

Prepaid subscription rates

Objekttyp: **Group**

Zeitschrift: **The Swiss observer : the journal of the Federation of Swiss Societies in the UK**

Band (Jahr): - **(1923)**

Heft 130

PDF erstellt am: **11.07.2024**

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern. Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

Haftungsausschluss

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

The Swiss Observer

Telephone: CITY 4603.

Published every Friday at 21, GARLICK HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Telegrams: FREPINC, LONDON.

No. 130

LONDON, DECEMBER 1, 1923.

Price 3d.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES

UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES	3 Months (13 issues, post free) -	3/6
	6 " " " " " " " " " -	6/6
SWITZERLAND	6 Months (26 issues, post free) -	Fr. 7.50
	12 " " " " " " " " " -	14.-

(Swiss subscriptions may be paid into Postcheck-Konto: Basle V 5718).

HOME NEWS

A not very far-reaching reduction in the postal charges comes into force on the 1st of January next: a postcard sent abroad will cost 20 centimes, instead of 25.

By a unanimous decision the Federal Tribunal has declared void the election of the members of the Communal Council of Knutwil (Lucerne), it having been proved that at the election on July 29 a considerable number of voters hailed from neighbouring districts, their names having been unlawfully entered on the local register.

By a small majority the voters of the canton of Zurich endorsed an initiative request for the imposition of a special tax on foreigners, residing in the canton, although the authorities recommended rejection on account of such taxation being unconstitutional.

Swiss emigration to overseas countries is steadily increasing: in October last no less than 1,169 compatriots leaving their homes. The total number of these emigrants for the ten months of the current year amounts to 6,202, against 4,069 in the same period last year.

The Basle section of the Swiss Republican Union is inviting the other sections to unite with them in taking joint action, in order to present to the Federal Council a petition, asking for legislation against German immigration, the repatriation of German nationals enjoying in Switzerland unemployment benefits, and adequate measures for receiving the many neccessitous compatriots who are arriving from abroad and who have, owing to political and economic developments, lost their situations and savings.

During a demonstration, arranged by the Basle Communists, on Tuesday (Nov. 20th) to protest against the acquittal of Conradi, the building of the *Basler Nachrichten* became the target for a volley of paving stones.

Some commotion has been caused in Lucerne by the provisional arrest of Dr. jur. Kramis, who ignored a summons to appear before an investigating judge. He stands accused of a number of professional offences, and has been liberated on bail of Frs. 1,000.

Unconfirmed telegrams report that all Swiss have been expelled from Russia, and that a general boycott of Swiss goods has been decreed.

"L'Exposition Internationale d'Hygiène" recently held in Strasbourg in honour of Pasteur, has awarded the Grand Prix (its highest distinction) to the S.A. Chocolat Tobler, in recognition of the latter's efforts in the sphere of social welfare.

In taking the inventory on the death of an old lady, living in St. Blaise (Neuchâtel), who was always regarded as a pauper, the authorities discovered a hoard of Frs. 165,000, mostly in gold.

Dominic Strambi, a native of Neggio (Ticino), celebrated on Tuesday, Nov. 20th, his hundredth birthday. He still enjoys the best of health. He spent a good deal of his life abroad, fought in the Sonderbund War, and for the last 30 years has lived with his son (the only one left out of a family of ten) at Neuchâtel.

Dr. Aug. Châtelain, formerly director of the asylum at Préfargier and professor at the university of Neuchâtel, died at St. Blaise at the age of 85.

One of the most popular and prominent figures in the political life of the canton of Uri passed away, at the age of 79, in the person of alt-Landammann Florian Lusser, who for 25 years, till 1915, was a member of the Ständerat.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

By "KYBURG."

I have heard that my "Thoughts on Armistice Day" have ruffled the feelings of some of my

readers, who seem to think that my 'Notes and Gleanings' have one chief object only, i.e., attacking gallant France. Will such readers please accept my assurance that they misunderstand me entirely? Rather, perhaps, I am too jealous of the real glory of French Culture, and, therefore, try to fight against anything which, in my view, tends to destroy such glory. I do not forget that we owe *les droits de l'homme* to French Culture, neither do I forget that the birth and growth of Liberalism in the 19th century was due to the French Revolution.

On the other hand, I cannot shut my eyes to facts. I cannot and will not write comments which, to my mind, are not true. I will not, even at the risk of offending some people, refrain from writing what I think ought to be written.

But—and again I ask my readers to believe me—I never write anything for the love of offending anybody, nor do I ever consider whether my writing could be said to be *pro* this or *anti* that. I write from a purely humanitarian point of view. I try to follow in my comments Christian principles as I am able to understand them.

I am fully aware that I may often err, that my judgment, especially in these 'Notes and Gleanings,' may often be unsound. I do not claim pontifical wisdom, but I claim that when I do comment on any matter which crops up, political or otherwise, my comments are honest and given without any consideration for the feelings of one section or another.

I have, so far, been under the impression that this was what my readers wanted, and until stopped, I intend continuing the Fight for the Might of Right.

Conradi Trial.

Morning Post (20th Nov.):—

Every now and then history records a revolt, based on moral indignation, against the logical processes of judicial procedure. The Swiss jury which found that the Russian Conradi had killed the Bolshevik emissary Vorovsky, but at the same time declared both him and his accomplice Polunin not guilty, were literally driven to their verdict by the appalling revelations, made during the trial, concerning the atrocities and misgovernment of the Bolsheviks in Russia. The proceedings, indeed, developed from the trial of two Russians into an examination of Bolshevism, and it ended in such an indictment of its iniquities that the jury acquitted the prisoners, their verdict being received with general approval by the Swiss nation.

The Westminster Gazette (20th Nov.):—

It is not possible to congratulate Switzerland on the outcome of the Conradi trial. Here is a man who kills a foreign delegate in cold blood, and he goes scot-free, because his victim was a representative of the Bolshevik Government, and he and his family had suffered severely at the hands of the Bolsheviks.

His sufferings and the consequent state of his mind might have been a reason for mitigation of sentence, but the acquittal is difficult to regard as anything but an expression of prejudice.

I heard the verdict when going to my train one evening, and glancing up to the electric light newspaper in Trafalgar Square, I confess, when I read that Conradi had been found not guilty, I felt very uneasy and ashamed, although I reflected that the verdict may be taken as an extension of the right of asylum, accorded by our country to political law-breakers. All the same, such a verdict opens up unpleasant possibilities.

Winter Clothing.

Now that Winter is upon us, the following article from the well-known Dr. C. W. Saleeby will be of interest, and its inclusion in 'Notes and Gleanings' may, I hope, be instrumental in saving some of my readers' lives.

Daily Chronicle (20th Nov.):—

The winter is upon us, and for our country as a whole the times are hard.

We should learn how to clothe ourselves and how to feed ourselves with the best economy of health and of money. The two subjects go together, for the greater part of the bulk of our food is nothing more or less than fuel, used partly for muscular work and partly to keep us warm.

If we go about almost unclothed, like the tuberculous patients undergoing the sun cure in Switzerland, we needs must eat enormously; but if we most foolishly spend the winter in heavy woolen clothing, crouched over the fire, the less we eat, within limits, the better. In this article, however, I have no space to discuss winter feeding as well as winter clothing, which is well worth considering on its own account.

We have in this country the foremost student in the world of all the problems of clothing from the standpoint of health. That assertion is not misplaced patriotism. Any authority on the subject, in Germany or America, who read it would instantly think of Dr. Leonard Hill, F.R.S., Director of the Department of Applied Physiology, under the Medical Research Council, and would agree with it.

Dr. Hill and his fellow-workers have shown, beyond question, that most of us tend to fear the cold unduly and to overclothe ourselves accordingly. Polar expeditions are not here in question; the discussion is as to our very moderate winters in this country. The evidence steadily accumulates to show that, if we are suitably fed, the cold is not our foe at all.

The death-rate in our winters is largely raised by their notorious dirt and artificial darkness; but to confuse their action with the action of cold is mere stupidity. Dr. Hill's dictum is that "Cold is an enemy of the half-starved; it is a stimulating friend of the well-fed"—and well-sunlit. I would add, after what I have seen in visits to Switzerland, Canada, and Finland.

Further, Dr. Hill has proved that we pay relatively too much attention to the material of our clothes and too little to its texture. Wool, for instance, has a high reputation as wool; but whereas the woolly texture of a chest-protector makes that article of wear nothing else than a chest-destroyer, by its dense, unventilated, skin-congesting-and-smothering embrace, the woolly texture of, say, a Shetland spencer is ideal—practically as perfect as the woolen coat of the sheep itself.

No matter what material we wear, our clothing should be loose in texture, light in weight, tight nowhere, readily and thoroughly absorbent, readily and thoroughly washable. Those are the principles which each of us must apply, according to our individual experience and preference.

I remember being much worried by colds in the throat in my very young days, until our family doctor one day, to the horror of my mother, pulled off the heavy muffler which protected (!) my throat, and bade me run about in the cold without that woolen sea-serpent. From that day to this I do not remember having caught a cold in the throat. Touch wood!

It is not very long since I used to have an awful lot of articles on Summer Sports in Switzerland from which to make a selection for my readers. For the last few weeks articles on Winter Sports have appeared in the British Press, with beautiful illustrations some of them, and with highly alluring sub-titles, which make it very difficult indeed to sit down and write, instead of rushing to Victoria Station and taking the next train out to our glorious Mountains. This week I will give you the following on "The Lure of the Snow" from the *Daily Graphic*, and other articles will follow later on. I feel that I have to go slowly, otherwise most of my readers will go winter-sport-enjoying, and the extra postage required to send them the *S.O.* would be too heavy a burden on the exchequer of our paper, I think. Anyhow, such burden might affect "Kyburg's" Christmas box very considerably.

One of the most alarming of all the sights in Switzerland, worse, by far, than the funicular, which merely makes your blood beat in your ears, the nursery slopes, which merely make you quake at the thought of tackling anything steeper, and the roar of the avalanche, which merely deafens you, is the ski-jumping ground.

Jumping on skis is like slipping at lightning speed down the side of one vast roof, out into mid-air for 150 feet, and then going on down the side of another roof at incredible speed into a valley so far below that you dare not even look down into it from the jumping platform in cold blood.

When you take a running dive from a great height into deep water, you have very little to think about, and the sense of danger is practically non-existent.

In ski-jumping you have to crouch, lock your knees together, spring well out, tilt your body forward, stretch your arms out like the wings of a soaring bird, and do a hundred things in a moment of time, while you are simply livid with fear.

There is, of course, as little real danger of your hurting yourself as there is in diving, but the actual sight of the slope is so awe-inspiring that you make every pretext to avoid learning the art. And yet, all the best ski-runners advise one to learn to jump as soon as you can turn and run.

As a final piece of advice, I should recommend you to enter, whenever possible, for the skiing tests.

There is no sport which so soon gives you a good conceit (wholly undeserved) of your prowess as ski-ing. Anglers' stories are contemptibly unimaginative in comparison with the newly-fledged ski-runners' yarns. It is a good thing, therefore, actually to have your capabilities judged by people who know.

The third-class test is quite difficult enough to search out your shortcomings in your first season. To pass this, you have to satisfy the examiners that you are capable of making three Telemark turns in succession, without stopping, and three stemming-turns in succession, without stopping. You have then to climb 1,500 feet of virgin snow, with a nine-pound pack on your back, in about an hour, and then come down in less than nine minutes. The ascent is easy; and, if you can avoid falling, the time allowed for the descent is ludicrously adequate.

If your skis come off, you stand no chance; if the snow is sticky, and you have forgotten to wax your skis, you stand no chance. You must be prepared to fail in this test three or four times. To get through it at one's first attempt, is almost a sign of genius.

The second-class test is to test the capacity of those who wish to essay long cross-country tours over untracked country for days at a time. It requires great skill and fine physique, and is only to be recommended to the few.

The holders of the first-class medals are very rare; they are men who are surer of themselves on skis than they are on horseback or on foot. To watch them gliding over the most terrifying slopes, effortlessly threading their way past boulders and through a forest of trees, swinging or stopping in mid-career as a bird sways or stops in a high gale, is to make one realise in some small degree how exquisite a thing is the Conquest of the Snow.

Capital Levy.

Switzerland is mentioned rather often just now in British newspapers in connection with the Capital