

Present Season Has Wide Variety of Offerings in the Way of Opera Cloaks and Evening Capes

Local Shops Show That the Range Runs From the Simplest of Little Shoulder Coverings to the Most Elaborate of Long and Flowing Coats—Charm and Dash in All Styles.



AMONG the things interesting to the feminine eye and ruinous to the exchequer of the too enthusiastic shopper, now being displayed in local department stores and outfitters shops, are the new opera cloaks and different styles of evening coats and capes.

Throughout the great variety, which ranges from the simplest of little shoulder capes to the most elaborate of long opera wraps in fine, soft broadcloth or rich lace, the new offerings are distinguished by a charm and dash of style that make it seem a far cry, indeed, back to the clumsy fustiness of the conventional evening wrap of only a few seasons since. The long, graceful lines, and the effective simplicity of the mode in gowns and street suits, are echoed in the designs of these new displays, the beautiful soft tones of the fine broadcloths and the sheen of satins under rich laces lending themselves most artistically to the sweeping length of line and the graceful, half-defined curves of the mode.

Some Leading Modes Shown.

A few of the representative patterns, selected at random from the all but unlimited variety being shown in the shops, have been sketched. The Oregonian artists, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Death Zone on Streetcar Tracks Must Go

Chicago Demands Traction Company Change Lines at Any Expense—Windy City as Play-Producer—Commercial Tourists Value Portland Weather by Contrast.

BY JONATHAN PALMER.
CHICAGO, June 26.—(Special.)—"Help us to avoid accidents!" This is not an invocation for the protecting arm of the deity, but a plea from the Chicago traction companies to the car-riding public to cooperate with them in saving lives and limbs. It is pointed out in the most conspicuous place in the cars that he who rides may read. Backing it up is a series of "Don'ts" in which the passenger is told how not to get on and off cars and is admonished against other dangerous actions.

So intent have been the companies to impress lessons on the public that they have overlooked a few things they might have done themselves in safeguarding human life. Because they overlooked them Chicago has what has aptly been called "the zone of death" or "the death strip." In the rehabilitation of the most despicable streetcar system in the world the companies put into service the finest cars in the world to date and they provided for them a roadway that can hardly be excelled anywhere. But—and here is where the "zone of death" came to be—they placed the tracks so close together and made the cars so comfortably wide that they left a space of only eight inches between cars passing each other in opposite directions. In this space 34 persons have been caught, rolled and squeezed to death since rehabilitation. Once a victim is trapped in this strip he has no more chance for life than a fly between two paddles.

Say Death Zone Must Go.

Numbered among recent victims was a well-known college professor. Ten days ago a well-to-do carpenter lost his life while thousands surged about him in State street. Practically every bone in his upper body was broken, whereas the cumulative indignation broke out in a storm and a popular demand that the death zone carnage cease. There are only two ways to end it—rehabilitate the rehabilitation—that is, tear up and reset

the tracks farther apart—or use narrower cars. In either case the cost will run into millions and the service, just becoming excellent, will be demoralized for months again. The public is determined, however, that traction millions shall not demand not only for remedy, but also for criminal prosecution of those who made the sacrifice of life possible. Warning against the death zone was sounded before rehabilitation began, but it went unheeded. Now somebody will have to pay a big price for a big blunder.

The Rich "Kimono Coat."

A simple "kimono coat," yet most effective for wear with an elaborate evening gown, is sketched in No. 3. It is of fine broadcloth, with heavy cream tone, so rich as to all but run into yellow, and the broad revers and collar, and the border of the sleeves are in the smart tobacco brown tone, of soft rich satin.

Of the more "fluffy ruffle" type is

the long cloak shown in No. 5. This is in champagne and brown tones, the two long circular skirts of the garment being edged with a double row of brown silk ribbon, and the yoke-collar being of rich silk. For the debutante, with her charming bloom of youth and her dainty ruffles, this cloak is particularly suitable.

Afternoon and Evening Wear.

Among the attractions for the shopper who must consider the practical and stretch her wardrobe allowance covers many needs, is the style of long coat sketched in No. 6, suitable for afternoon or evening wear, and which may be worn for mere warmth, over a light-weight gown on a summer evening, as well as doing acceptable service as a wrap over elaborate theater or dinner gown. The coat shown is of heavy cream serge, with trimmings of buttons and braid in cream, and is lined throughout with cream silk. It is a garment which may go many times to the cleaners without suffering ruin, and which the woman of limited income will appreciate for its double utility.

Among the very newest displays are the fine mantillas of rich laces and embroidered veiling, of which one hears rumors from Paris. These are to be worn as a combined head covering and shoulder wrap, and a dainty model is shown in sketch No. 2. In the Eastern centers the coming into vogue quite noticeably, and the advance showings in the local shops are quite dainty and fascinating enough to win them a wide share of popularity, assuredly among the debutantes.

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Play-Producing in Chicago.

Driven to more congenial fields by the blaze "first-nighters" of Broadway, theatrical managers are making Chicago a close second to New York in the most producing town. During the season just played to a business aggregating over \$1,000,000 in gross receipts. Of seven musical productions under the direction of one manager, a company whose base of operations is in Chicago, one only played to \$11,000 of business, another to \$17,000, a third to \$18,000, a fourth to \$15,000, a fifth to \$12,000 and sixth to \$8,000.

Long runs of successful pieces are becoming so common that an engagement of six months excites no comment. A few years ago a stay in any place of house would have been looked upon as phenomenal. It is a fact, however, that the more popular of musical comedies will fill local houses every night of the week for an indefinite period.

It means something to a city to be a big producing center. It means that hundreds of actors, chorus members and theatrical attaches of various kinds help to make up the metropolitan life of the place. Work is afforded for authors, composers, costume-makers, scenic artists, advertising bureaus, lithographers, stage hands and managerial staffs.

roulette. Accidents in mining drifts, in lake cribs and elsewhere, in which "23" securely have been cited over and over again as tending to show that the combination is one to be shunned.

No Crowd at Auto Race.

Chicago's hot polo, the rank and file, the great unclassified, did not come up to the scratch set for them by the enthusiastic promoters of the big automobile races. The railroads had been led to believe some 40,000 men, women and children would drop down to Crown Point, Ind., to see the speed demons do time around a 23-mile course. Let it be said in a whisper that hardly a total of 2,000 was present on the two days. Most of the grandstand at \$5 a seat was a waste of emptiness. One enterprising citizen of Crown Point, foreseeing an avalanche of Chicago dollars, had invested \$3000 of his perfectly good money in a little private stand. On the big day there were seated in this structure just 21 persons. Indiana sandwiches just 21 persons. Indiana sandwiches just 21 persons.

The party of the first part—the Chicago Automobile Club—carried out its job on the big day. It spent \$20,000 to build the course, paid the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, \$7500 to guard it and invested another \$20,000 in a grandstand, fences, publicity and other necessary expenses. Owners of the cars spent at least \$150,000 for the 13 hours of actual running and demonstration. They do not begrudge the money, but they are sorry the crowds were not larger so that the advertising benefit might have been spread out over a greater buying area. Ask the average Chicagoan who attended the races what he thought of them, and he will say the keenest test of competition that is the life of horse-racing, foot-racing and even bicycle-racing is lacking in an automobile contest. In the first place the cars do not start together. They leave the getaway point at intervals of a minute. Under this arrangement the spectator hasn't the faintest idea who is making the best time until the timekeepers announce the times. After that he has to follow the driver himself, busy with his wheel and negotiating of the curves, does not know how he stands in the race or who are his rivals, most to be feared as the contest develops.

It is a thrilling spectacle to see a car tearing down a stretch of straightaway at 50 miles an hour, but after a dozen cars have whirled past, one by one, the novelty of it wears off and ennui begins to make itself felt among the onlookers. To sum up, never was a big event so strongly exploited than this, and never was the response of the public so coolly expressed. For Chicago hand out a baseball game with the Cubs or Sox leading.

Watch Immigrants at Chicago.

Appropos the large foreign element in Chicago and its disproportionate influence and birth rate as compared with native-born citizens, mention of which was made in a recent letter to The Oregonian, word now comes unofficially from Washington that an immigration office is to be established here. The Federal authorities are said to have reached the conclusion that it is as important to have a station here as on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Chicago can hardly be called a "primary point" for immigrants in the sense that New York and San Francisco are, but it is a focal rendezvous for those who come inland or from over in Canada. And it is felt the Government would do well to have a closer range view of immigrant activities here.

It is suspected that many of the immigrant frauds on the Coast have had their inspiration in Chicago sources, especially those who have to do with the illegal importation of laborers. The lake metropolis is looked upon as a clearing-house for the distribution of such labor. A local immigration station might also aid in checking the operations of the so-called "Black Hand."

Great Amphitheater Scheme.

Because many of the great National conventions of the future, as in the past, will come to this city on account of its central location and expanding hotel facilities, a project is well on the way for the building of an amphitheater to accommodate 40,000 persons. Big as it is, the Coliseum in quite inadequate for horse shows, automobile shows and other annual exhibits that have become a recognized part of the city's social, political and commercial life. The plans submitted call for a site to cost \$400,000, and a building involving an outlay of \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The projectors, whose spokesman is Harlow N. Higginbotham, a leader in World's Fair matters, want to reproduce the Coliseum at Rome, with such modifications as modern needs suggest. The structure, which will be elliptical, is designed to cover five acres of ground, being 600 feet long, 340 feet

STAGE REALISM IN MRS. FISKE'S NEW PLAY

Production of "Salvation Nell," Which Is to Be Seen in Portland Soon, Declared by Critics Most Satisfying.



MRS. FISKE, AS SALVATION NELL, AND HOLBROOK BLINN, AS JIM PLATT, IN "SALVATION NELL," AT THE BUNGALOW, JULY 5, 6, 7.

NEW meaning of the term "stage realism" will be unfolded to the theater-goers here when Mrs. Fiske brings her wonderful play, "Salvation Nell," to the Bungalow Theater for three nights commencing Monday, July 5.

The critics who have witnessed it have hailed it as an epoch-making drama. They pronounce it the equal, if not the superior, of most of the continental productions, and radically different from the usually atmospheric and illusive exhibitions which have to this day been con-



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wealthy banker, reported the loss of a \$3000 necklace at a wedding which she attended at 3:45 in the afternoon in a South Side church. She said she wore the jewel to the church. At a pawnshop it was learned later that the jewel had been "soaked" at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, two and three-quarter hours before the wedding, for \$150 cash. The woman who pawned the jewel was richly gowned and wore other beautiful gems. She addressed like those of Mrs. Harris. The address she gave proved to be a vacant lot.

One of the puzzles in the case is the remarkable coincidence of resemblance between the woman who pawned it and the woman who pawned it. The other, of course, is the time equation. Mrs. Harris and all her friends resent any intimation that she herself visited a pawnshop, hence the alternative in up to made every reasonable effort to locate the police to find the person who did. Under the laws of Illinois it is a crime to sell the lost property of another and to keep the money without first having corner. That's why the police seek to know who was the mysterious "Miss" who pawned Mrs. Harris' necklace. Mrs. Harris is the daughter of Professor Alphonse W. Smith, of the University of Chicago, and an estimable young woman whose popularity in society is unquestioned.

Higher Tax on Inheritances.

Illinois has a new inheritance tax law which is expected to put \$1,500,000 into the state treasury within the next 12 months. Two-thirds of this amount will come from such large estates as that of Marshall Field, Otto Young and others whose fortunes ran into eight figures. By the new law the tax upon direct heirs on inheritances of over \$100,000 is raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent on the amount received. In cases where members of the immediate family of the decedent are the beneficiaries the tax will be \$3 on every \$100 of market value if the amount exceeds \$100,000, and \$1 for each \$100 when it is between \$20,000 and \$100,000. Where the beneficiaries are relatives further removed the tax will be \$4 within specified limitations, and in other cases there will be a graded tax of from \$4 to \$6 when the amount inherited ranges from \$10,000 up to \$100,000.

Another has been added to the mystery with which the Chicago police have to deal. Mrs. Hayden B. Harris, wife of a

wide and 100 feet high. The tier seats around the arena will seat 35,000 and the arena itself another 10,000.

Too Cold for Baseball in June.

Chicago Association of Commerce tourists got home from Portland and the Northwest in time to miss drawing empirical comparisons between the June weather here and that on the Coast. They were not here, for instance, to under-stand why if baseball game should have been postponed on June 15 because the weather was too cold for the players to risk their fingers. Nor did they see that delectable sight—a chap moving down through the crowds in State street with a jaunty straw hat perched on the top of his head and a pair of ear muffs on his ears. They did not hear the steam whistle from radiators in skyscraper offices and in flats, nor did they see the heavy overcoat collars turned up closely about the necks of joy riders in the Lake Shore Drive, and they might have had even more delightful memories of the Portland roses.

Uniforms Must Be Worn.

Kaiser "Advises" Officers of Guard Not to Doff "Muffs."

BERLIN, June 26.—(Special.)—Officers of the garrisons of Berlin, Potsdam and other places in the neighborhood of the capital, have received instructions, which are said to have come direct from the Kaiser, to limit as much as possible the wearing of civilian clothes. The Kaiser, it is said, does not approve of the growing tendency, especially among officers of

the Guard, to appear off duty in muffs, and advice little short of command has been issued that corps not to come to Berlin in any other dress than the "Kaiser's coat."

It is urged that the presence of officers in uniform is necessary in Berlin, where there are so many soldiers on the street, who are apt to slacken in their discipline unless constantly under the eye of superiors in uniform. But probably the real reason for the latest instruction in this matter is the growing practice among young officers of doffing their uniforms when engaged on "bummel." There are, of course, numerous places of amusement in Berlin largely frequented by officers in civilian clothes, where the presence of uniforms would cause something like astonishment. But, on the whole, these regulations are falling gradually into disuse.

Dinner Menus for the Week

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| Tuesday. | Broiled Beefsteak. Maitre d'hotel butter. Peas. New Potatoes. Lettuce. Hearts. Potato Salad. Mayonnaise. Strawberries and Cream. |
| Wednesday. | Charcuterie of Beef with Lettuce Greens and new Vegetables. Cucumber and Potato Salad—Cheese. Water. Deep Tart. Coffee. |
| Thursday. | Strips of Veal. Breaded. Potatoes. Stuffed. Bacon and Tomatoes. Lettuce with Sliced Egg—French Dressing. Strawberry Shortcake. |
| Friday. | Baked Sea Trout. Cucumbers. Creamed Potatoes. Tomato Salad. Cherry Sherbet. Spice Cakes. |
| Saturday. | Lamb Chops. Planked. Mashed Potatoes. New Beans with Asparagus Tips. Gooseberry Fool. Coffee. |
| Sunday. | Fruit Cocktail. Fanned Chicken. New Potatoes—Browned. Lettuce and Tomato Salad. Vanilla Parfait. Cherry Sauce. |
| Monday. | Polish Buck—Brown Sauce. Mixed Vegetable Salad—Mayonnaise. Strawberry Junket. Coffee. |

PRIESTS IN WILL SCANDAL

Portuguese Woman Said to Have Been Forced to Change Will.

LISBON, June 26.—(Special.)—An extraordinary scandal has arisen in Lisbon in connection with the will of the late Countess de Camarao, one of the wealthiest and most distinguished members of the Portuguese aristocracy, and a frequent visitor at court, who died bequeathing the bulk of her extensive property to various religious orders.

The announcement of the bequest caused general surprise, and the relatives of the deceased lady attacked the will, declaring that undue influence must have been brought to bear on her mind. An investigation was begun and, according to the Seculo, it has now been proved that priests belonging to the orders in question had so worked upon the weak mind of the Countess as to induce her to alter her will in their favor. It is stated that under the pretext of saving her soul, the priests forced her to append her signature to a will practically disinheriting all the members of the family in favor of the religious orders.

The property in dispute is valued at over two million pounds, and is chiefly composed of land and buildings in Lisbon.

ASK BETTER MAIL SERVICE

Forest Grove People Make Appeal to Uncle Sam's Generosity.

FOREST GROVE, Or., June 26.—(Special.)—A movement is to be started here to petition the Postoffice Department for a more adequate train mail service. As it is now, the service is but little better than it was 20 years ago, because there is but one afternoon train east-bound carrying the mail and the pouches at the local postoffice close at 3:30 P. M., instead of 4:30 P. M.—before the change of schedule on the Southern Pacific.

It is generally held that Forest Grove should have a later train for Portland, and that the change of schedule on the Southern Pacific should be effected with the Oregon Electric for a mail train to leave this city at 4 P. M. It is hoped to interest the Postoffice Department in the same conditions exist there, and the growth of the two towns demands a more adequate mail service. The matter will first be taken up with the representatives in Congress.