Nebraska's Picket Lines Firm In Fifth Week

Local 1859 Wins At Puffer-Hubbard

The strike of Furniture Workers Union Local 1859 against the Puffer-Hubbard company ended in a splended victory Tuesday when a new union agreement was signed.

The hard-fought struggle has raged since September 85, when 3,500 employees walked out to protest over long hours, low pay and poor working conditions.

Notice to All 958 Members

Over 1500 members of Local 1859, representing the Minneapolis-Plymouth area, will go to conference with the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce on Monday, the same day that the strike is expected to end.

Blanket Increase

C. H. Larson, president of the Puffer-Hubbard company, has agreed to a blanket increase of 10 cents an hour.

On Monday night, the Puffer-Hubbard strikers met, heard the announcement of the agreement, and voted to accept the terms.

Box Strikers Solid, Resilient

The strike of Furniture Workers Union Local 1859 against the Puffer-Hubbard company turned out to be one of the most successful union shop commitments in the history of the union.

High Court to Hear Poorcase

The United States Supreme Court has refused to hear the case of the 1859 strikers.

Sears Unit To Discuss Hour Change

In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, Sears, Roebuck and Co. Local 2144, will be held on the 14th, to discuss the question of whether or not their employees should accept the proposed change in working hours.

Teamsters Int'l President Demands AFL Convention Aid Labor Unity

The president of the Teamsters, J. P. Hoffenstein, has sent a letter to the AFL asking for financial aid to support its campaign for labor unity.

K.C. Brewery Pays $1,887 Back Pay

When twenty-odd workers, and other members of the union, refused to work, the company was forced to pay them $1,887 in back pay.

Fink Suit Argued In Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has granted a writ of certiorari in the case of the Fink v.boxing

$160 Can't Believe Pack Won't Sign

The Federation of Local Unions, Local 190, has failed to sign a contract with the management.

Suggests Medical Plan to 544

At a meeting of the medical committee, the president of the union suggested a medical plan for all members.

Goodbye Get 20316 Pact

A new agreement covering two classes of employees has been signed by the union and the company.

Make Minneapolis a Union Town

Patrick J. Conner was an agent of the labor movement for 47 years, and his brother John was an organizer.

WHO'S WHO?

Johannes Christensen

A native of Norway, he came to the United States in 1920.

THOUSAND DOUBLES for the Union in getting the co-op and survival of the movement
The Union Label

We print below the essay which won first prize of $25 in a contest conducted by the United Automobile and Allied Workers of America, Union Council of the Central Labor Union.

By Louis Ponzek

Labor needs every man and woman it can reach. The union label is an important subsidiary weapon of the union movement. It helps to exert pressure on the manufacturers and retailers behind the counter by working to organize workers in these businesses.

The use of the union label is nothing new. In 1917, when the government was fighting a war, it decided to give the government workers a raise. The government workers were organized, but the non-union workers were not. To make matters worse, the government workers had to work overtime for several weeks to keep the war going. The use of the union label at that time was a way to help the government workers who were already organized.

The union label has been used by labor organizations ever since then. It is a symbol of solidarity and a way to show that a product is being made by workers who are organized.

The union label is a powerful tool that labor organizations use to help workers who are organizing. It is a way to show that a product is being made by workers who are organized and that they are fighting for better wages and working conditions.

The union label is also a way to show solidarity with other labor organizations. It is a way to show that we are standing together to fight for our rights.

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The Kind of Relief They Want

The Fiscal Labor Standards Act, more popularly known as the Wages and Hours Law, goes into effect on October 24th. The law as it is designed to aid the workers of the nation, it is usually designed to aid the workers of the nation, is indicated by the miserable wage rate established—25 cents an hour—40 cents an hour for those engaged in the manufacture of goods in the United States. The prevailing wage rate is generally 40 cents an hour, and practically all of whom are getting considerably more than this.

As for the provisions in the law establishing a maximum working week of 14 hours a week, 42 hours a week, 48 hours a week, 72 hours a week, and 100 hours a week, it is important to remember that the law covers; and until the new Wages and Hours Division is established by the law, the present Wages and Hours Act remains in force for a while, and states clarifying definitions, no one can be certain who is included in the law.

Employees Act Arbitrarily

Meanwhile, employers are very careful in this industry, in this area, taking advantage of this change, are attempting to change the wage scale. For instance, the weekly wage, inrove advantages to the employer, and are doing so quite legally. These employers pretend to comply with the law, but it is simply a pretense, and are doing so solely on their interpretation of the law and the fact that they have the power to control the actions of the unions.

Unions Must Be Considered

Workers must be advised to acknowledge the changes in working conditions and to meet them with a determination. The new wage rate is not only to be seen as a step forward, but also as a threat to the stability of the labor movement. The new Wages and Hours Division cannot be used to suppress the unions and to control the actions of the workers.