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**AS OTHERS SEE US.**

Col. E. Wildbolz, a member of the "Commission des Suisses à l'Étranger," presided over the deliberations which took place on the occasion of the "Auslandschweizertag" during this year's Basle Fair. The colonel has now embodied his impressions in an interesting report which is being circulated amongst the different Groups of the N.S.H.; the following passage (which we reproduce in the two versions), emphasising one of the main difficulties retarding this movement, should prove instructive and enlightening to our readers, though we doubt whether it will meet with general approval:—

Le ralliement des Suisses à l'étranger se heurte à un obstacle malheureux: l'esprit querelleur et jaloux des Suisses. J'en ai fait moi-même l'expérience attristante. La commission et son secrétariat ont une grande tâche à accomplir dans ce domaine. Conjointement avec le groupement parlementaire des Suisses à l'étranger, ils trouveront peut-être le moyen de remédier à cet état d'esprit.

Eine bedenkliche Hemmung erfährt die Pflege des Schweizertums in den Auslandskolonien durch die Zerrissenheit und die Zänkerei, wie sie leider in so vielen Schweizerkolonien im Auslande gebräuchlich ist; ich habe selbst solche peinliche Beispiele erlebt. In der Erforschung und Klärung dieser bedauerlichen Zustände und der Mittel zu deren Bekämpfung liegt m.E. eine wichtige Aufgabe der Auslandschweizer-Kommission und ihres Sekretariates und deren Zusammenarbeit mit der Parlamentarischen Vereinigung für Auslandschweizerfragen.

**STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.**

BONDS.	Sept. 16	Sept. 23
Swiss Confederation 3% 1903	72.75%	72.37%
Swiss Confed. 9th Mob. Loan 5%	100.20%	100.00%
Federal Railways A-K 3 1/2%	76.75%	76.95%
Canton Basle-Stadt 5 1/2% 1921	100.25%	100.12%
Canton Fribourg 3% 1892	65.00%	67.00%

SHARES.	Nom.	Sept. 16		Sept. 23	
		Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Swiss Bank Corporation	500	645	645		
Credit Suisse	500	678	680		
Union de Banques Suisses	500	557	538		
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	1000	3267	3175		
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	2042	1995		
C. F. Bally S.A.	1000	1097	1100		
Fabrique de Machines Oerlikon	500	645	638		
Entreprises Suisse	1000	612	616		
S.A. Brown Boveri (new)	500	275	278		
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mk. Co.	200	197	199		
Choc. Suisses Peter-Caillier-Kohler	100	147	145		
Comp. de Navig. n sur le Lac Léman	500	560	540		

**WER WOHNT IM KANTON TESSIN?**

Die Ergebnisse der Eidgenössischen Volkszählung 1920, die im Juli 1923 veröffentlicht worden sind, geben uns folgende Aufschlüsse:

Im Kanton Tessin wohnen 111,472 Tessiner, 8309 Schweizer aus andern Kantonen und 32,475 Ausländer. Vor fünfzig Jahren zählte man 110,236 Tessiner, 514 Schweizer aus andern Kantonen und 8879 Ausländer.

Die meisten Ausländer wohnen im Bezirk Mendrisio: 37,1 Prozent. Lugano folgt mit 30,6, Riviera mit 27,9, Locarno mit 25,6, Leventina mit 25, Bellinzona mit 21, Vallemaggia mit 8 und Blenio mit 6,4 Prozent.

Es gibt Gemeinden, wo sich Ausländer und Schweizer gewissermassen die Wage halten: Bodio (407:453), Viganello (667:677). Gemeinden, wo die Ausländer sich zu den Schweizern verhalten wie 2:3, beispielsweise Ascona, Maroggia, Melide, Chiasso, Osogna. Mehr als ein Drittel Ausländer wohnen in Lugano, Giornico, Brissago, Castagnola, Masagno, Novazzano, Pedrinato, Vacallo. Mehr als ein Viertel in Giubiasco, Faido, Locarno, Losone, Ronco, Solduno, etc.

Unter den 32,475 Ausländern befinden sich 1337 Deutsche und 30,092 Italiener. Man darf also ohne einen groben Fehler zu begehen, die Ausländer kurzweg als Italiener bezeichnen.

Ungefähr die Hälfte der Ausländer steht im erwerbstätigen Leben. Sie bilden mehr als den dritten Teil der Fabrikbevölkerung, mehr als den dritten Teil der Angestellten in den Werkstätten. In der Land- und Forstwirtschaft erreichen sie ein Elftel der Tätigen (im Gartenbau die Hälfte). Die Granitindustrie kann eine italienische Industrie genannt werden.

In der Lehrerschaft gibt es 21 Ausländer (ein Sechstel). Von 146 Aerzten sind 25 keine Schweizer. Ein Achtel der Geistlichen ist landesfremd. (Die Polizei ist schweizerisch!) Die "Amministrazione generale" gibt 83 Ausländern Verdienst.

Folgerungen: Wenn wir dem Kanton Tessin helfen, so helfen wir 120,000 Schweizern und 32,500 Ausländern (30,000 Italienern).

Die Zahl dieser Ausländer entspricht ungefähr der Summe jener Tessiner, die in den letzten fünfzig Jahren ausgewandert sind. Es ist damit bewiesen, dass der Kanton Tessin für die Oberitaliener ein gelobtes Land bedeutete, während gleichzeitig die Tessiner das gelobte Land jenseits des Meeres suchten. Die nengeschaffenen Industrie-Arbeitsgelegenheiten konnten den Tessinern nicht helfen.

Wo die Industrie blüht, blühen auch die Ausländer (Bodio, Viganello). Mit Industrie und Verkehr wächst die Zahl der Ausländer schneller als die Zahl der Schweizer.

Die intellektuelle Schicht ist ausserordentlich stark mit ausländischem Geist durchsetzt.

Wenn man dem Tessin im Sinne des Ausbaus schweizerischer Gemeinschaft helfen will, muss man vor allem die Verwurzelung der Tessiner Bauern fördern, ihre wirtschaftliche Lage bessern. Wohl hat sich auch hier schon das ausländische Element eingedrängt, aber noch nicht in einem gefährlichen Grade. Das Eindringen entspricht der Wirksamkeit eines Naturgesetzes. Was verlassen wird, wird von einem Anspruchsloseren ausgefüllt. Oberitalien ist das grosse Reservoir, das abfliessen will.

Wir wollen dem Tessiner helfen. Das ist fester schweizerischer Wille. Nur müssen wir dabei wissen, was wir tun. Wenn wir den erntebereiten Bauern helfen, so helfen wir den Tessinern. Wenn wir allzu einseitig die Industrie fördern—in der Verblendung als ob auf dem Gebiete der Landwirtschaft nichts mehr zu tun sei—so helfen wir gewissermassen den Ausländern im Tessin und verhelfen weitem Ausländern ins Tessin. (Die elektrochemische Industrie in Bodio ist ein sprechendes Beispiel.)

Das Tessiner Problem muss unter Berücksichtigung aller dieser Faktoren gelöst werden. Die innere Einigung, die Stabilisierung der äusseren Zustände bietet die richtige Gelegenheit. Die Ausnahmebedingungen der Nachkriegszeit in bezug auf die Einwanderung gönnen uns eine Atempause, die unbedingt ausgenutzt werden muss. In absehbarer Zeit wird auch auf dem Gebiet der Völkerwanderungen wieder das Spiel der freien Kräfte von neuem anheben, und dann wird es sich darum handeln, dass im Tessin starke und bewusst handelnde Kräfte vorhanden sind, die nach innen zielen, nicht nach aussen. Ein gefüllter Raum aber ist undurchdringlich!

(Felix Moeschlin in der "National-Zeitung.")

**SWISS MERCANTILE SOCIETY.**

Monthly Meeting on Wednesday, September 17th, at the Union Helvetia.

In opening the meeting at 8.30 p.m. sharp, the President, Mr. R. H. Cornu, called upon the Acting Secretary to read the minutes of the Annual General Meeting, held on June 25th.

It is probably the dry and mechanical opening of the meetings which induces many members to file in after the minutes have been passed, admissions and resignations dealt with and the field is cleared for everybody to show his abilities in debates, etc.

The importance of the rôle the Swiss Mercantile Society is playing in the life of the Swiss Colony in London is best illustrated by the continuous increase of the membership. Indeed, the Committee has been very pleased to submit to the Monthly Meeting a number of fresh applications, which were all accepted, and while it is obvious that resignations cannot possibly be avoided, chiefly on account of members leaving London, it is nevertheless gratifying that the increase is almost constant.

At this juncture it may be well to call the attention of all members to the fact that the new Committee is endeavouring to get them to participate more actively in the Society's affairs than has of late been the case. The General Report (as read at the General Meeting) reveals the excellent position in which the S.M.S. finds itself, mostly through the untiring work of previous Committees; and it should, therefore, be the bounden duty of every member to make it a point to be present at every meeting. Get the "meeting habit," and it will prevent "that sinking feeling" during London's dull season! The new Committee cordially invites, and makes a special appeal to all members, to prove by their presence that they take an interest in the Society's welfare.

The advisability of holding the meeting in the large hall at the Union Helvetia is engaging the attention of the Committee, who have been approached in this sense by valued friends and old members. This, it is hoped, may contribute appreciably to the spirit of friendship and comradeship within the Society.

The Education Department, the next item on the meeting's agenda, is now actively engaged in organising the evening classes, starting on the 29th inst., and the Hon. Chef de Cours, Mr. A. C. Stahelin, invited the prospective pupils who were in need of information to call at Henrietta Street, where every effort will be made to satisfy them.

This department continues to be most important and having regard to its up-to-date organisation as well as the excellent teachers, fully deserves the attention which it arouses. It is a matter of great pleasure for the Education Committee, which is now under the able presidency of the late Chef de Cours, to be able to show such excellent results, both educational and financial. The good work done is widely appreciated, especially amongst our young compatriots of both sexes, and it is to be hoped that, in spite of the present adverse circumstances, the Chef de Cours may find himself busily occupied accommodating all applicants.

A loss which is very keenly felt amongst members, and particularly by the Committee, is that of Mr. A. Kamber, hitherto President of the Entertainment Committee, who left for Switzerland. It is beyond doubt that this post was filled by the right man, and Mr. Kamber's departure is all the more to be regretted as the coming season would have given him ample opportunity to make use of his "komische Ader." However, the Committee has been glad to propose Mr. Strübin for this vacant post, and appreciated the unanimous approval of its choice by the meeting.

A rather lively discussion arose when the proposal for the renewal of the subsidy to the Employment Department for services rendered to the Society was brought forward, it being argued that this item seemed to be of a perpetual nature. However, this remark appears to prove a slight lapse in the memory of the objecting member, as the subsidy is voted for six months always. As soon as this item had been duly passed, the meeting closed at 9.45 p.m.

The Committee of the S.M.S. wishes to inform all members that the Cinderella Dances will start on the 1st November, when it is hoped that a big attendance may be witnessed. A special notice will appear in the columns of the S.O. some time during October.

Further, the members are reminded of the gatherings which take place every Wednesday evening at the Union Helvetia. Cards, chess, draughts, in short, "any old thing" is played, even a piano, if there is a player, and it is hoped that an ever-increasing number of members will participate.

**NOUVELLE SOCIETE HELVETIQUE.**

The summer holidays are over. London is saying good-bye to many of the visitors who have thronged her streets, her parks, and particularly her Exhibition, and is now welcoming back her own citizens who had scattered to all parts in search of rest, pleasure and sunshine. The last, alas, has eluded most, but has not, it is to be hoped, spoilt the much looked-forward-to weeks of

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freedom! It seems not. Everybody appears to be full of the energy and enthusiasm which usually result from a holiday, even a sunless one. But one feels that the Swiss of London require almost an over-abundance of both to carry them through the lengthy programme of events—social, patriotic and otherwise—which enfolds itself for them at the beginning of next month and continues to do so until they celebrate their National Fête on the 1st of August next year! There are now thirteen Swiss societies in London, each with its different functions in the life of the Swiss Colony, and each with its many and varied calls upon its members. There are those which attend to the poor and charities, those which concentrate on the social side of life, and others which devote themselves to education, music and sport. But there is one Society whose object is perhaps more elusive than these. This is the London Group of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, and it is indeed surprising to find what strange ideas exist about this organisation and the difficulty there sometimes is in grasping clearly the real meaning of the movement. That the London Group of the N.S.H. arranges lectures, also occasional dinners and concerts, is a fact known to all Swiss of this town. Most of them realise, however, that it does not exist for these alone, though too many seem uncertain for what it really does stand. It is also known that the Group has an excellent library and acts as a kind of "Bureau de renseignement," both to young Swiss coming over to this country and to Britishers going to Switzerland or preparing books or lectures on that country, which is so full of appeal to them. But although that is helpful work and is one of the definite objects of the London Group, yet it is only a fraction of what it stands for. For what, then, does the London Group stand other than for doing its utmost to maintain feelings of understanding and sympathy between this country and Switzerland? What is it that has had the power to inspire Swiss all over the world to found Groups of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, so that there are now 120 scattered near and far throughout the four corners of the earth?

Love of one's home country is not a thing peculiarly Swiss. Such a feeling is common to all mankind, and even the most casual has hidden away somewhere an affection for the land of his birth, for its traditions, its people and their customs. But in the case of Switzerland, more than of any other country, it is important that this love of the home land should not be hidden away, but should be active, keeping her countrymen abroad—and how many these are!—in constant touch with their mother country, so that she can still regard them as her sons. Those who become members of the different Groups of the N.S.H., then, do so with the idea of keeping in touch with their home country as much as possible, of discussing questions which arise of national importance in the same spirit as is done by the N.S.H. in Switzerland, that is to say, in a national spirit, in a spirit which is above all considerations of party and of religion. The foundation of the *Secrétariat des Suisses à l'étranger* has made this easier of achievement, as it keeps all the different Groups fully documented on matters which arise in Switzerland affecting all Swiss abroad, and they are thus able to discuss them and have made known their opinion at home regarding such questions of national importance as the entrance of Switzerland into the League of Nations, the Capital Levy, and the Military Tax, to mention but a few.

But that is not all. Many of the Swiss abroad have expressed, and probably many more have silently felt, that they are regarded by the home country merely—to put it in rather an exaggerated way, perhaps—as a source of national income, and that, apart from the taxes they pay, no further interest is taken in them. There may, perhaps, have been a grain of truth in this feeling, just as there may have been one in the idea conceived by the Swiss at home that their brothers abroad seemed to consider that the mere fact of their being abroad exempted them from any further consideration of their country. Be that as it may, the War and the first difficult months of mobilisation showed that there certainly was some misunderstanding and want of harmony on both sides. Since its foundation the N.S.H. has worked to clear away all such misunderstandings and to make them impossible in the future. It has worked particularly hard for the Swiss abroad, and now, through the *Secrétariat des Suisses à l'étranger*, how wonderfully has it succeeded in bringing home to Switzerland the importance of her sons and daughters overseas! A few years ago nobody would have believed that a day would ever dawn when the Swiss abroad would have a Parliamentary Group to represent them in Switzerland, to safeguard their interests and advance their views—such an idea would have been regarded as fantastic! Yet now that day has come! This is a tremendous step and to the least imaginative must be full of possibilities. But it now remains for the Swiss abroad to do their part. They have got this unique organisation by means of which they can express their views in the Federal Council with regard to all questions which concern them. It is now up to them to make use of it, for, if it is neglected, one cannot hope that this Parliamen-

tary Group will continue to exist indefinitely, indeed, one knows that it could not!

The London Group of the N.S.H. discusses at its monthly Council meetings and lectures questions of national importance and matters of interest to all Swiss who live abroad. One cannot hope that members will come to all the meetings arranged, but if they would only come to those at which questions of real moment are going to be debated, so that the benefit of their opinion might be had, what a great thing that would be and what a real step towards the ideal for which the Group is striving! And those London Swiss who are not yet members of the Group, perhaps they will become so now and help us to work for the realisation of our motto: *Pro helvetica dignate ac securitate.*

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LONDON GROUP,  
28, Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

### POPULAR LECTURES ON SWISS LITERATURE.

Following a suggestion made by members, the Council of the N.S.H. has decided to offer its resources and organisation to the other societies of the Colony for the purpose of introducing and popularising the works of modern Swiss writers. Lectures of this nature have, of course, already been held in the past, but owing to local considerations have not attracted a sufficiently large audience to justify the not inconsiderable expense incurred thereby. Little causeries or recitals are to be arranged in the homes of the other societies for the benefit of their respective members: though such conferences could fill a whole evening, it is intended that they should follow, for the present, ordinary routine meetings only occupying an hour or so.

This scheme is to be inaugurated at the City Swiss Club, when after the usual Souper Familier on Tuesday, October 7th, Monsieur Hoffmann-de Visme will give some readings from the works of Philippe Monnier.

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### Mons. John Walter Sterchi,

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survenue le samedi, 20 septembre 1924, à 3 h.  
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L'incinération a eu lieu au Cimetière de Golders  
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### CITY SWISS CLUB.

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#### Assemblée Mensuelle

aura lieu le MARDI, 7 OCTOBRE au Restaurant  
GATTI et sera précédée d'un souper familial à  
6.45 h. (5/- par couvert).

Après l'assemblée Mons. R. Hoffmann-de Visme  
nous fera le plaisir de lire quelques pages des  
oeuvres du distingué écrivain suisse, Philippe  
Monnier.

Pour faciliter les arrangements, le Comité re-  
commande aux participants de s'annoncer au plus  
tôt à M. P. F. Boehringer, 21, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4.  
(Téléphone: City 4603).

#### Ordre du Jour.

Procès-verbal.	Démissions.
Admissions.	Banquet Annuel.
Divers.	

### Divine Services.

ÉGLISE SUISSE (1762), 79, Endell St., W.C.2  
(Langue française.)

Dimanche, 28 Septembre, 11h. et 6.30.—M. R. Hoff-  
mann-de Visme.

Jeu. 2 Octobre, 8.30.—Réunion de prières générale.  
Invitation à chacun.

#### BAPTEMES.

Marie Anne JACOTTET, née le 18 Oct. 1923, fille  
de Gustave et de Marguerite née Campiche, de Haute-  
rive (Neuchâtel)—le 3 Août 1924.

Marguerite Gertrude BAERLOCHER, née le 24 Nov.  
1923, fille de Charles et de Marguerite née Leuch, de  
St. Gall—le 17 Août 1924.

Francis Hector ERNST, né le 6 Avril 1924, fils de  
Hector et d'Isabelle née Wilson—d'Aarwangen (Berne)  
—le 31 Août 1924.

#### MARIAGE.

Eugène WEIBEL, de Zurich, et Muriel Ethel WIL-  
SON, du Suffolk—le 2 Août 1924.

#### SERVICE FUNÈBRE.

Madame Gustave AGUET, née Elvira Pasquali, dé-  
cédée le 16 Sept. 1924, dans sa 80e année—enterrée à  
Kensal Green le 19 Sept. 1924.

Pour tous renseignements concernant actes pastoraux,  
etc., prière de s'adresser à M. R. Hoffmann-de Visme,  
102, Hornsey Lane, N.6. (Téléphone: Hornsey 1798.)  
Heure de réception à l'Église: Mercredi 10.30 à 12h.

### SCHWEIZERKIRCHE

(Deutsch-Schweizerische Gemeinde)

St. Anne's Church, 9, Gresham Street, E.C.2.

Sonntag, 28. September, 11 Uhr vorm.—Gottesdienst.  
Pfr. W. Dietsche.

6.30 abends ("Foyer Suisse").—Bibelstunde.  
Micha. Pfr. W. Dietsche.

Requests for Pastor's visits, Baptisms, Weddings, etc.,  
can be made on Sunday morning after the service,  
or to the Treasurer, C. Bertschinger, 114, Fore St.,  
London, E.C.2.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, October 7th, at 6.45.—CITY SWISS CLUB:  
Monthly Meeting, preceded by a Souper, and fol-  
lowed by Readings from the works of Philippe  
Monnier, at Gatti's Restaurant. (See adv.)

Friday, October 10, at 8 p.m.—NOUVELLE SOCIÉTÉ  
HELVÉTIQUE: Lecture by the Rev. R. Hoffmann-  
de Visme: "De Rousseau et de certains aspects de  
la pédagogie moderne," at Ashburton Hall, 28, Red  
Lion Square, W.C.1.

Friday, November 28, at 6.30.—CITY SWISS CLUB:  
Annual Banquet and Ball at Victoria Hotel, North-  
umberland Avenue, W.C.

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