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This is the first time we have had the pleasure of seeing the Swiss, and a great treat it has been. They do not differ very much from either the Italian or the French, their style might well be described as half-way between the two. Sometimes, I noticed, they were inclined to carry their hands a little too high, and to make a great deal of noise about the horse, collecting their horses, or, of "putting" them at their fences. The galloping style seems to be spreading. The only one of their team I noticed who attempted collected jumping was Captain Bühler, and he, in consequence, made a particularly good round. He, in fact, was the only one on the ball of his foot, which is to be recommended.

In the chief event, the Prince of Wales Cup, competed for by five teams, the Swiss trio was last with 41 faults, England being an easy first with 11½ faults. Capt. von der Weid, Lieut. W. Stuber and Capt. H. Bühler represented Switzerland, and with 1½ faults the first-named has to his credit the best individual score of the three.

"Les Noisetiers."

An English teacher describes his impressions during a visit to Dr. Rollier's Alpine School (*Teachers' Times*, June 27th):—

The school was visited on a lovely June morning: the fields were glowing with a profusion of wild flowers, which grow in such variety in this choice Alpine district. The surrounding mountains, still snow-clad, glistened in the sun, and the whole setting made an unforgettable picture.

One felt impressed with the thoughts of the unconscious influence of all this beautiful environment on the fortunate children living here, of the entire absence of town distractions, combined with the health-giving, invigorating air and the opportunities for Sun Treatment, which is as beneficial in the winter as in the summer.

The house accommodates about forty boys and girls between the ages of four and thirteen years. Some ten nationalities were represented at the time of the visit. And what a happy, cosmopolitan family it is! Differences of age, race, language and temperament are overcome as the children live, work and play together. One felt that here is being inculcated the spirit of the League of Nations, and that much good must result when these children return to their respective homes.

The house is perfectly equipped in every way, with sunny dining-room, airy schoolroom—used only in bad weather—charming bedrooms with balconies, bathrooms, store-rooms, etc. Here one finds order without undue restraint, happiness independent of artificial stimulus, simple home-life free from objectional institutional features, much attention to cleanliness, hygiene, wholesome feeding, and formation of good habits. And, above all, here there is every chance for air and sunshine. Nature's own physicians, to do their healing, strengthening work.

The days are divided into periods for Sun Cure, school lessons, meals, rest work and play, and, except for meals, the time is spent in the open air whenever possible. The children wear the minimum of clothing, their bodies having been gradually exposed to the sun until they are quite used to its action, and able to work and play even in winter without feeling cold. Their heads, however, are always protected by light linen hats, and their feet shod with light sandals. The bronzed bodies and alert, vigorous movements of those who had been several months at the school told of the benefits derived from their open-air life. Breathing exercises and gymnastics are taken for half-an-hour each morning, and it was good to see the children's evident enjoyment of these exercises.

Then follow school lessons, but not in any conventional way. Each child has a portable desk and seat combined—the ingenious construction of M. Rappaz, of Geneva. This is carried on the back, supported by straps on the shoulders. A linen hold-all attached carries the necessary books, papers, pencils, etc. School can thus be held in any spot desired, and we saw the happy little procession set off through a field path for this purpose. How one wished for some such simple school equipment for our English schools!

Much time is devoted to various games, and two hours each day to Sun Cure, the children lying on long chairs while the sun's rays play on their bodies and do their beneficent work.

It was good to learn also that the boys and girls are encouraged to work as well as play and rest, and they have gardens which they cultivate. We also saw on the day of our visit several boys helping workmen, who were repairing the roof, by carrying large baskets of slates to and fro for them.

That Dr. Rollier's recent visit to England has stimulated interest in his sun cure may be gathered from the fact that the Wandsworth Guardians are sending a woman infirmity patient, suffering from tuberculosis, to try the sun cure, at a cost of £505, of which the Guardians pay £380 and her former employer £125. Another interesting item in this connection is the news that on July 22nd a deputation, of which our friend, Councillor Edwards, is a member, will wait upon the Minister of Health with the object of obtaining financial assistance for the production of "Spahlinger" serums and vaccines in this country.

L'EX-PRESIDENT WILSON ET LA SUISSE.

C'est aujourd'hui (4 juillet) qu'on inaugure à Genève le quai Wilson, qui portait jusqu'ici le nom de quai du Léman.

A ce propos, on lira sans doute avec intérêt un extrait du beau discours prononcé à la cathédrale de Bâle, le 30 mars 1924, à l'occasion de l'assemblée annuelle de l'Association suisse pour la Société des nations, par M. le prof. W. Rappard et qu'ont publié les *Cahiers de jeunesse* (livraison de juin).

Voici les pages qui ont trait aux relations de l'ancien président avec la Suisse et Genève:

Nous avons, nous autres Suisses, une dette de gratitude particulière envers le grand disparu. Nous n'oublions pas, et nos enfants rediront après nous, que c'est à son intervention personnelle plus qu'à celle d'aucun autre homme d'Etat, que nous avons dû, aux jours critiques qui suivirent l'entrée en guerre des Etats-Unis, d'échapper à la famine. Nous savons aussi, et mes concitoyens de Genève ont tenu à consacrer ce souvenir d'une façon durable, que c'est sa volonté plus qu'aucune autre qui a fixé en Suisse le siège de la Société des Nations. Mais, quel que soit le prix que nous attachions comme Suisses à ces marques d'estime et de sympathie pour notre pays, leur inspiration à une valeur universelle qui nous les rend plus chères encore, en permettant à tous les amis de la Société

des Nations, quelle que soit leur patrie, d'associer leur reconnaissance à la nôtre.

Si, en 1917, le président Wilson ordonna que la Suisse ne fût pas préterite dans le plan général de ravitaillement de son pays et de ses alliés, malgré les inconvénients de stratégie économique qui en résultaient pour eux et si, en 1919, il recommanda à ses collègues le choix d'une ville suisse comme siège de la Société des Nations, malgré que d'autres prétendants aient pu faire valoir des droits plus glorieux & sa sollicitude, ce ne fut ni par vaine fantaisie, ni par je ne sais quelle coquetterie du pouvoir qui l'aurait poussé à donner aux problèmes du jour la solution la moins naturelle et la plus difficile. Non. Ce fut par fidélité à une conception qu'il exposait déjà trente ans, auparavant, et qui le détermina, devenu pour un instant trop bref, hélas! maître des destinées humaines, à créer la Société des Nations.

Dans le chapitre qu'il avait consacré à la Suisse dans son ouvrage sur *l'Etat*, en 1889, nous lisons en effet le passage suivant:

"Les cantons helvétiques s'étant alliés les uns aux autres au cours des siècles, montrèrent au monde comment des Allemands, des Français et des Italiens pouvaient, par coopération et par tolérance mutuelles, constituer une union politique à la fois stable et libérale, à la seule condition que chaque groupe ethnique respectât les libertés des autres comme il désirait voir respecter par eux ses propres libertés."

C'est pour que cet flot de fraternité et de paix ne fût pas englouti dans la tourmente environnante que Wilson sauva la Suisse en 1917 et c'est pour que le grand royaume de fraternité et de paix qu'il aspirait à fonder, trouvât, dans sa capitale, une ambiance favorable à son oeuvre, qu'en 1919 Genève fut choisie comme cité des Nations.

Notre gratitude helvétique serait-elle diminuée parce que les bienfaits que nous devons au président Wilson furent, non pas l'effet d'une préférence nationale ou d'une faveur capricieuse, sources dangereuses de jalousies et de rançunes, mais la manifestation d'un idéal qui peut et qui doit réunir tous les hommes dans un même culte?

Ce discours, qu'il faut lire en entier, est un excellent résumé de l'oeuvre accomplie par M. Wilson, adversaire "irréductible et implacable" de l'impérialisme, défenseur tenace des opprimés qui souffrit plus que tout le monde de devoir laisser imparfaite et inachevée l'oeuvre entreprise. Pendant la guerre, alors que son verbe exaltait l'héroïsme des combattants et ennobissait les souffrances de toutes les victimes en leur assignant un but de justice, de liberté et de paix, Wilson fut bien la conscience morale de l'humanité. L'humanité entière alors l'acclama.

Si la paix conclue à Versailles en juin 1919 n'est pas pleinement conforme à l'idéal wilsonien tel qu'il avait été formulé dans des messages, historiques, ou moins a-t-il contribué à la faire aussi libérale et juste qu'il était possible dans la situation où il se trouvait placé. "Malgré des échecs partiels dont il souffrit non moins que ceux qui durent en subir dans leur chair les conséquences politiques et matérielles, il laissa après lui cette Société des Nations dans laquelle il voulait voir, et nous devons voir avec lui, à la fois la gardienne vigilante du droit et la réparatrice pacifique de toute injustice entre les peuples."

(*Journal de Genève*.)

SWISS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A very pleasant atmosphere prevailed at the Range last Sunday: it was record-breaking with every series. How keenly the required qualification to shoot at the 300-metre target is sought for, was proved by five members acquiring it on the same afternoon. Practice with the Swiss service rifle went on in the morning, the three best results being Bruhlhard 23, Krucker 19, and Rohr 18 (out of a possible of 25).

1050 shots were fired during the whole day on the 100-metre target; the following are the best scores above 85 points (100 possible): Krucker 94, Lampert 93, Bruhlhard 92, Muller 91, J. Haesler 87, Strubin 87, and Ernest 87, and last, but not least, the Hon. Secretary managed, in the intervals of his other exacting duties on the ground, to qualify for the 300-metre range with three scores of 85.

There were 25 series shot with from 80 to 85 points, which means that almost half of the shooting was above the average. Still, there is scope yet for improvement, when one reads of the 25 consecutive bull's eyes secured at Bisley by the wonderful Australian shot J. Shearing. F. H. R.

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Crédit Suisse	500	670	681
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