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de son pays natal. Elle ne pourrait faire autrement car alors elle ne serait pas Anglaise, surtout quand elle n'a même jamais vu la Suisse. Le mari Suisse dans ce ménage mixte est toujours regardé par sa femme et ses enfants comme un étranger (foreigner) et lorsqu'il y a quelque petite querelle, on est sur de le lui dire.

Lorsque le mari et la femme sont Suisses, il y a toujours une association avec la mère patrie, avec des parents, des cousins, des neveux, des anciens camarades d'école qui sont restés en Suisse. Dans le foyer domestique on garde de petites coutumes suisses, on a des mets des friandises suisses, on parle de connaissances et des faits qui se produisent en Suisse, surtout puisqu'on est républicain, on reçoit des lettres du pays, on va ensemble en Suisse, on y envoie ses enfants faire un ou plusieurs stages, ils ont fréquentés des camarades et camaraderesses Suisses, ils ont parcouru le pays, ils y retournent pour leurs vacances, ils savent les langues nationales et malgré qu'ils travaillent et gagnent leur pain en Angleterre, aiment et chérissent l'Angleterre, il y a aussi un coin dans leur cœur pour le pays de leurs ancêtres.

Mais il y a aussi quelques parents Suisses qui venant d'humbles villages sont éblouis par la volupté anglaise et dans cet éblouissement, ils veulent imiter les frivolités qui les entourent et ils s'imaginent qu'en méprisant les traditions Suisses, ils peuvent reconquérir leur nouveau genre de vie avec le précédent.

Dans n'importe quel pays où l'Anglais habite, il élève toujours ses enfants dans sa mentalité et ses habitudes, il les fait toujours enregistrer comme Anglais, et il leur donne toujours une éducation anglaise du moins en grande partie. C'est tout naturel que si les parents oublient les traditions suisses, les enfants seront complètement détachés de la Suisse. Ce que je ne comprends pas chez des Suisses c'est leur allure pour l'esprit monarchique, dans leurs fêtes, leurs réunions, on entend rarement des paroles ou des vivats pour la République, on boit même à la santé du roi des Anglais, quelle différence avec les fêtes républicaines françaises.

Quant à la taxe militaire, je suis d'accord avec "Quarante ans en Angleterre." Quelle absurdité de vouloir faire payer une taxe militaire à un Suisse né à l'étranger, où il gagne son pain et ne va en Suisse généralement que pour y dépenser son argent; il est bien différent de celui qui quitte la Suisse pour courir l'étranger.

Comment les législateurs ont-ils été si aveugles à ne pas les classer dans une autre catégorie.

A. ALTHOUSE.

To the Editor of *The Swiss Observer*.

Sir,—As the matter under discussion is perhaps of particular interest to many of your readers, I should like to thank Mr. Stutz for the information he has given us, which, however, rather confirms my statements than detracts from same.

We see that a young man, born in England of Swiss parents, is:—

- (1) a British subject all over the world;
- (2) a Swiss citizen . . . with the limitations of: Article 6, i.e., no Swiss protection in England; Article 46, "dans un Etat tiers la protection doit être refusée aux Suisses qui possèdent une seconde nationalité, s'ils se sont placés jusqu'à ce moment sous la protection du pays de leur second indigénat," etc., etc.

Can this be called "fully qualified and recognized Swiss citizenship all over the world, wherever he is, both in Switzerland and abroad, and enjoying the privileges and rights of a Swiss national"—as Mr. Stutz tells us?

In my opinion it is by far more in keeping with what I stated: "Swiss in Switzerland, and outside left to the care of another nation."

It follows that, to obtain Swiss nationality with full benefits, etc., he would have to "opt," or, in other words, give up his British nationality (if he can), which surely no boy, bred and born in England and most likely remaining in England, would do.

On the other hand, if he is not willing to fulfil the duties imposed on him by Switzerland in return for citizenship with the limitations, he ought to say so at 21, to have things in order.

The original question was: "How to animate the Swiss children born in England for Switzerland?" Considering it all through—is there enough inducement for them to keep their Swiss nationality?

Yours faithfully,  
"QUARANTE ANS EN ANGLETERRE."

### EURHYTHMICS AT WEMBLEY.

Under the auspices of the Dalcroze Society of Great Britain and Ireland, a lecture demonstration of Eurhythmics was given by Monsieur Jaques-Dalcroze on Thursday, July 10th, in one of the large conference halls at the British Empire Exhibition.

The Rt. Hon. Chas. Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, having been detained at the House of Commons, the Chair was taken by Mr. Percy Alden, M.A., who is Labour M.P. for St. Tottenham, and an enthusiast in matters of educa-

tion and other forms of progress. In his remarks he suggested that the ancient Greeks may have originated Eurhythmics, and certainly had some knowledge of them. He spoke highly of this movement, and of M. Dalcroze as a great teacher.

M. Dalcroze, who received an enthusiastic reception from the large audience, asked the latter to collaborate in the exercises which would be shown, and which he proceeded to explain. Each child has difficulties within itself, and he aims at developing absolute control and freedom of mind and body. His method falls into three divisions: Rhythmic Movement, Solfège (ear training), and Improvization (practical harmony), and exercises under these heads were carried out with the acme of graceful charm by a number of young lady students. One might have been pardoned for assuming that these were being trained with a view to becoming classical dancers, but their preparation is for a musical education only. The grace and beauty of movement is not sought—it follows harmony naturally.

It was interesting to observe that there is no sacrifice of individuality of character, no absolute uniformity; each moved in a way natural to herself, but with others moved in harmony.

The young ladies were students from the London School of Dalcroze Eurhythmics, and were dressed in short tunic dresses of green, their arms, legs and feet being bare.

As stated in a former issue of *The Swiss Observer* (Jan. 19), M. Emile Jaques-Dalcroze began his teaching career in 1892 as Professor of Harmony at the Geneva Conservatoire, and it was here that he originated the system now known as Eurhythmics, and which is now being taught in many parts of this country, on the Continent, and even in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

R. D. M.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

The note circulation in Switzerland, which at the end of 1922 amounted to over 976 million francs, had at the end of June this year fallen to 877 millions. The reduction has been slow but steady. The metallic covering of about 70% may be regarded as excellent, and the bank are making efforts to reduce the circulation still further. Not long ago it was known that very large amounts of Swiss notes were being held in Germany, but the shortage of capital which has since overtaken that country has led to considerable liquidation and to the return of large quantities of Swiss notes to their place of origin.

The general economic state of the country has certainly been improving of late, even though the revival is slow and the unsettled state of Europe still makes any confident return to prosperity impossible. Unemployment is declining, in the case of several important classes of goods exports are going up, the Federal Railways show improved traffic, clearing figures are increasing, and the banks report an increasing business in current accounts—which all goes to indicate a greater intensity of business activity during the half-year which has just concluded.

Following upon the recent somewhat sensational fall in the shares of Brown, Boveri & Co., which attracted much attention in business circles in Switzerland during the last few weeks, comes the announcement that the losses incurred during the business year 1923-24 have necessitated a reorganization of the Company's finances. The capital will be reduced by 30 per cent., and 9 million francs will be taken from reserves. The nominal value of the shares will be reduced from 500 frs. to 350 frs., or in the case of the shares of 1,250 frs. to 875 frs.

The City of Geneva propose to issue a new 5½% loan, redeemable in 25 years.

The Allgemeine Maggi-Gesellschaft in Kempthal closed their year to the end of March, 1924, with a net profit of Frs. 1,346,000, which is slightly below that of last year, and are again paying a dividend of 6 per cent.

The Neuchâtel loan, particulars of which were recently given in these columns, was largely subscribed, and allotments were made on a basis of about 20 per cent.

### STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

	BONDS.		July 8		July 15	
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Swiss Confederation 3% 1903	72.25%	72.00%	72.25%	72.00%	72.25%	72.00%
Swiss Confed. 9th Mob. Loan 5%	100.37%	100.35%	100.37%	100.35%	100.37%	100.35%
Federal Railways A—K 3½%	77.17%	76.90%	77.17%	76.90%	77.17%	76.90%
Canton Basle-Stadt 5½% 1921	101.07%	100.30%	101.07%	100.30%	101.07%	100.30%
Canton Fribourg 3% 1892	67.12%	67.25%	67.12%	67.25%	67.12%	67.25%
SHARES.						
	Nom.	July 8	July 15	Nom.	July 8	July 15
Swiss Bank Corporation	500	633	634	500	633	634
Crédit Suisse	500	681	670	500	681	670
Union de Banques Suisses	500	530	537	500	530	537
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	1000	3410	3390	1000	3410	3390
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	2142	2097	1000	2142	2097
C. F. Bally S.A.	1000	1192	1116	1000	1192	1116
Fabrique de Machines Oerlikon	500	625	600	500	625	600
Entreprises Sulzer	1000	617	590	1000	617	590
S.A. Brown Boveri (new)	500	259	258	500	259	258
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mt. Co.	200	185	185	200	185	185
Choc. Suisses Peter-Cailler-Köhler	100	135	135	100	135	135
Comp. de Navig'n sur le Lac Léman	500	560	560	500	560	560

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