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HOME NEWS



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FEDERAL.

NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The Federal Council has appointed Councillor of Legation, Dr. Paul Ruegg, as successor to M. de Weck, who has recently been appointed Swiss Minister at Bucarest. Dr. Ruegg will thus become first collaborator of M. Dumant, Swiss Minister in Paris.

NESTLES MILK PROFITS.

Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., the famous Swiss canned milk concern, with a capital of £4,000,000, announces a net profit of £845,400 for the past year, which is approximately the same as for 1931. The statutory Reserve this year receives £60,000, compared with £44,000.

Although the results shown are approximately the same, the directors have decided to distribute a dividend of 14 per cent. for the year, compared with 16 per cent. for the previous three years.

They state that by reason of prevailing conditions, it appears prudent to increase the allocation to the Statutory Reserve Fund, and to carry forward a larger sum than previously. The amount carried forward has increased by approximately 25 per cent. at £215,600. Furthermore, it is proposed to make a first allocation of £8,000 towards the constitution of a special relief fund, to be used more particularly in favour of the company's workmen.

SWISS AIR TRAFFIC.

In spite of prevalent international difficulties, Switzerland's air traffic balance for the season 1932 is a favourable one. From May 1st, to October 31st, 28,000 paying passengers were transported on the regular Swiss air lines, against 22,000 in 1931, viz a 27% increase.

WIRELESS IN SWITZERLAND.

The number of wireless receiving sets in Switzerland exceeds 200,000 in 1932, against 127,000 in 1931.

SWISS EXPERT FOR PERSIA.

M. J. Henggeler, a well-known lawyer at Zurich, has been asked by the Persian Government to act as their legal adviser in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. dispute. M. Henggeler has already departed for Teheran.

GERMAN-SWISS FRONTIER WATCH.

The Federal Council has instructed the Federal Justice and Police Dept. to take the necessary steps to protect the frontier from an influx of communistic and Jewish emigrants of undesirable characters.

LOCAL.

ZURICH.

M. J. Stücheli, for 36 years school secretary of the Société Suisse des Commerçants at Zurich, has retired.

M. Stücheli has rendered great services to the Society, and well deserves his rest.

The case against the former banking firm Wolfensberger & Widmer has commenced before the Zurich Criminal Court, and it is estimated that the case will last about 3 weeks. It will be remembered that this bank closed their doors on the 2nd of November, 1928, and the loss to deposit and shareholders amounted to 15 million francs. The accused are H. Widmer, E. Wolfensberger and Otto Hürlimann, they are charged with fraud and misrepresentation. Over 150 witnesses and experts will be heard.

The Yugo-Slavian Minister, Dr. M. Milojewitsch, who is shortly leaving Switzerland for another diplomatic appointment, paid a fare-well visit to the Yugo-Slave Colony at Zurich; at the Banquet which was offered to the departing

Minister, many prominent Swiss industrials took part. Dr. Milojewitsch said that he regrets to leave Switzerland where he has made so many friends.

BERNE.

The accounts of the town of Berne for 1932 close with a credit balance of 48,710frs.

BASLE.

The 17th Basle Fair was opened last Saturday, over 300 journalists from all parts of Switzerland, and foreign countries attended the opening.

In the opening speech, M. W. Meile, Manager of the Fair, gave an exposé of the conditions under which this year's fair is held, he explained that this year, in spite of the bad conditions, the number of exhibitors has increased, and a total of 1,157 firms were exhibiting, against 1,123 last year.

AARGAU.

The elections for the Grand Council took place last Sunday, and resulted in the following distribution of the parties: Socialists 68 (62); Catholic-Conservatives 52 (49); Peasant and Bourgeois 46 (43); radicals 43 (41); evangelicals 6 (5); communists 0 (0).

SCHAFFHAUSEN.

The Town President of Schaffhausen, M. W. Bringolf (communist) has been condemned to a fine of 200fr. and the costs, for defamation of character, having accused M. Anslar, a political opponent of bribery.

* * *

The death is reported at the age of 75, of Dr. R. Lang, for many years teacher of old languages at the "Kantonsschule Schaffhausen."

GRISONS.

Colonel Henri Koch, who was chief of the engineers detachments at the Engadine frontier, has died at the age of 70 at Chur. Colonel Koch took a great interest in local politics, and rendered many great services to his native canton.

VAUD.

M. Dapples from Vevey has received the degree of *doctor honoris causa* by the University of Lausanne (Medical Faculty) for his scientific works.

* * *

Federal Judge Soldati, who will preside at the Federal Assizes, when the hearing in the case Nicole will take place, has been run over by a motor car on the Place Saint-François in Lausanne. Fortunately he has only received slight concussion.

FOOTBALL.

26th, March, 1933.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Biel	0	Young Fellows	4
Urania	1	Basel	4
Carouge	3	Chaux-de-Fonds	0
Lugano	1	Grasshoppers	0
Lausanne	0	Servette	2
Concordia	1	Young Boys	1
Zurich	3	Nordstern	1
Blue Stars	3	Aarau	0

FIRST LEAGUE.

Winterthur	1	St. Gallen	2
Brühl	3	Luzern	1
Seebach	3	Bellinzona	0
Locarno	2	Oerlikon	0
Cantonal	0	Grenchen	0
Solothurn	2	Olten	1
Bern	4	Racing	1
Etoile	1	Bözingen	0

INTERNATIONAL.

France	3	Belgium	0
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The National League Group-leaders disappointed their supporters. Grasshoppers suffered their first League-defeat of the season, falling to Lugano, and Young Boys stumbled badly against Concordia in Basel, their third drawn game. They will have to look to their laurels, as their old rivals Servette are now only one point behind, and their present form appears to be particularly good. Servette's remaining fixtures look pretty easy, whilst Young Boys have yet to visit Lausanne-Sports. Grasshoppers are more comfortably placed, having still a lead of three points in hand over Basel. Carouge, at the other end have registered their first win. Will they be able to get away from the bottom rung? A lot will depend

on their match in Zurich against Young Fellows on 9th April, as that is the only club for them to pass on the red lantern. Aarau's fate is as good as sealed and another old and famous club will descend into the First League. By the way, Aarau have resolved to return to pure amateurism and have discharged all their pros. A Trainer only will in future be employed. As I remarked on former occasions, professionalism, under whatever name it may masquerade, can only pay its way in Switzerland in a few of the larger towns, and even there only the wealthy clubs can afford it. And whether such professionalism, leading of necessity straight to commercialism, is to be welcomed for our particular Swiss circumstances may at least honestly be doubted. M.G.

AUX JEUNES SUISSES LOIN DE LA PATRIE.

La Suisse a toujours ouvert généreusement ses portes aux émigrants des autres pays. Cette attitude, sa situation géographique et son caractère politique la lui dictent. Notre pays se trouve par là obligé de laisser s'expatrier beaucoup de ses fils vers d'autres terres à la recherche d'un sort meilleur. Le nombre des Suisses à l'étranger s'élèverait, selon une évaluation plausible, à environ un demi-million.

Le nom de Suisse a toujours été et reste dans toutes les parties du monde un symbole de probité, de droiture et de travail. Il a suffi plusieurs fois à nos émigrants de se faire reconnaître comme citoyens suisses (*civis helveticus sum!*) pour éloigner d'eux tout soupçon et pour ramener à eux la confiance et la sympathie de l'étranger. Cette sympathie de l'étranger à notre égard constitue une part importante de notre patrimoine national. Il est de notre devoir, et spécialement du devoir des jeunes suisses qui résident au dehors, de veiller à ce que cette richesse, dont la valeur n'est pas seulement morale, mais aussi politique et économique, ne soit pas gaspillée, mais conservée et augmentée.

Il est utile à cet égard de méditer sur les origines et les institutions de la patrie.

La Confédération est née sur les bords du lac des Quatre-Cantons, face aux Alpes, au murmure de l'eau, sous la lumière des étoiles, dans l'un des plus beaux sites de la terre. Les idées fondamentales du premier pacte, idées de gens simples, pleins de foi, passionnés de liberté, sont du nombre de deux: l'assistance mutuelle pour se défendre contre l'arbitraire des tyrans, et le besoin et la capacité de se gouverner et de s'administrer soi-même.

Ces deux idées, que nous appelons aujourd'hui fraternité et démocratie, restent la substance même dont l'Etat suisse tire sa raison d'être et sa physionomie. Il n'y a pas de peuple chez lequel vibre plus profondément que dans le nôtre le sens de l'égalité humaine. Tout privilège de classe, de naissance, de lieu n'est pas seulement aboli, mais condamné par la conscience publique. Tout citoyen peut, par la vertu de son caractère et de son talent, s'élever aux plus hautes fonctions publiques. Le bulletin politique ne fait de distinction ni entre le riche et le pauvre, ni entre ceux qui sont plus cultivés et ceux qui le sont moins. Nos plébiscites déterminent l'orientation générale de l'Etat. Le peuple est son seul maître véritable et il n'accepte pas d'autre souveraineté que celle de l'ordre moral voulu par Dieu. L'opinion publique suit avec un soin jaloux l'activité des magistrats, qui veillent sévèrement sur l'honnêteté scrupuleuse de l'administration. C'est un titre de gloire unique et ineffaçable pour la Suisse que d'avoir démontré par son propre exemple que la démocratie pure, à savoir le gouvernement du peuple par lui-même, est un régime qui conduit sûrement et par degré à l'élévation morale des collectivités politiques et des individus qui les composent.

Votre pays, mes enfants, est digne d'être aimé. Aimez aussi le pays que vous habitez. Comparer entre elles les institutions, les mœurs et les beautés naturelles vous remplira peut-être le cœur d'un sentiment de juste fierté, mais vous enseignera parfois aussi une modestie salutaire. Tout peuple, quelque petit qu'il soit, a sa grandeur à lui. Les peuples ne sont destinés ni à se dominer les uns les autres, ni à se haïr. Leur foi commune, bien qu'elle soit trop souvent enfreinte, est la loi de l'amour. Le patriotisme suisse est large, généreux et humain de nature. D'après vous, d'après votre instruction, votre caractère, votre conduite, le monde au milieu duquel vous vivez sera induit à juger de votre patrie. Salut, jeunes porte-drapeaux suisses, salut en Europe et au delà des Océans! La patrie bénit votre fidélité et votre avenir.

Giuseppe Motta.