

July 6 Local 574 rallies support for a strike through a mass meeting at the Parade Grounds. Workers set a deadline of July 11 for a strike.

August 3 National Guard raids Citizens Alliance headquarters.

July 7 E. H. Dunnigan, U.S. Conciliator arrives at the request of Minn. Senator Henrik Shipstead.

August 5 Gov. Olson orders General Walsh to revoke all trucking permits and to institute a new permit system based on agreement to sign the Haas-Dunnigan Plan.

July 11 Regional Labor Board issues interpretation of May 31 agreement concerning "employees."

August 6 Olson successfully defends his declaration of martial law against an employer requested injunction.

July 15 Workers vote for strike to commence midnight Monday, July 16.

August 8 F. D. Roosevelt visits Rochester, Minn., and labor delegation submits its account of the strike to him through Louis Howe.

July 16 Meeting at Wesley Church of workers opposed to a strike.

Jesse Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation puts Father Haas in touch with C. T. Jaffray who represents the RFC in Minneapolis.

July 17 Workers confirm strike and endorse leadership at evening meeting.

August 13 Haas and Dunnigan take a revised EAC proposal to the Committee of 100, which supports the union's bargaining team and rejects it.

July 19 Strike begins.

August 17 P. A. Donoghue from NLRB arrives in Minneapolis to conduct representation elections.

July 20 Rev. Francis J. Haas, representing the National Labor Relations Board, arrives in Minneapolis.

August 18 Jesse Jones calls Barton who contacts A. W. Strong, president of the Citizens Alliance.

July 21 Police escort truck with "Hospital Supplies" without incident.

August 19 EAC modifies its proposal.

July 20 Governor Olson and Father Haas believe they have secured a 48 hour truce with Chief Johannes.

August 21 EAC votes 155 to 3 to ratify the proposal. Union ratifies proposal in a mass meeting that night.

July 21 "Bloody Friday." Police open fire on strikers wounding 67 and killing two.

August 22 Strike ends.

July 25 Chief Johannes announces temporary halt to conveying trucks.

August 26 Rev. Francis J. Haas and E. H. Dumnigan issue their plan for a settlement which becomes known as the Haas-Dunnigan Plan.

July 26 Governor Olson Declares Martial Law and institutes a permit system for delivery trucks.

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