

Case of Gen. Charles F. Kelley
set out July 1896 July

THE GENERAL ORGAN OF LABOR UNBROKEN BY COLOR, CREED OR SEX

HIGHEST AND BEST CIRCULATION

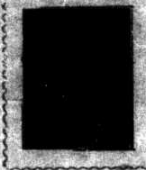
KEEP YOUR BILLY ECONOMY CHECKED
THE LEADING
LABOR PAPER
LOGICAL AND LASTING



THE

WHITE SLAVE

CIRCULATES FROM SEA TO SEA



GENERAL KELLEY

Editor of the "White Slave"
Commander of U.S. Industrial Army
President Brotherhood of Labor
Member Typographical Union
Member American Federation of Labor
Member Knights of Labor

AN EIGHT PAGE WEEKLY

RARELY if ever has a paper of any character had such phenomenal success amongst both readers and advertisers. The paper is up-to-date in all matters pertaining to the movements of the great common people, the proletariat.

Being a radical exponent of the cause and effect, the people read it. This accounts for its advertising patronage. See the point?

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General Kelley, of "Kelley's Industrial Army" of the unemployed, is editor and publisher of the White Slave, and is too well known to need an introduction. His experiences in the field of labor place him at once as an authority upon matters connected with the movement in general.

A comprehensive writer, a clear thinker, and an eloquent speaker, says the press everywhere.

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IN ADVANCE

Omaha Neb. July 16 1896

Henry Kuhn Secy N. E. C.
New York

Dear Comrade!

The Committee of Grievances of the Section Omaha have finished its work and the Section accept the same.

We send a full report with Affidavit from Witnesses and the Committee. We suppose our action to be perfect and will have nothing more to do with the Kelley Case. We have spent time in that case and found nothing wrong with Comrade

6 2 11

keep in respect him for the
work he has done here, and he
never advocated anything but
our rights in Omaha.

Anderson is jealous
has never done a single thing
for our cause here in Omaha
he sits still and preaches, and
is not of that kind of work
the apostle is a man who spent
all his time in the fight for
us, but one who does nothing but
condemn others, as soon as he can
not be the only dictator, with
such a person we are done and will
have nothing to do.

Charges was preferred against
Anderson by Com. Beerman and
we can send you a copy if neces-
sary. Anderson was given all the
time he wanted to defend himself
and our work with him is done.

Frasernally
Section S. L. P. Omaha
Mr. A. Swainholm
Secretary

203 P. 13 St.
Omaha Neb.

ENCLOSURE

0623

Gen Kelly is seriously ill at North River
Ind. Dr. Davis attending to him" Also
Associated Press Dispatch Portsmouth Ohio
" Kelly has Typhoid fever.
Caldesburgh Ky. July 9- 1894.

Kelly were seriously ill with Typhoid
fever. Doubtful if he will live to
reach Washington.

See also affidavit of Harry W. West

4. That Gen. Kelly marched with the Army
to Washington. Not Contradictory
Statement in Affidavit of Leon Bul-
ler, when he states, that at Cairo Kelly
was left sick in the rear of the Army
and returned to the same at Constance
Ky.

See also Affidavit of Harry W. West.
This Committee also saw a great number
of clippings from daily press proving
conclusively that Kelly did not desert
the Army and that he has been in the
socialist movement ever since.

He has also in his possession letters
from Industrial Army Headquarters,
signed by F. P. De Motton Adj. Gen. of
the Industrial Army and others promi-
nent officers of the Army which are all
complimentary to Kelly; also a commis-
sion dated October 10- 94. and signed

F. S. De Mattos empowering him to collect funds for the industrial army: all of which were seen, read and examined by this Committee.

Further Minnapolis Journal refers to a lengthy article dated Jan. 27-96 to Kelly speaking there in the interest of the industrial Army. We have been shown and have read a telegram sent to Kelly from the Odd Fellows of Tapeeka making him an offer of one half of \$ 2500⁰⁰ for lecture before their lodge, which he refused in order not to leave the Army.

That the enlistment cards issued at San Francisco were blue and that they were not changed until arriving at Atumova Ia. as testified to by Harry W. West and so per receipted bill of Courier Printing Co for \$ 850 for 1500 Description cards and 500 certificates clearly contradicting Sam Bulliers statement about exchange at Ogden.

That the cards printed and issued at Atumova were of assorted color as printers furnished them, when color is specified.

See Affidavit of Harry W. West.

that Kelly did not ride in a buggy with young ladies from Cambridge Bluffs to Des Moines.

See Affidavit of Harry W. West.

7. That the lumber used for the construction of the boats was not furnished by Labor and Trades Union But from the fund in Kelly's hand as demonstrated by receipted bills for same.

8. That accountings were never demanded from Kelly as per Affidavit of Harry W. West.

9. That Speed was trying in every possible way to cause a split in the Army and was as inferior officer not authorized to make such demands. Although Harry W. West positively denies that Speed did make such demand.

10. That Kelly was sick at Cairo Ill. as before stated.

That Col. Baker assumed unwarranted authority in accepting an offer of transportation which would have looked at the Army in some sort of the way place, during the temporary absence of the General when he knew that the same was coming.

That Gen. Kelly upon arriving countermanded the order to board and secured transportation to Wheeling. Upon being dispatched and being near the goal, some of the Army desired to take the cars for Washington and were allowed to do so.

12. That affiant Bullier contradicts himself in saying at one place that Kelly deserted them south west of Wheeling at the other stating that Kelly did furnish them with provisions. Clippings from daily papers in the prosecution of Kelly and been and read by this Committee prove beyond a doubt the falsehood of this statement.

13. That 1st there existed no body guards to Gen. Kelly, and 2nd that Gen. Kelly was without money when he departed from Washington

To California under orders of headquarters to solicit aid for the as shown by West's affidavit and the balancing of the receipt and expenditure accounts.

14 That Kelley was in Washington two weeks after the arrival of the army, as per affidavit of West and newspaper-clippings.

15. That the 1st allegation of Geath. Speed need no denial, being a personal opinion of Mr. Speed.

16. That the charge of discouraging the propaganda of socialism is contradicted by newspaper reports as well as affidavit and testimony of Harry W. West.

17 That no demands for accounting were made as above stated.

18 That Kelley did not use the men who were with him in Oakland after his return from Washington, but in fact advised them (every one of them) not to vote, and that he made a special fight on the populist candidates. That the members of that colony were not

7
Dissolute characters, but men of
the same stamp as those who composed
the Industrial Army.

19. That Geo H Spud was fired from the
Industrial Army for masturbation and
Sodomy, although the true nature of the
charges were not made public on account
of their vile nature as shown by
affidavit of West and other testimony.

20. That C. Rosenblough was not
one of the organizers of the Industrial
Army, but according to statements of
Harry W. West, followed mainly to do
business along the road.

21. That Kelly opposed the Industrial
Army and refused to have anything
to do with it as long as they carried
free silver banners.

22. That Rosenblough was not one of
those sent out to solicit aid from
Omaha and Council Bluffs.

23. That Kelly did have money in Coun-
cil Bluffs but wanted to save it
until the army got into poor districts
where assistance would be scanty.

24. That \$250 were given Kelly by Mr. Zagan (now in Omaha) at Atlantic Ja. collected by the Chicago Dispatch.

25. That Mr. Bemis the Mayor of Omaha furnished provisions and out money.

26. That Rosenblough having gone on his own accord on a begging expedition, not being a member of the Committee appointed by the Army to solicit aid for the same intruded upon Mr. Brandies and making the plea of being a Jew tried to blackmail Mr. Brandies, who up to this date is very indignant about it.

27. That Harry W. West was present when said Rosenblough interviewed Mr. Brandies and was walking with Kelly.

28. That the episode with the \$255 referred to by Rosenblough is a pure and simple falsehood.

That Mr. Kelly according to all reports
the papers and those personally
interviewed, was true and faithful
to his own.

P. C. Rosenblough was found guilty
from the Army and was punished
therefore by the company to which
he at that time belonged, having
been fired for filthiness and laziness
from every other company.

That this Committee has read clip-
pings from papers, reporting the
speeches of Kelly and the only reference
of free silver is to be found
in one of them, when Kelly asked
the audience "How many of you
are in favor of free silver?
When a good many hands went
up, he inquired? How much of it
have you in your clothes, thereby
making an opening for a collec-
tion."

32. That his actions since then have
always been truly socialistic.

33. That the first Statement of Mr. Kelly
is in conclusion not a statement of
a fact.

and second the same.

that, were it true that Kelly tried to swear to a lie to injure L. C. Fry, the said L. C. Fry would not have been the friend of Kelly, he has proved himself to be that the Committee has read complimentary telegrams from Fry to Kelly, expressive of the best of friendship.

36. That the Affidavit referred to in the fourth charge of Wm. M. Welby is presumably the document of Bullier, which was investigated at to its truthfulness, and found wanting.

37. Referring to the charges by G. B. Benham, this Committee finds that this Section has no jurisdiction in this matter. This Committee finds also that each and every charge referred to it are based upon supposed acts which took place before Kelly became a member of this Section, and therefore had no jurisdiction.

and whereas the accused did not
raise the point of jurisdiction
and insisted upon an investiga-
tion, this oath was done, and this
finding final. All Documents
referred to in this finding will
be safely kept for examination
of any one authorized to do so.
We hereby attach and itemized
bill of receipts and expenditure
as detailed as we care to make
it. It would require a Copyists
month for two months to copy all
bills presented and examined
by this Committee, and we found
proper to bunch matters to simpli-
fy them.

12.

Receipts

San Francisco. _____	25
Oakland _____	65
Ogden _____	1200
From Omaha to Council Bluffs to Des Moines -	1400
From Des Moines to Keokuk Ia -	35
Operahouse _____	6
Speaking at Park Quincy Ill. _____	16
St. Louis _____	66 65
Pedaboh Ky. _____	38
Evanoville Ind. _____	35
Louisville Ky. _____	425
Hagan _____	250

3,905.65
 46.55
 Total. 3,952.10
 Balance Forward + 1.95
 3,954.05

single
 addresses unable to account for

0635

Expenditures

San Francisco	25
From Oakland to Ogden	20
U. P. Ry. to Ogden	6 00
Council Bluffs to Des Moines wagon hire	40
Baggage from Vermeter to Des Moines	11
From Des Moines to Red Rock (Food)	20
Refitting Boats at Keokuk	60
Price to Sheriff Wahrenberg at Mount City for Boats	100
To Evansville	2 50
Louisville to Cincinnati	2 50
Total.	\$ 1376.50

Expenditure Provisions.

Oakland, food & tobacco	14
Ogden Medicine	2
" Blankets	4 00
" Provisions	2 00
Weston Ia. 20 pr. Shoes	50
Wood & fence posts to burn	52
One suit Underclothes	1 50
Transferred.	\$ 719.30

Transport. from Page 13. —	719.50
Des Moines. Shoes —	78.00
" " Sox —	25.00
" Total for boats —	7.00
" 2000 loaves of bread. —	35.00
" 2000 lbs beef. —	120.00
" " " —	35.00
Red Rock: Hogs —	25.00
" " Groceries —	35.00
" " Provisions. —	50.00
Quincy Ill. Beef —	35.00
" " 2000 loaves Bread. —	35.00
Loisiana Mo. Provisions —	72.00
Grand Tower: Medicines —	4.00
St. Louis Mo. Hogs and Cattle. —	44.00
" " Provisions —	16.00
" " " —	35.00
Granddolt. " —	48.00
Cairo. " —	150.00
Waverly O. " —	1478.50
Markimell. 200 per. Shoes. —	24.25
Total #	1410.50
Transportation —	1376.30
Total.	2786.80
	3492.00

demanded of Henry W. West.

In conclusion we find
that the Section San Francisco
has more than one year of
Kelley's presence there in which
bring those charges, and that
believes these charges not to have
been brought in good faith, but
personal spite of the complain-
ants.

This matter is hereby definitely
settled as far as this Section is
concerned.

Respectfully Submitted

The Grievance Committee

Theo. Bernine
Chairman.
S. C. Schmitt.

Abrahamholm.
Secretary.

Adolph Artz.
Attorney
Aug. Beermann.
F. B. Keffner.

The above has been accepted
of Section S. L. P. of Omaha at its
regular business meeting on the 28th
day of June 1896.

By Order of the Section

Abrahamholm
Recording Secretary.

County
I, Andrew Estergan,
do hereby depose and say:

That I went to Los Angeles
in the year 1890 that at that time
I started with one Mr. Kinsley a
unemployed.

That time
me a list to collect subscribers. That
I secured a number of signers. That
I did not turn them over to him
because I found out that he (Willie)
was nothing but a labor fakir,
doing all these things for his personal
interest and profit.

That I have found out
that he has perpetrated a number of
frauds on the laborers of the Pacific
Coast.

And further Affiant says not.
Andrew Estergan
(Signed)

Subscribed in my presence and
sworn to before me this Day
of 1896.

(Signed)
Notary Public

of Nebraska }
Douglas County } ss.

Harry West, of lawful age,
being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he was a member of the
Industrial Army, and enlisted at San
Francisco Cal.

That Gen. Kelly was sick before
leaving Cairo Ill. That said Gen.
Kelly was sick for (2) days at Cairo.
That a Newspaper reporter brought
a Doctor. That Gen. Kelly was sick
all the way to North Bend Ind. That
affiant went from there to Harris-
burgh Junction, 12 miles distant to get
a physician for Kelly. That Kelly
had a Doctor first at Cairo Ill.
Dr. Malone.

That the first cards printed
after leaving California were printed
at Ottumwa Ia that these cards were of
assorted colors. That the cards printed

Harry West

That after leaving Co. ...
Luff Ja. all, including Kelly walked
Weston Ja. A horse was there
own to Gen. Kelly by Wm. Boyan
which he rode to Atlantic Ja.

That Affiant rode Major John-
son's horse from Steola Ja. to
Mesa Ja. while the Major rode
with the girls, one of
being the Major's

That Affiant saw Gen. Kelly in
Washington for two weeks after the
Army arrived in Washington, D. C.
That Gen. Kelly turned over the com-
mand of the Army to General
Levin C. Fry at camp Roslyn East
P. O. Alexandria Va.

That before leaving Kelly gave
the Army six barrels of flour and
fifteen Dollars in money, also bacon
and other provisions.

That to his knowledge there were
no body guards to Gen. Kelly, as Kelly
had no Reason to fear anyone.

That he is convinced that Gen.
Kelly had no money when he left
Washington D. C.

That affiant lived in Gen. Kelly's
house in Oakland California for over
a year after returning from the Army.
He is positive that Kelly

Affiant further states that Gen.
Speed was a chronic Drinker and
was expelled from the Army on a
charge of self abuse and sodomy.

That at no time of his knowledge
was any demand made by any of the
men for an accounting of the money
in the hands of Gen. Kelly.

That Kelly did not colonize any
body of men to support any political
candidate.

That Rosenblough was dumped
into the River by the men to clean him

4

of the woman with which he was in
faded on account of his habitual fell
ness. That said Rosenblough was
fired from every Company for refusing
take his turn at the bars.

That the said Rosenblough was
found in possession of several
and Towels, underclothing and other
ings, which he had stolen from
Dept. concealed in a

That Rosenblough was not a member
of the Committee sent out to solicit
aid in Omaha, but went there on his
own account.

That Rosenblough and Rajers,
both hebrews came up to Brandies,
while he was walking with Kelly and
addressed him with the words "I am
a Jew". Whereat Mr. Brandies answered
"I don't give a damn", if you
are a hog".

That I were present when the
said conversation took place and

with Rosenbrough and Rogg
when the same took place.

That thereupon, to relieve Mrs.
Brandis from those annoying fellows
Mr. Kelly gave us some money, to pay
bridge toll, and told us to return to
the camp.

Affiant further states position
at Rosenbrough did not help to
the Industrial Army. And
[redacted] was not a member
of the Committee to solicit aid for
the Army at Omaha and Council
Bluffs.

And further Affiant says not.

Harry W. West
(Signed)

Subscribed in my presence and
oath to before me this 10th day
of June 1896.

Samuel M. Coosby
(Signed)
Notary Public

Seal

HEADQUARTERS



California State
Executive Committee
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

OF THE U. S. OF A.
115 TURK STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.,

August 11 1896

Mr. Henry Rubin,

Dear Comrade:

At last meeting of
State Ex. Com. I was instructed to
send back the documents in the
charge of Action St. against Chas.
T. Kelly. It was the unanimous
sentiment of the Committee that it
would be best to drop the entire
matter. Action Amaha has been warned
and practically we can accomplish
nothing.

Yours fraternally,
Edel Wecht,
Secy.

06570

[1896 Nov 26]
S
Minority Report in the Case of Carson vs. Lynn Section.

S/
The undersigned, a minority of the National Board of Grievances, dissents from the findings of the Board in the case of Carson vs. The Lynn Section. A copy of the charges presented to the Lynn Section against H. N. Carson, together with the evidence submitted to the Grievance Committee of the section, were forwarded to the Board; the charges were as follows:

Charges against H. N. Carson.

- I. That he has on many occasions sneered at the official organ of the party, claiming that it was "too scientific."
- II. That he has time and again sneered and ridiculed the words "exploitation" and "proletariat" while knowing full well that these words were used by our speakers in making clear the class struggle.
- III. That he never when advising the people to vote better conditions, mentioned the fact that there is only one party, the Socialist Labor Party, but leaves his hearers in the dark as to what party to vote for.
- IIII. That he did when speaking at the picnic held the 17th of June contradict the remarks of Comrade Finn, when Comrade Finn defined the difference between the different parties, and that he did at that picnic, during that speech, claim that no certain program, that no one line of action and that no one party was cor-

rect and should be followed, maintaining in his speech that no two persons looked alike or thought alike or could be expected to act alike, and that he who set himself the task of pointing out that there was only one way and only one program was a disturber and a demagogue, and that no one party was a sure guide and each should do as he thought best, and that divisions was the right way to bring reforms.

V. That he did refuse flatly to define the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and "the Peoples' Party" at one of our Sunday evening agitation meetings held during August 1895 and that too after being requested to do so by the organizer of the Lynn Section before the meeting opened. That he answered that he did not propose to split hairs and that he did not at that time propose to argue the point with the organizer; implying by his answer that it was improper.

VI. That he did about two or three weeks previous to September 5, 1895, advocate at a labor conference the fusion of the two reform parties in the coming municipal campaign in Lynn, while knowing, as he must know, that such action would be in direct violation of the tactics and program of the party, and would result in the withdrawal of the Lynn Section from the party, and that he did, on the night of Sept. 5, 1895, when the subject was being debated at the labor conference, advocate such fusion, and did