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field for underhand diplomacy, for wire-pulling feats by interested industrial-financial combines and for: poison-gas-propagating newspaper trusts than now.

To-day, five years after the end of the war, we have 2,000,000 unemployed in Great Britain, civil war and absolute famine conditions in many parts of Germany, coloured troops stalking about Europe under French authority, international trade and industrial life severely checked and check-mated in many instances. We have most of the European monetary exchanges in a state of trade-hindering uncertainty, some of them utterly collapsed. Instead of the Brotherhood of Nations, we find that even Great Britain is thinking of adopting Protection. Every man for himself, and devil take the hindmost!

Truly, an edifying spectacle! My one consolation is that I am not a missionary! How easy it must be to convince the pagans of the blessings of Christian Civilisation!

And you, dear reader, what about you? Do you still think that, for instance, the Germans only get what they deserve? If so, just read the following lines, taken from a poem entitled "In Time of Famine," by the well-known Irish writer Katharine Tynan, who, during a visit to Cologne, sent it to the *Observer* (11th Nov.):—

What shapes flit loathly through the glooms
And halt by the threshold?
It is the Hungry Death that comes,
Yea, and the Death of Cold.
Lord have mercy!
They look to East, they look to West;
No help by land or wave.
Ever the ticking minutes haste
Near the full-fed grave.
Christ have mercy!
Oh, Lord, if hoary sinners must
Endure Thy whips for sin;
What of the flowers sprung of our dust,
The children, washed clean?
Lord have mercy!
Lord, turn Thy wrath away ere one
Of the precious children die:
The soft, small bodies, skin and bone,
Written in agony.
Christ have mercy!
Yea, bid Thy earth go up in smoke.
Thy stars, Thy dawn, Thy eve!
Ere one of Thy small piteous folk
Accuse Thee and forgive.
Lord have mercy!

Do you think that the Allied Soldiers died for this? If they did, God help Europe! But I do not believe it. I have spoken to a great number of men who actually "went over the top," and I do not recall one who is not disgusted at the turn events have taken, and who is not appalled at the misery the Peace, not the war, is causing to-day.

If I had an Oriental mind, I would say 'Kismet' and forget it all. Having had Christian teaching, I am worried, and I want you, dear reader, to be worried, too. It is, to my mind, fairly evident that Providence ordained that Europe should drain the bitter cup to the last drop. I hope that what we witness now is not the end of the Christian Civilisation, but the travail heralding its re-birth. Especially in Germany, I think, will this be the case. There "Kultur" had developed along wrong lines altogether, and it requires probably a gigantic economic and social upheaval to re-establish ethical values in their proper focus. Germany at present is again undergoing her "Sturm- und Drang-Periode," from which she will rise, as did the Germany of 1913. France, on the other hand, seeming to follow the Prussian line of policy and reverting to her old traditions which made of her an ethically "Grande Nation," will inevitably have to suffer greatly. How much, depends on how far she will travel along the wrong path.

I wish to state here clearly that the opinions expressed in this article are "Kyburg's" alone.

Meanwhile, during all this time of re-birth and re-orientation, Europe and the world suffer grievously. Switzerland suffers with the rest.

If there is to be a great re-birth of our Christian Civilisation, there must needs be a great revival of true Christian feeling. At present, in my opinion, our religious leaders are either too much absorbed with dogmatic questions, or they are too timid. Christian Churches do not provide bread for the masses. They give them stones! Witness the empty Churches. Where the Churches are full, it is where a specially gifted orator holds sway, not because the masses of the people are drawn to the Church. The Churches have little in common with the Carpenter's Son of Nazareth, who would feel terribly ill at ease in one of our episcopal palaces! True, circumstances have altered. But then, there were rich and poor in Jerusalem. In labour circles I have often heard that Religion is the handmaid of the capitalistic State. To overcome such an idea, which can be made so plausible to the "have-nots," will require quite different teaching *personnel* than the Christian Churches seem to possess at present.

Each one of us ought to help in this Christian revival. We find it sufficient, as a rule, to affirm our Christian principles in rather a vague way, and we are, as a rule, rather shy of living up to them!

"Kyburg," I am afraid, is no exception. But let us be honest and confess that, if the world is in a very sorry plight just now, it is, to some extent, our own individual fault. Let us confess that we are all far too materialistic and far too little Christian. Let us, on this Day of the Armistice, remember that, if we really want to save Civilisation, we have each to do our bit by trying hard to live up to Christian principles. And one of the very first of these principles is *Love*, as I wrote in last week's *Swiss Observer*. *Love and Charity of Mind* are the two great forces which can help and without which Civilisation cannot be saved, yea, without which Civilisation would not be worth saving.

These, dear readers, were some of my thoughts to-day. I may not have succeeded in expressing them coherently, but, as I am sure that some of them were also your thoughts, I hope that the above lines will help to keep the flame of earnest endeavour, which your own reflections must have kindled in your heart to-day, burning brightly from now onwards.

THE COMING OF AGE OF MUSICAL SWITZERLAND.

Ere it develops a genuine civilisation of its own, every nation must needs have attained a certain economic standard: ere it can allow creative artists fully to develop themselves, a nation must have created a respective audience for them. Great art can only be found amongst a society which has leisure enough to attain a refined taste. The nearly complete absorption by the immense and overwhelming national resources of their country has been the least cause for the still very remarkable dependency of the American people on other countries in the realm of music, literature and art. The Americans have simply found no time yet to develop their own civilisation. A similar argument holds good for the Swiss. Switzerland, though she, as a loose confederation, can boast of a past of six centuries, is as a modern, self-conscious nation hardly more than three-quarters of a century old. It is only within the last one or two generations, when the industrial revolution had definitely increased her wealth, that her people have begun to develop a cultural outlook and a cultural consciousness of their own. The beginning of a national Swiss literature fell in the last century. A tradition of painting has only developed in the second half of the 19th century, though, of course, minor painters have lived before. But it is only in Holder that the Swiss have produced for the first time a really great painter who, though he ranks in the forefront of European artists, is felt to be immensely Swiss too. The development of a national consciousness in Swiss music dates even a shorter time back. To the careful observer, however, it can no longer be disputed.

In this country one knows that *Maurice Block*, though he has become a naturalised American, is of Swiss-Jewish origin. However, the particular surroundings of Switzerland have not had very much to do with his artistic development. *Arthur Honegger*, another modern Swiss composer, has identified himself so much with the French "Six" that too many people believe he is a French composer. No one, however, has ever ventured to declare that *Hans Huber*, the only great composer Switzerland has produced in the last half of the nineteenth century, was anything but Swiss. Huber has written many things which are not highly original, but in his eight symphonies, especially in the "Heroic," the "Tell" and the "Böcklin" symphony, he has tried to express, in a highly artistic way, certain elements of the Swiss spirit which nobody had ever attempted to express in Swiss music before. His popularity, of course, he owed not so much to these symphonies and a few operas, but to the music he had written for the Basle Festspiele, a form of theatrical art which between 1890 and 1910 developed like wildfire in Switzerland. The conductors *Hermann Suter*, with his Swiss Symphony, and *Fritz Brun*, with his mighty third symphony, march to a certain extent in the footsteps of Huber, though in no way do they impress you as being dependent on him. Of *Jaques Dalcroze* and his Festspiele (the last and grandest is the "Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie") one has heard every now and then in this country, and *Arthur Honegger*, *Gustave Doret* and *Emile Lauber* have written Festspiel music, especially for the Théâtre du Jorat.

Amongst the considerable number of contemporary composers who, in a sense, have tried to find a synthesis of French (Debussy and Ravel) and German (Regger and Strauss) tendencies, and who form quite a cohort of promising artists, we will only mention *Othmar Schoeck*, an original, extremely melodious talent—some say even genius—who started with his songs somewhere in the neighbourhood of Hugo Wolf, but has now gone far beyond him. In the voice, as in the pianoforte part, everything must convey atmosphere to Schoeck, though, by giving the melody a primary right, he has gone back to the now too much lost style of Schubert. His two operas, "Don Ranudo" and "Venus," have been performed before international

audiences at the Zurich festivals, but his songs are far too little known beyond the borders of Switzerland. The generation after him has hardly begun to rise. Schulthess, Martin, Frey, Laqui, Strubin and others have, however, already given proof in a series of works that the younger men are eager to carry the torch forward, elevating it higher and higher.

Watchers of contemporary musical developments on the Continent may be interested in an informal Swiss contemporary music concert, which is to take place on November 26th at 28, Red Lion Square, W.C.1, at 8.15 p.m. Invitation tickets can be obtained on application to Dr. Paul Lang at the same address.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

The revenue expected from the Customs duties in 1924 is estimated in the budget at Frs. 171 million. The figure seems justified by the results achieved hitherto in the present year. Up to the end of June the revenue from this source was 82 millions, and the figure for the whole year is expected to be Frs. 160 million. The Federal Council base their figure for 1924 on the prospect of a considerable increase in production.

The Canton of Basle (Stadt) propose, in the course of the present month, to issue a new 5% loan at par, which will serve to convert the 4% loan of 1908, of which Frs. 10,000,000 is falling due. The holders of 5% Treasury Bonds of the Canton, which matured at the 15th of November, are being offered subscription rights in that portion of the loan which is not absorbed by conversion options.

The memorandum, which accompanies the trade returns for the third quarter, contains some interesting explanations of the figures. The preliminary details, given in these columns last week, may be supplemented by a few details drawn from this official report. The great apparent increase of exports, from 365 millions in the June quarter to 462 millions in the September quarter, is attributed in part to the early closing of the accounts for the former period. Now that the figures can be adjusted to the correct and even dates, it seems the actual increase was about 34 million francs. In the case of the imports the total is approximately even, but a falling off of some 10 millions, under the heading of industrial raw and semi-manufactured products, is balanced by a corresponding increase in the imports of coal, building materials, etc.

It is interesting to note that imports of coal have risen to 85% of the pre-war level. This is very noticeable in view of the greatly reduced quantity of coal now required by the Swiss Federal Railways. Another interesting increase is in the case of raw cotton, but in this case it is remarked that last year a large quantity of English yarn and cloth was imported. The present figure of 174,201 quintals brings the total under this heading approximately to pre-war level.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

BONDS.		Nov. 6	Nov. 13	
Swiss Confederation 3% 1903	...	75.12%	75.12%	
Swiss Confed. 9th Mob. Loan 5%	...	100.37%	100.50%	
Federal Railways A—K 3½%	...	77.65%	77.65%	
Canton Basle-Stadt 5½% 1921	...	101.67%	101.50%	
Canton Fribourg 3% 1892	...	67.00%	67.00%	
SHARES.		Nom.	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
		Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Swiss Bank Corporation	...	500	640	639
Crédit Suisse	...	500	675	672
Union de Banques Suisses	...	500	530	532
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	...	1000	3075	3110
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	...	1000	2165	2185
C. F. Bally S.A.	...	1000	1085	1080
Fabrique de Machines Oerlikon	...	500	616	617
Entreprises Sulzer	...	1000	910	900
S.A. Brown Boveri (new)	...	500	269	269
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mk. Co.	...	200	167	167
Choc. Suisses Peter-Cailler-Kohler	...	100	106	107
Comp. de Navig' sur le Lac Léman	...	500	485	485

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