

BERLIN

The ladies managing the affairs of the American Women's Club have concocted a great scheme to bring money into the treasury vaults of the club, which at present are rather empty, as rumour has it. They have bought the output of a whole strawberry bed in a large gardener's establishment. As soon as this man gives the word that the fruit is ripe, a great strawberry festival will be held in the clubrooms, with strawberry shortcakes, American Icecream, cake &c. The date for this affair can not yet be fixed as it depends on the weather. But the sale of tickets—which is the salient point—is to begin in a few days. So if in the near future an American gentleman should meet a compatriote of the fairer sex smiling even sweeter than usual, then he will know what he is up against: buying tickets for the strawberry festival!

A few days ago the performance of a theatrical play called "Der Cowboy," in one of the smaller Berlin theatres was suddenly stopped. And there was a strong reason for it, as the following story will show. One of the most successful American plays of the last few years was "A Squawman" by Milton Royles, in which Faversham starred in New York as well as on the road. Lew Wallace, of London, bought the European rights of the play and it has been performed with equal success in England under the title: "A White Man." Some months ago a German author applied to him for permission to translate it and bring it out on the German stage, but Mr. Wallace refused. About six weeks ago the "Theater an der Spree," in Köpenicker Strasse, the former "Deutsch-amerikanische Theater," brought out a new play entitled "Der Cowboy" and described as a German-American play of the wild west. From there it was transferred to the Bernhard Rose Theater, on the Weinbergsweg, and drew full houses. Mr. Wallace, whose attention was called to it, quietly secured legal assistance, sent some expert stenographers to that theatre and had the whole piece taken down in shorthand, proving to him and to his lawyers that it was nothing but a verbal translation of the original of the "Squawman." So his attorneys went to the court and they secured an injunction forbidding the Bernhard Rose Theater, by a fine of 1,500 marks for each case, to give that play without the permission of Mr. Wallace. Another suit for damages and back royalties, of course, will follow. Since the end of last week the advertisement of that theatre announcing "Der Cowboy, von Karl Matull," has disappeared from the Berlin papers.

On Saturday morning last the annual General Meeting of the Goethe-Gesellschaft took place in the hall of the Stahl-Armbrust-Schützengesellschaft at Weimar. The Patron of the Goethe Society, the hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, was present and conversed with many of the members after the official proceedings were concluded. The Chairman of the Goethe Society, Professor Dr. Erich Schmidt, of Berlin, opened the meeting with an eloquent speech dedicated to the memory of the members who had died during the year, and particularly of the honorary members Kuno Fischer, Karl Ruland, and the late Grand Duke of Baden.

The annual Address was delivered by Professor Dr. Albert Köster, of Leipzig, on "Goethe and his public." The Professor showed how Goethe's relations to his public had gradually changed in the course of decades. In his youth, when Goethe's impetuous spirit set him against the rationalists and utilitarians of that enlightened time, Herder was his ideal public. At that period Goethe did not want many readers, but rather a few who understood him thoroughly, felt with him, and believed in him. When Goethe returned from Italy, he had become another man. He wanted then to instruct the public at large, to show it the way out of formless Germany into Italy, with her wealth of form. But none of his former followers—neither Herder, nor Wieland, nor Frau v. Stein—understood him any more, until at last, in 1794, he found a reader and listener in Schiller, who was at once a poet and an artist. For years Goethe regarded Schiller as the apex of his public. When Schiller died in 1805, Goethe obviously rejuvenated himself, through the relations which attached him to the new and rising generation of artists. He became youthful again in those ten happy years to 1815, when he found a willing public in Christiane and the merry folk of Weimar. A fourth period began with Christiane's death in 1816. This was a period of growing isolation; Goethe no longer wrote for the living, for his contemporaries. The coming generation, the whole of mankind in the future, Goethe now regarded as his community.

Loud and long continued applause marked the close of the Professor's address. With reference to the business of the meeting, it should be stated that the Goethe-Gesellschaft has appropriated 20,000 marks to the publication of a popular edition of the poet's works, which is to be brought out in six volumes next year by the Insel publishing firm, and will be distributed for the most part gratis.

The banquet was held in the festival hall of the Stahl-Armbrust-Schützengesellschaft, and passed off in a most spirited manner. The festival performance, at the Hoftheater, of "Faust" (Parts 1 and 2) in four sections, each lasting three hours, shall be noticed in a further report. Dr. A. S.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV., I.

The holidays of the Lessing Theater company have been postponed to the 1st of July, and the performances will continue for another fortnight. The *Raub der Sabinerinnen* will be given daily.

A very interesting female portrait by Franz v. Lenbach, painted in 1860 during the artist's stay in Weimar, has just been hung in the picture gallery of the Grand Art Exhibition Berlin. The painting has hitherto been in private hands, and is now exhibited to the public for the first time.

The International Congress for Historical Science will hold meetings in Berlin from the 6th to the 12th of August next. The sittings will probably be held in the Herrenhaus, the Abgeordnetenhaus, and the Philharmonie. A festive reception at the Rathaus is talked of, to cost ten thousand marks; but this is subject to a vote of the Municipal council, which has not as yet considered the matter.

The programme of the performances at this year's Wagner and Mozart Festival at Munich has been completed and published. The performances will be as follows: on August 1, *Figaro's Hochzeit*; August 3, *Don Giovanni*; August 4, *Entführung aus dem Serail*; August 6, *Figaro's Hochzeit*; August 8, *Don Giovanni*; August 9, *Cosi fan tutte*; August 11, *Die Meistersinger*; August 13, *Tristan und Isolde*; August 15, *Tannhäuser*; August 17, *Das Rheingold*; August 18, *Die Walküre*; August 20, *Siegfried*; August 22, *Götterdämmerung*; August 24, *Die Meistersinger*; August 26, *Tristan und Isolde*; August 28, *Das Rheingold*; August 29, *Die Walküre*; August 31, *Siegfried*; September 2, *Götterdämmerung*; September 4, *Tannhäuser*; September 5, *Die Meistersinger*; September 7, *Tristan und Isolde*; September 9, *Das Rheingold*; September 10, *Die Walküre*; September 12, *Siegfried*; September 14, *Götterdämmerung*.

On August 25, a concert, conducted by Herr Felix Mottl, will be given, with the assistance of eminent singers, on the stage of the festival theatre, when the following works of Richard Wagner will be performed: "Huldigungs Marsch, Sr. Majestät König Ludwig II. von Bayern gewidmet"; Symphony in C; "Fünf Gedichte für eine Frauenstimme und Orchester"; "Gralserzählung" in its original form; and the "Polonia" Overture. M. O.

PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.

Since the opening day the exhibition of Mr. Nathan Strauss' milk sterilizing apparatus has attracted great attention among scientific men as well as among municipal and government officers, and the general public. The sanitary department of the City of Berlin has sent officers to inspect this institution closely, and almost daily representatives of the Imperial health office (Reichs-Gesundheitsamt) and similar bodies are among the visitors.

In a little booklet Mr. Strauss himself discusses the development and the advantages of his public institutions, their efficiency in fighting mortality of children, in a most lively and interesting manner. We give here some extracts of it, to show what he strives at and what he has accomplished, quoting him directly:

"At a time when the question of a pure milk supply is engaging public attention everywhere, it is of interest to note what fruit a similar agitation has borne in the United States. I have the satisfaction of knowing that it was owing in a great measure to my efforts, that the interest of our government was aroused in a pure milk supply. Sixteen years ago I started my work in New York city and extended it gradually to other places. The results which followed wherever I introduced pasteurized milk were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department of the United States; and the very extensive report just published, "Milk and its Relation to Public Health," is the outcome of my agitation. In the meanwhile I had sent to Mayors of cities and Presidents of Health Boards letters, urging them to take up the question, which my experience had taught me to be such a vital one. I demonstrated practically by the distribution of pasteurized milk the great need and the great results that can be attained. Coincident with this distribution the infantile death rate of New York city steadily decreased from 96.2 per 1,000 in 1892 to 55 per 1,000 in 1906. (I have no official figures for last year.) Similar good results followed wherever pasteurized milk was introduced. . . .

"I suppose it is well known by this time that the germs of disease can be carried in milk, and that epidemic outbreaks are often traceable to that source. Typhoid, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are the diseases most frequently spread in this way, but we learn from the Bulletin that Asiatic cholera (p. 241), dysentery (p. 603), and Malta fever are also communicable through milk. One special subject for inquiry by the American investigators was the frequency of these "milk-epidemics" as they are called. An enormous amount of statistical material relating to the last fifty years has accordingly been collected and sifted. Here you will find summarised the essential details of 317 outbreaks of typhoid, 125 of scarlet fever, and 51 of diphtheria, all owing their origin to infected milk, though it is admitted that not all the statistics available from foreign sources have been included. . . .

(To be continued tomorrow.)

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Rendezvous of Americans **Café Speyer** Martin Luther Strasse 13
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Residenz Buffet Rendez-vous for Americans 64, Kronen Strasse.

Fruit and Vegetables. August Knöpfel, Speyerer Str. 24.

Excellent bakery. Albert Sehnert, Martin Luther Strasse 9a.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Walküre at 7
Royal Theatre	Goldfische 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Sári Fedák; Brettgräfin 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Tugendwächter. 8
"	Unterseeboot 8
Comic Opera	Der Maskenball 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der ungläubige Thomas 8
Luisen Theatre	Die Stimme des Blutes 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Am Altar 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen 8
Neues Theater	Nächte i. Hampton-Klub. Schöps 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Trianon Theatre	Vienn. Ensemble: Frau Baronin 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: 8
"	Der Freischütz 8
" Charlotten-	Ohne Geläut 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum 8
Urania Theatre	Die Kruppischen Werke 8

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n at 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Selbstmörder-Klub 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Apollo Theatre	Die süßen Grisetten. Spezialitäten 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Berliner Theater	Company of the New Schauspielhaus: Raffles 8
Berliner Prater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies 7

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