

# Our English Page

## Swedish Art

The leading characteristic of this work, whether of the old or the more modern school, Mr. Brinton sees in its "sense of nationalism, its fidelity to native theme. With the clarification of the modern palette Swedish painting has taken on fresh chromatic brilliancy." This latter art has become more typically Swedish than ever. National race consciousness has grown stronger and more eloquent alike of the outward vesture of nature and of that inner vision which fashions all things to its appointed purpose.

The verdict expressed by Mr. Brinton on Swedish painting applies equally to Swedish sculpture and Swedish architecture. Among the prominent sculptors of today may be mentioned C. Miles, C. Eldh, and Ch. Eriksson.

Since the beginning of the present century a remarkable architectural revival has been brought about in Sweden, generally acknowledged to have been initiated by L. G. Clason, re-establishing the ties with national tradition. A new age has dawned with Östberg, Tengbom, Lallstedt, Westman, and a dozen other modern architects. "This revival," says Prof. C. H. Reilly in the "Weekly Westminster," "is due to solid conscientious building, following simple classical shapes on the one hand, and to good craftsmanship and devotion based on native peasant tradition, on the other. Sweden has gone back to catch the voice of the earlier romantic times of Gustavus Vasa. The recent renaissance resumes in its general character the old simple Swedish tradition, whilst being unmistakably modern in its details and its conformatory to purpose. It is marked by a classical tendency towards simplicity and repose." The "Times" writes: "One characteristic of modern Swedish architecture, remarkable considering its mainly simple forms, is its flexibility and adaptability to all purposes. What strikes one most of all is the whole-heartedness with which architects, painters, and sculptors have collaborated in the revival."

## Art and Crafts.

The modern Swedish craftsman has inherited an instinctive sense of decoration from the past which may possibly be traced back to the age of the Vikings, when the Swedes on their raids through Russia down to the Caspian and Black Sea came in contact with the Near East. But it was not till the end of the past century that people began to realize what treasures Sweden possessed in the olden. This is especially the

case on Saturdays and Sundays, when large numbers of people make for a camping ground for a week-end of open-air life among the islets and skerries.

Rowing is not as popular as it is in the Anglo-Saxon countries. In recent years, however, there has been a revival of this thoroughly healthy sport, and rowing clubs are now to be found in several of the largest coastal cities.

In recent years golf has also been taken up in Sweden. There are now excellent courses at Stockholm (Lidingön), Gothenburg (Hofas), Falsterbo (sea-side links), and quite good links near Helsingborg, Bästad, and Kristianstad.

But tennis is perhaps the favorite social game in Sweden, all the more popular because of the great active interest shown in it by His Majesty the King, who is himself a first-class player. Up-to-date hard and covered courts are available in every city of importance, as well as at the various watering places and tourist resorts. During the summer months international matches are a feature of special interest.

Horse racing, again, is decidedly coming to the fore. Races take place at regular intervals in Stockholm and Malmö during the months of June, August, and September. Association football is a very favorite pastime with the public. In track and field events Swedish athletes occupy a prominent place, thanks to the good training and the great enthusiasm of the members of the very numerous clubs scattered all over the country.

## ATHLETICS AND SPORT IN SWEDEN

Sweden's position in the realm of sport and athletics is founded on the Swedish system of gymnastics, which has spread to all parts of the world and has been adopted officially in many countries both in schools and the Services. The principal institution for this kind of physical training is the "Gymnastiska Centralinstitutet" in Stockholm. Swedish drill is compulsory in all Swedish schools, with results beneficial to the whole nation.

Sports and athletics in Sweden are organized on a very broad basis, and public recreation and sports grounds are to be found in every town.

The deeply-indented shores and the various archipelagoes afford ideal conditions for sailing and canoeing. The Royal Swedish Yacht Club, Stockholm, founded in 1830, is one of the oldest and largest clubs of its kind. Other Yacht Clubs are those of Gothenburg, Helsingborg, and Malmö, where yachting in the open sea has been popular since older days.

The sport of motor-boating has attracted a large number of enthusiasts in recent years. Splendid motor boats, hydroplanes, and innumerable small rowing boats with popping engines are to be seen plying the waters of the archipelagoes in various parts of Sweden. This is especially the

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During the winter there are admirable opportunities for sport in Sweden, and all classes take part in them.

Generally the best season for winter sport is during February and March, but further north the facilities for sports even in April, especially during the Easter holidays, are a great boon.

Ski-ing is a national sport, enjoyed by men and women of all ages. The best ski-ing ground is in Dalecarlia in Central Sweden, and further north in Jämtland, where Åre and Storlien are favorite resorts for ski-ing and bob-sledding.

Although ski-ing is the favorite winter sport in Sweden,

interest in ice skating is nevertheless very great. Skating rinks are to be found in most towns, and the ice carnivals are very attractive events.

Ice-yachting and skate sailing are indulged in, especially in the environs of Stockholm, at Saltsjöbaden and Djursholm.

Among winter games bandy

and ice hockey rank as high

in popular favor as football

among summer sports. Matches are played practically ev-

ery day during winter in all

parts of the country. Curling,

too, has its devotees, whilst

horse races and jumping and

trotting competitions are

held on the frozen bays and

inns.

The great international

winter sports competition

called the Northern Games is

held in Stockholm every 4th

year — nexttime in 1934.

## Tankar och reflektioner.

### För S. C. T. av N. J. L. Bergen.

Farmarnas inkomster i Canada under 1930 ha sänktes 70 proc. i jämförelse med 1929 enligt statistiska beräkningar utförda av Sanford Evans statistiska byrå i Winnipeg. Och var och en vet att 1928–29 års skörd eller inkomster från densamma, var allt annat än tillfredsställande.

Enligt Secretary of Agriculture, Hythe, ha farmarnas inkomster Förenta Staterna sänktes med 10 miljoner under 1930 jämfört med 1929. Under samma tid ha bankerna i Canada utdelat en vinst till aktieägarna, beloppt sig till 250,417,197 enl. uppgift från "Canadian Finance". Andra korporationer i Canada ha utdelat, i form av vinst och bonus, 259 miljoner och därutöver under samma tid, enligt uppgifter från samma källa.

Härav kan man se vart företagsproducenternas vinstdel tar vägen under vårt nuvarande system. I en av Wall Street publikationerna läsa vi följande: "Upprinnelsen till nuvarande depression är att finna uti den drastiska kreditindragning, som följe på inflationstiden 1928–29. "Canadian Finance" upplyser oss om, att denna indragning eller nedgång i krediten belöpte sig till \$244,000,000 under en period av 12 månader.

Häri ligger en av de viktigaste rötterna till den situation, i vilken farmare och de arbetslösa befina sig. Trots detta finns vi farmarnas förnämsta representant, premiärminister Brownlee, i sitt tal inför U. F. A-konferensen yttra: "Aldrig under hela tiden industriella historiens tidear har korporationerna haft en större volym av canvända pengar på hand."

Låt mig anföra ett annat yttrande av en framstående riksledare i Ottawa: "Agriculturnisterna i Västra Kanada arbeta för penningutlånan i Östra Kanada o. en brakdel, syskelsatt i den agriturerella industrien, har någon andel i den egendom, som stor i deras namn.

Farmarna använder sina dagar är efter år för att bibehålla och bevara andras egendom. De arbeta för att stapla upp vinst för andra utan att erhålla någon løn för sitt arbete. Agriculturnisterna i Västra Kanada utbetalat mera ränta och högre ränta åt penningmäklarna än någon annan klass. De stora korporationerna ha sina representanter bankdirektionerna, och de är i ständ att låna pengar mot 5 proc. ränta, då farmarna i Västra Kanada icke kunna låna en cent, med mindre de bekräfta 8–10 proc. Vissa banker ha gjort över 6 miljoner vinst under det flydda året och dessutom ökat sina tillgångar med 78 miljoner på så sätt, att direktörerna organiserat s. k. "holding companies", vilka taga hand om fastigheter, som av en eller annan anledning fallit i bankernas händer.

Enligt beräkningar utgivna av professor Clement, dean vid Jordbruksakademien i B. C., har arrendatorsantalet i B. C. ökat med 67 proc. mellan åren 1921 — 1926. I en enda kommun i B. C. finner man 110 familjer tvingade att underteckna "quit claim deed" och upprepa sina hem och sin egendom. Resultatet av bankernas s. k. contraction policy är således ganska effektiv.

Vidare heter det: "Det sist århundradet var det värsta i världens historia, då det bly fråga om krig. Jag väntar och tro att detta århundrade kommer att se den största och värsta konflikten, som någonsin rasat." Det blir ett krig för marknad för överflödsvärden. Alla nationer kommer att inblandas direkt eller indirekt. Alla aro de efter en marknad för sina överflödsvärden. Den stora orsaken ligger i oförfjänt hopad rikedom på några få händer. Jag erkänner, att jag själv har dragit fördel och vinst av lättare att handla r. i. i detta system, men jag inser en stark regering uppuren att det är absolut orätt".