As to Revolutionary Unity

The Voluntary Fund

In a recent editorial in one of the leading journals of the state, an attempt was made to explain the revolutionary movement in the United States. The author of the article states that the movement is not a part of the political and economic development of the country, but is rather a result of the social and economic conditions which prevail in the country.

This is a true statement, but it is also true that the movement is a result of the political and social conditions which prevail in the country. The movement is not a result of the economic development of the country, but is rather a result of the political and social conditions which prevail in the country.

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THE Industrial Union Bulletin
Industrial Workers of the World
Published Weekly at 311 South Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907

Pursuit of Industrial Unionism

[Text content]

Bridgeport Captain Shares

[Text content]

LESSON XI

[Text content]

Law Governing Wages

[Text content]

St. John's Return

[Text content]

Constitution

In Spanish

[Text content]

The I.W.W. Constitution in Spanish is the latest addition to materials produced by the union in its efforts to reach a wider audience. It is available in both print and audio formats and includes a comprehensive outline of the organization's principles and goals. The Constitution is written in clear, accessible language, making it easier for new members to understand the I.W.W.'s values and mission. It is an essential resource for anyone interested in learning more about the union's history and philosophy.
INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907

Class War in the West

Extracts from Arguments of E. F. Bevers and Wm. D. Hayward.

Industrial labor is needed and the struggle is on. Wherever labor combat the world, wherever the struggle is on, there it is natural and inevitable that the seeds of the industrial revolution should find a rich soil. The conditions which bring about these struggles, their development, and their final outcome are factors which cannot be ignored in determining the course of industrial development. It is the duty of every laborer to know what his rights are in respect to these matters and to fight for them with all his strength. The following extract is taken from an address delivered by Wm. D. Hayward, who is the leading labor lawyer in this country. It is published by the American Federation of Labor Union, with which we are associated.

The Portland strike was one of the most important labor disturbances in the history of the United States. The strike was called by the Portland miners on the one hand, and the employers on the other. The miners demanded a higher wage, shorter hours, and better working conditions. The employers, on the other hand, refused to grant these demands. The strike lasted for several months, and many lives were lost. The strike was finally settled by the intervention of the federal government, which declared an injunction against the strikers.

In the case of the Scranton coal strike, the miners demanded better wages and working conditions. The employers refused to grant these demands and the strike lasted for several months. The strike was finally settled by the intervention of the federal government, which declared an injunction against the strikers.

In the case of the Chicago strike, the miners demanded better wages and working conditions. The employers refused to grant these demands and the strike lasted for several months. The strike was finally settled by the intervention of the federal government, which declared an injunction against the strikers.

The following is a transcript of the statement of Wm. D. Hayward:

He said that he had nothing to do with the strike, and that he had no interest in it. He was simply acting as an attorney for the miners. He had no connection with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor Union.

Haywood's Direct Examination

Q. Had you known Ed. Mannie, and if so, for how long?
A. Yes, I knew Ed. Mannie for about five years.

Q. What was your position in the strike?
A. I was one of the leaders of the strike.

Q. What was your principal duty?
A. My principal duty was to organize the miners and to carry on the strike.

Q. Did you have any trouble with the employers?
A. Yes, I had several difficulties with the employers.

Q. What was the nature of these difficulties?
A. The employers refused to grant the miners' demands, and the strike lasted for several months.

Q. Did you have any connection with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor Union?
A. No, I did not.

Q. What was your connection with the strike?
A. I was simply acting as an attorney for the miners.

Q. Did you have any interest in the strike?
A. No, I had no interest in the strike.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the strike?
A. No, I had nothing to do with the strike.

Q. Did you have any connection with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor Union?
A. No, I did not.

Q. What was your principal duty in the case?
A. My principal duty was to organize the miners and to carry on the strike.

Q. Did you have any trouble with the employers?
A. Yes, I had several difficulties with the employers.

Q. What was the nature of these difficulties?
A. The employers refused to grant the miners' demands, and the strike lasted for several months.

Q. Did you have any connection with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor Union?
A. No, I did not.

Q. What was your connection with the strike?
A. I was simply acting as an attorney for the miners.

Q. Did you have any interest in the strike?
A. No, I had no interest in the strike.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the strike?
A. No, I had nothing to do with the strike.

Q. Did you have any connection with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor Union?
A. No, I did not.

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A. No, I had no interest in the strike.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the strike?
A. No, I had nothing to do with the strike.

Q. Did you have any connection with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor Union?
A. No, I did not.
LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF ADVISORY BOARD

MO. 2, 1907

Present: A. M. Farkas, A. Steinman, and E. Davis.

Mr. A. M. Farkas, Secretary-Treasurer, called the meeting to order. Mr. Steinman and Mr. Davis were both present.

Mr. Farkas stated that the Executive Board had agreed to give a special meeting for the consideration of the matter of forming a committee to consider the advisability of forming a local union in the city.

Mr. Steinman moved that the committee be appointed, and it was carried unanimously.

MINUTES OF ADVISORY BOARD

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907

Present: A. M. Farkas, President; E. Davis, Secretary; and J. Y. Stone, Vice-President.

Mr. Farkas called the meeting to order.

A report was received from Mr. Steinman, secretary of the Executive Board, who stated that the committee had made a thorough investigation of the matter and recommended that a local union be formed.

Mr. Farkas then moved that the committee be appointed, and it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Steinman, secretary of the Executive Board, for his able and satisfactory performance of duty.

Adoption of Minutes:

The minutes of the last meeting were presented and read, and upon motion were approved.

Haywood's Direct Examination

Haywood was called to the stand by Mr. Farkas, who asked him to make a statement of the case.

Haywood then proceeded to make a statement of the case, as follows:

Mr. Farkas: You have been examined by Mr. Steinman, secretary of the Executive Board, and we have received his report, which we have carefully considered.

Haywood: I am willing to make any statement that will be of service to the investigation.

Mr. Farkas: We have received your statement, and we are satisfied that you have made a clear and satisfactory explanation of the case.

Haywood: I am glad to hear it.

Mr. Farkas: You have stated that the case was a simple one, and that there was no question of the facts.

Haywood: That is correct.

Mr. Farkas: We are satisfied with your statement, and we have no further questions to ask.

Haywood: Thank you.

The meeting adjourned.

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