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M. Sigg was born in 1874, he edited the "Volksrecht" from 1907-1915. From 1918-1929 he was an inspector of works. He entered the cantonal executive in 1929; he sat twice in Parliament (National Council).

From Bülach comes the news of the death, after a long illness, of M. Fritz Bopp, a former National Councillor, the deceased was Editor of the "Bülach-Dielsdorfer Wochenzeitung" from 1898-1928. M. Bopp was a member of the "Kantonrat" for 23 years. In 1915 he was sent to Parliament as the representative of the Peasant Party, he kept his seat until 1928.

Dr. Rüegg, President of the Board of the "Zürcher Kantonalbank," has informed the Board that he wishes to be relieved of his office.

Dr. Adolf Streuli, a member of the cantonal government has resigned from his post for reasons of health. This is the second resignation within a week from the cantonal executive. Dr. Streuli however will retain his seat in Parliament (States Council). Dr. Streuli was born in Horgen and studied law at the University of Zurich, he entered the cantonal government 1922 in succession to Dr. Gustave Keller.

Dr. Oscar von Waldkirch has died at Zurich at the age of 73; he was for nearly 40 years in a leading position at the Federal Bank (Eidgenössische Bank). Dr. von Waldkirch was appointed General Manager in 1893 and in 1919 he was elected Chairman of the Board, two years ago he retired from his post for reasons of health. The deceased was a well-known personality in the Swiss Banking world.

The Federal Council has appointed Dr. J. de Salis in Berne, Professor of French history at the Federal Technical University.

BERNE.

M. Bernard Niggli, a former Professor of Italian literature at the University of Berne, and a teacher of the Italian language at the "Städtische Gymnasium," in Berne for 40 years, has celebrated his 90th birthday anniversary.

Dr. Fritz Ephraim, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Berne has died at the age of 59. Professor Ephraim was an authority on organic chemistry and enjoyed an international reputation.

GLARUS.

The death is reported from Niederurnen of M. Heinrich Jenny, who for eleven years, was a member of the cantonal government, at the age of 59. The deceased was for 25 years President of the community of Niederurnen, he retired from the cantonal government in 1933 for reasons of health.

ZUG.

The appeal which was launched some time ago for the victims of the inundation, which has taken place in the canton Zug, has resulted in an amount of over 150,000frs. being collected.

FRIBOURG.

On Saturday last the death occurred of States Councillor Dr. Emil Savoy at the age of 57. Dr. Savoy was born in 1877, he studied law at the

Universities of Fribourg, Louvain and Munich, and entered the cantonal government in 1913; seven years later he was sent to Parliament (States Council) as successor to M. Python. He presided over the States Council in 1927/28.

GENEVA.

Owing to a serious influenza epidemic which has broken out at Geneva the schools have been temporary closed.

Dr. Jean Sarasin, son of the late Army-Corps commander Sarasin, has resigned from the Grand Council, his seat will be taken by Colonel of division Guillaume Favre.

AARGAU.

Mr. Max Koenig, manager of the firm Frikart, A.G. ironmongers at Zofingen, which has recently gone into bankruptcy, has been arrested.

NEUCHÂTEL.

The population of the canton of Neuchâtel was numbering 119,854 inhabitants at the end of 1934 or 757 less than at the same period in 1933.

How long may a lovers' kiss last? A Swiss court at Neuchâtel has just been asked to decide this point.

The tribunal of Dé Locle has dismissed a charge brought against a young man for kissing his sweetheart good-night in the street.

The gendarme who made the arrest did so, he said, because the kissing went on for a long time.

The young man concerned argued with the gendarme, whereupon the latter also charged him with interfering with a policeman in the execution of his duty.

But the sympathetic magistrate decided that interfering with courting couples was no duty of the police, and that, therefore, the young man was not guilty.

THURGAU.

Dr. Leutenegger, a member of the cantonal government for the last ten years has intimated that he wishes to retire from his post.

FOOTBALL.

27th, January, 1935.

In Lucerne: SWITZERLAND B. ...1 SOUTH GERMANY 0

In Stuttgart:

GERMANY4 SWITZERLAND0

The 19th international match against Germany is played and lost, deservedly lost, without even a consolation goal. Germany has now 13 victories to their credit, the other matches resulting in 2 draws and 4 defeats. We have not scored a single goal against them for six years. The goal total to-day is 26:55 and if I add that at the end of 1924 it stood at 20:22 in favour of Germany, the thought, forcibly occurs, what has come over Swiss Football during the last decade? I leave you to think it out for yourselves!

On paper one thought we had a good team doing duty, young and strong, yet nicely blended with some experienced players, such as Xam with his 58 caps in the forward line and Max Weiler and Minelli, 33 caps each, at back. But success was not to be, why, simply because we were not good enough. Odd as it may sound, our defence acquitted itself creditably, in spite of the four goals against them. The forwards, apart from Xam, were unable to hold the ball and failed miserably. The centre-half persisted in playing his usual offensive game and presented the opposition with a clear way down the middle, whilst the wing halves hung back, concentrating on defence and leaving the forwards to their own devices.

58,000 spectators, a new record for Germany, witnessed the game. The teams were: Switzerland: Bizzozero (Lugano); Minelli, Weiler I (Grasshoppers); Guinhard (Servette); Jaccard (Montreux); Lörtcher (Servette); Amado, Poretti (Lugano), Frigerio (Young Fellows) Xam (Grasshoppers), Jaeck (Basel). Germany: Buchloh; Stühreck, Busch; Gramlich, Goldbrunner, Appel; Lehner, Stiffing, Conen, Rohwedder, Kobierski. Referee: Leclerc, France.

At half time the score stood at 2:0 and nothing else deserves to be reported in detail.

ICE-HOCKEY.

The Ice-Hockey world championship held in Davos was contested by 14 European national teams and by Canada. As expected it ended with the victory of the latter who beat us in the final: CANADA4 SWITZERLAND2

Switzerland thereby secured the European championship, last held by them in 1926. Thank God there is one game where we are in the fore-

front. England and Czechoslovakia are next in order. The semifinals resulted as follows:

Canada6 England0
Switzerland4 Czechoslovakia0

Both Beromünster and Sottens broadcast the prize distribution from the Hotel Belvedere in Davos. It was very pleasing to hear the Canadian captain at the microphone paying a compliment to the Swiss team, "who had given them a really good and hard game in the final."

Our champion team was: Kuenzler; Badrutt, Hug; Torriani, H. and F. Cattini, (the famous so called "ni-Sturm," three valiant sons of the Grisous); Ch. Kessler, Müller, Pleisch. Both Cattini I and Hug had to stand down in the last match against Canada, owing to injuries, and were replaced by Schmidt and Kessler II. Hirtz was reserve keeper and played in some of the earlier rounds. They all deserve to have their names recorded.

Three cheers for the European Champions!

M.G.

LA LEÇON D'UN CONGRÈS.

A une soixantaine de voix de majorité sur quelque six cents, le congrès du parti socialiste a admis la nécessité de la défense nationale et, aussitôt après, sans craindre les contradictoires, il a refusé la loi qui réorganise notre appareil militaire.

C'est du moins ce qui ressort péneusement de la motion de Lucerne, laquelle constitue d'ailleurs un vrai petit chef-d'œuvre de modération emberlificotée.

En a-t-il fallu des maux, des soins et des soucis, des contours et de l'euphémisme pour parvenir à la formule de la défense nationale, qui est une sorte de cri de désespoir et de résignation, et qui n'engage en fait le parti socialiste que de façon précaire et momentanée.

C'est beaucoup moins, en effet, la Suisse que la démocratie que le parti en question entend défendre par les armes s'il le faut, et les conditions qu'il met à cette extrémité sont telles qu'elles rendent à peu près illusoire le ralliement à la défense nationale.

Celle-ci ne saurait être acceptée qu'en bloc et l'on voit mal le parlement ou même le peuple trancher de sa légitimité selon les cas. Au surplus, et comme les mots le disent fort bien, c'est de défendre la nation qu'il s'agit et non point le régime.

Le congrès de Lucerne a retourné cette proposition et il a fait passer la démocratie avant le pays. Que cette démocratie cesse ici et là d'être favorable au socialisme et l'on peut être assuré qu'elle aussi sera abandonnée sans défense devant l'étranger par l'extrême-gauche.

Il a même fallu évoquer le spectre du fascisme pour emporter le vote des congressistes de Lucerne, et l'affaire fut acquise contre l'avis des délégués romands.

C'est que, tout naturellement, la Suisse allemande est mieux informée que la Suisse romande des choses du IIIème Reich et qu'elle craint davantage l'expansion hitlérienne. Cette crainte a fait admettre par les socialistes de la Suisse allemande la nécessité de se défendre, fût-ce avec des armes, et ils ont voté en fait autant au moins contre M. Hitler que pour la défense du pays.

Moins impressionnés que leurs camarades par le sort des ouvriers allemands et par celui des ouvriers autrichiens, les socialistes de la Suisse romande ont refusé de rien changer à leur programme farouchement antimilitariste, et ils admettent donc de ne point se défendre devant l'éventuelle invasion fasciste.

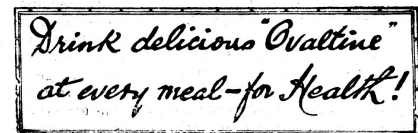
Les uns se sont montrés tout à fait intéressés, à Lucerne, les autres résolument illogiques, et le certain est qu'il ne faudra point compter sur les socialistes pour emporter le vote des 23 et 24 février.

Même, chez les quelques socialistes de la Suisse allemande qui se sont ralliés, le désespoir dans l'âme, à la loi réorganisant et renforçant l'armée, plusieurs sont des chefs, des parlementaires, mais on peut penser que leurs troupes les suivront mal et se refuseront à une conversion aussi radicale pour entendre plutôt le communiste fidèlement attaché à l'antimilitarisme.

Quant à la Suisse romande, l'affaire est partout tranchée, et socialistes et communistes voteront en chœur contre la loi de réorganisation militaire.

Il faut donc se faire une raison, admettre en fait que les socialistes se dresseront quasiment tous contre la loi en question, et les patriotes doivent se coaliser et lutter en conséquence.

Rodo Mahert.



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on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1935
at the Trocadero Restaurant
Piccadilly Circus, W.1
In the chair: M. C. R. PARAVICINI, Swiss Minister.
RECEPTION at 6.30 p.m. DINNER at 7 p.m. DANCING 8.45 p.m. till midnight
TICKETS at 12/6 can be obtained at Swiss House, 34-35, Fitzroy Square, W.1. (Tel. Museum 6983). City Office, 24, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. (Tel. City 3210), and Swiss Observer, 28, Leonard Street, E.C.4. (Tel. Clerkenwell 9565)