on September 10th, due no doubt to unfavourable circumstances, made it necessary to call a second Meeting. About 70 Members were present when the President of the S.M.S., Mr. M. Paschoud, declared the proceedings open. The number of the attendance this time and the ensuing discussions and deliberations, however, proved that the members fully realised the importance of the question put before them, for the future welfare of the S.M.S. was at stake.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed. The President then called upon Mr. A. C. Stahelin, Chairman of the Select Committee. This Committee was appointed in 1923 for the purpose of studying the advisability of converting the Society into a registered Company. Although the desire to put the Society on a proper business footing has existed for a long time, the question had to be studied from various angles. One chief factor, namely that of Income Tax, did not influence the matter, as we have always been liable to pay this tax. Although the Society is not a Trading Concern intended for profits, an exemption from taxation was refused on the grounds that the Society is not exclusively an educational body, but also offers social amenities to its members. Circulars had been sent out to enquire the members' opinion on the question of registration and the 37 answer slips received were all in the affirmative.

The report of the Select Committee emphatically stressed the fact that the chief purpose of registration would be to limit the liability of the members and to give the Society legal standing. The report was strongly in favour of registration and intended to omit the word "Limited" and substitute "Incorporated," so as not to put a wrong complexion on the Society's name and for which permission has to be obtained from the Board of Trade. The liability of a member is thus reduced to £1.

The Select Committee recommended the Meeting to accept the Articles and Memorandum of Association, a copy of which had been sent to each member for perusal. The President pointed out that any alterations, provided they did not affect those required by the Act, which the members deemed necessary, should be done forthwith, as subsequent alterations would involve heavy cost and should, therefore, wherever possible, be obviated.

On one point the Select Committee was not agreed. A minority was of opinion that the President of the Society should *ipso facto* be Chairman of the Council. A lengthy discussion on this topic followed and it was pointed out that as a rule loopholes should be avoided, that this was a wise provision, for it did not bind the Society, but left it to the discretion of each General Meeting.

The amendment of the minority was finally defeated by a few votes.

Before proceeding with the discussion of the various paragraphs dealing with the constitution of the Company, the vote was taken whether the Meeting was in favour of registration. The result was very pleasing for the Meeting was unanimously in favour.

In the ensuing discussions the Articles and Memorandum of Association were passed subject to a few minor alterations.

The Select Committee now having finished its task, Mr. Boehringer suggested that it be dissolved, thanking them for their invaluable work. He singled out the devoted services rendered by the Chairman, Mr. A. C. Stahelin. The Meeting responded with tumultuous applause.

The President proposed that Mr. Stahelin should be the first to sign the Memorandum which was accepted with acclamation. Mr. A. Schupbach was elected to sign on behalf of the trustees. In view of the active interest he has

always taken in the welfare of the S.M.S. this nomination was well deserved. Mr. Schubach is one of the most regular attendants and many a younger member could take him as an ideal example.

Before the close of the Meeting, the President announced that the Federal Government, through the intermediary of the Central Secretariat had granted a subsidy which is considerably larger than that of the preceding years. This is the first time that the Day-School, now officially called 'The College of the Swiss Mercantile Society,' in addition to the Evening Classes, has received a grant. As a result of the negotiations of our delegates at the last Delegates Meeting in Zurich, this additional subsidy has been voted on account of the heavy working expenses of the school, chiefly due to an increased staff and building alterations. Although the school has so far paid its way, funds are nevertheless required if the Society intends to look out for different premises. The President, Mr. Paschoud, broached this subject and urged the members to consider whether they were in agreement with such a scheme. Although the Education Committee in conjunction with the House Committee have done their utmost to cope with the steady increase of the school, the problem has nevertheless become a very difficult one. The owners of Swiss House are not willing to sell the freehold of the property, which makes any bigger alterations an impossibility, seeing that the House is rented on a short lease. At times there has been congestion in the classes and although the number of students at present is lower than in summer, it is expected that there will be a boom next summer. The conditions under which we are at present labouring are difficult and additional premises will have to be found. The President pointed out that through tentative enquiries from Estate Agents, a very favourable offer of a freehold had been received. It would mean pulling down and rebuilding according to our requirements. New and more suitable premises would enable the Committee to study also the social amenities of the members more closely and as the school is serving a Swiss national need, the project is well worth studying. W.B.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

In connection with the scholastic programme the following lectures were given by the students during last week:—

Mr. D. Hubmann, Mammern: "English Customs." Mr. W. Wirz, Berne: "Austro-German Union." Mr. O. Freitag, Davos: "Total Abstinence." Mr. F. Veragut, Basel: "Ostend." Miss M. Sattler, Zurich: "A Holiday Camp in Switzerland." Mr. A. Zihlmann, Basel: "Is Mankind better than before?" Miss M. Perrenod, Geneva: "One Evening at the Theatre." Mr. M. Tierschfeld, Davos: "The Railway Centenary." Mr. A. Egg, Altstätten: "Soviet Russia and the foreign countries." Mr. H. Bernuex, Zurich: "Should we come back to Latin?"

The debating classes dealt with the following subject:—

"Do you believe in Caneism?" Proposer: Mr. H. Paravicini. Opposer: Mr. H. Seewer.

On Saturday, September 27th, the students of the College of the S.M.S. were taken to the Science Museum, under the leadership of Mr. V. H. Burraston. The visit was thoroughly enjoyed by all the participants.

JEAN KLING

To-day (October 4th) the Promenade Concerts reach their close. The season has been longer than that of the previous year, and it is said that the attendances have been larger. There have been many notable performances, and many interesting ones, but for us of the Swiss Colony in London, the most pleasurable one should certainly have been the appearance of Monsieur Jean Kling, baritone, of Geneva. For it should have warmed the heart to see this tall young man from Switzerland stride between the violinists to take his place beside Sir Henry Wood on September 19th. He sang the well-known air of Mozart's *Figaro* with a deep, rich rollicking air, for he was an artist who understood the ageless humour of the thing. And it was good to hear his excellent phrasing, and to admire his style, especially since these two qualities do not naturally adorn the British singer, handicapped as he is in the matter of language. In the second half of the concert he sang that very lovely and dramatic song of Duparc, *La Vague et La Cloche*. And here was real French. . . .

Jean Kling comes of a musical family. His father and grandfather were musicians before him. His father, in fact, played the viola at the Queen's Hall under Sir Henry Wood many years ago. His cousin is known to us as one of the heads of the music publishing house of Chester and Co.

This very successful young artist is now to sing for Casal's orchestra in Barcelona, and he then goes to Amsterdam with Monteux. And in December he will sing the Messiah at Lausanne and Geneva. J.W.

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Sonntag, den 5. Oktober 1930.
11 Uhr morgens: Gottesdienst und Sonntagschule.
7 Uhr abends: Gottesdienst.

Dienstag, den 7. Oktober 1930.
Näherein im "Foyer Suisse" um 3 Uhr nachm.
TAUFE.

Am 28. September 1930 der am 24. September 1923
geborene Charles Walter MARC ROSSIER Sohn des
Charles Auguste von Rougemont (Vaud) und der Alwine
Anna geb. Aeschlimann von Bern.

Sprechstunden: Dienstag 12-1 Uhr in der Kirche.
Mittwoch 5-6 Uhr im "Foyer Suisse."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sunday, October 5th, at 4 p.m.—UNION
HELVETIA: Memorial Service at Hendon Park
Cemetery.

Tuesday, October 7th, at 7 p.m.—CITY SWISS
CLUB: Monthly Meeting, at Pagani's
Restaurant. (See Advert.)

Wednesday, October 15th, at 7.45 p.m.—
NOUVELLE SOCIETE HELVETIQUE: Monthly
Meeting of the London Group, at "Swiss
House," 34/35, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

Friday, November 7th.—SWISS CHORAL SOCIETY:
Annual Banquet and Ball at the First
Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Friday, November 28th.—CITY SWISS CLUB:
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