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The Swiss Observer

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LONDON, MAY 30, 1931.

PRICE 3d.

Where are you going to-day? To Herne Hill, for the Swiss Sports, of course!

SWISS SPORTS.

We particularly wish to draw the attention of our readers and their friends to the Swiss Sports Meeting which will take place to-day.

The Committee of the Swiss Sports has spared neither time or money to make this event a great success, and we hope that many of our compatriots and their friends will make the journey to Herne Hill.

We feel sure that they will not be disappointed, it will be an afternoon well spent. Therefore make your mind up now, and do not fail those who have given their time and money freely, that you and your friends should have an enjoyable afternoon. Don't say "I may come along" say "I will be there" and we feel sure you won't regret it.

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FEDERAL.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS IN BASEL.

The Board of the Bank for International Settlements proposes to distribute a dividend of 6 per cent. The Bank's net profits for the first 10½ months of its existence total 11,186,521 Swiss francs, out of which a sum equal to 5 per cent of such profits is placed to the statutory reserve fund.

After payment of the proposed dividend of 6 per cent per annum, calculated from the respective dates of the paying-up of the Bank's subscribed capital to March 31 last, there is a balance of 5,470,945 francs, which will be dealt with in conformity with article 53 of the Bank's statutes.

The Board appointed the following new members to the board:—M. G. Bachmann, President of the Swiss National Bank; M. Rooth, Governor of the Bank of Sweden; and M. Vissering, Chairman of the Bank of the Netherlands.

The board also sanctioned the grant of credits for moderate periods to a sum of 150,000,000 Swiss francs (£6,000,000) to be employed in financing international trade.

The report and accounts were duly adopted at the first general meeting of the Bank, attended by seventy representatives of the larger banks, and the dividend recommendation and appropriations for the reserve and other funds approved.

FEDERAL COUNCILLOR SCHULTHESS IN PARIS.

Federal Councillor Schulthess, accompanied by M. Dumant, Swiss Minister in Paris, has paid a visit to the French Colonial Exhibition.

NEXT SWISS PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

The next sitting of the two chambers will start on June the 1st and will last about three weeks.

M. MOTTA'S NEW POST.

The European Commission for the study of Economic problems, consisting of 17 members has elected Federal Councillor G. Motta, by recommendation of the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, its President.

LOCAL.

ZURICH.

The death is reported from Zurich of M. Baumberger, National Councillor. The deceased was Editor from 1881-1886 of the "Appenzeller Nachrichten" and was appointed in 1887 Chief Editor of the "Ostschweiz" a post which he held for 18 years. In 1904 he joined the editorial staff of the "Neuen Zürcher Nachrichten" where

he remained until 1919. He became a member of Parliament in the year 1919. He was also a member of the Zurich Grand Council and the Cantonal Council. He rendered great services to the Conservative party. His successor in the National Council will be M. Schneller from Zurich.

N.Z.

LUCERNE.

Of the many Whitsuntide accidents in Switzerland the most serious took place on Lake Lucerne. A motor-boat with six passengers on board sank, and only two of the six were saved. The occupants, well-to-do Lucerne people, were three women, two men, and a boy.

The two saved were M. Bachmann, who lost his wife and son, and Mme. Mehli, who lost her husband. A Mlle. Emmenegger was also drowned.

At about the same time when passengers were landing from another steamer the gangway gave way, and twenty-four persons were thrown into the lake. The water at that spot not being very deep, all were rescued, but various personal belongings, such as handbags, jewellery, &c., were lost.

There were many English passengers in the steamer, but they had kept in the background, and therefore escaped without a ducking.

GLARUS.

New landslide movements at the Kilchentstock have been observed but there seems to be no immediate danger at present.

N.Z.Z.

GENEVA.

Burglars entered a shop of the Co-operative Society in the St. Jean quarter. They opened a safe and took over 20,000 f. The safe was afterwards thrown into the river Rhône. No trace of the intruders has yet been found.

N.Z.

NEUCHATEL.

The newly constituted Grand Council assembled last Monday and elected M. A. Bolle as its President. The first and second Vice Presidents are M. Charles Perrin and M. Walter Fattot.

N.Z.Z.

ST. GALLEN.

M. Loepfe-Benz (Rorschach) has been elected a member of the State Council. The new member of Parliament belongs to the Liberal Party. M. Messmer (conservative) has been confirmed for a new period.

N.Z.Z.

VAUD.

From Lausanne comes the news that M. Maurel-Marcel, a former National Councillor, banker and lawyer, died at the age of 88. He was a co-founder of the Montreux-Bernese Oberland Railway, the Leysin health resort, etc., etc.

N.Z.

TESSIN.

M. Giovanni Tamò, member of the Grand council, and a well-known and popular personality in Railway circles, celebrated his 70th birthday. He has rendered great services in founding a holiday home for railway men at Brencino near Brissago.

N.Z.

FOOTBALL.

The Scottish Association football team redeemed their recent loss of prestige on the Continent by defeating Switzerland by three goals to two at Geneva. A record crowd of about 16,000 spectators gathered to see the game, which was played under a scorching sun.

N.Z.

The Scots did not appear to be taking the encounter very seriously, and at one moment with the score level, at two goals all, the excited crowd confidently expected Switzerland to win. About ten minutes before time, however, Scotland scored the winning goal. The match on the whole did not enhance the reputation of British football.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

By KYBURG.

The last few week-ends, especially the Sundays, have been of a nature to induce sleep after dinner and reading for those whose earlier sins of gluttony forbid heavy meals in their later years. There is nothing like doing some really heavy reading on a Sunday afternoon. It acts as a tonic and has the additional advantage that it makes you feel virtuous and conscious of duty well done. It is quite true that last Sunday afternoon I beguiled some hours in reading Edgar Wallace's "Three just men" and that I derived considerable amusement therefrom. But then, what is good for me, is not necessarily good for you, dear Reader, and I would not have you believe that I am really a model in every respect. No, I have my modesty, and I won't have you think that and make me blush. Believe me, Kyburg is only human and as full of sin, as you are, albeit you may not know it!

Well then, I find the following highly interesting biographical study in the Church Quarterly Review of April,

Zwingli's Theory of Church and State:
a paper which may interest many who take part in discussions of a politico-religious nature now and then.

The Reformation of Zurich has tended to be overshadowed by the greater reforming movements of which Wittenberg and Geneva were the centres. For the history of Switzerland it was indeed of great importance as it established a permanent division between the Catholic and the Protestant cantons. Outside the boundaries of that country its political effects were insignificant. But upon the history of religious ideas it exerted an influence out of all proportion to the narrow stage upon which it was set. Zurich was an independent focus of Protestantism and gave rise to a type of Evangelicism which differed in important respects from that of Luther and of Calvin. For this country it has indeed a special interest. "A better example," says Maitland, "of purely spiritual power can hardly be found than that exerted in England by Bullinger . . . Bishops and Puritans alike appeal to him and argue their case before him as though he was the judge. The *Zurich Letters* published by the Parker Society provide abundant evidence of this. So in the Vestiarian Controversy Laurence Humphreys and Thomas Sampson lay their fears before him. They write in great agitation, for the Queen has authorised the wearing of the surplice and other emblems of Popery. But Bullinger replies that their use is a matter of indifference, and that in any case the order which enjoins them proceeds from the civil authority and does not commit the church. So again Gualter assures Bishop Cox that for all its sound apostolic sanction there was no reason why the practice of the election of ministers by their congregations should be introduced into England. In Zurich, he points out, the ministers are commonly appointed by Catholic patrons who "suffer themselves to be so far controlled by our most noble senate as not to appoint any incumbent to the Church who has not been brought up in our Church and approved by a lawful examination."

It may not be an ideal arrangement—it is, in fact, due to "the iniquity of our fathers." But it is one which cannot be altered without peril and disturbance, and in practice it works exceedingly well. Elizabeth was delighted with such counsels—so different from those which she received from the uncompromising theologians of Geneva, who seemed incapable of understanding the difficulties of a ruler. At Zurich her position was better appreciated, and Bullinger believed in her sincerity and sympathised with her Erastianism. He followed, indeed, the tradition which he had inherited from his great predecessor, Zwingli. The Re-