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SWITZERLAND at the OLYMPIC GAMES AMSTERDAM, JULY - AUGUST, 1928.

(Contributed by Mr. E. S. Block, President of the Swiss
Gymnastic Society in London)

Final results of all the various Sports competed for at the Games and classification of the first 10 amongst the 50 odd nations which competed are as follows:—

	Points	Firsts	Secs.	Thirds
(1) U.S.A.	118	22	18	16
(2) Germany	69	11	9	18
(3) France	61	7	12	6
(4) Finland	49	8	8	9
(5) Holland	47	8	9	5
(6) Sweden	45	7	6	12
(7) Gt. Britain	41	4	11	7
(8) Italy	39	7	6	6
(9) Switzerland	32	6	5	4
(10) Canada	27	4	4	7

When studying the above table one must take into consideration that the Olympic Games do not only consist of athletics alone, but comprise all other Sports such as Boxing, Fencing, Water Polo, Swimming, Wrestling, Cycling, Gymnastics, Football, Hockey, Rowing, Horse Riding, Jumping, Weight Lifting, etc. That our dear little Switzerland, with only 4½ million inhabitants, should be able to emerge from the ninth modern edition of the ancient classic Olympic Games, which have just ended at Amsterdam, as No. 9 on the list and therefore amongst the ten best nations in the world, is indeed a splendid achievement and one of which every one of us can be truly proud. May it be mentioned that right from the commencement of the Games proper, when the Swiss group of 80 members, including one solitary lady, took part in the march round the stadium at the opening ceremony, they created a very good impression which was maintained throughout the course of the competitions.

Nothing could be more satisfactory—from the Swiss point of view—than the knowledge that in our two national sports—*Shooting* (rifle and revolver) and *Gymnastics*—our representatives are not only good enough to compete with the best in the world, but better still, have beaten the best the world can produce and occupy *first place* amongst the nations. That our marksmen were topnotchers we always knew, and although they had to fight hard for supremacy in Holland they 'got there' by obtaining first place and showed splendid grit in adversity. Now our Gymnasts have followed suit—and they had a much harder battle still; they not only had to fight and try to equal the almost superhuman skill of the Czechs and Yugoslavs at the Rings, of the Czechs at Drill and on the Parallel Bars and of the Germans on the Horizontal Bar, at which they excel, but they also had to contend with the greatest of all difficulties—the curious and sometimes almost unjust awards of the judges, belittling the value of the magnificent work of our own men and magnifying the value of sometimes inferior work of others. Yet in spite of it all they came out on top and the somewhat daring prophecy expressed in the *Swiss Observer* of July 28th has come true. Our compatriot Miez (Olten) has come out as the Gymnastic Champion of the world and is closely followed by another Swiss—Haenggi (Burgdorf)—who was second.

On the Horse with Pommels two Swiss were first and second (Miez and Haenggi) and on the Horse without Pommels another Swiss, E. Mack (Basel) was first. On the Horizontal Bar two Swiss were first and third (Miez and Mack) and on the Parallel Bars Haenggi came third.

In *Rowing* Switzerland obtained first place in the pairs with Cox and second place in the fours with Cox. Both very fine achievements in face of exceedingly strong opposition.

In *Wrestling* (Catch-as-Catch-can Style) the Swiss obtained one championship only, that of Kyburz (Bern) in the middle weight. Boegli, in whom great hopes had been placed, came second in the light-heavy weight and Minder third in the featherweight.

Both the last mentioned were unlucky in having decisions on points given against them. When considering the results of our Wrestlers, of whom a great deal more was expected, one must not lose sight of the fact that, through our own Swiss "Schwingen" we have a distinctly different style in Catch-as-Catch-can wrestling from other nations, which largely exploit the so-called "American or Scandinavian styles"; the difference is that, whilst our own men use the standing-up position, trying to throw their man as quickly as possible, the other styles favour matcraft, trying to get their opponents down on the mat and obtaining in the process the position on top with the object of holding their opponents down and underneath for the rest of the bout, which they would win, thanks to having obtained top position, on points. Our own men intensely dislike this style, which is foreign to their conception of wrestling based upon the principles of our own "Schwingen," where a man has to work.

In *Horse Riding and Jumping* our men did quite well and in the individual placings one of our compatriots, Major Kuhn, came third.

In *Football* our team did not do anything like as well as at the last Games in Paris (when they reached the Final and were only beaten by Paraguay, who, by the way, won again this time) and was defeated by Germany in the preliminary rounds.

With regard to *Athletics*, which appears to be the only really weak spot of ours, and in which we made a rather poor show, it must be remembered that Switzerland is a very young adherent to this sport, as it is probably not more than ten years since we took up athletics in earnest and even now we still seem to adhere to the old principle of all-round athletes—favouring the Decathlon or Zehnkampf—rather than specialising in one or two events and becoming proficient in them. Only by adopting the latter policy can we ever hope to compete successfully with the athletes of other nations. Olympic Championships are won by specialists only in one or the most in two events. We must furthermore learn the value of intensive, continued and scientific training on modern lines right from boyhood. Spotting youngsters while still at school, and training them as specialists for, say, the 100 and 200 meters or for the jumps or for the 400 meters, etc., must be the foremost thought and principle of those responsible for the management of athletics in Switzerland. That we have a splendid type of manhood, capable of almost anything in athletics, could be noticed at the last Gymnastic Festival in Lucerne when, only to mention one case as an example amongst many, the St. Gallen Stadt-Turnverein had an athletic section such as one could not wish to see a finer set of men; yet at the Olympic Games our men did not shine. In the Decathlon Meier only did the first 7 events out of ten, but in those in which he did take part he did really well. P. Martin (Lausanne), who had hopes of reaching the final for the 800 Meters Flat, was beaten in the preliminary rounds. He did better in the 1500 Meters Flat, where he competed in the final and actually finished 6th. In the 4 x 100 Mtr. Relay Switzerland finished 5th in the final. Our sprinter Weibel did not do badly in the 100 and 200 Mtr., but got beaten early in the preliminary rounds. Meier made Mtr. 6.90 in the long jump. In the other track events we did not compete.

Switzerland should certainly improve in athletics in years to come and our athletes may quite conceivably emulate the achievements of our Gymnasts and Marksmen at some future Games.

In conclusion may it be mentioned that our little country—dear to all of us—once again enhanced her already good reputation as a prominent and live member of the sporting world. E.S.B.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION.

When it was first mooted that the 1st of August should be celebrated in a more representative way than hitherto, so as to attract the largest possible number of Swiss for this auspicious occasion, there were many who shook their heads and gloomily prophesied that such an effort was bound to meet with failure. The subsequent events on the grounds of the Swiss Rifle Association, which had been selected as the venue of the proposed gathering, proved fully how groundless these fears were and that the Swiss have lost none of their love for a *Fest*, where merrymaking and good fellowship is the *ordre de jour*, and where the inner man is also coming in for his share of the good things.

Unfortunately the day started none too propitiously, lowering black clouds and copious rain in the morning filling many with apprehension that it would, in the real sense of the word, be a 'wash out.' However, Pluvius became more reasonable as the day advanced and forbore to shed further tears when the hour approached for the opening of the Fête, which was officially timed for 3 p.m. There were even occasional bursts of sunshine and everyone was in a happy mood and thankful that the day passed off so well.

Although the attendance was small at the beginning it became larger as the afternoon wore on and it was estimated that towards 7 o'clock over a thousand persons were in the grounds, on which a number of shows provided fun for all comers. Down by the tea tent was the cocoanut shy, a joy for old and young, where for a few coppers if you were lucky or adept enough, you could win a cocoanut. The failures to win a prize were evenly distributed between the gentle sex and the strong, thanks to a wise providence in the person of Mr. Schutz, who had seen to it that the cocoanuts outlasted the coppers by placing them rather low on the horizon. The result of this perspicacity was a handsome surplus, which constituted a welcome contribution towards the general expenses.

Further down the field Mr. J. J. Schneider had installed, entirely at his own expense, a dart competition. The two beautifully finished boards secured a continuous stream of competitors, some of whom proved themselves, after a few tries, such pastmasters that they had to be declared *hors de combat*.

Further along Mrs. Boehring was valiantly striving to make a Chinese laundry yield dividends commensurate with the capital and work spent upon it, and in this I understand she was fairly success-

ful, the day's takings showing a considerable excess over the cost of the stand, the stock-in-trade remaining at the same time at a satisfactory figure. One of the few successful ones to win a prize was Mme. Paravicini, her feat being heartily applauded, while a certain gentleman at his first visit was fortunate enough to secure a pair of ladies' knickers, the *pièce de résistance* of the show. Many more, too numerous to mention, came away from the Chinese Laundry poorer but wiser beings although not in the least downhearted by their experiences.

Next to the Chinese Laundry was the Gallery of Swiss Celebrities, which owed its inception to the happy thought and original turn of mind of Mr. Fred Suter, of the Swiss Bank Corporation, and was in charge of the Gaillard quartette. A prominently displayed notice invited all and sundry who felt that the affairs of the Colony had not been conducted to their satisfaction to give vent to their feelings by letting them have it there and then, and to judge by the advantage taken of this invitation the records of the gentlemen portrayed in the gallery must indeed have been black, some of their adversaries spending shillings for the gratification of 'downing' the objects of their grievance. Those who were fortunate enough with five shots to knock down the whole gallery were rewarded with a packet of cigarettes or, in the case of the gentler sex, with chocolates and other prizes, the fun continuing well into the evening until darkness put an end to it.

The pillow-fights, of which great expectations had been entertained failed dismally, much to the chagrin of the writer and Mr. H. Senn, who were in charge of this forlorn hope and fortunately relieved of further oratorical efforts by the welcome collapse of the supports holding the poles, which put an end to their embarrassed feelings.

Towards six o'clock everybody gathered round the big tent near the refreshment bar to hear the Swiss Minister, M. Paravicini, delivering himself in happily-warded sentences of the following speeches in French, English and Schwyzerdüsch (owing to the difficulties which the printing of the latter presents the Editor has, with the kind permission of M. Paravicini, reproduced the last speech in German):—

Voici la première fois que les Suisses de Londres fêtent officiellement le jour de naissance de la Confédération. L'heureuse initiative de cette réunion patriotique, sous le ciel quelque peu couvert de nuages du premier août, a été prise par un groupe de compatriotes qui ont particulièrement à cœur le bien-être de notre florissante Colonie et qui, en tout temps, ne ménagent aucun effort pour lui donner plus d'unité et favoriser son intime collaboration dans le travail comme dans le loisir. Nous les remercions chaleureusement de leur louable entreprise et les félicitons du succès de cette fête. Chacun de nous est heureux d'être, en ce jour-ci, au milieu du cercle intime de ses compatriotes, dans une Suisse improvisée, il est vrai, dans une petite Suisse d'un jour, sans lacs et sans vallées, et sans les feux sur les montagnes, mais une petite Suisse qui, toute improvisée qu'elle soit, offre pour quelques heures un asyle aux enfants de la véritable Patrie vers laquelle nos coeurs vont dans un commun élan.

Ceux de nos amis qui ont déjà quitté Londres et qui, plus privilégiés que nous-mêmes, fêtent la naissance de la Confédération sur le sol-même du pays, ont emporté avec eux—et ceci grâce aux

QUOTATIONS from the SWISS STOCK EXCHANGES.

BONDS.	July 24		Aug. 24	
	Fr.	Sfr.	Fr.	Sfr.
Confederation 3% 1903	80.00	82.00		
Credit Suisse	100.87	101.75		
Federal Railways 3½% A-K	85.80	86.55		
" " 1924 IV Elect. Ln.	101.25	101.55		

SHARES.	Nom.		July 24		Aug. 24	
	Fr.	Sfr.	Fr.	Sfr.	Fr.	Sfr.
Swiss Bank Corporation	500	816	826			
Credit Suisse	500	940	952			
Union de Banques Suisses	500	722	725			
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	2930	3197			
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	1000	5037	5237			
Soc. Ind. pour la Schappe	1000	3935	4175			
S.A. Brown Boveri	350	586	582			
C. F. Bally	1000	1520	1515			
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mk. Co.	200	848	884			
Entreprises Suizer S.A.	1000	1145	1188			
Comm. de Navie n sur le Lac Léman	500	515	540			
Linoleum A.G. Gimbasco	100	350	333			
Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon	500	860	905			

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proclamations de notre vieil ami le *Swiss Observer*—la certitude réconfortante que nous aussi, qui sommes restés en arrière, nous aurons cette année notre Fête du 1er août. Et c'est ainsi qu'il existe heureusement, entre nos amis lointains et nous-mêmes, un lien invisible de pensées, qui nous unit dans un même sentiment de dévouement et de gratitude pour la Patrie.

Chers compatriotes, conservons toujours, malgré les causes personnelles de soucis ou de déceptions, malgré l'éloignement, l'enthousiasme profond pour cette communauté vivante qui dépasse le cadre de l'individu et de la famille avec leurs intérêts et qui, au dessus des divergences de langue et de religion, nous réunit dans un esprit de solidarité, cimenté par des siècles d'histoire. Et honorons et saluons toujours avec fierté et respect le symbole magnifique et digne de cette communauté, ce symbole qui flotte ici devant vous; la croix blanche sur fonds rouge.

Switzerland is often called the *playground* of Europe: the playground where an untroubled crowd lightheartedly spends in pleasant recreation an easy time free of care. Switzerland a playground? This may be so, and we sincerely hope it is—for those who are coming to our country, as welcome guests, to seek rest, recreation and distraction. But for the Swiss themselves the country is by no means a pleasure ground and a playground. It is a place of hard and honest daily work, where everybody, each citizen, has to fulfil his duties towards himself, his family, his neighbours and his country.

We are not a big nation, and we are not a people with worldly ambitions and a showy outfit. Ours is a modest, small country and all that our Government and people want to do, and are trying to do, is to work for the best, to hold an honourable place amongst the peoples of Europe, to work with that view in mind, thoroughly, frankly and fairly. Up till now, the Swiss has always honestly tried to live up to this principle wherever he went; he has been welcomed and received in a friendly way here and in all parts of the world. He has been valued for his eagerness to work, to get on and to do well, and he has been respected for his loyalty and his honesty. This has been so for centuries, since the days of the great battles in foreign lands; this is so to-day and we all hope and believe that it will be so in times to come.

Our Government and our authorities have their difficulties and sorrows like any others. Not

all is at home as it ought to be. In certain discontented quarters a so-called "new spirit," a sort of unsound internationalising storm mentality rages against and tries to upset our old, tried and tested institutions and traditions. In some places this tendency, occasionally and temporarily, even gets the upper hand. But those who think that such movements mean coming disaster, that in some future day, near or far, this will mean the end of our old Confederation, are pessimists, and pessimists of a very *lugubre* sort. At all times, as far as history goes, there has always been a "new spirit." This symptom in itself is never a real danger, but it is oftentimes a useful and wholesome warning to those who let themselves drift into slackness and carelessness about matters of public weal. That "new spirit" becomes a danger then, only when it is left free to spread and to sway and finally to reign as it pleases. Thank God, in our country the old and healthy spirit is still strong enough to be master of things when they threaten to become unpleasant. Thank God our people has now, as it always had, a full sense of duty, a full sense of responsibility of what it owes to its ancestors and to its descendants. And it must be our most fervent wish for our country and for ourselves, it must be our birthday wish under the Federal Banner, that we all, and our brothers at home, will do what we can, with heart and soul, to keep intact, sacred and pure, the liberty of our people and of our country.

If this is so, then, my dear compatriotes, can we celebrate this national day with a peaceful mind, with joy and a clear conscience.

Liebe Landsleute! vergessen wir nicht, dass wir auch heute gewissermassen auf Schweizerboden stehen. Es ist ein besonders glückliches Zusammentreffen, dass die Londoner-Schweizer-schützen uns in so liebenswürdiger Weise eingeladen haben, die erste-August-Feier neben ihrem Schützenstande abzuhalten. Der Schweizerschütze ist in der ganzen Welt bekannt, sowohl für seine Kunst wie für seine Gesinnung. Nirgends lernt man den Schweizer besser kennen als auf einem eidgenössischen Schützenfest. Dort versammeln sie sich, alt und jung vom Bundespräsidenten bis zum Studenten der Hochschule und zum Sohne der Alpenweiden. Gibt es einen schöneren Gruss als den Schweizerschützengruss, gibt es einen schöneren Trunk als den Schweizerschützen-trunk. Unsere Kolonie wäre nicht ein richtiges Abbild unserer Heimat, ohne die "Swiss Rifle

Association," die an hellen Sommerabenden die edle Kunst der Schützen in echter Schweizerart zu pflegen weiss.

Dass wir auch einen Turnverein besitzen, versteht sich eigentlich von selbst. Soeben sind unsere Londonerturner mit Kranz und Ehren vom eidgenössischen Turnfest in Luzern zurückgekehrt, wo sie von den frische, frohe, fromme, freie Kameraden in der Heimat herzlich begrüsst und gefeiert worden sind. Wir sprechen ihnen heute nicht nur unsere Glückwünsche, sondern auch unsere Dankbarkeit aus, dass sie in so würdiger Weise das Fähnlein der Londoner-Kolonie an den Ufern des Vierwaldstättersees hochgetragen haben.

Dass man uns nicht vergisst in dieser Stunde, im Anblick der Alpenfeuer, dafür haben wir einen Beweis, wie er uns kaum in einer schöneren und würdigeren Weise hätte zukommen können. Der Bundespräsident, der dieses Frühjahr eine kurze Zeit in London zugebracht hat, hat die Schweizerkolonie in der fernen Weltstadt nicht vergessen. Er hat damals ausserordentlich bedauert, dass der notwendigerweise streng private Charakter seines Besuches es nicht zugelassen hat, irgendwie einer offiziellen Vereinigung seiner Landsleute in London beizuwohnen und dass er sich damit begnügen musste, sich über unser Wohlergehen in streng persönlicher Weise Aufschluss geben zu lassen.

Loud applause greeted these speeches by our Minister. He was followed by Signora Theresa Lunghi, who, in a peroration which is reproduced below, extolled in magnificent prose the beauties of Helvetia and the virtues of her people. This speech was also received with great and well-deserved acclamation.

On. le Signor Ministro, egregi e cari compatriotti,

Corrono oggi 637 anni dacché veniva concluso il primo patto di alleanza scritto fra le genti di Uri, Svitto ed Unterwald, quel patto che costituì l'atto di fondazione della Confederazione Svizzera. In questa solenne ricorrenza, piena di alto significato morale e politico, anch'io mi onoro di portare un saluto nostalgico alla Patria lontana, nell'armonioso e dolce idioma del Ticino.

Tutti noi Svizzeri abbiamo forti ragioni di essere fieri della nostra cara Patria, che è il cuore dell'Europa, non solo per la sua posizione geografica, ma non più perché tre grandi stirpi della vecchia Europa vi si fondono in una pacifica convivenza, serbando ciascuna le proprie qualità e

DR. WANDER—AN EPIC IN INDUSTRY.

The following survey is taken from the August issue of the *Monthly Review* published by the "Swiss Office for the Development of Trade." —

Swiss foodstuffs exported to other countries have long been of good repute all the world over. Swiss cheese, Swiss chocolate, Swiss condensed milk, Swiss jam have become regular articles of consumption (even in countries which generally give decided preference to home industries and home produce) on account of their matchless quality and sound composition and in spite of occasional higher prices. In no other line of business are better results brought about by the good old Swiss principle of aiming at quality and not at cheapness. In the case of textile and metal goods the fewest purchasers are capable judges of quality, whereas everyone has a more or less correct appreciation of foodstuffs. One of the most interesting facts connected with this circumstance is the triumph of Ovaltine all the world over. The origin and history of the firm which produces this ideal food is therefore the subject we propose to deal with today.

Dr. George Wander, a young scientific chemist in Berne, was one of the first to give his attention to the preparation of various forms of Malt Extract. In spite of being black in colour and somewhat bitter, his first preparation, made in 1865, soon attracted the attention of medical men, and a small house in Berne, which still stands, became the site of his first chemical works. This modern enterprise developed slowly but steadily, and at his death in 1897 his son inherited a small but well-established concern, the true value of which lay in the recognition of the fact of which but a very few were at that time aware, that foodstuffs must be treated with the utmost care in order to preserve the valuable properties of the raw materials. How many mistakes were made on this line in former times!

Even at the present day vital nutritive substances are killed by unsuitable treatment, such as long boiling at a high temperature, treatment with acids, the addition of chemicals for preserving, etc., so that the consumer is supplied with inefficient, worthless goods. Great progress has of late been made in this respect. The knowledge of diastasis which converts starch into sugar, of lecithin, a nerve food and of vitamins which are now constantly spoken of, are all steps on the way to due respect of the organic structure of our foodstuffs.

Equipped with this valuable knowledge, Dr. A. Wander, the son of the founder, made it his aim

from the very beginning to prepare a perfect food, the base of which should be malt extract, and by means of which it should become possible to strengthen the whole system, even in cases in which the digestive organs required the most careful treatment. This food was to contain all indispensable nutritive substances in the most concentrated form possible and was at the same time to be appetising and digestible. In 1904 Dr. Wander's Ovaltine was brought before the public, a food containing all the health-giving properties of malt, milk and eggs, to which a small amount of cocoa was added in order to make it perfectly palatable.

The inventor himself had no conception of the important part which his preparation was to play among the foodstuffs of the world. He first thought only of valuable and easily digestible food for invalids, convalescents and over-tired persons. This end was gained more speedily than he had dared to hope, for Ovaltine soon met with the approval of a large number of well-known doctors and is now almost universally used when the strengthening of the whole system is necessary in addition to the special treatment of some forms of disease. Consumers themselves who had had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the valuable properties of Ovaltine in cases of sickness, helped to spread abroad the fame of this food, which is still becoming increasingly appreciated on account of the growing intensity of work. There were and still are so many active workers who feel that they are overtaxing their strength that it was but natural that a tonic food which made the strengthening of the whole system possible, even in cases of severe illness, should also be used in order to establish a reserve of strength and to make it possible to cope with the hardest mental and bodily work. Ovaltine is nowadays looked upon as the tonic food to be used when ordinary food is not sufficient. Sportsmen have also fallen in with this idea and consequently make use of Ovaltine in times of training, and matches or competitions of any kind.

In 1910, six years after the first appearance of this tonic food beverage, Dr. Wander founded the first branch works in England, which were soon followed by the establishment of works in Germany. Ovaltine is now made in eight different chemical works, two of the branches in England and in the United States of America having outstripped the original works by far. In 1927, when the buildings in Berne no longer sufficed for the carrying on of the work, the Nestlé's Milk factory at Neueneegg, near Berne, which had for some time been closed, was bought and reorganised for the preparation of Ovaltine. Continuing on the same line, a great

number of chemical products have been put on the market which cannot here be enumerated. The Wander Works are now also successfully engaged in the pharmaceutical industry. From the point of view of sale, Ovaltine is still the most important product, there being no country in the world in which Dr. Wander's preparations are unknown.

Great and speedy development, such as has taken place here, has its own particular dangers. It is easier to steer a small boat than a large vessel. Not only must the head always be on the alert in order to steer a large concern safely past the hidden rocks of present-day commerce, each one of his fellow workers must also strain every nerve. The primary condition for good work is that all concerned should feel happy and take interest in their work. In order to achieve this they must have ample scope for their capacities and should have no pecuniary worries. The managers of the Wander branch works are therefore allowed more independence than is usually the case. Valuable ideas are always passed on by means of regular reports, and healthy competition is thus aroused, with the most satisfactory results. The same principles are applied to the staff. No important post is filled without careful investigation as to whether a suitable person is to be found on the staff. It has in this way come about that for many years no important post has been given to an outsider. Everything is arranged by promotion. It is clear that this method of advancement bears good fruit. Nothing is so discouraging for any member of a staff as the knowledge that there is no hope of promotion; it is that which leads to many of the symptoms so often found fault with in officialdom. Stagnation is always the beginning of decay.

The system of giving the staff a share in the profits was introduced in the Wander works long before the War, each member of the staff receiving a percentage on his salary equal to the percentage of dividends paid out. A well regulated system of pensions and funds for widows and orphans takes the burden of provision for the future and for their families off the employé's shoulders on about the same scale as in the case of federal officials. Exemplary provision for victims of accidents is made by the Swiss government. The Wander sick funds are also recognised by the State and were consolidated last year by the issue of a working capital.

Dr. Wander's special hobby is his chemical laboratory, for, like every far-sighted business man he knows that no man must ever rest content with results already achieved, however good they may be, but that unceasing striving after further knowledge and greater perfection alone gives a man the right to face the future with confidence.

ciascuna rendendo le altre partecipi della sua coltura.

La Svizzera è faro di civiltà, in essa fioriscono istituzioni culturali, filantropiche e sportive che suscitano l'ammirazione del mondo intero.

Essa è focolare di libertà, ed insegna a tutti i popoli, che la felicità di uno stato, ha per base, non l'ampiezza del territorio, non la bramosia di conquista, non la cupidigia di ricchezza, ma bensì lo spirito di giustizia e di fratellanza che emana dalla democrazia illuminata.

La Svizzera deve la sua unità spirituale che la fa grande in cospetto di tutti i popoli, al fatto che essa ha saputo opporre la ragione alle passioni, la volontà agli istinti. La Svizzera è una vittoria dell'uomo sull'uomo, come l'Olanda è una vittoria dell'uomo sul mare.

Compatriotti! voi il pensiero nostro alla Svizzera, terra benedetta, superba visione di monti coronati di nevi eterne e rivestiti di verdi pascoli e di superbi boschi, voi il pensiero nostro fra le ampie campagne dell'Altipiano cosparse di laghi cerulei e di fiorenti borgate, voi sulle Alpi e sul Giura, dove impetuosa parla alla mente ed al cuore la musica perenne e varia delle acque spumeggianti e del vento che piega e contorce gli alberi.

Compatriotti! viviamo con intensa letizia la gioia che inonda la patria tutta stasera; ascoltiamo le campane che, con le loro note gravi e solenni, destano ricordi lieti e mesti; ammiriamo i fuochi di gioia che illuminano i superbi paesaggi elvetiche e vibrano all'unisono l'anima nostra di entusiasmo e di fede, con quella dei fratelli che cantano la gloria imperitura e mirabile della Patria.

Salve o Svizzera diletta, noi in questa sera ti dedichiamo i pensieri migliori e sciogliamo i voti più solenni per la tua prosperità. Siamo orgogliosi di essere tuoi figli, perché tu rappresenti il più fulgido ideale di progresso, la più bella gara continua di superiorità in ogni ordine di idee e di istituzioni.

Salve terra natia, terra degli avi nostri, salve, o bella patria elvetica.

Immediatamente afterwards Mr. Dick mounted the rostrum and intoned the Sempacherlied, followed by the 'Trittst im Morgenrot daher,' both of which were sung with enthusiasm.

The Swiss Rifle Association had in the meantime been getting ready for the distribution of the prizes to the lucky winners in the several rifle shooting competitions, and the President, Mr. Strubin, in the course of a few remarks, announced that Mme. Paravicini had kindly consented to undertake this task, each winner being in turn rewarded with a gracious smile and a friendly handshake from her. Shortly after the distribution M. and Mme. Paravicini left.

The crowd now turned its attention to the Military Band, which up to the present had been rather neglected, and worthily aided by its efforts went through a pot-pourri of songs that was as varied as it was long, until darkness brought respite to musicians and singers alike.

At the request of some friends Gaillard's Quartette then rendered a few songs which were well received and brought to an end a day brimfull of happy incidents, goodwill and humour and patriotic fellowships. The two 'bobbies' who were on the ground to maintain good order fully entered into the fun of the day and one of them at least went home with the feeling that the Swiss are jolly good fellows and as free with beer as the best of them!

The catering was in the capable hands of Mr. Alfred Schmid (the proprietor of the Glendower Hotel) who provided an excellent fare at very reasonable prices and had taken particular care that none, no matter how great his thirst, should go without the wherewithal to quench it. Needless to say, these opportunities were made full use of and there was more than one who paid tribute to Gambirinus long after official closing hours. And yet it is rumoured that one gentleman, more thirsty than the rest and apprehensive that he might have to go dry before morning, bought at a very late hour a whole barrel of beer and took it away with him in his car. What happened afterwards seems to have remained a close secret.

The Wine and Spirit Bar were run with great success by Mr. and Mrs. Wyss, while those with a palate for weaker things found tea and all that goes with it at five o'clock or thereabouts in the big hut at the entrance to the grounds.

All in all it was a very enjoyable affair, and the thanks of the community are due to the indefatigable efforts of the organisers of the Fête Nationale, particularly to the Editor of the *Swiss Observer*, who worked like a Trojan to make the day a success and was literally 'fagged out' when it ended. If I may make one suggestion it is that the refreshment arrangements should in future be grouped together. A.E.D.

Drink delicious "Ovaltine"
at every meal—for Health!

SAFFA.

Mme. Paravicini was At Home on Wednesday, July 25th, at 21, Bryanston Square, to members of the Colony who had kindly taken tickets for the Lottery in aid of Saffa. The Lottery was drawn by Mme. Paravicini's young daughters. M. Thomas, of the Hyde Park Hotel, was the lucky winner of the first prize, consisting of two lovely Cloisonné plates, and Mme. de Bourg received the second prize, a very attractive mantelpiece decoration of Chinese faience. Both prizes were presented by Mme. Paravicini.

Mme. Paravicini wishes to thank once more all those who took tickets but were unable to accept her invitation, and is most grateful for all the support she received from the Colony in her endeavours to organise an interesting stand of the Swiss Women in London at the Saffa, which opened in Berne on August 26th and closes on Sept. 30th.

SWISS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A friendly competition between the above Club and the Hendon Gun Club will take place to-day, Saturday, at 3 p.m. on the rifle range opposite the Welsh Harp at Hendon. A selected team of six on each side will fire a number of rounds both at the 100 yard automatic targets and at the clay pigeons released from the traps on the separate enclosure of the Hendon Gun Club. The bout promises plenty of excitement as the crack shots of the Swiss Rifle Association are not familiar with pigeon shooting.

Cons. Nat. HENRI VALLOTTON.

We are informed that National Councillor Henri Vallotton from Geneva is spending a few weeks in London. He has been invited to attend, as the guest of the Club, the monthly dinner of the City Swiss Club which takes place next Tuesday; his many friends in our Colony will be delighted to welcome him on that occasion. On Friday, the 7th September, our distinguished visitor will give a very interesting lecture at the Victoria Hall, Southampton Row (see adv.); the same is arranged under the auspices of the Swiss Mercantile Society and is free to members and friends.

PERSONAL.

We are informed that at the Kent Agricultural Show held at Folkestone in the second half of July, Messrs. C. Duruz & Sons of the Hythe Nurseries, Hythe (Kent), have been awarded the first prize for their exhibits of flowering and foliage plants; the prize, which includes the championship cup for this class, was won in open competition. The principal of the successful firm is Mr. Chas. Duruz, from Estavayer, to whom, on behalf of the Swiss Colony, we offer hearty congratulations on his outstanding achievement.

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which is situated next door to that of the Swiss Federal Railways.

SWISS MERCANTILE SOCIETY

34-5, FITZROY SQUARE, W.1.

A LECTURE

(Illustrated by Lantern Slides),

has been arranged to be given, in French, by Monsieur HENRI VALLOTTON-WARNERY,

Avocat et Député des Chambres Fédérales, on

"EN AUTOMOBILE DE PARIS AU CAIRE PAR

CONSTANTINOPLE ET BAGDAD,"

in the large

VICTORIA HALL, VICTORIA HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON ROW

(entrance Bloomsbury Square, on

Friday, 7th September, at 8.15 p.m. sharp

Members and friends of all Swiss Societies welcome.

ADMISSION FREE.

CITY SWISS CLUB.

Messieurs les membres sont avisés que la prochaine

Assemblée Mensuelle

aura lieu le MARDI 4 SEPTEMBRE au Restaurant PAGANI, 42, Gt. Portland Street, W.1 et sera précédée d'un souper à 7 h. (prix 6/6).

Pour faciliter les arrangements, le Comité recommande aux participants de s'annoncer au plus tôt à M. P. F. Boehringer, 23, Leonard St. E.C.2 (Telephone: Clerkenwell 9595).

Ordre du Jour :

Procès-verbal. | Démonstrations.
Admissions. | Divers.

Divine Services.

EGLISE SUISSE (1762),

(Langue française.)
79, Endell Street, near New Oxford St., W.C.3.

Dimanche, le 2 Sept., 11h.—M. le Pasteur Paul Cardinaux.

Le culte du soir reprendra le 16 Septembre.

MARIAGE.

Hugo Ferdinand PESTER, né le 26 décembre, 1899, et Anna Franziska EDLE VON OETINGER, née le 10 janvier 1904, unis le 24 août 1928, à l'Eglise Suisse, Endell Street.

Durant les vacances du pasteur, M. Paul Cardinaux (12, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.1, Museum 2982), recevra à l'église le Mercredi de 10.30 à 12h. et le Dimanche après le culte. S'adresser à lui pour tout acte pastoral ou renseignement.

SCHWEIZERKIRCHE

(Deutschschweizerische Gemeinde)

St. Anne's Church, 9, Gresham Street, E.C.2
(near General Post Office.)

Sonntag, den 2. September 1928.—Vorm. 11 Uhr. Gottesdienst; Abends 7 Uhr. Gottesdienst. Sonntagsschule, 11 Uhr morgens.

Getauft wurde am 29. Juli: Margrit Irene NEIGER, Tochter des Hans Neiger von Meiringen und der Rosa geb. Ritschard von Interlaken; geb. am 24 Dezember, 1927.

Getraut wurden am 30. Juli: Willy RENZ und Claire SCHOOP, beide von St. Gallen.

Anmeldungen Sonntagsschule und Unterweisung betreffend, sind an den Pfarrer der Gemeinde erbeten.

Am 16. September: Eidgenössischer Böttag. Gottesdienste morgens und abends mit nachfolgendem Heilig. Abendmahl.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, Sept. 1st, at 3 p.m.—SWISS RIFLE ASSOCIATION: Friendly Competition between the Club and the Hendon Gun Club on the Rifle Range opposite the Welsh Harp, Hendon.

Tuesday, Sept. 4th, at 7 p.m.—CITY SWISS CLUB: Monthly Meeting at Paganini's Restaurant, 42, Gt. Portland Street, W.1.

Friday, Sept. 7th, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.—SWISS MERCANTILE SOCIETY: Lecture by M. Henri Vallotton-Warnery in French (with lantern slides) in the large Victoria Hall, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1 (See Advert.)

SWISS RIFLE ASSOC.: Every Saturday and Sunday, Shooting Practice on the Rifle Range near the Welsh Harp, Hendon.

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