THE TRUTH ABOUT WYATT AIKEN

(Political Advertisement.)

To the Voters of the Third District: The scurrillous attack made on me by one J. M. Baker, formerly of Lowndesville, S. C., but now of Wash-ington, D. C., through the columns of the Newberry Hernid and News (E. H. Aull's paper), makes it necessary for me to use this method of replying to the false and slanderous charges that have been made. I know that this at-tack will do me no harm among the people who know Baker, and I ask those who do not know him and his reputation for truth and veracity to make some inquiries. If they will ask the people of Abbeville and Anderson, they will soon find out the kind of man that he is. If they will ask his own relatives they will be told an interesting but rather sicken-ing story of a note for \$10,000, which was afterward compromised for \$3. 000 or \$3,500. If they will ask Baker's classmates at Wofford College they will be told why he left that institu-tion. They will find come illuminating information concerning him in the court records at Abbeville, and today they will find other information as to his business methods in the rec-ords of the courts in the District of Coumbia. While I believe his attack will not bart me in the District, I feel that i we it to myself and to my friends to take some notice of it.

A SLIMY TRAIL.

At the opening campaign meeting at Newberry, when Mr. Dominick was Newberry, when Mr. Dominick was making a garbled and misleading statement as to my record in Congress, I said that I believed he had secured his information "from one James M. Baker, the grandest rascal that ever lived in Al'ueville, a man whom few in his neighborhood would believe," or words to that effect. I believed then, and I know now, that Baker had been furnishing Dominick with misinformation concerning record, and I will prove it. Let intelligent man read Baker's article and Dominick's speech, both of which are published in the same issue of the Newberry paper, and he will at once see that both came from the same source. The proof will be con-vincing even to a blind man. Baker and Dominick have the reputation of being pretty shrewd, but they have not been able to cover their tracks

THE M'CALLA CAMPAIGN.

Baker says the cause of my ill-will toward him is that he supported the late lamented I. H. McCaila in his campaign against me. That is not true, as Baker very well knows, but it is a fact that in that Campaign he fought me most unfairly. I have no malice against Baker, but I do have a very thorough contempt for him, Mr. McCalla and myself had a hot race for congress. It was a man's fight, but there was no foul work on his part, and there was none on mine. We never lost respect for each other. I had his friendship before he died, and I valued it highly. I be-lieve he voted for me after he quit cunning himself.

HOW BAKER LANDED.

Suffly failure, in which it was shown that that gambling concern had been carrying an account. for Baker without requiring him to put up margins. When asked the reason for this one of the firm replied in substance. "Oh, Baker was in a position where he could give us information, about legislation and help us. It was worth it." This testimony is a part of the public records of the courts of New Yory city and is accessible to any body who wants to see it. I submit that the man who did this is unworthy to hold a position of trust in the senate of the United States or in any to the House I voted for it, as did the body who wants to see it. I submit that the man who did this is unworthy to hold a position of trust in the senate of the United States or in any

senate of the United States or in any other body of honest men.

Baker at one time compromised his debts for ten cents on the dollar. Many an honest man has failed and has afterwards, when he got able, paid all his debts with interest, but nobody ever heard of Baker doing this. People who had money in the defonct bank at Lowndesville will not give such testimony.

It is common talk around the capital at Washington that Baker was alected Secretary of the Secretary.

tol at Washington that Baker was elected Secretary of the Senute as a sort of consolation prize to Senator Tillman. Senator Tillman wanted to be chairman of the committee on appropriations, and his colleagues were not willing for him to have it. Bakmot willing for him to have it. Bak-er was a candidato for Secretary, and it was generally known that he had been a sort of Handy Andy for the Senator, servile and eager, al-ways ready to fetch and carry. Sena-for Tillman had endorsed him for the Secretaryship, out of gratitude and out of his well known disposition 46 help his friends.

A6 help his friends.

Bake was given a position in the accuste by the late Senator M. C. Butler. When Tillman was a candidate for the Senate against Butler, Baker was partisan of Butler and was wery bitter against Tillman. There are a good many people who remember hearing Baker apply the foulest of culture to Tillman and all his followers. But when Tillman was elected to the Senste, and came to Wealth top and became a power.

the situation 'id not change as quick-ly as Baker' anged. He worked him-self into T man's good graces; he was "Quict o bend the pregnant hinges of t | knee that chrift might follow fawging."

Many people will recall the fact that when A. C. Latimer first ran for con-gress Baker fought him most outra-geously, and ridiculed the idea of a plain farmer like Latimer being elect-ed to such a position. Yet when Latimer was elected, and began climbing oward the pinnacle that he afterwards reached, Baker quickly became a sycophant and was never so happy as when basking in Latimer's shadow

AS TO IMMIGRATION

Dominick's man Baker accuses me of having favored unrestricted immigration, and of having introduced a bill with this end in view. The truth is, as both ought to know, that I have always opposed unrestricted immigration, and that the bill I introduced was for the purpose of restricting and weeding out the immigration that threatened to come to South Carolina. My bill was to establish an Informa-tion Bureau at Ellis' Island, where most of the immigrants coming to this country are landed, with competen officers in charge, who could look over the incoming immigrants, and, after selecting those suited to our people give them information as to the opportunities and advantages to be found with us We do need more white people in South Carolina, to supplant the worthless and dangerous negroes on the farms and as laborers, and if we can get some of the thrifty neople from General with her thrifty people from Germany it will be a blessing to us and to them. Some of the best people that we have in the Third district are descended from immigrant fathers and mothers. They immigrant fathers and mothers. They are in Oconce, and Anderson, and Newberry, and in every county in the district. Nobody wants pauper labor, except perhaps, a few mill presidents, and a few large land owners who are noted for swindling their tenants. The people of the Third district, in the mill villages and everywhere else, know my position as to immigration. know my position as to immigration, and this eleventh-hour lie will not hurt me. In a recent speech I stated my position on immigration so clearly that no one except Baker and Dominick misunderstood it. I defeated Mr. McCalla on that very issue.

It is charged that I did nothing in support of the Burnett immigration bill, to restrict immigration, in the Sixty-second Congress. On Jan. 17, 1913, when the motion to lay the conference report on the table came up, I was absent. I was also absent when the motion was made to recommit the report. When the ner vote came up agreeing to the conference report, on Jan. 25, 1913. I was present and was recorded as voting Yea. The bill passed and was sent to President Taff, who vetoed it. On Feb. 19, 1913, there was a vote on the passage of there was a vote on the passage of the bill over the President's yeto, and

to the House I voted for it, as did the others, and it became a law. I have no apologies to make for my record on that bill.

AS TO THE SPEECHES

Baker make the instruction that have not written the speeches that I have made in Congress, that I have had to get somebody else to prepare them for me. It is rather fatiguin have not made as many speeches as some other members, and perhaps they have not been as brilliant as some others, but at any rate they have been mine, AND BAKER KNOWS IT.

KNOWS IT.

Isaker says the late Zach McGhee fold him of having furnished me with material for a speech. Zach McGhee was my friend. He was a gentleman, and I don't believe he ever spent much time in Baker's company. It is characteristic of Baker to try to prove a falsehood by a dead man; Some years before his death Zach McGhee took a trip through England and took a trip through England, and wrote a series of very interesting newspaper articles telling of his ex-Senator M. C. newspaper articles telling of his experiences and observations among that laboring people of that country, of Butler and was st Tillman. There copie who rememped the foulest an and all his ten and all his ten and read them into the Congressional Record, giving Mr. McChee (uil credit for them. This was not a speech at all, and did not pretend to

CARLO CONTRACTOR VINCOLO CONTRACTOR CONTRACT

follow fawoing."

And now, after having been taken I. care of for all these years, he has been trayed his benefactor in his old age, at a time when gratitude would have the compelling motive in a decent man's heart. Judas iscarlot sold his Master for thirty pieces of silver, but Judas repented.

Many people will received.

of Democratic speakers and editors during the campaign. This hand-book has been issued five times since I have been in Congress, and three times it has contained speeches delivered by me on the floor of the House, I would not detract from the honor or glory of any other man, but I do not believe that any other member of Congress has been thus honored by his collegues during the ten years that I have been in the House. I make no claims to gifts of oratory, but when I do speak or write I have something to say and I toll the truth straight from the shoulder, as I am doing

AS TO ABSENTEEISM. It is charged that I have been away It is charged that I have been away from the House a great deal while it has been in session, that out of 991 roll calls I was absent 253 times. Charges of this kind have been made against members of Congress ever since we have had a congress, I have not taken the trouble to verify the figures as given by Baker, but, assuming that they are correct which I suming that they are correct, which I doubt, I am surprised that I was recorded as voting so many times. The record is a good one, even as they state it. As everybody knows, it has been a custom in Congress from time immemorial for members to pair with each other. When a member is obliged to be absent, for illness or for any other reason, he gets a member of the opposite party to pair with him, and then neither will vote until the absent member returns and the pair is broken. This is a courtesy that all members of Congress extend to each other. I have had to be away from the House occasionally, while it was in session, on account of illness of myself or members of my family, or on public business, and I have nearly always been paired. I have been in the House a great many times when a vote was taken, and have refrained from voting, because I was paired with some absent member. The pairs are shown in the Congressional Rec-ord, but not in the Journal of the House. If Dominick and his hench-man, Baker, had wanted to be fair they would have quoted from the Record, and not from the Journal, and would have told the truth about the pairs.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP

it is charged that I was not made Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, in spite of seniority, because I had been neglectful of duty in attending the committee meetings and was not equal to the work. At the beginning of the Sixty-second Congress it was up to me to take this Chairmanship, being the ranking member of the committee, but I did not care for it. I knew it meant a great deal of thankless work, and that it might interfere with my duty to my own district and keen me HOW BAKER LANDED.

Jaker says I opposed his election as Secretary of the Inited States as senate. Idid do that, and my only regret is that my efforts were not successful. I acted from a high sensor of duty. I knew him to be thoroughly through the him to be thoroughly the him to be the postmaster, and a postoffice in the pure food bill? This is another having clean men if office, to try to prevent his election. I did not tell provent his election, I did not tell provent his election. I did not tell provent his election with a discretible bening the provent his election. I did not tell provent his election. I did not the his pure food bill. This is another head the pure food bill. This is a Owens in his deciding years. Mr. Johnson did not keep his promise as to appointing M. Owens, and he did not act fairly is other matters, and I quit attending the committee meetings. I am so latt that when a man deliberately are falled with

sentatives.
"Dear Sir:—In response to your inquiry we, the members of the Counties on Ways and Means of the Sixty-second Congress, take pleasure In stating that in the selection of the Committee Chairmen at the beginning of the Sixty-second Congress you would have been chosen as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia if we had not received your declination. There can be no question about this as you were the ranking member of that Committee and no other name was considered until after your declination had been received.

"Yours very truly, (Signed.)

"O. W. Underwood, "Henry T. Rainey,
"Cordell Hull,
"A. Mitchell Palmer,
"Claude Kitchen,

"Lincoln Dixon, "Andrew J. Peters, "Francis Burton Harrison. "W. S. Hammond, "D. W. Shackleford,

"Ollie M. James," "Wm. Hughes." if Baker will read this statement he will find attached to it the name of Hon. Ollie M. James of Kentucky, who was a member of the Ways and

Congress, and who is now a United States Senator, and whom he has at-tempted to quote against me. This ought to be convincing proof, This ought to be convincing proof, even to Dominick and Baker, as to the chairmanship matter, it is true that I have not been attending the meetings of the committee during the Sikty-third Congress, and it is also true that my course is approved by the lawer not tried to get him out, for I have not tried to get him out for I have not tried him out for I have not tried him out for I have not tried him Sixty-third Concress, and it is also true that my course is approved by my colleagues who understand the situation. I have found plenty of other work to do. I attended one meeting of the committee, when my vote was needed to secure a fave the report on some needed legislation. It sometimes happens that the vote of one honest man is badly needed, and my vote has always been ready when it was needed. In committee or selections are selected to the selection of the was needed, in committee or where. During my entire service in Congress I have never failed to vote, or to be paired, on any important is

THE ANDERSON POSTOFFICE

it is charged that I have kept an unworthy map, a republican, in of-fice as postmaster at Anderson. befice as postmaster at Anderson, because of polifical cowardice. This is the first time! have ever been accused of cowardice, and it will probably be the fast time. Here are the facts as to the Anderson postoffice:

Soon after President Wilson's inauguration, if not before, it was anopaced to be the policy of the administration that where republican postmasters were giving good services. postmasters were giving good service, and there were giving good service, and there were no demands for their removal on the part of the patrons of the office, the postmasters would be allowed to serve out their terms. I opposed that policy then and I am opposed to it now. If I had had my way, every republican postmaster in the country would have been fired within a month after Wilson's inau-

within a month after Wilson's inau-guration. But the administration thought the other course should be

inspector. Still another inspector made a report, and his report corrobortanted that of the second inspector. These reports, made wholly independent of the second inspector. ent of each other, tallied in almost ev ery detail. The department officials were thoroughly convinced that the charges against Mf.Cochran were made

As I have stated, if I had had my way Mr. Cochran and every other Re-publican postmaster in the country would have been removed long ago. There is a Republican postmaster at Greenville, and there are Republican postmasters still in office at places in South Carolina and all over the country. As fast as their commis sions expire they are being removed and their places filled by Democrats. Baker knows this, if Dominick does not. And by the way, why is it that
Baker is so distressed about a Republican remaining as postmaster at
Anderson, when he has been working
so hard to enable Republican employes of the Senate to hold their jobs
while canable Democrata are artises

so hard to enable Republican employes of the Senate to hold their jobs while capable Democrats are asking for them?

I have every reason to believe, that if it were left to the patrons of the Anderson postoffice, 30 per cent of them would vote for Mr. Cochran to serve his term out. Baker and Dominick are not patrons of the office, and I have had many assurances within the past two or three days that the people of Anderson resent their gratuitious interfence.

Baker says a certain man has been. "slated" for the job. Another lighthat is all there is to that. If there had been any "slating" I would have been a party to it, and I know nothing of it. I have not decided whom I will recommend for the position, but when the time comes I will give the

for going to the enormous expens of building the Panama canal wa Republican, and this fact was widely commented on throughout the coun between the Atlantic and Pacifi I quit attendine the committee and it quit attendine the committee metal large, I am so i.it that when a man deliberately p vs faise with me the largest against Mt.Cochran were made through spite, and it was clearly established that most of the charges and it was clearly established that most of the charges and the committee of the post ang of the Sityt-third Congress I harned that my opponents for re-election would try to us against me the fact that I was not man of the District Committee and mean of the District Committee, and mean of the District Committee, and men of the District Committee and went to Mr. Johnson and asked him if the would be the chairmanship to help him in his political fortunes, and asked him if the would be removed. Most of the would be removed when the chairmanship in a fair fight, and it has been thing for me. I was not much surprised when he told the chairmanship in a fair fight, and in the property of the chairmanship in a fair fight, and on him a did not pruse the matter of the chairmanship in a fair fight, and so were thoroughly wrong, they of the that he had defeated me for the chairmanship in a fair fight, and so were those with a stream of the chairmanship in a fair fight, and on him a did not pruse the matter of the chairmanship in a fair fight, and on him to serve out his term, which was not man of the party. Free, tolls was considered to the committee of the Mouse, and stated the silusted of the Mouse, and stated the silusted of the Mouse, and stated the silusted of the Mouse), and stated the silusted of the House, and asked for a statement of the facts. They were proportly and the free control of the facts. They very proportly and the facts of the facts and the content of the facts. They very proportly and the facts and the post man of the facts. They were proportly and the facts and the post man of the facts. They were proportly and the facts of the facts. They very proportly and the facts of the facts. They very proportly and the facts of the facts of the facts of the fact

"LITTLE THINGS."

It is charged that my work in Congress has consisted of "little things." Well, life itself is made up of little things. I have always believed of little things. I have always believed that a man who does little things well does a tolerably big thing. I have tried to give close and prompt attention to the wants of the people of my district. The congressman who tries to attend to his duties faithfully eats no idle bread. No man car truthfully say that the interests of the Third district have suffered since I have been in Congress. On the conthe Third district have suffered since I have been in Congress. On the contrary, it would be very easy to show that the Third district has fared much better than many others. It is given to but few members of Congress to get their names connect-ed with national legislation. Take the

ed with national legislation. Take the now tariff law, for instance. It is known as the Underwood law, and rightly so, for Mr. Underwood, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced it in the House and skillfully handled it. And yet every Democratic member of Congress had a hand in making that bill and in its passage. It was considered gress had a hand in making that bill and in its passage. It was considered by the Democratic caucus and amended by Democratic votes on the floor of the House. The same thing is true of the new currency law, known as the Glass-Owen law. It was introduced in the house by Hon. Carter Glass, chairman of the Committee on Bankling and Currency, and nobody is jealous of him because it bears his name: of the new currency law, known as the Glass-Owen law. It was introducted in the house by Hon. Carter Glass, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and nobody is jealous of him because it bears his name. Yet he will cheerfully bear testimony that every Democratic member of Congress had a hand in its making and in its enactment. The same thing is true of the Smith cotton futures bill, and the Lever bill for articles. I went to the This in the contract of the This is true of the Smith cotton futures bill, and the Lever bill for agricultural extension work. They were amended and rewritten many times before they finally became law. The same thing will be true of my bill to provide for long-time credits on farm same thing will be true of my bill to provide for long-time credits on farm lands at low interest. That bill may pass and it will be known as the Alken law, if I remain in Congress, but it will doubtless undergo many amendments before it gets up to the President for his signature. This is true of all legislation, for, in almost every instance, legislation is the result of compromise. There are many men in Congress, and they have many minds, and they are as a rule good inlads. When a bill gets through and becomes a law it is the work of the combined wisdom of the entire body. I cannot brag on myself, for self-praise is half scandal, but I do believe that my record in recogness will compare at least favorably with the average, and I would like for some unblased man to make the comparison some day. very instance, legislation is the re

some day

SIXTY-SIX BILLS

nick that I have secured the passage of only 66 bills since I have been in Congress, I have not counted them, but if there were as many as 66 bills that is probably 50 per cent greater that is probably 50 per cent greater than any other member of Congress has to his credit during my service. During one Congress I secured the passage of more bills than any other member of Gongress. Democrat or try. It is claimed that most of these were 'small bills.' That is probably true, and if it is true it proves that I have been looking after the interests of the small fellows in my district instead of trying to serve the big fellows, that while trying to do my full duty on matters of malional importance I have always found time in attend to the small matters which directly affect my people at home, no matter how humble.

WHAT DOMINICK DID.

and they had not had time to get acquainted with conditions. The other minister who signed the petition is pastor of a small church, and, I am told, spends comparatively little of his time in the city. None of the other hand, their competition is signed the petition, although most. If not all were asked to do so. Some of them even went so far as to I write letters to Washington, although a most. If not all were asked to do so. Some of them even went so far as to I write letters to Washington expressing their disgust with the postmister, and testing the reason will it was brought up by the Tehunapec Raliroad, in Mexico, and the Canadian Pacific Railroad, both of his term. These letters are all on file in Washington, and II —would have been so easy for Baker to have quotyed been so easy fo

on much. If can say this, because in my own young manhood I used to drink, but I quit drinking, when I was elected to Congress and I have not taken a drink since, it is extremely distasteful to, make these personal references, but so many slanders have been circulated on me that I would not be at all surprised to learn that the character assassins are saying that I, too, have been a "drunken sot" here in Washington.

So much for the Anderson postofice. There has been no vacancy, although a desperate effort has been made to create one. I have not tried to set him out, for I knew that would be useless unless there was cause. The postoffice department officials say there was not sefficient cause.

It is charged that I have spent as the officials say there was not sefficient cause.

It is charged that I have spent as read deal of money in my campaism, that I was deeded to attach the country in point of efficiency. Only pitch the situation as regards the service given by the postoffice in Anderson. The department officials say there was not been one single complaint as to the service given by the postoffice in Anderson. The department officials say there was not been one vice, and there has not been one single complaint as to the service given by the postoffice in Anderson. The department officials say the office ranks second to none in the country in point of efficiency. Only I am subject to prosecution in the country in point of efficiency of the country

pensation.

IN CONCLUSION

In Conclusion

I have tried to answer this slanderous attack fully, although I believe it has not cost me votes, because if felt that I owed to my friends, who have been so true to me in the past, to do so. If I have not answered any essential charge it is because I have overlooked it. I have been necessarily busy here since the attack appeared in the Newberry input.

I have linked Dominich's name with Eaker's in this. Therefore I have known for months that Baker has been furnishing Dominick with ammunition. Dominick, probably realizes by now that the ammunition is faulty and won't shoot straight. Many

izes by now that the ammunition is faulty and won't shoot straight. Many people know of Baker's frequent trips to Anderson and other places in the Third district, more than 500 miles from his past of duty, to confer with Dominick. It is notorious that Baker has been neglecting his work in order to go to South Carolina to engineer a campaign against me, while I have been here in Washington looking after the interests entrusted to my care. If what I have writen about Baker is not true he has a remedy. I cordially invite him to sue me for

in the early part of August and made the campaign our as herranged by the executive committee, speaking at each court house. During that week the European war suddenly broke loose, and we jound one morning that the South was facing a great disaster because of the incatened drop in the price of cotton caused by the closing of the European markets. of the European markets. I had boped to spend the remainder of the time until the primary in the district, visiting my friends, but the situation became so serious by the close of the campaign tour that I burried here, and campaign four that I burried here, and have been here ever since. I felt that if the people of the district—ever did need my services in Washington they needed them in this crisis. I want to

needed them in this crisis. I want to get away from here next week, but do not know that I will be able to do so. I will arrange to have this article printed in as manw of the newspa-pers of the district as possible in their next issue, and will also have some copies printed in circular form. I will ask my friends to try to get this article generally circulated even

parison
I will ask my friends to try to get this article generally circulated over over the entire district at once. I thank my friends in advance for this, as I thank them for all their goodness to me in till mat.

And in conclusion, I want to say that I have lived all my life in the Third district, more than half a contury, and am now serving my sixth term in Congress. My life has been an open book. I know the people of the district, and I believe they know me. If, after all these years, the people are willing to retire me on the alanderous charges, made at the eleventh hour of the campaign, by a provan acoundrel, b am read to atep down and out. I believe, though, that the people of the Third district believe is decently and fair play, and that on the 25th of August they will reduce the methods used against me is no uncertain terms.

Let me close this article, which is already lengthy, with the following words from Speaker Champ Clark:

"Men should not be sent to congress."