

## New Llano Resident Selected as First Socialist Party Candidate for President of the United States

Prior to coming to live in Newllano, Louisiana, Job Harriman, founder of the Newllano Co-operative Colony was the first ever Socialist Party candidate for President of the United States.

In 1900, the Socialist Party had split into two different groups. The Socialist-Labor Party met in Rochester, NY in January of that year and unanimously selected Harriman as their presidential candidate with Max Hayes from Ohio to be his running mate. Harriman accepted on the condition that the committee of unity, appointed to attend the Indianapolis convention of Socialist Democrats, should have the power to withdraw either or both candidates, in case the union of the two parties could be effected.

Not wanting to waste a moment, Harriman immediately began his campaign, speaking at various locations around the country.

Feeling their power would be stronger if they worked together, the two Socialist parties were reunited in March of that year at the second convention and the result was that a new nomination process was held resulting in Eugene Debs as their presidential candidate and Harriman as his running mate.

The articles below tell the story of Harriman's nomination and later withdrawal from the 1900 presidential election...

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### **The San Bernardino County Sun (San Bernardino, California) 13 Apr 1899**

*Job Harriman, the Socialist-Labor Leader Addresses a Big Crowd at the Pavilion.*

*A very large audience gathered in the Pavilion last night to greet Job Harriman, the leading representative of the Socialist-Labor party in this State. Perhaps more than a thousand people heard him on the plans of government as outlined by that organization. Harriman is campaigning all over the coast, in the interest of the party. He is just back from Arizona, whither he went on an organizing mission, and is now proceeding through California. His party travels by its own conveyance, a mammoth white van, which attracted considerable attention on the streets yesterday.*

Harriman is  
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party...

*Harriman has been a leading exponent of the doctrines of government espoused by the Socialists for years. In the state elections, he generally heads his party's ticket as its nominee for Governor, although the vote cast has never been a figure in the results. Last fall, the organization polled 5143 votes in the State, and 98 in San Bernardino county. He is a fluent speaker, and has the arguments of the Socialist propaganda at his finger tips.*

*In a word, they propose that government shall own and control all the means of production and distribution. The Populist party has already declared for the public ownership of public utilities, but the Socialists go to the extent of saying that the government shall be everything, and shall distribute fairly and equally among its citizens, the combined product of their labor.*

**...they propose that government shall own and control all means of production and distribution...**

*Public ownership of means of production is one of the things which is expected to offset the large number of men that are thrown out of employment by labor-saving machinery. This by means of shorter hours of work. In fine, if a machine does the work of five men, the time shall be so divided that five men shall operate it, thus furnishing employment for the men otherwise displaced. This may be an exaggerated statement of the application, but it shows the principle.*

*Harriman devoted much of his hour and a half long address to elaborating the question which labor-saving machinery has given rise to.*

*Following the address proper, a number of stereopticon views were thrown on a screen, showing the old methods of manufacturing various articles, and doing various kinds of work, and how the methods have been revolutionized by labor-saving machinery. The speaker did not contend that the inventions were in themselves harmful, but that their existence necessitated a readjustment of social and economic conditions.*

*The speaker was introduced by William Gurr, local organizer for the organization and a leader among the local Socialists.*

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## **Democrat and Chronicle (Rochester, New York) 27 Jan 1900**

*Social Labor Convention*

*Reception to the Delegates Last Evening -- Business Begins To-day*

*The delegates to the tenth national convention of the Socialist Labor party, which will begin in city hall to-day and continue for about a week, began arriving yesterday. The advance guard*

*consisted of representatives from California, Boston, Chicago and Kansas City, Mo. A reception was tendered them last night by the local members of the party at No. 17 Mumford Street. National Secretary Henry Slobodin, of New York, arrived last evening, and the majority of the delegates to the number of about seventy are expected to-day.*

*The convention will open at 11 o'clock, and all the sessions will be open to the public. A different chairman will preside each day. The first day will be devoted to examination of credentials, appointment of committees and organization generally.*

*During the week a number of mass meetings will be held, to be addressed by out of town delegates. One or more of these will be German meetings. To-morrow afternoon, at the Labor Lyceum, G.B. Denham, of San Francisco, will speak. His subject will be "The Reign of the Pretender." Other delegates will be heard at the Lyceum. Tomorrow night at the Empire theater a meeting will be held to be addressed by Job Harriman, of San Francisco; F.W. Long, of Philadelphia, and Max Hayes, of Cleveland.*

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## **Democrat and Chronicle (Rochester, New York) 28 Jan 1900**

*Socialist Labor Party Convention*

*Representatives of National Organization Assembled Here*

*Claim to be Regular*

*Officers Elected and Rules Adopted -- Report Read Containing a Review of the Troubles Which Have Divided Socialists*

*The tenth national convention of the Socialist Labor party is in session in this city, its meetings being held in the common council chambers. There are about sixty delegates present, and they are from all parts of the country. They are an intelligent looking lot of men, most of them apparently from the middle class of citizenship, the larger part being evidently foreign born. With only two or three exceptions the members of the convention who obtained the floor yesterday in regard to the various motions before the house, spoke with a German accent which was plainly noticeable.*

**They are evidently men who have very decided views...**

*They are evidently men who have thought much upon the questions of sociology, have very decided views, and are earnest advocates of what they conceive to be correct principles. This earnestness finds frequent vent in their proceedings. Hardly a point was up for discussion*

*yesterday afternoon but was discussed with pronounced vigor, and at times it seemed as if about every delegate had an objection or an amendment to bring before the house. Very many times it was necessary to put the previous question in order to check the too-swift ardor of the debate, and bring the convention down to a basis of action. Not that there was uproar or confusion, for the proceedings were perfectly orderly, but every delegate seemed to have an idea and a desire to express it, and it took time to proceed when anything of importance came up. In referring to one another they use the word "comrade."*

*The convention was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning by National Secretary Henry L. Slobodin, of New York city...*

*Within the party bitter animosity, strife and recriminations had developed...*

*As soon as the convention settled down to business the report of the national executive committee was read. It deals exhaustively with the troubles which have nearly disrupted the party during the past few years, troubles which have been aired in the courts in several instances, and which involve two separate and distinct party organizations.*

*The report is held to be a concise review of the history of the Socialist Labor party during the three years and six months which have elapsed since the last national convention... It declares that the national convention of 1896 adjourned under very bright and auspicious circumstances; that after years of incessant toil the movement in this country seemed in a fair way to success; that socialism was becoming a live topic of discussion. But the men who formerly stood at the head of the party, the report affirms, seemed bent upon an endeavor to retard the party from its course of progress...*

*This abnormal situation had reached its climax in the month of July, 1899, just three years after the holding of the last national convention. Reposing quietly in their blind confidence in the integrity and ability of the men whom they had selected to administer the party affairs, the members of our party found themselves rudely awakened in order to realize that their hopeful*

*organization had been brought to the brink of ruin. Within the party bitter animosity, strife, and recriminations had developed, outside of it there was nothing but hostility to the party; the party seemed to be at war with everything and everybody except its legitimate antagonists, the capitalist class...*

*...the party seemed to be at war with everything and everybody except the capitalist class...*

*As soon as the comrades nearest to the place of misdoings of the party officers realized in what danger the party was placed by its unfaithful leaders, they called an emphatic halt to the insane doings of the clique. Their action was quick and decisive, they revoked the mandates of their treacherous representatives, they took the reins of the party administration into their own hands, and they set to work energetically to atone for their long period of indifference and neglect and to reconstruct our party on a basis befitting a party representing the international socialist movement in this country.*

Our dearly bought experience has taught us that a truly socialist movement... must come from the loins of the labor movement.....

*The task was a gigantic one. Through years of machinations, conspiracies, and false teachings, the deposed clique had been able to poison the minds of the majority of comrades, especially the elements more remote from the place of their activity. They had been able to suppress their independent judgment and power of criticism and to reduce them, in some cases, to their unreasoning tools. Under those conditions, the radical and energetic sect. of the New York comrades in deposing the old national executive committee and disclaiming the un-socialist and destructive policy of the deposed officers seemed a very perilous undertaking, and for some time*

*the party seemed to be threatened with complete disruption and disorganization. But the energy and enthusiasm of the comrades saved the situation. A campaign of enlightenment was instituted and kept up with indomitable energy, by print, and speech, and all other methods. And their earnest agitation bore better fruit than could, under the circumstances, have been anticipated.*

*As soon as the revolt of the New York comrades became known, section Philadelphia, one of the most important sections of our party, joined the New York comrades; section Cleveland followed, and the national board of appeals ratified the energetic and necessary action of the New York comrades. From that day on, and until the present day, the work of enlightenment was continued. Section after section and state after state, commenced to see the situation in its true light, and to abandon the mischievous clique which was formerly at the head of the party administration. Hardly a week passes without reporting new gains for the party. At present the party numbers about 4,000 members in good standing out of about 5,500 which it had before the split; the party has retained the most tried, efficient and devoted members of the party; it has retained almost untouched the most important organizations of the party, and almost the entire party press...*

*The report deals with the subject of trades unions as related to the Socialist Labor party, and says among other things: "Our dearly-bought experience has taught us that a truly socialist movement cannot be irritated by a few doctrinaries with cut-and-dried notions on the labor movement. It must originate among the rank and file of the unions, and, coming to a head, burst the narrow frames of the old organization and rise to a higher level of class action of the working class. It must come from the loins of the labor movement, spontaneous in its origin, proletarian in its character and truly revolutionary in its manifestations."*

*Regarding the legal status of the party, the report says:*

*One of the deplorable results of the recent party troubles was the confusion it created in the legal status of the party as a national political organization. The Socialist-Labor party is recognized as an official political party in three states of the Union, the states of New York, Massachusetts and California... As to the other states, the question is of less practical importance, as our nominations have to be made there by petition; still, considerable confusion may arise in preparing and circulating the nomination petitions wherever both factions have organizations, each claiming to represent the regular organization of the Socialist-Labor party... One of the gravest tasks devolving upon this convention will be to take proper steps to remove that confusion and clear the situation.*

**...considerable  
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organizations...**

*The report... closes with an appeal for all members to stand loyal for the struggle which is ahead...*

*The following committees were elected by the convention, each name being voted upon: Constitution and resolutions -- Gerber of New York, Acton, Hoofert and Harriman of California, Smith. Platform and resolutions -- Lamont of New Jersey, Hirshfield of Minnesota, Jones and Fieggembaum of New York. Appeals and grievances -- Berlin and Lieb of New York, Klenke of Illinois, Wiegel of New Jersey, Tepper of Massachusetts. Party press -- Spellman of Massachusetts, Stone of New York, Benham of California, Hayes of Ohio, Craig of New Jersey. Auditing -- Croal of Missouri, Boverts of New Jersey, Nagle of New York, McDonald of Massachusetts. General resolutions -- Fenner of Massachusetts, Edlin of California, Hilquit and Schleuter of New York, Eastman of Michigan. Ways and means -- Waldinger of New York, Kaplan of Massachusetts, Predmore of New Jersey, Dresser and Hopper of New York...*

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**Democrat and Chronicle (Rochester, New York) 2 Feb 1900**

*Presidential Candidates Named*

*Socialist Labor Party First in the Field*

*Herriman [sic] and Hayes*

*Standard Bearers Hail From California and Ohio -- Plan Agreed Upon for the Election of the National Executive Committee*

*The national Socialist Labor convention was a hard-working body all day yesterday, earnestly and zealously considering questions affecting the party organization. During the afternoon the members relaxed from their efforts long enough to have their pictures taken in a group, as they were assembled in the rear of the common council chamber. It was something of a relief to catch a glimpse of the good-humored side of these men, whose deliberations are characterized with so much earnestness and apparent unbending purpose. For they laughed and joked at one another much as a party of boarding-school girls would do, and the first time the photographer removed the cap from the camera one delegate broke out into a loud snicker, which caused a general laugh and spoiled the chance for a picture at that time.*

*The convention reached a climax last night, when the nominations for president and vice-president were made. A number of the delegates were compelled to leave late last night for their homes, and as they wanted a vote on the nominations, the question was taken up. It was not necessary that their votes should be cast, as the men selected were the unanimous choice of the delegates, but of course every man who had a right to cast a ballot for the candidates wanted an opportunity to do so.*

*Amidst a roar of applause the roll was called and each delegate announced himself in favor of the Californian...*

*S. Berlin, of New York city, placed in nomination Job Harriman, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Berlin stated there was no man in the party whose record for the principles involved would attract more confidence and esteem. He had established a reputation, the delegate said, for honesty and integrity which placed him on the highest level, and he had shown such unswerving devotion to the principles of socialism that no one could question his ability and sincerity.*

*Amidst a roar of applause the roll was called and each delegate announced himself in favor of the Californian. When the result was announced there was another burst of applause, and Mr. Harriman obtained the floor. He thanked the convention for the honor it had conveyed upon him, and modestly stated the realization he felt of the immense responsibilities his candidacy would involve. He added that he would accept it only upon the condition that the committee of unity, appointed to attend the Indianapolis convention of Socialist Democrats, should have power to withdraw either or both candidates, in*

*case the union of the two parties could be effected. He declared, he thought the organization here represented was stronger than the other in point of numbers, but the platform and principles being practically the same, there was no good reason why the two should not be united.*

*Job Harriman, the candidate for president, was born in Indiana June 15, 1861. He received his early education there, and remained in that state until 1886, when he removed to California, taking up his residence in San Francisco. About four years ago he removed to Los Angeles, and after having engaged in business for a time took up the study of the law, having been admitted to the bar about a year ago. While in Indiana he occupied a pulpit of the Christ Church for a time, but later modified his views somewhat, and left the ministry.*

*He has been identified with the Socialist movement since 1892, but was born a Democrat, his father having been a Kentuckian of the old school Democracy. He has been away from his home in Los Angeles for the last seven months, laboring and talking for socialism, and is one of the most popular figures among his class of believers in the country. He is affable and clever in conversation, evidently has a great deal of personal strength of character, and since his stay in Rochester as a member of the present convention has made many friends among those who have been brought in contact with him.*

*...he [Harriman] is  
affable and clever  
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character...*

*N.G. Stone, of New York city, placed in nomination Max Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio for vice-president. He received the unanimous vote of the convention, amidst another outburst of applause...*

*Candidate Hayes is a warm personal friend of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Democrat leader, and will doubtless be an influential factor in bringing about a union of the two parties. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and other social organizations.*

*The early part of the morning session of the convention yesterday was devoted to a consideration of the report submitted from the press committee.*

*The remainder of the day, until the nominations were made, was taken up in a spirited debate in regard to the selection of the executive committee, so as to make it more democratic and prevent a few self-constituted leaders from tyrannizing the party. It was finally decided that four members be selected from New York city, two from the counties of New Jersey, which constitute Jersey city, and one from Philadelphia, together with one member from each state in the Union. The idea, as brought out in the debate, was to centralize the committee, and at the same time prevent arbitrary action by having each state represented. In case the Eastern members did not*

*act in accord with the will of the majority of the party, the state delegates could be summoned for action.*

*The question of changing the name of the party to the Socialist party of America was discussed before adjournment, but action was deferred until after the Indianapolis convention of the Socialist Democratic convention to be held March 21st.*

*The convention will meet this morning at 8:30, as usual, but it is probable adjournment will be taken during the day.*

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### **The Sun (New York, NY) 26 Feb 1900**

*Socialist Job Doesn't Expect to Beat McKinley*

*...he did not expect to be elected. He wanted to assist in spreading socialism...*

*Job Harriman, candidate of the Socialist party for President of the United States, addressed a meeting of 1,500 Hebrew Socialists in the Windsor theatre yesterday afternoon.*

*Harriman was originally a Baptist preacher, then he became a lawyer, and finally blossomed out as the leading light of the Socialist Labor party in California. He said that while he expected his vote to be larger than that of any other Socialist candidate for Presidential honors, he did not expect to be elected. He wanted to assist in spreading socialism and if the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist Democratic*

*party would combine on a candidate he was willing to retire in his favor.*

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### **The Evening World (New York, NY) 26 Feb 1900**

*Hopes to be President*

*Job Harriman is in town.*

*This is important news. Mr. Harriman expects to be President of the United States. He is the candidate of the Socialist Labor party. He was nominated in Rochester a month ago and yesterday opened his campaign in this city by talking to the Windsor Theatreful of Socialists. They applauded him vociferously.*

*Job has been a Baptist preacher and a lawyer. He says that he likes agitation best. He wears a semi-clerical garb and a bicycle cap. The subject of his discourse to the poor east-side tailors was the agricultural conditions of the West.*

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## **The News Journal (Wilmington, Delaware) 26 Feb 1900**

*At the Labor Lyceum*

*An Address on Socialism by Herman Kreimer of Philadelphia*

*The Labor Lyceum, No. 112 North Jackson street, was crowded last evening to hear an able speaker in the person of Herman Kreimer of Philadelphia, who spoke about an hour. His subject was "Socialism; its Rise and Progress." Mr. Kreimer is quite an orator and he handled the subject in a manner that suited the audience, judging from the close attention given his remarks...*

The Socialists aim  
to establish...  
production by  
the people of all  
things for the  
people.

*The next speaker will probably be Job Harriman of Los Angeles, Cal., the nominee for President on the Socialist-Labor party's ticket. He was nominated last month at Rochester, N.Y., by the national convention. Mr. Harriman is the Socialist who worsted Congressman Maguire of California in a debate on the subject, "Socialist versus Single Tax."*

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## **The Sun (New York, NY) 27 Feb 1900**

*Reception to Socialist Mayors*

*The Massachusetts Men Entertained by Their Fellow Thinkers in This City*

*The Social Democratic party gave a reception last night to the two Socialist Mayors of Massachusetts, John C. Chase of Haverhill and Charles H. Coulter of Brockton. It took place in the Manhattan Lyceum, 68 East Fourth street. Job Harriman, the Socialist Labor party candidate for President of the United States, was present and the hall was filled with Social Democrats. Leonard D. Abbott, who presided said that two Socialists having been elected Mayor showed that the long night of capitalism was drawing to a close and the sun of Socialism was dawning.*

*Mayor Coulter was received with shouts of applause. He said that the workingmen in times gone by asked for what they wanted. "Now," he said, "we Socialists demand instead of asking and demand everything."*

Mayor Chase took up half an hour telling what Socialism was going to do for the people. The speeches were followed by a ball.

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## The Leavenworth Times (Leavenworth, Kansas) 1 Mar 1900

*Job Harriman Socialistic Candidate for President*

New York, Feb. 28 -- Job Harriman, the socialist labor party candidate for president of the United States, has invaded New York. Mr. Harriman was born in California, and has been successively a Baptist clergyman, a lawyer and a socialist agitator. In the latter capacity he made a tour of California in a wagon. He was nominated for president a month ago at the socialist national convention in Rochester and opened his campaign by talking to 2,000 Hebrew socialists in the Winsor theater in this city.

Mr. Harriman is tall, slender and dark-haired. He affects semi-clerical dress, except that he always wears a bicycle cap. His speech was largely devoted to agricultural conditions in the east and west.

While he was talking on the Bowery John C. Chase and Charles

H. Coulter, the only socialist mayors in the United States, were addressing the Central Federated union in the University Settlement house, at Eldridge and Rivington streets...

Mayor Chase praised the trade union movement, but declared that it was also necessary for workmen to elect men of their own class to office.

"You are good union men 364 days in the year," he said, "but on election day when you go to the polls you desert your union."

"I voted once for Grover Cleveland and if God will forgive me for that sin I will die easy."

Mayor Coulter followed Mayor Chase. He said:

"You have created palaces and live in hovels. You have woven broadcloth and wear homespun."

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## **The Times (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) 3 Mar 1900**

*Socialists' Candidate for President Talks on Issues*

*Job Harriman Makes Address to Members of Cigarmakers' Union No. 100 on Reasons for Organization of Labor*

*Job Harriman, the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor party, in an address last night before the members of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 100, at the latter's headquarters, 931 Callowhill street, endeavored to answer the question: "Why should we organize a Socialist labor movement in this country?"*

*In the presentation of his various arguments the speaker declared that there was a striking similarity of bad results following the course of the dominant political parties.*

*"The cause," he asserted, "may be traced to the fact that these particular parties developed the wage system which gave the workingman less than what he produced. The surplus was applied to the trusts."*

If the workers  
were free there  
would be greater  
moral and  
intellectual  
development.

*"If the workers were free and untrammelled there would be greater moral and intellectual development. The Socialists aim to establish the co-operative Commonwealth, which is not a business enterprise in the ordinary sense, but the production by the people of all things for the people. The present system endeavors to separate industry and politics. Industry gives financial power to the few, and they in turn use that financial power in politics."*

*An Economic Political Situation*

*"Socialism is an economic-political system, and in its firm establishment there would be no financial power, because each man would get the full return of his labor. Furthermore, the cost of production would be the price to the people of commodities."*

*"When political organizations are no longer influenced by money then there will be a chance to work out the principles of direct legislation. Power corrupts itself at first, then the corruption extends to the people. You cannot blame capitalists, because they are the natural outgrowth of such a system."*

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## **The Times (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) 4 Mar 1900**

*Harriman Wants Harmony for the Socialist Party*

*Socialist Labor Party's Aspirant for the Presidency Wants the Social Democrats and His Party to Agree on a Presidential Candidate*

*Presidential Candidate Job Harriman, of the Socialist Labor party, who opened his campaign in Philadelphia on last Friday night, was born in Clinton county, Indiana, thirty-eight years ago. After a common school education he learned the baker's trade. At this time he studied for the ministry of the Christian Church, but the latter calling was not congenial. He gave up the ministry and went to California, where he studied law and qualified for the bar. At present he resides in Los Angeles.*

*Harriman made his entrance into the Socialist Labor party in 1891. Since then he has figured prominently as a Socialist. At the party convention last January in Rochester, N.Y., he was nominated for President, and Max Hayes for Vice-President of the Socialist Labor party.*

*In an interview at Allied Trades Hall, 931 Callowhill street, last night Harriman said that he had every reason to suppose that the Social Democratic party, which meets in convention at Indianapolis next Tuesday, would decide to join hands with the Socialist Labor party in the Presidential campaign of 1900. In this event, if such a course is deemed necessary, Harriman and Hayes, who will again be nominated, will withdraw in order to have the two parties agree upon two other candidates.*



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**Oakland Tribune (Oakland, California) 6 Mar 1900**

*Convention of Social Democrats*

*Eugene Debs will be Nominated for President*

*Job Harriman of California is Likely to Be His Running Mate*

*Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire*

*Indianapolis, Ind., March 6 -- The first national convention of the Social Democrat party, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, met today at 10 o'clock in*

*Relchwein's Hall. About fifty delegates were present. Many were expected to arrive during the day. Several of the delegates carried proxies.*

*The two matters of importance before the convention are the nominations and absorption of the Socialist Labor party which is a "bolting" section of the Social Labor party, in which Daniel De Leon of New York was the dividing power. His side was sustained in court in a controversy over the party emblem. The bolting section named J. B. Harriman of California for President and Max Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio for Vice-President.*

*It is proposed that the Socialist Labor party, with approximately 15,000 members, amalgamate with the Social Democrats and accept the nominees of that party. There is also some talk of a fusion with the Middle-of-the-Road Populists.*

*E.V. Debs, V.L. Berger and other leaders say, however, that the Socialist Democrats will enter into fusion with no party, but will absorb any.*

*It is now believed that Debs will be made the Presidential candidate. If he should be nominated Harriman will likely be the candidate for Vice-President.*

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**The Indianapolis News (Indianapolis, Indiana) 8  
Mar 1900**

*Debs to the Front*

*His Power Felt in To-Day's Convention Proceedings*

*Alleged He Stands in the Way of Amalgamation*

*Union is Not Now Certain*

*Report of Labor Committee Again Brought Up*

*Debs Heard for the Last Time, and What He Said was Immediately Acted Upon.*

*The union of the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party was not as near to a certainty this afternoon, as it seemed in the morning. Whether the opposing forces in the Social Democratic convention have charge of the committee on conference, or whether the committee is reflecting the sentiment of the convention, is a question that is being debated.*

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*Just before the noon adjournment, the committee of fourteen, appointed yesterday to confer with the delegates from the Socialist Labor party, made its report. The report was received, and the convention adjourned. The Rev. Fred O. McCartney, of Massachusetts, read the report, and it was regarded by "union" men as a McCartney report. It recited the conditions of union offered by the Socialist Labor delegates to be: First, the appointment of a committee of nine to draw up a treaty; second, all treaties to be submitted according to referendum, to a general vote of both parties, the name to be included; third, a joint ticket, with E.V. Debs, of Indiana, as the candidate for President and Job Harriman of California, for Vice-President.*

*The committee reported that it could not recommend these conditions, but proposed the following: First, that a committee of nine be appointed; second, that the convention instruct this committee to preserve the name Social Democratic party; third, that all questions decided by the committee, except party name, be submitted according to referendum, to be sustained by a majority of each party, questions failing to pass to be re-submitted in the same manner.*

According to some, Debs is the deity of the Social Democrats...

*Comrade Putnam, of St. Louis, made a minority report against the last proposition of the majority of the committee. On motion of Comrade Carey, the question was made the special order of the afternoon, the nomination of candidates to follow. With that the convention adjourned.*

*Position of Debs.*

*Two points are involved in the differing propositions. The Social Democrats insist on the retention of their party name. They also demand concurrent action by a majority of each party instead of approval by a majority of both parties. Advocates of union say that concurrent action can not be secured and that such a recommendation by the committee is tantamount to an adverse report on amalgamation, and can only be altered if a majority of the comrades decline to uphold the committee's view. Coupled with this comes the intimation that E.V. Debs is promoting the opposition to amalgamation, and that behind Debs "there are others." According to some, Debs is the deity of the Social Democrats. His influence was felt, this morning, when he routed the Carey element by opposing the vital section of the report of the committee on organized labor, a subject continued from yesterday. Just before adjournment his lecturing manager appeared on the rostrum to announce that he was ready to book lecturing dates for Mr. Debs after June 30, but that demands must be made at once. Mr. Debs receives pay for his lectures and the manager announced that his dates were filled until June 30.*

*Harriman is Doubtful.*

*It is felt by some that there is a propaganda, including business affairs, involving positions and profit, in connection with the Social Democracy, that makes union inadvisable to some, and that*

*this element is the active antagonist of amalgamation and is fortified to defeat it. So far, no vote has been taken on any question except by voice or rising. The roll-call shows about 1,900 votes represented, but there has been no roll call. It is said that if a roll-call were demanded, a majority of the votes cast would be against union.*

*Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Hilquit were present when the report was made. Mr. Harriman said privately that he feared concurrent action favorable to union was not a probability.*

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### **The Indianapolis News (Indianapolis, Indiana) 9 Mar 1900**

*Debs, Harriman*

*Nominated by the Social Democratic Convention*

*Former for President and Latter for Vice.*

*Pressure Was Necessary*

*Debs Did Not Desire Honor Thrust Upon Him*

*Women Tearfully Pleaded with Him to Accept -- Plan of Amalgamation Agreed Upon*

*For President -- Eugene Victor Debs, of Indiana*

*For Vice-President -- Job Harriman, of California*

*This is the national ticket of the Social Democratic party, which will absorb the Hilquit-Harriman faction of the Socialist Labor party by agreement. The nominations were formally made - or rather confirmed - at to-day's session of the Social Democratic convention in Reichwein's Hall.*

*The Social Democrats were happy today. They say the candidacy of Debs will attract hundreds of thousands of voters to their party. They profess to see the beginning of a great national victory.*

*The convention, in agreeing to unite with the Socialist Labor faction, retains the party name -- Social Democratic party. The candidates and the amalgamation are to be approved by a majority of each party, according to the referendum. This question was disposed of at last night's session, and then the nominations for President and Vice-President were in order.*

*Implored to Accept*

*... the Social  
Democratic party  
will absorb the  
Hilquit-Harriman  
faction of the  
Socialist Labor  
party...*

*The Rev. F.O. McCartney, of Rockland, Mass. nominated Mr. Debs. The name was perfunctorily presented, but not so received. The delegates cheered and danced. Others shouted, and women wept. Mr. Debs, white and serious, arose and said:*

*"For certain reasons which are sufficient but not necessary to be stated, it is not possible for me to accept the honor you wish to confer on me. Strange as it may seem to you, I say that I can not accept the nomination. I am not considering my own honor, but only that of the Social Democratic party, of which I am only a simple member. There are conditions of health, known to me, which make it necessary for me to decline.*

*This was received with loud negative expressions. Near to Mr. Debs was Mrs. Margaret Halle, of Boston. She was weeping, and she begged him to reconsider and accept, as his acceptance meant an impetus that would permanently advance the socialist movement. Others, including the Rev. Mr. McCartney, begged him to reconsider, but Debs sat with a white, immovable countenance, sometimes shaking his head. Job Harriman arose and implored him to accept for the sake of socialism, and offered him a recuperative trip to California. Mr. Debs steadfastly refused.*

*One comrade named McCartney, but he promptly declined. Theodore Debs was nominated and declined. He laughingly said that he was too young. Job Harriman was nominated. He also declined. The nomination of Harriman brought on a discussion, some personal conflict, and the convention was adjourned summarily to avoid trouble.*

The formal indorsement [sic] of Debs and Harriman was accomplished quickly. Both nominations were by acclamation...

#### *Debs Prevailed Upon*

*Last night Mr. Debs was surrounded by friends in his room at the Occidental. They begged him to accept the nomination, and pledged him a rest before the campaign. It seems, from the explanation of friends, that Debs has been for years applying his earnings to the extinction of a debt against the American Railway Union, and that he did not want to cease when the debt was almost paid.*

*The debt amounted to several thousand dollars. Debs received assurances that the debt would be taken care of, and that he would receive a rest of three months before entering the presidential canvass. He is physically broken down, friends say, and both his eyesight and hearing are impaired.*

#### *The Formal Indorsement*

*The formal indorsement of Debs and Harriman was accomplished quickly. They plan to nominate Debs and McCartney was abandoned, and Harriman was named, instead of the Massachusetts preacher. Both nominations were by acclamation. A committee of nine was authorized to confer with the committee of nine from the Harriman party, and this committee may meet here within a week. The program was further carried out when a committee, headed by Seymour Stedman, was named to raise funds "for the use of our candidate for President," as Chairman Chase announced. The manifesto prepared for the convention was referred to the joint committee without reading.*

*A resolution favoring local planks in platforms friendly to farmers was passed. A committee brought Mr. Debs to the hall at noon, and he accepted the nomination in a moving speech.*

*The convention adjourned with enthusiastic singing of the "Marseillaise," and cheers for the ticket.*

#### *The Nominees*

*Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist nominee for President, was born in Terre Haute, where he still lives, forty-five years ago. He was first a locomotive fireman on the T.H.&I., was city clerk of Terre Haute from 1879 to 1883, being elected as a Democrat, and was a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1885. He was grand secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen from 1880 to 1893. He was the moving spirit of the American Railway Union during the great railroad strike. For contempt of an injunction he served six months in jail. The Social Democratic party arose from the American Railway Union, and Mr. Debs has been at the head of its national council since its organization.*

*Job Harriman, nominee for vice-president, is also a native of Indiana. He was born in Clinton county, in 1861. He remained on a farm until eighteen years old, when he entered Butler College, in Indianapolis. After several years at college he entered the ministry, having a charge at Lafayette. In 1886 he went to California, and began the practice of law. In 1890 he entered the Socialistic movement, and has since been identified with this phase of politics. He was a candidate for Governor of California in the last election, receiving 8,000 votes.*

The convention  
adjourned with  
enthusiastic  
singing of the  
"Marseillaise"...

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## **The Salt Lake Herald (Salt Lake City, Utah) 26 Mar 1900**

*Extremists to Unite*

*Combination of Social Democrats and Socialist Labor Party*

*New York, March 25 -- A movement was started today in this city to unite the Socialist Labor party and the Social Democrats. The Socialists were represented by John [sic] Harriman of Los Angeles, J.D. Benham of San Francisco, J. Mallon of Philadelphia, C.E. Feller and F.A. Sievenman of Boston, M.E. White of New Haven, and N.J. Stone and M. Hilquit of New York. The Social Democrat delegates were Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., William Butcher of Brooklyn, Margaret Hale of Boston, M.A. Hoehn of St. Louis and Frederick Heat of Chicago.*

*The delegates discussed a proposed platform for amalgamation, and various committees were appointed. The delegates will be in session for several days, and Thursday evening a mass meeting will be held.*

*Several of the delegates visited the Central Federated union and asked for the co-operation of that body in a grand combined eight-hour demonstration on May day. The union complied.*



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**The Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles, California) 29 Apr 1900**

*Socialists on Parade*

*Demonstration at New York*

*(A.P. Night Report)*

*New York, April 28 -- Thirty thousand persons took part tonight in the May day parade of the Socialist Labor party and the Central Federated Union.*

*After the parade there was a May day demonstration in Union Square. Chairman Benjamin Hanford urged all those present to vote for Debs and Harriman. Job Harriman, the Social Democratic candidate for Vice-President, also addressed the assemblage.*

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PHOTO THIS PAGE FROM: Chicago Tribune 21 July 1900  
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**The News (Frederick, Maryland) 14 May 1900**

*Debs Must Find a New Running Mate*

*Indianapolis, May 14 -- Hugo Miller yesterday announced that by a referendum vote of 1,313 to 931 Social Democrats have defeated the proposed amalgamation with the so-called "Kangaroo" branch of the Social Labor party, and that this result will force Job Harriman off the Social Democratic ticket for vice president.*

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### **Appeal to Reason (Girard, Kansas) 9 Jun 1900**

*Job Harriman is stumping New York and getting many listeners.*

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*The St. Johnsbury Caledonian (St. Johnsbury, Vermont) 27 Jun 1900*

*Job Harriman, socialist candidate for vice president, has visited Rutland, Burlington and Barre the past week addressing labor organizations. He returned to Burlington Monday night to form a permanent organization in this state and place a ticket in the field to be voted for at the coming election, the necessary 450 signers having already been secured to file the nominations.*

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### **The Courier-Journal (Louisville, Kentucky) 6 Jul 1900**

*Socialists' First Gun*

*Job Harriman, Nominee for Vice President, Opens Up Campaign in Louisville*

*The campaign of the Social Democrats in Louisville was opened last night with an open-air address delivered on the courthouse steps by Mr. Job Harriman of California, the candidate for Vice-President. About 400 persons were present when Mr. Harriman was introduced by Mr. F.L. Robinson, and they listened with close attention.*

*Mr. Harriman spoke with ease and good taste, only occasionally resorting to the use of words that verged on the extreme and hence tending to be inflammatory.*

*He charged all economic ills to the wage, competition, profit system. He characterized this as the transfer of human energy without a proper equivalent, resulting in the heaping up of the surplus results of this energy for the employer, and the diminution of the already small modicum paid the employee.*

The campaign of  
the Social  
Democrats opened  
last night on the  
courthouse steps...

*Machinery, he claimed, had been the chief wedge in separating the people into two classes -- rich and poor, but machinery was lasting. It was now owned by trusts, which were mere symptoms of the times, and the only solution was to establish a Social Democratic Government which would organize all industries into one great trust, strip it of profits and make each citizen a stockholder in it.*

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## **The Des Moines Register (Des Moines, Iowa) 12 Aug 1900**

### *A New Iowa Party*

*At Oskaloosa on Friday was held the first Iowa convention of what promises to be, as the years go by, a political party of increasing importance. It was the state convention of the social democrats, the party of which Eugene Debs and Job Harriman are the national candidates. A full state ticket was nominated and candidates for congress put in the field for the Second, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts. A congressional convention for the First district will be held on August 16, and later nominations will be made in the other congressional districts.*

*Delegates from sixteen Iowa socialistic clubs were present at Oskaloosa, representing as many different communities... Job Harriman, the candidate for vice president, was also present, and spoke. Mr. Harriman, while not claiming that a large vote would be polled this year, predicted that the party would grow, "We are not anarchists," said Mr. Harriman. "Men of money who fear and shudder when they hear the word socialism, come to me after they hear my definition of socialist principles and say they have misunderstood them."*

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## **Appeal to Reason (Girard, Kansas) 18 Aug 1900**

### *American Notes*

*Socialists have secured an official place on the state ballot.*

*Job Harriman had an audience of 10,000 one night last week in Chicago.*

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Men who shudder  
when they hear  
the word socialism  
come to me after  
they hear my  
definition and say  
they have  
misunderstood  
them...

## **The New York Times (New York, NY) 2 Sep 1900**

### *Socialist Banner Obscured*

#### *The Leaders of the Thirty-fourth District Register a Complaint*

*There is bad blood, it was learned yesterday, between the Tammany men and the Social Democrats in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. The Social Democrats erected a banner which bears the pictures of Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman, the Social Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, respectively. The Social Democrats obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Highways for the erection of the banner, they say.*

*The Tammany men, the Social Democrats say, used every artifice known to Tammany politicians to get their banner down. Finding that they could not get it down, the Tammany men then erected a banner in front of the Debs and Harriman banner in such a way that the portraits are invisible, while the pictures of Bryan and Stevenson on the Tammany banner can be seen for many blocks.*

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## **Appeal to Reason (Girard, Kansas) 13 Oct 1900**

### *The Chieftian's Coming*

*The times are inspiring to the rock-ribbed socialist who has patiently and under discouraging circumstances worked for the cause in the past. But now comes the fruits of those efforts -- fruits that are a promise of what is to follow. The article below is from Edward Boyce and appeared in the Miner's Magazine for October. Mr. Boyce is president of the Western Federation of Miners, which includes practically every miner west of the Missouri river, and the Miners' Magazine is their official organ. The officers of the organized millions of American labor are getting on the political battlefield -- the near future will see the flags of every labor union mingling with the banners of socialism in the fight for "Equal Rights for All." Socialism is the political department of labor -- not its master, as is competitive politics. But to Mr. Boyce's article:*

*"Eugene V. Debs, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Job Harriman, of Los Angeles, Cal., are the only logical candidates for president and vice-president that working men can conscientiously support and be true to themselves.*

*The working man who advocates the election of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt was born too late; he should have lived 2,000 years ago, when a working man was perhaps the most*

Eugene Debs and  
Job Harriman are  
the only logical  
candidates that  
working men can  
conscientiously  
support...

*despised creature on earth. He had no rights that his master need respect, and this is what the candidates on the republican ticket represent; neither of them have any regard for the working man; all their associations are with the moneyed classes, and their sympathies are with the aristocracy that rob and plunder labor. The candidates upon the democratic ticket, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson, I believe are good men, but they are candidates of a party that is so thoroughly dishonest, so far as the interest of labor is concerned, that it equals its rival in every respect. Neither of these parties have been true to labor, and I see no reason why working men should continue either party in power...*

*Let us take the temporary chairman of the democratic national convention, Governor Thomas, of Colorado. I will say unhesitatingly that there is not a man holding public office in the United States -- Mark Hanna not excepted -- who is so thoroughly opposed to labor. Then turn to Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, who sold himself to the Standard Oil Company to plunder, rob and murder the working men who elected him to office...*

I shall, with pleasure, cast my vote for the men who have always been true to the interests of the laboring people.

*Mr. Debs and Mr. Harriman, have under the most trying ordeal, proved their loyalty to the interests of labor, their record is clean and they believe the principles of government they advocate will, if adopted, free the people from the grasp of the profit mongers, and place each individual on an equality. When the miners of Leadville were struggling for their rights in 1896, Mr. Debs unhesitatingly responded to their appeal, and when McKinley's soldiers, at the behest of the Standard Oil magnates and Governor Steunenberg, imprisoned 1,300*

*men in the Wardner bull pen, Mr. Harriman was the only man who went upon the field and wrote the true history of the miners' struggle.*

*I shall, with pleasure, cast my vote for the men who have always been true to the interests of the laboring people." Edward Boyce, President Western Federation of Miners*

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## **Appeal to Reason (Girard, Kansas) 20 Oct 1900**

*American Notes*

*To our Comrades and Friends: The persistence with which the report is circulated that I have resigned, or intend to resign, in favor of the democratic candidate, impels me to issue this denial of the falsehood originated by the capitalist press to deceive and mislead our friends and supporters. Comrade Harriman and I have been nominated as candidates for vice-president and*

president, respectively of the Social Democratic party, and we shall stand as such candidates to be voted for on election day, all reports and rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. It is not at all improbable that this report may be sprung afresh on the very eve of election, too late to be met and contradicted by the weekly socialist press of the country, and for this reason I take the liberty to request all socialist papers, and others that may be friendly to our party, to publish this statement and keep it standing in the last three or four issues preceding the election.

Eugene V. Debs

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**Appeal to Reason  
(Girard, Kansas) 20  
Oct 1900**

*Social Democratic  
National Ticket for  
1900*

*For President, Eugene  
V. Debs, of Indiana*

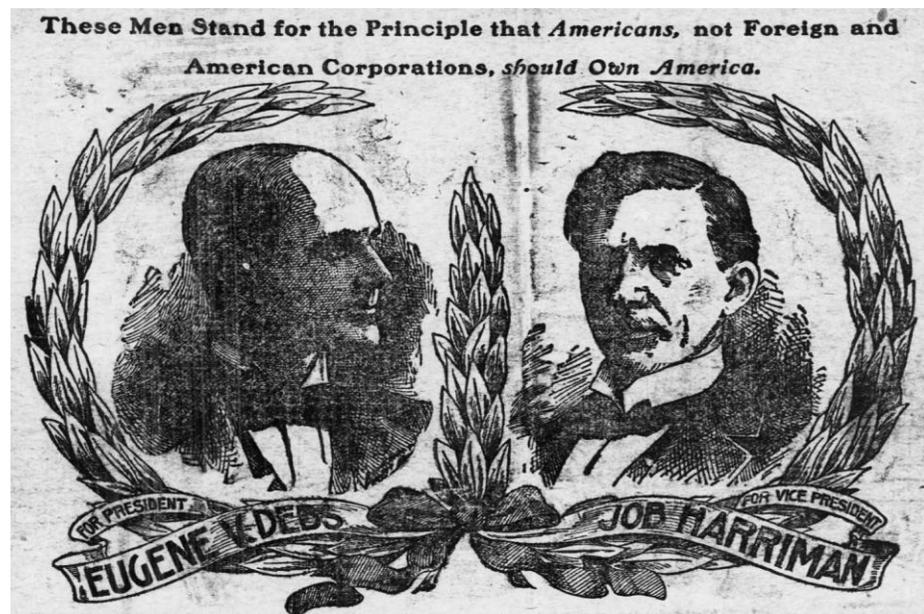
*For Vice-President, Job Harriman, of California*

*The Platform*

*The Social Democratic party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights.*

*In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was the master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist, and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his labor.*

*Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will*



*necessitate the adoption of socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare.*

*The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes -- i.e., the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.*

*Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing the political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system.*

*Therefore, the Social Democratic party of America declares its object to be:*

In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place...

*First -- The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.*

*Second -- The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.*

*Third -- The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation and communication; all water works, gas and electric plants and other public utilities.*

*Fourth -- The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and other mines and all oil and gas wells.*

*Fifth -- The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.*

*Sixth -- The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for them employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.*

*Seventh -- Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.*

*Eighth -- Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.*

*Ninth -- National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.*

*Tenth -- Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.*

*Eleventh -- The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.*

*Twelfth -- Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.*

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**Harrisburg Daily Independent (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania) 20 Oct 1900**

*News of the State*

*Job Harriman, of California, socialist democratic candidate for vice president, addressed a meeting of 700 at Erie last night. He was enthusiastically received.*

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**The Philadelphia Enquirer (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)  
25 Oct 1900**

*Debs Will Tell of Labor's Trials*

*Social Democrats to Welcome their National Standard Bearers Tonight*

*Meeting at the Academy*

*Railroad Strike Leader will be Accompanied by Job Harriman, Vice Presidential Nominee*

*The Social Democratic party of the United States, which, owing to a technicality in the Pennsylvania Ballot law will be found on the ticket here under the name "Socialist Party," will today welcome their standard bearers, Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman, candidates for President and Vice President. Destiny, nothing short of it, will put their friend, the enemy, William Jennings Bryan, in conjunction in the firmament of Philadelphia at the same time. It remains to be seen which star shines the brightest.*

*Mr. Debs, born in Terre Haute, railway employe [sic], founder of the American Railway Union, organizer of the great Chicago-Pullman strike, imprisoned for contempt of the court injunction, denied trial by jury by the Supreme Court of the United States, and a convert to Socialism during the past few years, will explain the remedies his party has for the ills that flesh is heir to at the Academy of Music this evening. His mate on the ticket, Job Harriman, is also a Hoosier by birth, attended Butler University, preached as a minister of the Christian Church for three years, practiced law, went to California in 1886, was the Socialist candidate for Governor in 1898, carried the gospel of his party through the State in a van, was nominated for President by the*

**Job Harriman  
addressed a  
meeting of  
700 at Erie  
last night...**

*Socialist Labor Party, but when this and the Social Democratic Party united, he sacrificed himself in fusion for the good of the cause, and plays the second fiddle.*

*Messrs. Debs and Harriman will be escorted from the Hotel Walton to the platform by State Chairman J. Mahlon Barnes, Fred Long and other local managers and spellbinders.*

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## **Arizona Republic (Phoenix, Arizona) 26 Oct 1900**

*A Big Socialist Rally*

*Debs and Harriman to Address Meeting in New York*

*New York, Oct. 25. -- The executive committee of the social democratic party has made arrangements for what their secretary considers the largest socialist demonstration ever held in America. Their presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Cooper Union next Tuesday night. Job Harriman of California, vice-presidential candidate, will also be among the speakers.*

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## **Chicago Tribune (Chicago, Illinois) 1 Nov 1900**

*Harriman Hits at Capital*

*Social Democratic Candidate for Vice President Addresses Meeting at Central Music Hall*

*Job Harriman, the Social Democratic candidate for Vice-President, addressed a mass-meeting of Social Democrats last night in Central Music Hall.*

They blindfold the  
working class by  
referring to the  
little business  
flurry just past as  
a wonderfully  
prosperous  
period...

*Mr. Harriman's address was an arraignment of "the capitalist class, the oppressor of the poor and the worker, the debaucher of the social fabric, the prostitute [sic] of civilization."*

*George D. Herron, former professor in Grinnell College, Iowa, followed Mr. Harriman and delivered an address in which he asserted that the pulpit, the press, the big political parties, the literature, the social fabric of the day were all degenerate and were all composed of a "tissue of lies."*

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## Appeal to Reason (Girard, Kansas) 3 Nov 1900

*Review of the Situation*

*By Job Harriman*

*(NOTE -- It has been necessary to reduce Mr. Harriman's excellent article owing to lack of space. It can be had complete in the October number of the International Socialist Review upon sending ten cents to the publishers, C.H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)*

*The reason why neither the democratic nor the republican parties ever proposed to abolish the wages system, this system of taxation without representation, is because those who frame the platforms are the representatives of the capitalist class who do the taxing. The power derived from taxation is to them sweeter than justice. They blindfold the working class by referring to the little business flurry just past as a wonderfully prosperous period, but they never mention the fact that the government wasted about 1,000,000,000 of dollars in prosecuting the war and the boom only lasted while we were spending it. It was only an opiate which stimulates for a moment, but leaves a wreck of its victim.*

*Instead of reminding us that they have thrown away 1,000,000,000 of dollars, which the working class must pay, with interest; instead of reminding us of the fact that expansion is only an extension of the American capitalists' power of taxation without representation; instead of telling us in so many words that they love the workingman for what they can get out of him; they "renew their faith in protection of the worker," while they renew their Gatling guns in*

The capitalist class protects their interests against the working class, who produced the capital.

*protection of the "legitimate (?) interests of the corporations" -- that is, of themselves. The injunction sets the law in operation, and the standing army is sent to the Coeur d'Alenes, the state militia to Croton dam, the United States marshals to St. Louis and Hazleton. The capitalist class, with the machinery of government, protects their interests against the working class, who produced the capital.*

*The Democratic platform condemns government by injunction and declares for government by arbitration. Were arbitration made binding by law, there is no reason to believe that the arbitrators would show any more interest in behalf of the working class than do the present injunction judges. In such cases the arbitrators would set the law in motion, the terms would be binding, and the capitalist class, being in possession of the powers of government, would enforce these terms at the point of the bayonet, and the last*

*vestige of the workingman's liberty would be gone. Both protection and arbitration are but baits on the capitalist's hook to catch the worker's vote.*

*It is apparent that the live issues of this campaign have been forced to the front by our industrial development. Starting with the wages system, the first result is a surplus which develops the autocratic employer on the one hand and the workman as his subject on the other. As the surplus increases the employer develops into a capitalist, then into a corporation "without a soul," but with "legitimate (?) interests," while the workman remains a subject with no voice in the management of affairs. When the surplus grows still larger it represents more power with which the trust is organized and the prices to some degree controlled, with the working class still in subjection.*

*As the trust becomes more powerful the surplus seeks foreign markets and the workers in foreign lands who are being fleeced are considered even less capable of acting intelligently than are the American workers, and thus political imperialism abroad is added to industrial imperialism at home.*

*Instead of compulsory education, with state support, both the Republican and Democratic parties favor educational qualification, and in some states agitation is being made for property qualification. As the surplus product increases beyond the market, men are thrown out of work. As men are discharged, competition for positions begins among the workers and wages go down; as wages go down, the worker is less able to own property or to school his children, and thus a process of disfranchising the working class begins, imperialism rears its head from the industrial into political affairs, and taxation without representation becomes the political as well as the industrial policy of our country.*

*The capitalist will diligently support the wages system and loudly declare that capital, through the product of labor, has "legitimate interests" antagonistic to labor, because it is by this process that they gain their power. They will multiply the issues and magnify their importance in their mad greed for power. A vote for either the Democratic or the Republican parties is a vote for the trust, for expansion, and for imperialism, because these issues are the logical and inevitable result of the wage system, which they both support.*

*Not until the working class organize a political party, managed by and for the interests of their class, and through the instrumentality of that party, conquer the powers of government, and reorganize the industrial institutions, to the end that each producer shall have an equal voice in the management thereof, and that all productive capital shall be owned in common and that the wage system shall be abolished, and each worker shall receive an equivalent for his total product, will the problems of imperialism, taxation with representation, expansion, trusts,*

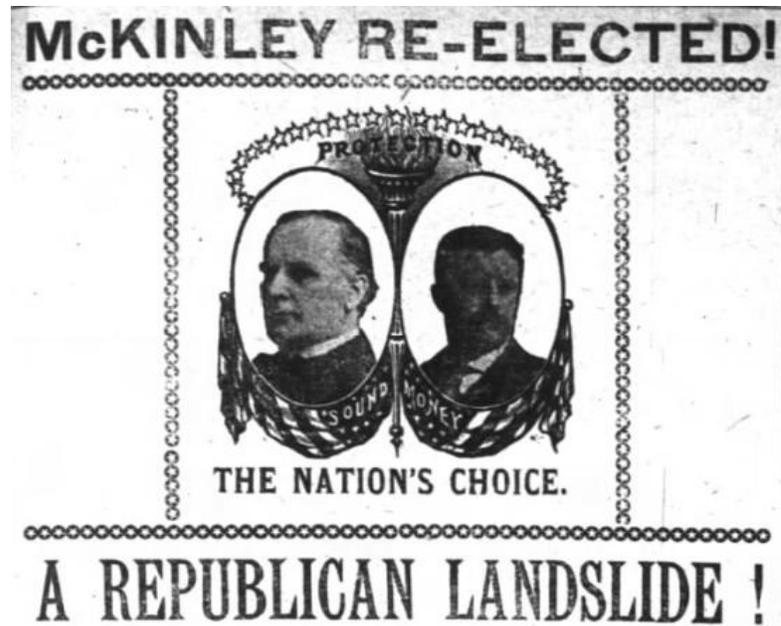
*corporate greed, and labor wars, be settled, and the two now warring classes be making war upon nature for her fruits instead of upon each other.*

*This devolves upon the working class. It is to their interest. They have the votes, the power and intelligence, and it depends upon the concerted action of the Socialists to deliver to them the necessary information as to its exercise.*

Photo at right from -- The Union  
Republican (Winston-Salem,  
North Carolina) 8 Nov 1900

**San Francisco Chronicle  
(San Francisco, California) 11  
Nov 1900**

*Returns of the vote of the minor parties are complete in only a few of the fifty-five counties, but both the Socialists and the Prohibitionists claim to have made large gains, and the information at hand shows that there is good ground for their claims. Especially is this true of the Socialist vote. Debs the Social Democratic candidate for President, received 2016 votes in San Francisco alone, whereas the whole Socialist vote in the state four years ago was only 1611. Debs' vote in Alameda county was 822, and the semi-official compilations show about 2000 in Los Angeles county, the home of Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for Vice-President. Two years ago Harriman, then the Socialist candidate for Governor, polled 5143 votes in the State. The Socialists now claim that the Debs vote was nearly twice that of Harriman, and they are figuring on a total of 10,000.*



So, although Harriman did withdraw from his campaign to be President of the United States in March, 1900, he actually was the first nominee for that office by the Socialist Party. Not only had he accepted the nomination, he had actually campaigned for a little over one month prior to withdrawal. You can also see how the colony was structured in 1914 using Socialist doctrine from 1900 as their guidelines.