

THIRD ANNUAL DISTRICT FAIR HAS AN AUSPICIOUS OPENING

All Elements Combine to Make Most Successful Fair Yet Held in This Part of the State.

Ring of Bells and Blowing of Whistles at 1:30 Announce Swinging Open of Gates—Automobile and Band Parade Feature of the Opening—Weather of the Best, While Crowds Are Larger—Splendid Band Program for This Evening—Local Merchants and Manufacturers Eclipse all Former Efforts With Their Displays—County Display of Products Attractive—Milton and Pilot Rock Make Good Showings—Livestock Men Are Slow, But Chickens Shown Are Best Ever.

EVENING PROGRAM BY DE CAPIRO'S BAND.

Grand March, Aida, Verdi
Overture, William Tell, Rossini
Intermezzo, Passacalle, Cregg
Clarinet solo, Un Ballo in Maschera, Verdi
Selection, The Sho Gun, Liders
Intermission.
Fantasia Musical Scenes from Switzerland, Langley
Entr. act, The Free Nubian
Waltz, Nalla, Delibes
Grand Selection, Meffistofele, Botto
March, I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark.

Blessed by a good crowd and weather that could not be surpassed anywhere on earth, the third district fair was formally opened this afternoon. At 1:30 the screaming of whistles and the ringing of church bells announced that the time for the opening had arrived. By that time a score or more of autos had gathered on Main and Court streets to lead the procession to the pavilion.

At 1:45 the band struck up a swinging march and the long column started up the street to the pavilion. Though practically no preparation had been made for a parade, yet 30 or more autos were in line and many of them decked out in gay colors in honor of the occasion.

On reaching the pavilion the band swung out of the line and the procession of autos then turned and drove back up the street.

The parade this afternoon was an entirely informal affair but it is now planned to have a regular parade Friday night. It will be taken up in earnest during the next few days.

Program Monday Afternoon.
Following is the program rendered at the district fair this afternoon, "District Fair Day," Bert Hoffman presiding.

Music—"The Star Spangled Banner," by De Caprio's band.

Opening proclamation—President C. E. Roosevelt of the fair association, Music—"America," the audience, led by double quartet, consisting of M. L. Akers, first tenor; J. S. Landers, second tenor; A. G. Owen, first bass; Frank K. Welles, second bass.

Address—"The Livestock Interests of the District," by Dan P. Smythe.

Vocal Music—"Our Country," by the double quartet.

Address—"The Irrigation Interests of the District," D. C. Brownell of Umatilla.

Vocal Music—Double quartet.

Address—"The Fruit Interests of the District," by Addison Bennett of Irrigon.

Vocal Music—Double quartet.

The following is the program for tomorrow afternoon:

Pioneer's Day—Tuesday.

Under auspices of the County Pioneer's association, Thomas A. Lieut-

lieut, president.

2 o'clock—Band plays old-time melodies.

Reminiscences—Hon. James H. Ra-

ley, Pendleton.

Vocal Music—Old Home Songs, Judge Thomas W. Ayers, Heppner.

Vocal Music—Pioneer songs.

Address—Pioneers of Oregon, Hon. James D. Lee, Portland.

Vocal Music—Band accompaniment, "Old Long Syne."

Among the many attractive features of the fair is the large number of excellent displays by leading merchants of the city. These are all of a higher class than formerly and carried out on a more elaborate scale.

Nissen & Co.
The Nissen implement company has a very complete exhibit showing that this enterprising firm carries everything in the implement line from toy wagons and sleds to the heaviest farm wagons and everything from toy rakes to the largest harrows, cultivators, seeders and everything in the implement line.

Taylor Hardware Co.
Next to the implement company's exhibit is the booth of the Taylor Hardware company, which consists of a modern bathroom and lavatory. This is fitted and furnished up in a manner calculated to satisfy the taste of the most fastidious millionaire.

The People's Warehouse.
In following out the custom of the past years, the Peoples Warehouse has its usual large and attractive booth fitted up in a manner that attracts the eye of every passer. The grocery department, the cloak and suit department and the men's furnishing department are all represented in the booth with displays of the finest in the lines of each.

R. Alexander's.
Among the largest of the individual displays is also that of the Alexander department store. The feature of this exhibit is the harmony of color and arrangement and the exhibit of Pendleton Indian robes.

F. E. Livingood.
F. E. Livingood, successor to Lee Teutsch, has a pleasing exhibit from his ladies' cloak and suit department and also from the shoe side of the big store.

Automobiles.
The Pendleton Auto company has its booth occupied with one of its famous "air cooled" Franklin machines and all the paraphernalia which goes with a well equipped garage.

China in the Game.
Not to be outdone by the Americans, the Chinese colony of Pendleton is fixing up a booth where Chinese merchandise of all kinds will be on display. While the booth is not entirely completed it bids fair to be one of the unique ones in the pavilion.

Hamley & Co.
Hamley & Co. with their display of the famous humane harness, saddles of their own manufacture, and everything in the saddle and harness line, including beautiful buggy robes, has

a display of peculiar interest to the farmer and so arranged as to demand the attention of all.

Pendleton Creamery Co.
The Pendleton Creamery Co. is rapidly getting one of the largest booths at the fair in shape. In here will be found exhibited everything that this company has to sell to the public from buttermilk to cream separators.

Schools.
The Pendleton academy, the public schools and St. Joseph's academy all have booths which are distinctly characteristic. Pennants of scores of schools and colleges adorn the walls, while samples of the work done by the pupils of each institution are to be found within.

Local Manufacturers.
Among the local manufacturers who have booths within the pavilion are John Gager and James Devlin. The former is the proprietor of the Pioneer Soda works, while the latter is the well known local cigar maker. Both have attractive displays of their products.

Byers' Flour.
One of the striking features within the pavilion is the exhibit of W. S. Byers, the pioneer flour mill man. The exhibit consists of a stack of flour supposed to be on a Portland dock and by the side of which the large Oriental liner S. S. Anderson is lying, while taking on a cargo of the Byers flour. As the local mills assisted materially in supplying the Orient with the staff of life, the exhibit is particularly good.

Columbia Land Co.
To show that the irrigated section of the west end of the county can do what is claimed for it, the Columbia Land company has an exhibit of the products of farms in the Echo and Fosters country. It is unique and is a striking example of what can be done in that country with water and sunshine.

The Art Room.
The large art room, under the direction of Mrs. Frank Frazier, is one of the leading features of the fair and

(Continued on page 5.)

TRY "ACCESSORIAL SERVICE" NOW

RAILROADS HAVE NEW NAME FOR REBATES TO TRUSTS

Leading Transportation Corporations of the East Seek Shelter Behind Claim That Rebated Sums Were Paid Sugar Trust for Services Performed by It—Complaint Charges \$1.19 Per Ton Rebate Was Allowed.

Washington, Sept. 28.—"Accessorial service" may take a place in the American vocabulary along with "brain-storm," "dementia Americana," "affiliates" and "unwritten law."

It sounds good, and some of the leading railroads of the United States are going to try the phrase when the government takes up its action against them for alleged rebates to the sugar trust.

"Accessorial service" is the defense behind which the rebators and rebated will seek shelter. It will be alleged that the rebates cited were simply charges paid the consignee for certain "accessorial services performed by it for the railroads."

Now that the plan of defense has been decided upon some of the leading lawyers of the country are engaged in working out the scheme of action which the roads will adopt. The railroads interested are the New York Central, West Shore, Lehigh Valley, Erie, and Lackawanna, and the complaint against them, which was filed by Frank Neal of Philadelphia alleges that the trust was granted rebates amounting to \$1.30 per ton on shipments from New York west.

HARRIMAN GOBBLES UP ONE MORE RAILROAD.

New York, Sept. 28.—Those predicting that the Southern Pacific will soon take the Frisco system off the hands of the Rock Island lines, today are more insistent than ever that the deal will soon be closed. A sudden advance in Rock Island shares yesterday is said to be caused by a report that the Speyer Banking company had agreed to furnish \$8,000,000 for the purpose of taking up \$7,124,900 of the Frisco 4½ per cent notes which are due on November 1. Railroad men see Harriman's hand in the deal and think that when it is all over he will own the road.

Attorney Is Arrested.

Oakland, Sept. 26.—Newman Jones a Los Angeles attorney, was arrested at Berkeley today upon a charge of burglary. He is alleged to have entered the home of Mrs. Corcoran while her family was absent a few days ago. The charge is based on the neighbors' statements. Jones says he was a friend of the Corcorans and went to the house to get a drink.

ROOSEVELT OUT WITH HIS REPLY

President Appeals to Record of Action Instead of Party Platforms.

ALLEGES REPUBLICANS DO CHASTISE TRUSTS.

Declares Trusts Seeking Special Privileges Will Support Bryan—Others Will Endorse Taft—Refers to His Record and That of Hughes—President Endorses Publication of Campaign Contributions—After Campaign's Close.

Washington, Sept. 28.—At a late hour last night President Roosevelt made public his answer to the letter of W. J. Bryan, in which Bryan maintained that the democratic party and platform were not getting a square deal in the campaign. The president's reply deals particularly with Mr. Bryan's assertion that the administration has been neither sincere or effective in the prosecution of trusts.

Among other things the president charges that Mr. Bryan has "not answered Hughes' speech," and in my judgment you do well not to make the attempt."

The president declares that the republican platform does not need to make a declaration of a vigorous law enforcement against trusts, for it endorses the policies of the administration, and that is what the administration is doing.

Mr. Roosevelt compares the record of lack of prosecutions of trusts under the Cleveland administration with the record of such prosecutions made by his own. He defends his action in allowing further consolidation in the steel trust, declaring that it gains no further standing under the law thereby.

He cites H. S. Priest, attorney for the Waters-Pierce Oil company, as a supporter of Bryan, and declares that Pierce says that Wall street predicts Bryan's election.

Mr. Roosevelt then continues: "You say that the trust magnates know their own interests and are supporting Judge Taft. So far as their interests are simply interests of the business community, and especially of the wage workers, I believe they will support Judge Taft. So far as they have special interests which are to them more important than the general business welfare, I believe they will support you. In my belief, your success would be a calamity to the country both from the standpoint of business (and especially of the interests of the wage workers) and from the standpoint of morals."

The president declares that he made no promises to get support in 1904, and refers to his relations with Harriman, saying:

"I treat each man and each corporation with a view solely to whether he or it is acting rightly on a given occasion. Let me give you an example. I have proceeded against the corporation of which Mr. E. H. Harriman is the head on certain points where I believe they have violated the law. But when, in connection with the breaking of the Salton Sea dam, one of the Harriman corporations repaired the dam, I last winter did everything to have congress reimburse Mr. Harriman for so much of the obligation as I felt ought to come upon the United States.

"I would hold myself unfit to be president if, because I prosecuted Mr. Harriman where I thought he had broken the law, I yet hesitated to do him justice where I thought the facts required that justice should be done him. In exactly the same way I have acted and shall act as regards the steel corporation."

Roosevelt declares he is in favor of publicity for campaign contributions after election, stating that had they been published before Bryan would probably have urged the Morgan, Carnegie and other contributions for Hughes' election, and that of Mr. Harriman for Roosevelt's as an argument that neither candidate was fit for the office to which he was later elected.

He then reiterates the charges of Haskell, detailing from special reports the accusation that Haskell by using dummies and "straw men" procured valuable Oklahoma lands through conspiracy and fraud.

That he has been guilty of perjury and fraud as shown by the Odo records.

That Haskell's history is a record of unpaid judgments.

That he was a lobbyist for franchises from various Oklahoma cities.

That he was a member of an anti-labor organization in Guthrie.

The president then again takes up the charges regarding the Prairie Oil company and concludes his letter with the following arraignment:

"I believe in radical reforms and the movement for such reform can be successful only if it frowns on the demagogue as it does on the corruptionists; if it shows itself as far removed from government by a mob as from government by a plutocracy. Of all corruption the most far-reaching for evil is that which hides itself behind a mask of furious demagoguery, seeking to arouse and to pander to the basest passions of manhood. No better exemplification of this type of corruption could be found than in the case of Mr. Haskell.

"You have uttered no word of condemnation of Haskellism, as we thus see it. That you consciously sought to bring it about I do not believe. That it was the natural result of the effort to apply in practice your teachings I have no question.

OREGON FIR FOR HOMES OF BIG MILLIONAIRES.

Portland, Sept. 28.—When the Portland Commercial club finished its new building with Oregon or Douglas fir, and in addition to this used this same exquisitely grained wood in making some high-class permanent furniture for its main parlor, it builded better than it knew, for nine out of 10 visitors admire it more than they do mahogany.

During the visit of E. H. Harriman he requested that samples be sent him for the consideration of his architects who are now building his country home, which will probably be the finest residence in America. Last Saturday President B. L. Winchell of the Rock Island system, made a visit to the club and particularly admired this same wood. He gave notice to an official of the Harriman lines who was present that if they didn't hurry the Rock Island would have the first dining car or sleeper finished in the chief wood of the Pacific northwest—of which there is sufficient yet left to turn out more and richer millionaires than has the iron and steel district, of which Pittsburg is the center.

BLUE LAW JOKE FOR PORTLAND

GRITZMACHER ARRESTS MORE THAN A HUNDRED.

Every Class of Business But Saloons Represented in List of Arrested Men—Grand Jury Will Have Charges Against 125 Men to Investigate—Baths and Shines Counted Necessities.

Portland, Sept. 28.—Fifty store and shop keepers, representing practically every class of business except saloons, were placed under arrest yesterday in this city in an effort to put into effect a blue law which has been resting in undisturbed peace on the statute books of the state since it was enacted some 50 years ago. The storekeepers gave bail in the sum of \$50 each and returned to the peaceful pursuit of their business. No attempt was made, and it is understood none will be made to enforce actual closing of stores until the constitutionality of the entire act is tested.

In addition to these 50 there will be the names of 65 petty offenders submitted to the grand jury these consist of druggists who sold cigars and sundries. The defiance was not as general as was expected. Keepers of pool rooms, cigars, news, fruit and confectionary stands were arrested. Bootblacks and bath houses were left alone as coming under the "necessity or mercy clause."

Threshing Machine Burns.

The fire department was called out at about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, an old threshing machine standing in the grove in the eastern part of the city having been discovered on fire. As the machine was beyond the reach of the hose it was impossible to throw any water onto the fire.

Dr. E. R. Todd of Adams, was in the city Saturday evening on business. He is preparing to move to Portland, where he has arranged for a location.

PETTIGREW NEXT IN CAMPAIGN ROW

Senator Declares That Republicans Offered Pay to Support Watson.

WANTED TO CUT INTO DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH.

Democrats Allege Statement Throws Light on Republican Methods—New York World Criticizes Bryan's Management of Campaign—Says Roosevelt's "Heir" Was Roosevelt's Opportunity—Lady Cook to the Rescue With Cash.

Kimball, S. D., Sept. 28.—Former Senator Pettigrew today sprung a sensation in the national campaign when he made the declaration that four years ago through a former associate senator he was offered by the republican national committee \$10,000 to make speeches favoring Tom Watson, the populist presidential candidate.

Senator Pettigrew's statement was made this morning after a conference with Colonel Bryan.

The senator declined at this time to make public the name of the senator through whom the offer was made, but said he would do so later if the republicans denied the charge.

Democrats declare that Senator Pettigrew's statement may throw considerable light upon campaign methods in connection with similar radical movements that are supposed to detract from the democratic vote.

World Criticizes Bryan.

New York, Sept. 28.—The New York World, which is supporting Bryan today in its editorials, criticizes his conduct of the campaign. It declares that when Bryan states that he was heir to the Roosevelt policies he gave Roosevelt a long sought opportunity and declared that "When Roosevelt's denunciation helped precipitate the panic Bryan assisted him by throwing the blame upon the alleged malefactor of great wealth."

Lady Cook Puts Up.

London, Sept. 28.—Lady Francis Cook, formerly Tennessee Chaffin, is to assist in the Bryan campaign in America. Lady Cook will employ several noted lecturers to take the stump for Bryan in America, and greatly regrets that her own health prevents her doing so. She takes this action believing Bryan more favorable to woman suffrage than any other public man in America, and believes him to be against the divorce evil.

JUDGE FEE SELLS LAND WEST OF CITY FOR \$10,000.

For the price of \$10,000, a section of land belonging to Judge James A. Fee has been sold to Walter Planting, the well known farmer.

The land consists of the south half of section 2 and the south half of section 3, township 2 north of range 31. Only about 500 acres is good for cultivation.

By the purchase of the Judge Fee land Walter Planting increases his farm to 1500 acres. The sale was made by the Pendleton Investment company.

Will Keep Promises.

G. N. Jones of the Oregon-Washington Electric company, which was recently granted a franchise by the city council, passed through Pendleton Saturday evening on his way from Walla Walla to New York. In an interview with Councilman Strain he declared the company would keep every promise made to the city and that it would have its interurban line in operation by the time specified.

Mrs. J. A. Borie and daughter, Miss Fanchon, came down from Wenaha Springs this afternoon and will visit here as the guests of Mrs. W. J. Furnish.

FITZMAURICE ARRESTED ON LIBEL CHARGE

Maurice Fitzmaurice, the effulgent legal, literary and lecturing light whose glory was reflected upon Pendleton for a short time this spring is now in trouble at Lewiston, Idaho, where he is fighting Washington authorities who desire to take him back to Garfield county, Washington, to answer to a charge of criminal libel brought by the editor of a rival paper.

The story of Fitzmaurice's troubles is thus told by a Lewiston dispatch:

Maurice O. Fitzmaurice, editor of the Garfield County Standard, is under arrest here on a charge of criminal libel, complaint having been filed by H. C. Benbow, editor of a rival paper in Garfield county, Wash. Fitzmaurice will resist extradition, but in the meantime he will be held in the county jail here, pending application for the writ.

Fitzmaurice carries letters from prominent Irish business men, one of them being a letter from the lord mayor of Dublin, where Fitzmaurice formerly resided. Benbow, it is said, will prosecute Fitzmaurice for criminal libel, based on an editorial in which the Standard charges Benbow with being the leader of a band of cattle rustlers.

Fitzmaurice denies all knowledge of the editorial, which he says was written during his absence and without his consent. He owns stock in the two papers and his name as editor appears in the Pomeroy paper. The arrest is said to be the climax of a sensational political campaign, in which Fitzmaurice has supported Senator Levi Ankeny and his friends and fought Jones, Cosgrove and their supporters.

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CONFESSED CRIME NOT TO SEE VICTIM

Bellingham, Wash., Sept. 28.—When threatened with being taken to the morgue to identify the remains of the woman whose murder he had stoutly protested his innocence for 24 hours, J. K. Thomas this morning broke down and confessed that he had killed the woman and buried her body in his back yard.

The woman's skeleton and a few charred remains were discovered in the back yard at the Thomas home Saturday, having been buried in an underground furnace. Thomas built the rough furnace several feet underground, put his wife's body upon the bed of coals he had prepared and

when the flames had died out filled the gressome pit with earth.

In his confession this morning he said: "We had been engaged in a drunken brawl. Just as I was leaving she pulled a gun from her dress and fired at me. I shot at her twice and she said 'My God!' and fell, and I picked her up and laid her on the bed.

"I went to sleep beside her and when I woke up at 9 o'clock the next morning I found her dead.

"Then I went to town and got beer-drunk. I was drunk for two days, when I returned and buried the body. I told those who asked that my wife had gone away."