

Zeitschrift: The Swiss observer : the journal of the Federation of Swiss Societies in the UK

Herausgeber: Federation of Swiss Societies in the United Kingdom

Band: - (1926)

Heft: 264

Rubrik: Eidgenössische Glossen

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Flats in Switzerland.

The *Manchester Guardian* (August 31st) contains the following complimentary notes on the housing problem in the western part of Switzerland:

Housing has been a difficulty in Switzerland since the war owing to the universal stoppage of building for the four years, to the subsequent high prices, and to the number of people who settled there, leaving the big hotels empty. In Geneva, as is natural, it is almost as difficult as in Paris to find an unfurnished flat. Elsewhere large numbers of new villas and blocks of flats are springing up, especially round the lakes, where an increasing number of foreigners are congregating. Owing to the high exchange foreigners are confined chiefly to English and Americans, who live in Switzerland, not because life is cheap there, but because they find that they need spend less money. The houses are smaller, more convenient, and while the servant problem is acute, yet daily life can be carried on, with much less help than at home. The new Swiss flats are very desirable under the regime of self-help. Both large and small flats are built, well fitted with electric light, with plenty of windows shuttered against both heat and cold, with balconies, and with gas for cooking and baths. In places along the Lake of Geneva, other than Geneva itself, charming little four-roomed flats may be obtained unfurnished for about sixty pounds a year. The floors are mostly of parquet, the bathroom and kitchen floors being of mosaic and red tiles respectively. All can be very easily kept in order, and with a minimum of rugs and carpets. As far as heating goes, the Swiss have something to learn from the Americans. In the small flats heating is generally managed by means of a central and ugly stove. In the larger flats there are several stoves. Central heating and central hot water have made less progress than might be expected. The chief charm about the Swiss flat is the light and air caused by the excellent arrangement of the windows and balconies and the ease with which all the household work can be done.

Hotel Guests by Selection.

If I had not read it elsewhere, I would take the following article, reprinted from the *Morning Post* (September 1st), as a joke:—

The Swiss, who have already brought hotel management to the intellectual level of a fine art, have evolved a scheme whereby the social status of visitors to continental holiday resorts can be determined at a glance by reception clerks.

The scheme has, apparently, been adopted by the leading hotels on the Continent. Each hotel has a peculiar stamp of its own, which is approved by a central committee. When a traveller pays his bill at an hotel, he is presented with a "travel stamp" album, in which that of the establishment is placed. At every hotel he visits thereafter the traveller will be required to produce his album for inspection before admission. A new stamp will be affixed to it before he leaves.

M. R. M. Pick, Zurich, the inventor of the scheme, pointed out its inner significance in an interview.

Supposing a visitor asks admission to one of the great hotels of the Engadins or at St. Moritz (he said) the reception clerk might see at once from his "travel stamp" album that he had previously been staying in the less exclusive Bernese Oberland, and that he was not a desirable type of customer. The system is infallible, because the stamps will only be given to people of importance when they pay their bills, and will not be hawked in the streets like the luggage labels of the leading hotels.

Mr. Pick added that the scheme had been devised for the benefit of foreign visitors of distinction in general, and particularly titled English people, who, he said, are regarded as the most desirable of customers.

Some Swiss hotel proprietors seem to have a farcical notion of the mentality of their English visitors; they have evidently heard that the youngsters in this country display a craze for collecting cigarette and 'bus tickets and conclude that this is characteristic of the English nation. Just imagine Lord or Lady So-and-So licking hotel stamps into an album which is to be a sort of social passport merely to satisfy the curiosity of the reception clerk. One of the fascinations of hotel life is the fact that *volens volens* you are thrown into the company of absolute strangers which cannot fail to be of benefit to your general outlook; if, however, the *milieu* should not prove congenial, we have the gift of making this discovery ourselves (and quickly get suited elsewhere), and refuse to be publicly classified like the animals in a zoological garden. Some people cannot leave well alone. The proposal is on a par with the recent tipping innovation, whereby the hotel proprietors simply snatch the sum total of the tips because they do not choose to foot the bill by paying their staff decently. Anyone who paid a second visit to a hotel, and has previously omitted "to tickle the expectant palms" of his bodyguard, will know the difference. Tipping is one of the daily irritations of life, and no fatherly precepts, even if they were disinterested, can separate them from such callings as porters, waiters, barbers and taxi-drivers.

Swiss Football.

To celebrate the 21st year of their existence, the Middlesex Wanderers' Football Club had arranged to tour Switzerland, where they played a number of matches, and this is what the *Evening Standard* (September 4th) says about Swiss Skill and Sportsmanship:—

The members of the party have returned home with a very high opinion of the skill of the Swiss footballer and of his sportsmanship both on and off the field.

The record of the tour bears eloquent testimony to the standard of the game in Switzerland, for the Wanderers—quite a strong combination—won only one game, losing two and drawing the other. Football was, of course, not easy in blazing sunshine and midsummer temperature, but after allowing for the unfamiliar conditions that the Wanderers had to contend with, the Swiss played exceedingly well.

A full report of the matches played is contained in the *Islington Daily Gazette* (September 8th) and the *Muswell Hill Record* (September 3rd). Altogether four matches were played: the first one in Zurich against the Young Fellows (Score 4—4); the second against the F.C. Biel in the evening, two huge electric lights with large reflectors illuminating the ground, when the visitors, thanks to the skill of the home goalkeeper, were beaten by two to one; the third game at Fribourg resulted in a win for the Wanderers of four goals to nil, but in the last game in Berne against the Young Boys F.C. they lost with three to nil.

LETRE FEDERALE.

"Le propre de l'homme est de n'être jamais d'accord avec soi-même," disait un facétieux conteur du 18ème siècle. Nous en faisons actuellement la preuve d'éclatante façon dans nos hautes sphères fédérales. Et ces quelques lignes pourraient aussi bien s'intituler "de l'influence des puissances politiques sur notre caméléon gouvernemental."

Entrons sur notre terrain d'études et en observateur impartial essayons de ne pas perdre en route le brin d'ironie qui nous caractérise.

Il s'agit en l'espèce de la trop fameuse question du blé. Il y a deux ans le Conseil Fédéral, après en avoir longuement et gravement délibéré, se décidait à mettre fin au monopole de ce si précieux et si nécessaire produit. Au point où en sont les choses aujourd'hui on peut se demander si ce n'est pas par pure crainte de l'opinion publique que notre si distingué Monsieur Schulthess agit alors. Toujours est-il que dans son message, ce Maître des sciences économiques nous disait: "Par les temps qui courent, l'étatisme n'est pas en faveur auprès des grandes masses. Nous assistons à une réaction assez naturelle contre les interventions des pouvoirs publics qui furent nécessaires pendant et après la guerre." Vive dès lors la solution libérale et la pleine liberté d'action dans ce domaine!

Mais Monsieur Laur et son "Paysan Suisse" veillent. Notre Eminence Grise pas plus que son Journal ne semblèrent au début s'opposer à la solution—parfaitement normale—que l'on semblait avoir découverte. Puis le temps aidant, les conciliabules, les entretiens, les menaces voilées, on vit se retourner le char. Et voici soudain Monsieur Schulthess clamer partout que le monopole est la seule forme non seulement raisonnable, mais possible, pour terminer définitivement cette question. L'Union des paysans triomphait et elle se chargeait de plus d'imposer son point de vue aux différents partis politiques. Là aussi M. Laur fit des prodiges. Hors deux qui lui obéissent déjà aveuglément aux Chambres Fédérales, notre Docteur a laissé dans tous les autres partis bon nombre de paysans qui n'en reçoivent pas moins de lui et de lui seul leur mot d'ordre. Ces Messieurs déclarèrent donc qu'ils quitteraient leurs partis, si, sur cette question, on n'acceptait pas leur façon de voir. Conservateurs-catholiques et radicaux prirent peur et pour ne pas diminuer les rangs du groupe, adhérèrent au monopole! L'affaire était dans le sac et le "Paysan suisse" qui tire dans nos trois langues à près de 200,000, remportait une éclatante victoire. Elle se confirma par les votes de nos deux Conseils qui à grande majorité ratifièrent le projet.

C'est alors que certains Confédérés conscients de leurs droits et peut-être aussi de leurs... devoirs lancèrent l'initiative contre le monopole du blé.

Ce fut un tollé général. Bravement le "Paysan suisse" y voit l'intervention de l'étranger dévastateur, c'est une invasion économique de nos verdoyants coteaux. Voyez plutôt: "Cette campagne n'est rien d'autre qu'une première et puissante tentative de milieux étrangers..." Et sauvagement on se prépare à la lutte. Il faut quelque chose de grand, d'imposant, de "Kolossal." On réussit à grouper 190 beaux Messieurs tous considérables, tous influents, et tous ardents défenseurs de l'idée du monopole. 123 parmi eux appartiennent aux Chambres Fédérales. Toutes les couleurs politiques, à l'exception des socialistes sont largement représentées. De plus ne nous tracassons pas pour ces Messieurs d'Amsterdam ou d'ailleurs, ils forment de leur côté une action similaire qui, si elle n'est pas commune, n'en est pas moins identique. Enfin, qui appelle-t-on à la présidence de cet imposant groupement, dont les directives doivent invariablement guider les pas de tous les "bons" suisses? M. le Conseiller National

Baumberger, que fut en son temps, vice-président du Comité d'action contre le monopole! En vérité la chose est comique si l'on pense que cette conversion sensationnelle accroîtra le nombre des "bonnes" brebis! Mais là ne se borne pas notre cause de joie. Comme, malgré tout ces Messieurs savent très bien au fond d'eux-mêmes que l'idée étatiste du monopole, n'est pas plus sympathique au peuple suisse aujourd'hui qu'autrefois. Ils essayent d'arriver à leurs fins sous le manteau de l'agneau. Partisans du monopole? que non point répendent-ils, notre comité s'intitule "Comité d'action en faveur de l'approvisionnement en blé." Oh! la jolie trouvaille et comme violâ bien l'électeur rassuré! "Approvisionnement" vous dis-je, et non point "monopole!" Ce que donnera cette lutte, qui s'annonce très partagée nous n'en savons rien, mais il était nécessaire de relever tous ces petits faits pour éclairer, même à l'étranger, la lanterne de bien des Suisses. La lutte est désormais engagée entre les théories étatistes du socialisme, soutenu par les intérêts particuliers des paysans, et les anciennes doctrines libérales, qui ont jusqu'ici conduit notre barque fédérale à bon port.

"UN OURS DE LA FOSSE."

EIDGENÖSSISCHE GLOSSEN.

Zwangswirtschaft.

Man rühmt der freien Privatwirtschaft nach, dass sie besser und wirtschaftlicher arbeite als eine unter einem gewissen Zwang des Staates stehende Planwirtschaft. Die Entwicklung unserer Landwirtschaft seit Kriegsende beweist das Gegenteil. Man darf getrost behaupten, dass unsere Landwirtschaft heute freier und selbständiger dastünde, wenn man den Zwang der Kriegsjahre beibehalten hätte. Wir hatten ein beträchtliches Getreideareal, solange der Anbauzwang bestand; mit dem Tage, da der Zwang wegfiel, ging auch die Getreidefläche zurück. Die Privatwirtschaft beschritt den Weg, der bequemer war und erst noch guten Gewinn versprach, die Kühe nahmen zu und die Garben nahmen ab, und so stehen wir heute vor dem Ergebnis, dass vor lauter freier ungehemmter Privatwirtschaft (die sogar noch das Kraftfutter aus dem Ausland holte, um unsere Schwäche zu vermehren) unsere Landwirtschaft sehr unfrei dasteht. Wenn im Kanton Thurgau die Getreidefläche seit 1919 beinahe um die Hälfte abgenommen hat, so ist damit nur angedeutet, was an einer von der Natur ganz besonders begünstigten Lage geschah. Kein Wunder, dass heute dieser und jener Bauer wieder vom Zwange spricht. Auch der "Freie Schweizer" muss gelegentlich wieder einsehen, dass ein erleuchteter Zwang besser wäre als ein sehr wenig erleuchtete Freiheit. Um nur ein Beispiel zu nennen: Die dringend nötige Güterzusammenlegung wird wahrscheinlich erst dann zur allgemeinen, segensreichen Durchführung kommen, wenn man die Bauern dazu zwingt. Es wäre nicht das erstmal, dass ein Mensch gezwungen werden muss, etwas zu tun, was in seinem eigenen Vorteil liegt.

Techniker.

Es gab eine Zeit, wo die Menschenkraft frei von Land zu Land fließen konnte. Heute, in der Zeit der grossen internationalen Kongresse ist es mit dieser ungehemmt strömenden Weltkraft vorbei. Die Schweiz konnte sich früher etwas darauf zugute tun, dass sie nicht nur Maschinen, Seidenstoffe und Stickereien exportierte, sondern auch Menschen, studierte, wohlqualifizierte, fachmännisch ausgebildete Menschen. Damit ist es vorbei. Alle Grenzen sind geschlossen. Die Folge ist die bekannte Ueberproduktion auf dem Gebiete der technischen und wissenschaftlichen Arbeiter. Immer noch kommen 400 stellensuchende Techniker auf 100 Stellenangebote. An unseren technischen Hochschulen und Techniken studieren 3000 junge Schweizer. Kein Mensch weiss, was man mit ihnen anfangen soll, wenn sie ihre Examen bestanden haben. Doch man hemmt den Zustrom nicht. Man will nicht merken, dass etwas anders geworden ist auf der Welt. Und wenn uns dafür auf anderen lebenswichtigen Gebieten die Arbeitskräfte ausgehen, so gibt es ja glücklicherweise immer noch Ausländer genug, die gerne bereit sind, jene Arbeit zu tun, die wir selber nicht mehr gern tun.

Bubikopf.

Dass der Bubikopf eine höchst gefährliche Angelegenheit ist, weiss man schon längst. Den neuesten Beweis schenkt uns die Kreischulpflege von Veltheim-Winterthur. Sie findet, eine Erziehlerin mit Bubikopf gehöre nicht in einen Kindergarten. Wer also Kindergartenler werden will, soll sich um Himmelswillen nicht die Haare kurz schneiden. Die Kinder könnten daran Anstoss nehmen. Wer aber schon einen Bubikopf trägt, wird gut daran tun, während der Probelektion mit falschen Zöpfen zu erscheinen, um das väterliche Wohlwollen der Herren von der Kreischulpflege nicht schon auf den ersten Blick zu verscherzen. Man hat zwar bis jetzt nicht gewünscht, dass bei einer Kindergartenlerin die Haare das wichtigste sind, doch von nun an weiss man es—wenigstens in Veltheim.

Tessin.

Der Kanton Tessin hat früher eine blühende Hausindustrie gehabt. Man hat gesponnen und gewoben. Noch zeigen uns Prachtstücke in Leinen und Wolle, was man gekonnt hat, wenn auch die

Leute selber, allgemeiner Sitte folgend, keine grosse Wertschätzung dafür aufbringen. Auch in den Tessinertälern hat der Kaufmann seinen siegreichen Einzug gehalten. Das Fremde war schöner, als das, was man besass, und man war weder im Maggiatal, noch im Verzascatal klüger als irgend ein Bauer im Norden oder im Süden.

Heute regen sich wieder Kräfte, die dem Tessiner zureden, er solle sich auf sich selber besinnen. Sie sind noch nicht stark und nicht sehr verbreitet. Allzuviel Kraft geht im Politischen verloren, allzuvielen kämpfen für eine unbestimmte "italianità," die sie bedroht spüren, statt das Wesentliche dieser Tessiner, die sich nicht ohne weiteres bloss schablonenmässig in den Begriff der "italianità" sperren lassen, von seinem Grunde aus zu begreifen.

Doch wir freuen uns dieser Anzeichen und zitieren gerne einen Satz, der kürzlich im "Il Paese" zu lesen war: "Früher hatte man im Winter genug zu tun: aber man hat den Spinnrocken und die Spindel und den Webstuhl erst auf den Estrich geworfen und nachher ins Feuer. . . Und heute sind wir genötigt, winterliche Hausindustrie zu suchen."

Wenn sich das Tessiner Volk wieder auf sein angeborenes Geschick zu künstlerischer Handfertigkeit besinnt, dann ist es auf einem guten Wege.
Felix Moeschlin in "National Z."

CITY SWISS CLUB.

Monthly Meeting held on 7th September, at Pagani's Restaurant.

This meeting was attended by thirty members and friends, Mr. L. Jobin, Vice-President, taking the Chair. Our devoted President, Mr. C. Marchand, who anticipated presiding at the Meeting, unfortunately was unable to do so, due to his train from the Continent being nearly three hours late.

The Chairman opened the Meeting at 8.50, after having duly honoured the toasts to H.M. the King and La Suisse.

He extended a cordial welcome to the guests, Mr. Borsinger, Chargé d'Affaires of the Swiss Legation, Messrs. Guignard, Eigeldinger and Jobin. Mr. Borsinger replied in a charming little speech, stating how touched he was by the effort of the C.S.C. in respect of the collection made for the victims of the recent cyclone in Switzerland.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last monthly Meeting held on 3rd August, which were unanimously accepted and adopted.

The Chairman, Mr. L. Jobin, read a letter received from the Swiss Legation, acknowledging with thanks receipt of £58 7s. 6d., the result of the collection made by the C.S.C. for the benefit of the victims of the recent disasters in the Jura, Central and Eastern Switzerland.

Mr. R. de Cintra read a letter from the N.S.H., asking for our financial support in view of the present difficulties they were experiencing. A prolonged discussion followed, Mr. P. F. Boehringer giving the Club details of the present activities of the N.S.H.

It was unanimously resolved to make a special donation of 10 guineas to the N.S.H.

Mr. Charles William Guignard and Mr. Oscar Jaeggi, were unanimously elected active members.

A further letter from the N.S.H. dated 1st September, was read, soliciting the Club's support in connection with a lecture to be given shortly on "The Schnapsgefahr (Eau-de-Vie) Question." This matter received full consideration, and it was unanimously decided that in view of the fact that the C.S.C.'s aims are purely social, it was impossible for the Club to take an interest in political matters.

The Meeting closed at 9.50 p.m., and a record number thereafter paid tribute to our "great national sport" of Jass, or maybe Bridge. M. G.

SWISS MERCANTILE SOCIETY.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

In connection with the scholastic programme the following lectures were given by the students during last week:—

Mr. Reinhold Eichenberger, Burg (Aargau): "Tobacco Plantation." Mr. Peter Milani, Basel: "Ideas of Marriage." Mr. Robert Eibel, Zurich: "Where is the World going?" Mr. Ed. Stübi, Basel: "Some interesting historical features about architecture of London buildings." Mr. Daniel Burga, Au (St. Gall): "Has the British Empire a future?" Mr. David Kern, Buchberg: "Cairo." Mr. Ed. Frizzoni, St. Moritz: "Mussolini." Mr. Emile Ruediger, Zurich: "Textile Printing." Mr. Ed. Hoffmann, Gossau (Zeh.): "Silk Culture." Mr. Peter Vest, Basel: "League of Nations." Mr. Gottfried Künzle, Lichtensteig: "Some things to laugh about." Mr. George Fontannaz, Genève: "Spain's claim for a permanent seat in the Council."

The debating classes dealt with the following subjects:—

"Has Patriotism been the principal cause of wars?" Proposer, Mr. Ludwig Hardmeyer; Opposer, Mr. Robert Eibel, Zurich.

"Is it to the benefit of our girls to enter a business career?" Proposer, Miss Marguerite Boltrès, Genève; Opposer Mr. R. R. Riethmann, Zollikon-Zurich.

"Should Education in Switzerland be given in one language throughout the country?" Proposer, Mr. Armin Senn; Opposer Mr. Robert Kunz, Wetzikon.

SWISS SPORTS.

A Meeting of Delegates was held at the Union Helvetia on July 1st last, to approve the accounts for 1925/26; Mr. Barbezat, the President, was in the chair. Owing to various sums of money not having been paid to the Hon. Treasurer by that date, he was not able to give the accounts completed, but he informed the meeting that he expected a surplus of about £30. Upon this assurance it was decided to give £12 to the Fonds Dimier and £12 to the victims of the cyclone disaster in Switzerland. The balance was voted to the Reserve Fund.

The outgoing Committee was re-elected *en bloc* for the ensuing year. The place and date of next year's Sports Meeting was left to the Committee, as the Delegates expressed a strong wish that an effort should be made to find a ground with less drawbacks than Herne Hill.

ACCOUNTS to 31st JULY, 1926.

Revenue		Expenditure	
Donations	172 0 6	Cost of Prizes	80 17 1
Advertisements		Rent of Sports	
on Programmes	31 17 6	Ground, etc.	32 14 0
Sale of "	7 1 6	Printing, etc.	43 12 0
Unclaimed		A.A.A. Fees	1 18 0
money for Badges	15 0	Band	10 10 0
Interest on a/c at		Donation to St.	
bank & securities	7 10 5	John's Ambice	2 2 0
		Do. Lüthy Fund	2 2 0
		Police	3 6 6
		Gratuities on the	
		Ground	2 15 0
		Cost of Badges	1 18 0
		Sundry Expenses	6 5 7
		Donation to G.	
		Dimier Fund	12 0 0
		Do. Cyclone	
		Victims' Fund	12 0 0
		Credited to	
		Reserve Fund	7 4 8
	£219 4 11		£219 4 11

ADRIEN RUEFF
G. SCHENKER

Auditors.

H. SENN

Hon. Treasurer.

HUMOUR OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.

(The following "rules" adorn the door of the manager's office of a large printing concern in the West of England.)

1. Gentlemen entering this office will please leave the door wide open.

2. Those having no business will please call often, remain as long as possible, take a chair and make themselves comfortable.

3. Gentlemen are required to smoke, especially during office hours: Havanas and newspapers supplied.

4. The money in this office is not meant for business purposes—by no means—it is solely to lend. PLEASE NOTE THIS.

5. Talk loud and whistle, especially when we are engaged. If this has not the desired effect—SING.

6. Gentlemen will please examine our letters and dot down the names and addresses of our customers, particularly if they are in the same profession.

7. Put your feet on the tables or lean on the desks; it will be of great assistance to those writing on them.

8. As we are always glad to see old friends, it will be particularly refreshing to receive a visit and renewal of orders from any former customer who has passed through the bankruptcy court, and not paid us more than sixpence in the pound. A WARM WELCOME may be relied upon.

9. Having no occupation for our office boy, he is entirely at the service of callers.

10. The following are kept at this office for public convenience: A stock of umbrellas (silk), all the local newspapers, time tables, bus, tram and all other guides and directories; also a supply of notepaper, envelopes and stamps.

N.B.—Private notepaper for private letters may also be had if desired.

11. Should you find our principals engaged, do not hesitate to interrupt them. No business can possibly be of greater importance than yours.

12. If you have the opportunity of overhearing any conversation do not hesitate to listen. You may gain information which may be useful in the event of disputes arising.

13. In case you wish to inspect our premises, kindly do so during wet weather, and carry your umbrella with you. We admire the effect on the floor, and it gives an air of comfort to the establishment. The umbrella stand is only for ornament, and on no account to be used.

14. Light porters with parcels over a ton to enter by the back staircase.

15. Our hours for listening to book agents, 2 to 4; commercial travellers, beggars, pedlars and advertising men, all day. We attend to our own business at night.

Drink delicious "Ovaltine"
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tra' miei Meschini."
Dante, Inferno, C. xxvii.

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Divine Services.

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

Dimanche, 19 Septembre—Jeuine Fédéral.

11h.—M. R. Hoffmann de Visme: "Le pouvoir de
devenir."—Jean 1-12.

6.30—Service spécial de prière et d'intercession.

Cultes de Ste. Cène matin et soir.

Les services du Dimanche soir auront lieu régulièrement, désormais.

Reprise de l'Ecole du Dimanche le 3 Octobre. Prière d'annoncer les enfants au pasteur et de lui signaler les jeunes gens (15 ans) en âge de faire leur instruction religieuse. Les cours reprendront en Octobre.

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

SCHWEIZERKIRCHE

(Deutschschweizerische Gemeinde)

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

Sonntag, den 19. September.—Eidgenössischer Dank-,
Buss- und Betttag.

11 Uhr.—Predigt und Feier des hl. Abendmahls.
Gesangsvortrag einiger Mitglieder der "Swiss
Choral Society."

Die Abendgottesdienste beginnen am 26. September
um 7 Uhr anstatt 6.30.

Sprechstunden: Dienstag 12-1 in der Kirche.
Mittwoch 3-5 im 'Foyer Suisse.'

Anfragen wegen Amtshandlungen etc. an Pfr. C. Th.
Hahn, 8, Chiswick Lane, W.4.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sunday, September 19th, at 3.30.—SWISS Y.M.C.A.:
Celebration of the Eidg. Dank-, Buss & Betttag, at the
Foyer Suisse, 15, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.1.

SWISS CHORAL SOCIETY.—Rehearsals every Friday
evening. Every Swiss heartily invited to attend.
Particulars from the Hon. Secretary, Swiss Choral
Society, 74, Charlotte Street, W.1.

SWISS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Every Saturday and
Sunday (weather permitting) Shooting Practice at
the Range, Hendon (opposite Old Welsh Harp).
Lunch provided on Sundays.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, P. F. BOEHRINGER, by THE
FREDERICK PRINTING CO. LTD., at 23, LEONARD ST., LONDON, E.C.