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# The Swiss Observer

FOUNDED BY MR. P. P. BOEHRINGER.

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## FEDERAL.

### NEW FEDERAL JUDGES.

The two Chambers of the Swiss Parliament have elected two new Federal Judges, in succession to Dr. Müri (Aargau) and Dr. Piller (Fribourg), who had recently retired from the Supreme Court.

Dr. Nägeli who was elected as successor to Dr. Müri, was born in 1881, the son of a Zurich citizen; he was brought up at Basle, where he received his schooling. He passed his degree as a barrister at the University of Zurich, in which town he practised for some time as an advocate. From 1907-1909, he was a member of the editorial staff of the "Neuen Zürcher Zeitung." In 1911 he was made a district judge, which office he held only for one year, owing to his appointment as Secretary to the Federal Tribunal. In 1917 he succeeded to the post of Clerk of the Federal Court, which office he held with great distinction. The great experience of the new member of the Supreme Court, will be an unquestionable asset to the Federal Bench.

Dr. Python, who enters the Federal Tribunal as successor of Dr. Piller is 40 years of age, he studied law at the Universities of Fribourg and Paris. He spent ten years with a commercial concern in France, and on his return to his native town Fribourg practised as an advocate. A few years ago he was called to preside over the Tribunal at Fribourg.

### DIPLOMATIC NEWS.

M. Henry Chassain de Marcilly, French Ambassador in Berne, has paid his farewell visit at the Federal Palais, owing to his retirement from the diplomatic service, on attaining the age limit. The members of the Federal Council gave a dinner in honour of the departing diplomat at the "Bellevue-Palace." His successor, Count Clauzel will shortly arrive in Berne.

### BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS.

The net profit of the Bank of International Settlements for the third year of its existence, i.e., to March 31st, is approximately the same as for the previous year at 15,200,000 Swiss francs. The dividend on the capital is limited by the Articles of Association to 6 per cent.

## LOCAL.

### ZURICH.

Professor Bruno Bloch, a noted skin specialist, and Professor at the University of Zurich since 1916, has died at the age of 55.

### BERNE.

Doctor Georg Glaser, for many years head of the cantonal lunatic asylum at Münsingen has died at the age of 79.

The Swiss Parliament has voted a credit of 1½ million francs for the extension of the Federal Post office at Berne.

The Restaurant du Lac on the landing stage "Beatushöhle" on the lake of Thun, has been destroyed by fire.

### LUCERNE.

Aloys Christen from Wissachern, who was accused of having murdered the 79 year old M. Anton Kronberg, has been condemned to death. The defence has lodged an appeal.

### SCHWYZ.

M. Walter Baumgartner from Oensingen, a student at the University of Zurich, has been killed when ascending the little Mythen.

## BASLE.

As the result of a serious motor accident, which occurred in the vicinity of Rheinfelden, M. Ernst Sarasin-Von der Mühl and his wife were killed. The Chauffeur and two other passengers were badly injured and had to be taken to the cantonal hospital at Rheinfelden. M. Sarasin was the founder of the reputed silk ribbon firm Sarasin Sons in Basle, the untimely death of this active industrial and his wife has caused a deep impression both in industrial and social centres in Basle.

## GENEVA.

The Government of the canton of Geneva has voted an amount of 5 million francs as their participating share towards the re-construction of the Discount Bank at Geneva.

## AARGAU.

The death is reported of Dr. Walter Gautschi, late town clerk of the town of Aarau at the age of 60. Dr. Gautschi only recently retired from his post, which he held with great distinction. The deceased was also a noted chess player.

## NEUCHÂTEL.

The accounts of the canton of Neuchâtel close with a deficit of nearly five million francs.

## ST. GALLEN.

A terrible tragedy has occurred at the home of M. Kaspar Widmer, the famous international marksman. When practising at his private shooting range, his daughter, aged 15 ran across the track and was killed by a shot.

## VAUD.

The government of the canton of Vaud has conferred the honorary professorship on the following Gentlemen:

M. Simon de Félice, late Professor of Law; Alois Fornérod and Philippe Bridel, late Professors of Theology.

The two brothers Marc and René Vautier, 14 and 17 years old, sons of a civil servant in Berne, spent a holiday at Lausanne. On Saturday they took a boat on the lake, as they did not return the police was informed, and on Sunday the tilted boat was found. It is feared that the boys got drowned.

## FOOTBALL.

9th April, 1933.

### SWISS CUP, FINAL.

Grasshoppers .....3 Basel .....4  
There is a surprise for you and most of the 18,000 spectators who witnessed this match in Zurich. Grasshoppers were the first to score after 25 minutes play, only to see Jaeck equalise. Before halftime Basel scored again to make it 2:1 in their favour.

And then Basel continues to have the better of the argument to lead by 4:1 before Grasshoppers reduce arrears and late in the game, converting a penalty, make it 3:4. Basel thus won the Swiss Cup, having reached the Final for the first time. Congratulations! As this Competition only dates back seven years, the respective Finals may be of interest:

1926 Grasshoppers	2	Bern	1
1927 Grasshoppers	3	Young Fellows	1
1928 Servette	5	Grasshoppers	1
1929 Urania	1	Young Boys	0
1930 Young Boys	1	Aarau	0
1931 Lugano	2	Grasshoppers	1
1932 Grasshoppers	5	Urania	1
1933 Basel	4	Grasshoppers	3

Grasshoppers thus are the only club to have won the trophy more than once, in fact, three times in eight years. Another three times they were on the losing side, but to reach the Final in a knock-out competition six times in eight years is "some" achievement!

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chaux-de-Fonds	1	Lugano	1
Aarau	0	Lausanne	5
Young Boys	3	Blue Stars	1
Servette	6	Zurich	0
Concordia	1	Nordstern	4

### FIRST LEAGUE.

Locarno	7	Seebach	1
Bellinzona	2	Winterthur	0
Old Boys	0	Brühl	1
Montreux	1	Bern	3
Grenchen	3	Bözigen	0
Olten	1	Cantonal	1
Racing	3	Solothurn	4

## ZUG — ONE OF SWITZERLAND'S UNKNOWN GEMS

by MARIE WIDMER.

It is both on and off the beaten track, this tiny capital of the smallest Swiss canton. Proud express trains which link northern Europe with Italy via Zurich and the kaleidoscopic St. Gothard route are obliged to take a brief breathing spell at its railroad station, and endless armies of tourists have to pass it on their way from Zurich to Lucerne or vice versa. "A pretty spot" most of them will say, as they casually behold its medieval silhouette and its radiant lake, but few give it another thought. Zug for them is a point sequestered and unknown, and they pass on to attractions which are more heralded.

The canton of Zug has an area of only 93 square miles and its capital of the same name is in keeping with 11,100 inhabitants. In the German language of the Middle Ages the word "Zug" designated a place, where a ship and fishing nets were pulled in to land, and the name of the little town consequently indicates that the settlement in its early stages was a fishing village. However, Zug's history is older yet. Archeological discoveries have shown that as early as 2,000 B.C. the primitive lake-dwellers had erected pile dwellings along its northern lake shore, and Celtic tribes, Romans and Alemanni are believed to have lived successively in this section, which among the native Swiss and the relatively few foreign visitors "who know" has become very popular for its beautiful location and delightful climate.

In 1255 A.D., Zug was referred to as "Zuge castrum," a fortified place, and four towers, as well as fragments of a wall, are treasured relics of these fortifications. It is surmised that the little town came first under the dominion of the counts of Lensburg in the beginning of the 10th century; in 1173 it passed on to the nobles of Kyburg and in 1264 it became the property of Rudolph of Habsburg. As such it remained Austrian until 1352, when it became one of the most valiant members of the early Swiss Confederation.

Zug, guarded by a mountain of its very own, the wooded Zugerberg, is the gateway to the Alps and the windows of every homestead are treated to a panoramic outlook on the Rigi and Mount Pilatus. However, no other attraction fascinates the inhabitants as much as the lake, and along the spacious quay, boys of school age and boys of the grown-up variety indulge in the ever popular pastime of fishing. Trout and "Zugerrötel," a fish delicacy belonging exclusively to Zug, are features of the "lake dinners" which are served so temptingly by the lake garden restaurants.

The lake of Zug has an area of 14½ square miles and in addition to being a fisherman's paradise it spells heaven for all devotees of bathing and boating. The Zugers are inordinately fond and proud of their lake, yet this placid sheet of water has played the little town several disastrous tricks. In 1435 twenty-six houses, with part of the town wall and some towers, suddenly sank out of sight into the lake, which has a depth of 649 feet. Sixty lives were lost on this occasion. The story goes that when the commotion of the water had subsided, a cradle was seen floating peacefully on the lake. It was hauled in, and the little boy of Town Clerk Wickard discovered within, smiled sweetly at his rescuers. This boy grew up to become the ancestor of a family which is still living in Zug. In 1594 another part of the Utergasse, with nine houses, was submerged, but fortunately no lives were lost that time. Then things went on placidly for almost three centuries, when suddenly, on July 5th, 1887, there was a third disaster, and 16 houses with 11 persons disappeared. Geologists have assured the Zugers that the present lakefront, with its massively built quay, is no longer endangered by such catastrophes.

The loveliest parts of Old Zug are tucked away behind the lakefront. Here massive towers and gaily frescoed houses whisper a 16th century message. Fountains with lifelike statues, reminiscent of Zug's glorious participation in days of warfare, enliven narrow, friendly thoroughfares, and spacious public squares, lined with handsome old dwellings, are an everlasting testimony to the practical, yet beauty-loving tendencies of the medieval town-fathers. Wrought-iron lamp posts, fashioned from the metal of discarded, primitive implements of warfare; protruding upper stories; sidewalks which persist in main-