## Notes and gleanings

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## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

## By Kyburg

## European Federation.

Great minds often strike similar ideas!. It is rather startling to find that even Lord Birkenhead -and anyone who is conversant with the noble Earl's political career will understand why I write even.'"-is dimly aware of the disastrous influ ences at work against the real pacification of Europe. According to the Daily. Express, April 14th, Lord Birkenhead in his new book "The World in 2030 A.e.,"
scorns the narrow spirit of "nationality'" which has brought about " the present maelstrom of suspicious bickering" .in
Europe, and he declares that European nationEurope, and he declares that European nation ality " lives and draws its nourishment from such expensive and destructive agencies a competitive armaments, commercial jealousy prohibitive tariff walls, and international inc dents.'

He predicts a Federation of Europe, and even hints at a new relationship between the British Empire and the United States
" Ectogenetic birth ", is the feature of the uture which will excite the most astonishment Lord Birkenhead foresees that its advent wil be violently opposed, and he suggests that its promoters may be martyred:
Anyhow, it is a welcome sign that eminent people begin to think about and to discuss the people begin to think about and to discuss the Europe.

I had
had a very interesting experience one day ast week, when enjoying an otherwise quite excel ent luncheon with a Banker friend of mine from Switzerland. My friend made my flesh creep with with Italian thinly and, althourh my fried intentions on swe that land, although my friend was willing to agree that Huce quite probably did not approve of any such happens. always has been and arways will be the inabilit, o control its more enthusiastic disciples, an erer ever, discussions between the Great Powers, in cluding France and Italy, concerning a possible ive Pow fact a a people talk, they don t ing shere is a facil attitude of mind, it seems; in swiss circles, to the nect thiasm could be rabed by good if thei enthusiasm coud be cirbed by a of blood letting. I prefer to think that it might fall to the lot of Mussolini to find ways and means whereby to extricate himself from the Dictatorship he has created, keeping its undoubted splendid achieve ments, but dropping its equally undoubted danger ous side-issues. That way, Pediee might be kept. And this being Easter-week, I say, let us hope!

## Swiss Professor Honoured

## British Weekly, 3rd April

La Semaine Religieuse mentions that the Theological Faculty of the University of Paris has conferred a doctorate of divinity on Profes sor Philippe Bridel, of Lausanne, one of the ornaments of Swiss religious scholarship. "If ever an honour was well deserved," says our contemporary, "we may apply the word to this one." M. Bridel is one of the glories not only of theology but of the literature of French speaking Switzerland. He has done great ser vice to the churches by his edition of the works of Vinet. Twenty years ago the University of Geneva conferred its D.D. degree on the Pro fessor, and he also holds a doctorate from Lausanne.

## witzerland and the World Bank.

Christian Science Monitor, 18th March :
An ingenious but thoroughly justifiable circumvention of the Swiss Constitution has been devised to permit the location of the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, Switzer land, without a delay of several months. Swit zerland grants the bank a charter, and by a treaty agrees with the other signatory powers as to certain privileges and immunities which the bank will have

But under the Swiss Constitution such reaty may be subject to a referendum, and this requires several months for the filing of petitions, if any, and the popular vote. Several alternatives were open to permit the bank to begin operations at once. It was proposed to have an extraordinary session of the chambers so that the period of delay might begin to run instantly. But this procedure would have been costly. Another suggestion was the simultane ous signature of two conventions-one for fifteen vears, which could go into effect immedi ately and the other, for an indeterminat period, which would be subject to a referendum A third method was finally chosen. A conven tion for fifteen vears has been signed and need not be subject to a referendum. By leorislative action, which will be subject to the referendum, Switzerland will prolong the convention for the period during which the bank functions
The special privileges that Switzeland
the pank and its operations are impor wi
to the bank, but not to switzerland. The bank s to be immune from taxation. The salaries of is to be immune from taxation. The salaries of are simmary to be exempt from income taxes It is sound policy for Switzerland to furnish hospitality to as many international organisa tions as possible. Matching the political and administrative League of, Nations in Geneva there will now be a great international financial institution in Basle.

And would it not be a further feather in our jolly Swiss cap, if an International Board of Trade, controlling the whole of Europe, could find its home in Zurich? Who knows?

## "The University of Davos!"

There is going to be a wonderful assembly at Davos next month. According to the Journal of Education, 1st April

Students and professors from all ove Europe-with alpenstocks in one hand and volumes of philosophy in the other-will as semble in the Alps early next month when the Spring Vacation Course of the University of Davos opens on April 6 . The course, apar from its academic side, is designed to bring students of all nations together. Among the ecturers are some of the most famous profes sors of the great universities of Europe. Thei hemes, covering a wide range of subjects, al of modern artistic, social, political, and econ omic import, will be expounded in English French, German, and Italian.

## Swiss-Scottish

An interesting letter to the Editor is published in the Morning Post, 4th April

Sir,-A counting-out rhyme which Swiss children in the Canton of Argovie use is:-

Ellerly, sellerly, siberly, sa
Riberly, raberly, knoll, abe.
In their dialect only the last word " abe", has any intelligible meaning, i.e., "down," and signifying thereby that the one pointed at is out. In point of rhythm and to a smanl ex tent of euphony the swiss example is reminis cent of the Scottish example given by Lady Newton, and one may conjectue back in the dim may not have their roots way back in the dim past when both Switzerland and scotiand wer
Which reminds me of another counting out rhyme which is still being sung at Winterthur and which goes somewhat like this (i.e., the last line) : watt un watt, un wiili waa
Some of us, who thought we were very clevel indeed, once derived the good old name of Weilenmann, which in our part of the Country is pronounced "Wiilimaa"" from the above rhyme We tried to prove to one Weilenmann then present among us, that his name was really derived from the French " vieux veaw." to which he, naturally took strong objection. However, it seems possible that the above counting-out-rhyme was originally sung by Bourbaki-Armee interned soldiers stationed in Winterthur in 1871 and that they, being; as soldiers sometimes are, not very delicate of speech, used the phrase "ya-t'en, va-t'en, vienx veau" to count out the last one and from that line the above cited one, still being used by small children nowadays, may possibly derive Interesting, what?

## Schnappsgesetz.

And so, the CaféKirsch will cost more in future and a very good thing too, not that I don't like it, on the contrary, I think it is an excellent finish to a good mead, but, I do think too that Switzerland has once again done a mighty fine thing, in adopting the liquor reform, alias Schnappsgesetz. April 6th 1930 will stand out in the History of Switzerland, like that date on the History of Switzerland, like that date on
which the Absinth-Devil got his " conge," and it speaks well of a people who can carry such reforms, which to nearly every ordinary man must in themselves Liberty is the faculty of curtailing one's libertie and the Sis have again and again shown that and the Swiss have again and again shown that . realise this
nd over many homes in Switzerland the Bells on Easter Sunday will have a more joyou ring than if the vote had been different. And bearing in mind the multiple advantages which this reform is bound to bring, who will mind i his Café-Kirsch costs more?

## The Centovalli Railway:

We have published varions news of this new Alpine line some time ago, but the follow ing article by Geoffrey Stafford in the Knares borough Post of 29th March may revive, in the memories of some of us, happy incidents of holi day times

The Centovalli Railway-the new electric line connecting Locarno, on Lake Maggiore with Domodossola, the southern gate of the implon-is an engineering and scenic wonder that has been strangely unheralded to the rorld. By it the two great Alpine routes of the Simplon and the St. Gotthard are brought nearer together and Tessin and the lake placed within rapid commumication with the and some hitherto " undiscovered" mountain scenery ha been revealed to the tourist.

## The Fourteenth <br> Swiss Industries Fair <br> will be held at <br> Basle

April 26 to $\mathscr{H}_{\text {ay 6, }} 1930$

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From Domedossola the line winds up the valley of the Toce and then begins to climb the nomakes its wes or the it makes its ay throug is and chestnut groves. Below is spread the tremendous panorama of Domodossola, the Toce plain, and heaks of Monte Rosa slisten like huge crystaly peaks of Monte Rosa glisten like huge crystals.

After Trontano the valley contracts. Here
engineers of the line faced their grimmest the engineers of the line faced their grimmest obstructions. The raitway had to be literally cut along galleries through the virgin rock of the mountain, while immense viaducts were constructed to span the lateral ravines of Antoliva del Lupo, Graglia, and Margologio. At one point the line almost overhangs the mountain side, which plunges sheer to the forests in the valley bottom.

As the Swiss frontier is approached from the Italian side the scenery becomes wilder. The great cliffs draw together in heavy masses. Far below the Ribelasco plunges a white foaming torrent that is the frontier line between two nations.

From Camedo, the first Swiss station, the line proceeds down to the Hundred Valleys, one of the most imposing regions in the canton of Tessin. Here the main valley is split into innumerable clefts and ravines, a wild chaos of rock and forest of awe-inspiring loveliness.

At Intragna one gets a hers panorama of Maggiore, spread like a huge bue sheet in the
distance, after which the descent to lake level distance, after which the descent to lake level commences. Gradually the mountains recede and fruitful vineyards, maize fields, and soft
blossom-laden orchards line the track on either blosso
side.

The journey of 33 miles from Domodessola to the Swiss Federal Railway station at Locarno, or vice versa, takes about two hours: It is one of the finest short alpine railway trips in all Switzerland.

## Handling Perishable Traffic at Geneva

Modern Transport, 22.3.30 :
Some time ago the Swiss Federal Railways, at the instigation of representatives of the cold storage industry, and in co-operation with the French railway companies, formed the Société
de Gares Frigorifiques, Entrepôts et Portsde Gares Frigorifiques, Entrepôts et PortsFrancs, having for its primary object the establishment of an up-to-date cold-storage
depot at Genève-Cornavin station. This depot, now completed, occupies an area of $2,390 \mathrm{sq}$. yd. It incorporates two wings, one on
the north and the other on the south side, these the north and the other on the south side, these
being offices and staff cloakronms respectively. A large yard, traversed by a platform parallei to the cold storage rooms, is used for the loading and turning of lorries and carts.

The cold-storage accommodation at GenèveCornavin comprises 25 cold rooms having a useful surface area of 2,152 sq. vel, and a capacity of 8,510 cu. Yd. The temperature varies
between 5 and 50 deg. F . The compresior

The compressor machines are housed in an annexe to the main building, mnderneath which are three-phase transformers and atmospheric
condensers. The lower ground floor contains a condenser. The hower ground floor contains a large chamber cooled to between 46.4 and 50 deg. F., where goods are checked and sorted for custems and dispatch. Opening out of this on
the station side are three smaller chambers with different temperatures, in two of which vegetables, fruit, preserves, butter, and nutritive fats are stored, the third being a freezing chamber. On the street side there are five refrigerating chambers forming a kind of basement, and in these are stored regetables, beer,
bananas, and preserved foods. bananas, and preserved foods. Cnder the offices, and separate from the main part of the
warehouse, are two cold rooms with special warehouse, are two cold rooms with special
antechambers for storing fish. The upperantechambers for storing fish. The upper-
ground floor is composed of an extensive room ground floor is composed of an extensive room
with four doors opening on to the yard. Conwith four doors opening on to the yard. Connected with it are five cooling chambers, in two
of which a minimum temperature of 14 tleg. $F$. of which a minimum temperature of treg. F.
is maintained for frozen produce. The other two, where the temperature varies between 32 and 50 deg. F., are for fruit, meat, poultry, salt provisions, preserves, etc. Adjacent to the upper-ground floor is an ice store, with a capacity of between 35 and 40 tons, in which ice for the railway refrigerator vans is kept, The upper storey is laid out in a similar manner to the ground floors, but is connected with eight cooling chambers. The depot is operated partly as a "free port" for international perishable transit traffic, and partly as a free-of-tax warehouse for goods intended for consumption locally and in other parts of Switzerland. A custom house is maintained.

The refrigerating equipment consists of two-compound Sulzer ammonia compressors, one being kept in regular use and the other held in reserve. Refrigeration is effected by Each chamber is cooled independently and has its own regulating shntters. Powerful freezing apparatus distributes dry cold air throughout apparatus distributes dry cold air throughout all trace of odour.

## PESTALOZZI SAYINGS.

Recent browsing in a library in Zurich, brơught to light a little, old book of collected sayings of Heinrich Pestalozzi, father of the common school. Many of the curious, homely sentences, dropped by the self-sacrificing Swiss teacher during his toilsome pioneering effort to bring education to the masses, seemed worthy of translation for present-day thought.

To be happy man must not only be well provided for but he must belieye that he is.

Strong people love what draws upon their strength, but not all weaklings like to have such men in their midst.

Deeds teach man and deeds sustain him. Away with words. Earth is heaven if one seeks peace, does right, and wishes little.
I praise the smooth stone but I fear smooth words.

It is a great human strength to endure without
impatience until a matter ripens.
$\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ who allows wood to be split upon himself often receives the axe in his back.

An instrument out of tune offends the ear, but a heart out of tune offends the soul.
A. babbling brook is pleasing, but not a babbling

The sloth rests for the sake of rest; man resis that he may work again.
Beautiful little Switzerland does honor to her teacher Pestalozzi alongside William Tell. His gentle, lined face looks down from schoolroom gentle, hed face looks down from school room,
walls. The story of his life is held before Swiss wauth as an example of distinguished service in citizenship.

Zurich, where Pestalozzi was born, January 12, 1746 , honors her illustrious son with a compelling bronze statue prominently placed in a square facing her principal street. Manhigh soon chowd he stands, the kindy, worn, stooped Father Pestalozzi, wholly sunk in the questioning look of the tattered boy he holds by the hand. Zurich also houses the Pestalozzianum, finest school shrine of Switzerland, a manision converted into a museum for Pestalozzi relics and Swiss school exhibits of outstanding merit. - In Y verdon, castled scene of his demonstration school for teachers, may be seen another much-loved statue of Pestalozzi talking to two children.

Stanz, where at Government behest Pestalozzi herded refugee children into a bare, drafty, unfinished convent after the devastation by the French in 1798, and welded them into a makeshitt, love-pervaded family school while acting single-handed as nurse, housekeeper and provider to seventy-odd forlorn bits of human drift, as yet rears no monument to lis memory. Even the school slate that he invented in Stanz has now passed into discard.

Neuhof, village seene of the youthful Pestalozzi's zealous attempt, unaided by public or private funds, to found a self-supporting orphan settlement that should be the means of demonstrating to the government the practicability of his educational views, still shows the Pestal rzzi farm buildings and reminds the stranger that here the big-hearted house-father bared his everyday exporience in the throbbing peasant classic, "Leonard and Gertrude:" To save paper he Wrote the story between the lines of an old account book.

Near Neuhof, in the little village of Birr, a schoolhouse fittingly marks the great teacher's resting place. The gable end of the building forms his headstone. "All for others; for himself nothing," so reads his epitaph. He chose a toilsome way of life, want dogged his steps, misunderstanding impugned his motives; yet never did he lose faith in his idea of education of the hand, head and heart of the child as the means of uplift of the people.-(Christian Science Monitor.)

## DAS MILLENIUM.

Nach dem angestrengten Marsche Ceber Stock und Stein, Ourch ein dichtes Schneegestöber, Kehrt man gerne ein.
Also wend ich meine Schritte Einem Wirtshaus' zu,
Pfleg' in froher Zecher Mitte
Der ersehnten Ruh!
Trink' nach alter Viiter Weis Manch ein Gläschen leer;
Mit den Alten Schritt zu halten,
Fallt mir gar nicht schwer-
Und des Lebens Sorgen schwinder Mählig aus dem Sinn;
Bald vergess' ich auch, dass ich Rattenfänger bin.
Komm' mir vor als grosser Staatsmann, Feiner Diplomat,
Der der Welt Geschicke leitet, Wie an einem Draht;
Seh' mich als, berühmten
Der dem Gegner, noch so findig, Zehnmal übelegen.
Als erprobter Weltverbessrer Giess' ich alles um :
Macht géfasst Euch also nächstens
Auf's Millenium! Mutz.

## Charley and the Long Dresses Fashion.

There's nothing new under the sun. Everything is simply a recurrence of old worries. This need not be applied only to corns, firal demand notes for income tax, and similar joyfur ev
in life; no, it is also true as regards Fashion.

When a native of the South Seas invented an adormment of the nose in the shape of a ring, what did he say to his Island Beauty to make the fashion popular? "My dear, this ring will make your appeal irresistible! Besides, it is so hygienic. All the medicine men of the South Seas are agreed on that!", The dictators of Fashion are still "putting it across" by following the example of that sly native. Whether they prescribe hats like cartwheels or little pot-lids, sandals or Russian boots, curls or Eton crop, boyish slimness or curves-they always persuade you that this fashion is the only one which is beautiful, natural and hygienic, and any other style is a crime: And then one year later, 10 and behold, all that was criminal in fashion is suddenly the very latest and the only thing, etc., etc.

Now it is again the turn of the long, trailing dress. "Charley," said Phyllis with radiant complexion,' " how do you like my new dress?"
Why do they always ask " how do you like my Why do they always ask how do you like my, Anyway, they don't really mean "/ how does the dress please you; what they want to know is " how do you like me in it?" Wouldn't they feel flattered, if any man had the courage to tell them the truth: "I like your dress, but you are the giddy limit in it?" Not even to my worst enemy would I recommend such outspoken truthfulness. No, I always reply " Dearest, you are a dream in any dress." She snorts: "It's the dress I am asking about."

It's glorious, Phyllis. Such a line! What a marvellous figure! I simply fail to find words."

Phyllis thought I was sarcastic ; but when she wanted to rush at me, she caught her heel in her dress. Although I nearly burst with suppressed mirth, I kept a straight face. Just like the puppy for the bais master's voice," when he is wed oh yes, wearing a long dress and walking in a long dress are two totally different things.

I helped Phyllis up, and that settled the dress topic for the day. In my heart, however, I thought "this dress is too long, I must manage to cut a piece off without letting her see it,'

And sa I did, in the stillness of the night. As Thad no tape measure, I had to rely on guesswork. Every time the scissors dropped on the floor, I had a fright, and whenever I pricked my fingers I had to suppress the natural tendency of my speech. Still, alone I did it. And the piece I had taken off seemed big enough to me. Somehow I finished the hem (uneven hems are still
worn) and humg the dress again in the wardrobe. worn) and hung the dress again in the wardrobe.

Quaking in my shoes I a awaited the result of my handiwork, fully expecting musical accompaniment to the tune of the Hymn of Hate. But Fate decreed otherwise! Our landlady, true to the motto " Mind your neighbour's business," had listened at the key-hole. As it is always so much more interesting to do what nobody asks you to do, and to leave undone what you have been requested to do, she made up her mind to shorten the dress.

Two days later, when I came home, I found Phyllis in the best of spirits. She sat at her seving-machine and did something to her dress. "Darling," she smiled, "I did notice that you thought my dress too long; so I am shortening it to please you. Just you wait and see."

My eyes nearly dropped out of their sockets, my hair stood upright like soldiers on parade,
and my teeth chattered as though the dentist lad fitted leeth chattered as though the dentist had intled a
silencer

Then "Finished," cried Phyllis, and slipped the dress on. I had just time to catch her as she fainted. This was no longer a dress; it might have done service as a bridge coatee.

At the theatre the curtain would have been rung down. Unfortunatly such simple endings do not happen in domestic entertainments. The final act was prolonged, very much so; yet it ended happily: I was to be allowed to buy Phylis a new dress.

It's a long one, a very long one; still when I compare it with my face on receiving the bill, after all it is not so long:

Karl Ettingeer (Munich)
in the National-Zeitung.

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