

# The Herald and News.

VOLUME LII, NUMBER 62.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

## Hon. James M. Baker Reviews Aiken's Record

### SECRETARY U. S. SENATE ANSWERS ATTACK ON HIM

#### "RECORD OF HUMILIATION TO THE PRIDE OF SOUTH CAROLINA"

Mr. Aiken at Newberry Said Some Ugly Things About Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker Makes Hot Reply

United States Senate,  
Office of the Secretary,  
James M. Baker,  
Secretary.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1914.  
To the Editor of The Herald and News, Newberry, S. C.

Dear Sir: My attention was called a few days ago to an account in your paper of the congressional campaign meeting at Newberry on July 27th. I notice that Mr. Aiken took occasion to make the following statement:

"He said he knew that Dominick got his information from one James M. Baker, the grandest rascal in Abbeville, and a man whom no one in his neighborhood would believe."

#### The Cause of Aiken's Animus.

I am not in the least concerned in regard to Mr. Aiken's opinion of me, but he took advantage of a safe distance to make this statement. I have had no personal quarrel with him, and I have never had any business transactions with him. He has not spoken to me in ten years on account of my support of the late lamented Isaac H. McCalla, who was his opponent for congress. This attitude he has taken toward many others in the district who have voted against him. I rarely ever see him at the capitol, although I am at the capitol every day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He went out of his way to oppose my election to the highest office in the gift of the United States senate; that of secretary, and make statements in regard to me that were false. For example, he went to Senator Martine of New Jersey and told him: "Senator, surely you are not going to vote for Baker for secretary? Why, 20 years ago he went through bankruptcy proceeding in the courts down South and swindled his creditors out of everything he owed them." Now, the records of the courts will show this statement to be unqualifiedly false. Moreover, the bankruptcy law was not passed until July 1, 1898, and I had then been living in Washington for five years. I know that Mr. Aiken is noted for his viciousness, but I really did not believe he would tell a bare-faced falsehood like that until Senator Martine told me of it himself. In the secretaryship contest, there were six candidates, one of them being a senator who was then retiring, and another a brother of President Wilson. I was put in nomination by Senator Tillman and supported by Senator Smith. The answer to the above falsehood, and all the others circulated about me in that contest, were conclusively answered by the votes of 50 Democratic senators who nominated me on the second ballot and then made my nomination unanimous.

#### Outrageous Attack Calls for Reply

My official position ought to have relieved me of any political controversy in this congressional campaign, but the outrageous attack upon me by Mr. Aiken makes it my duty to myself and my public duty as a citizen and voter of Abbeville county to place Mr. Aiken's record before the voters of Newberry county and of the Third congressional district in a way that I think will enable them to vote intelligently in the coming primary election.

#### Knows Aiken's Record—Favored Immigration.

I have been in Washington 21 years, 19 as assistant librarian of the senate, and nearly two years as secretary of the United States senate. I am in position to know about Mr. Aiken's record, which has been such that the third district has been practically without a representative. It is a record of humiliation to the pride of

#### SKETCH OF FRED DOMINICK

Fred. H. Dominick, who is a candidate for congress from the Third district of South Carolina, is a citizen of Newberry, and has been prominently and intimately identified with the city and county of Newberry since he has lived in our midst. He has had a career which is not only an honor to him, but to his county and State.

He was born at Peak, in Lexington county, on February 20th, 1877, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Dominick, whose ancestors are of good Newberry stock. His grandfather,

of his mother, three sisters and two brothers.

At the time of his father's death young Dominick was only 17 years old.

He began the study of law in Newberry in the spring of 1897, and attended the law department of the University of Virginia and took the summer law course there.

On the 6th of May, 1898, he was admitted to the practice of law by the supreme court of this State. He opened his law office in Newberry immediately and began the practice of his profession. As a lawyer, he has been eminently successful and for several years before the election of Hon. Cole L. Blease as governor of this State, Mr. Dominick was a law-partner of the firm being styled, Blease and Dominick.

On the 9th day of January, 1911, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States.

Democratic party dates back to the time when he was able to serve the party. He has been a life-long Democrat. He was county chairman of the Democratic party of Newberry county for eight consecutive years, longer than any other man ever served in that capacity, and during that time his fairness and his ability were recognized and conceded by his friends and opponents, and during his whole term of office, notwithstanding the bitter political fight in this State, there was never a protest raised against any of his rulings.

He was a delegate from Newberry county to the State Democratic conventions of 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1912.

Mr. Dominick was elected to the legislature, and served in the legislature, when he was only 23 years of age. He is now a candidate for congress to represent the Third congressional district. His record speaks for itself, and

## Speech of Fred Dominick Candidate For Congress

### REVIEWS RECORD OF CONGRESSMAN AIKEN

#### AIKEN HAS HELD OFFICE TWELVE YEARS AND DONE NOTHING

#### But Draw \$50,000 Salary—No Measure of General Interest to His Credit—Importance District Demands Best Service.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:

As stated to you by the county chairman, I am a candidate for congress from the Third congressional district. To most of you I am known either by reputation or notoriety. I

it might be well for me to say a little something about myself for the benefit of those who do not know me, or do not know of me. For their benefit I will state that since I became of age I have been engaged in the practice of law at Newberry, and have been connected with practically all of the important cases that have been tried at that bar since my admission to the bar. Before I became of age I took an active interest in politics, and 14 years ago, as a 23 year old boy I announced myself as a candidate for the legislature and was elected to the legislature on the first ballot. Since that time I have served for four terms, a period of eight years, as county chairman of the Democracy of Newberry county, a longer time than any man ever has served or ever will serve in that capacity, and during that time notwithstanding the bitter factional political fights in South Carolina, and notwithstanding my position in those fights, none of my rulings have ever been questioned, nor have any of my political or personal enemies ever questioned Fred Dominick's honesty, character, integrity and fair dealings. I have been elected and attended every State convention from 1902 until the year 1914, when I was not a candidate as a delegate. I have been the county attorney of my county and the city attorney of my town. Since the 1st of April, 1913, I have been assistant attorney general of South Carolina—that is my political record in South Carolina. I am proud to say that in this time, covering a period of 14 years, there has been practically no criticism of my personal or political record.

#### As to Ten Hour Law.

During the two years I was in the legislature, there were 168 votes taken and put on record; my opponents have only attacked one of them. That vote was on a bill to limit the hours of labor in cotton manufacturing establishments. I did vote against that bill and I will tell you why. A few years before I became a member of the legislature there was quite an agitation in South Carolina as to hours of labor in cotton mill establishments, and finally the parties on each side got together and agreed upon a compromise, which is commonly known as the "Sixty-four Hour Bill," that went through. When I came to the legislature in 1901, and I might add that I was the youngest member of that body at that time, we were flooded with petitions signed by hundreds of good people in the Piedmont section of South Carolina in the following form: "We, the undersigned citizens of South Carolina, engaged in cotton manufacturing respectfully ask that no laws be passed interfering with this industry, but that we be permitted, as others are, to make our own contracts, control our families and pursue our chosen calling as we consider best for our interests."

#### How They Voted.

As has been stated, a similar petition was signed by hundreds and thousands of operatives in the Piedmont section and when the matter came to a vote in 1902, upon motion of Josh Ashley, the bill was indefinitely postponed, and I, along with every representative from the Third congressional district, with the single and sole exception of Capt. J. H. Brooks of Greenwood, voted against that bill. Those who voted with me on this proposition were Capt. Jno. F. Banks and Arthur Kibler of Newberry; H. J. Kinard of Greenwood; M. P. DeBruhl, William H. Parker, Jno. C. Lomax of Abbeville; George E. Prince, E. M. Rucker, Jr., Josh Ashley and R. B. A. Robinson of Anderson; Robert A. Thompson, William M. Brown of Oconee; Ivy M. Mauldin and C. E. Robinson from Pickens. So far as I have been able to find Capt. Brooks from Greenwood was the only man representing any county in the great Piedmont manufacturing center of South Carolina who voted against the continuance of this bill. I voted at that time as I have always tried



FRED. H. DOMINICK,  
Candidate For Congress From the Third District.

Frederick H. Dominick was one of the most successful farmers and one of the largest landowners in Newberry county. His father moved from Peak to Columbia, and young Dominick was educated in the city schools of Columbia, being one of the few boys to complete the course in the city schools, from which he graduated in 1893.

Mr. Dominick then entered the University of South Carolina, where he remained for two years. Upon the death of his father, his mother moved to Newberry, and there he entered Newberry college, and completed the senior class, but did not remain to receive his degree.

Since the death of his father, he has been the head of his family, consisting

He has served as city attorney of his home town and attorney for Newberry county.

In 1910 and in 1912 he managed governor Blease's campaign for governor, and in this capacity he showed marked ability as an organizer.

Mr. Dominick, since he has become identified with the affairs of Newberry county, has enjoyed and received the marked endorsement of the people of his home county, and later, since he has been in State politics, he has been recognized as one of the leaders in the Democratic party.

Mr. Dominick, in 1900 was elected to the legislature from Newberry county, and served in that body during the sessions of 1901 and 1902.

His record of service to the Demo-

cratic party dates back to the time when he is elected to congress, as he will be, he will take care of the interests of the people of the Third district, as he has tried to take care of the interests of the people whom he has represented in the past.

#### A Card.

Mr. J. H. Chappell,  
Dear Sir: Allow me in behalf of Saluda county to congratulate you on the splendid road work you did on the Deadfall road. It has long since been needed. We can now visit your city and enjoy a pleasant ride over a good road.

Respectfully,  
M. A. Coleman.

—Adv.

have been through this campaign—I have been to all of the counties in this district—I have conducted my campaign on what I conceive to be the proper plane, not one word have I said against the personal character of any of my opponents and I do not expect to bring that question into this race. I am making the race simply and solely on the question as to who is best fitted to represent the Third congressional district in congress. In discussing this matter, I will have nothing to say about two of my opponents, Mr. Evans and Mr. Horton, for they have no political record. I will have something, however, to say about Mr. Aiken's political record.

#### Mr. Dominick's Record.

However, before starting into that