Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 13)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
Most of the Ladies Waist Makers who were still on strike last Monday will surely be back in their places when they read these lines.

It was fought for eleven weeks. The Ladies’ Waist industry was greatly demoralized by the strike, which is a civic tragedy. Its vitality and strength of the strike. It is, therefore, expected that the returning strikers will not find things in the same shape and form as when they went out, for the reasons mentioned above.

It is possible that in some shops there will be no work prepared for the return of the strikers, because the manufacturers may find that the strike was for their benefit. A little patience on the part of the strikers will go a long way. The manufacturers must be given time to get things ready, and the work will soon run its normal course.

It is also possible that in some factories the employers, who sent out strikes, will pretend not to have any work for the strikers and will say to them: “What do you expect us to do in your places, if you, like us, have no work for you.”

The strikers will say: “This will do only to dampen the pride and the victorious spirit of the strikers. The latter must realize that in doing so the employer simply “checks a strike.” That is, if he cannot start work too soon to suit him, and if he holds back while it is only with the object of frightening the strikers and spilling their blood.

The Ladies’ Waist Makers are too intelligent to be misled by such tricks. They know that if the manufacturers really had no work they would not be so eager to confess to the workers’ representatives, and they would not sign an agreement every clause of which is an unmistakable victory for the workers. The conditions as agreed to will not be kept. They have left the strike go on till the strikers capitulate to the tender mercies of the manufacturers. The fact that they did not act so and were forced to agree to all the demands of the Union is the best proof that they have enough work and intend to have the work made. But they cannot forego the pleasure of making things pleasant. For the pleasure will last but a moment. The workers in such cases should give the employer some thought as to their future conduct in the shop and we think that no one will blame us for taking the liberty of suggesting a few things in this connection.

First comes the new and great gain of the 44 hour week. The work is prolonged by the manufacturers and will work a minute more than 44 hours, for which they fought so hard. But it is so much more just and reasonable that when they do work, their work should be compensated with a fair day’s work and their just wages. Our Ladies Waist Makers are urged to realize that they must fear the competition of the country only so long as the country turns out the same kind of work at considerably lower prices. But if they do their work efficiently and do it well, the untrained waistmakers of the country will not be able to compete with them very long.

The only way to bring the country work back to New York is to do good conscientious work. The only way to keep the country away from New York is to do bad work. The only way to keep the country away from New York is to do bad work. The great victory after which the workers have been fighting for a brief period of time. They must remember that it would be much better to see the workers, the strikers, and the manufacturers as the only ones who have to live in the shops, and not as the only ones who have to work in the shops. But the workers have been fighting for a brief period of time. They must remember that it would be much better to see the workers, the strikers, and the manufacturers as the only ones who have to live in the shops, and not as the only ones who have to work in the shops.

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Another "issue" in England

Whether the miners of England will accept the decision of the English coal shortage, because of the matter of wages, hours and the nationalization of the coal mines and coalfields, will enter the offer of the government in response to their demands is at this time impossible to know. The representatives of the miners cannot decide the issue by their own authority, but they must consult the wishes of the rank and file. But the necessary preparation in England is becoming more complicated with every day that passes, because of the political situation. The latest "issue" is the military bill.

The coalition government of Lloyd George in spite of the election pledge to abolish conscription, introduced a new conscription bill, according to which nine hundred thousand young men can be called up for the military service. The labor members of parliament opposed the bill, but the government declared that to their old demands they now add new ones — conscription, and were determined to force the government to yield on this point.

But last week the bill was passed in the parliament. That means that in the future this act abolished they will have to strike. But it is also possible that the miners will not see what "modify" the act so as to prevent a strike.

Bohlovista in Hungary

To the diplomats preparing to combat bolshevism by means of hunger and misery, by means of guns and prisons, Hungary might serve as a warning. What, indeed, has not been done for her? She was besieged, she was conquered, she was oppressed, she was invaded with guns and bayonets; about two-thirds of her territory is occupied, food was sent over from the other side, and the worst was yet to come. All this without avail.

Hungary is an agricultural country, industrial capitalism is hardly developed there, and this makes the bolshevism in that class there is undeveloped and insignificant. This at least was hoped by the government in Budapest, which had 135,000 members in the labor unions and 61,000 members possible the workers in previously settled shops must continue paying the ten per cent tax. They understand, of course, that it is their solemn duty to do so. They would yet in full justification demand the same treatment accorded them, were they in the same circumstances.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

VICTORY
Victory! This is the mood
of the time, the word in the
language. What indeed is the meaning of life if it is
not overcoming difficulties and attaining goals? Victory is
Life. The two words are syno-
ymous. Victory is life, for it is
life without victory is not
worth living.
But there are many kinds of vic-
tories. There are victories that are
deafly worth fighting for, So
dear lived are they, so dear
have their value, so dear
that before they are won, that
politicians get in and the bit-
ter realization that the goal is
not what we have been fighting
for. There are, again, victories,
which are lasting in their effects
upon our entire life, and is it pos-
tible that we have no value in life, and that victory, de-
bar we dearly we may have paid for them, no matter what
degree the cost of the effort, they are worth it all, for they give a new
meaning to life.
And it is this kind of victory that the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union has
won.
The road was rocky. The fight for victory was a heroic one. It was
at the point of tears and blood; but the greatest victory has already healed
the scars. Victory is here, bitter tears. The Ladies' Waist Makers, especially those
among our members, who have spent so much time in the things in their true light, know
that this victory is worth all sac-
fifices and efforts. There is no
mystery, that it is a victory revo-
olutionary. The Ladies' Waist Makers' victory, which renders life more
beautiful and more human, when
we say that no woman will
We know that not everybody understands the full meaning of the struggle and its
crowning victory. And those who do not appreciate the full magni-
dude of the latter will surely
think that we are describing
sent above is nothing but a set
of pellucid phrases. But they
are not, and they will learn to
see more, we
our part, will try to add to the
in this task to hope that they
may see the light.
Two weeks ago we already pointed out that the great victory that the Union gained in its
struggle. We will here briefly summarize what we
then wrote. When the Manufactu-
ers' Ass. agreed to confer with the
workers' representatives on the
issue of the question, they
themselves confessed their defeat. The right to discharge workers was
their basic principle, the very
life breath of their exist-
ence. They had declared that this
matter was not debatable; that they would never agree to it
for; to escape from
their cardinal principle. They believed that the 40 hours and wages the workers
might possibly yield to some ex-
ception to that principle, would be
worth fighting against the manufacturers' plan. They wanted to make a thor-
oughly successful issue of the question, and if necessary to come with
them. The manufacturers accept and this would make a strike
successful. Once a strike be
the workers' principle, the battle would be fought to a fin-

less, the time chosen and many other circumstances were
highly favorable for the manu-
facturers, but unfavorable
for the workers. And for
this reason alone, if not for any
other, the chance the workers

What Have They Gained?
To appreciate fully the extent of the workers' victory, it is well to ask ourselves the simple
question: Did the Manufacturers' Union gain a single one of their demands? The answer is:
No. Did they not, indeed, get what they were
fighting they were compelled to renounce every one of their
demands.
We will not dwell on their
minor, though quite impor-
tant, demands, and will consider their
principal demands the right to
fire workers at will without being
ged to account to anyone.
This demand the manufactu-

ers have already uncer-
tainly. The discharge of any
worker who went through the
work of union will be
repealed. The workers so
desire, be brought
before an impartial
chairman, who will decide
whether the discharge was just-
ified or not, and if not, to award
wages in accordance with
that time the wages he or she
would have earned from one to six weeks' pay,
at his discretion, in the case of
workers employed for more than six months in the affected shop;
in the case of workers em-
ployed in the city for more than
months, or of those performing
essential union functions in the
shops, when the labor commit-
ments, or of members of policy committees, etc., if the

Again, in the case of dis-
charges of workers who do not work in the
shop, it may also happen that the employer had no good cause
for his action, but the workers are
are rare, but they may occur. It is
in these cases that the employer
may have a chance, between
monetary compensation for the
worker and reinstatement.
This is a clear victory for the
workers. In the past, the

and in the case of those

be reinstated in the
jobs with full pay for lost

time.
Qualification and the Reason.
Before we proceed to explain
the reason for this qualification,
the reason for the change, we will take the
authors of this arrangement, consider it very favorable
for the workers, but not
for the manufacturers.
That is as:
that time the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union came out
The manufactures were all
fought and, won were brought
to a victorious end not so much
by the workers but by the
unions as by virtue of the well-chosen
moment.
But the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union began its struggle when
the auspicious moment was over and
the manufacturers, that were
careless about the workers and anxious lest they
lose the gains they had attained
by the manufacturers.
It is as soon as such a time that the Ladies'
Waist Makers' Union came out
in the struggle and spent a
four-hour, another increase in
wages, etc.
The Manufacturers', on the
other hand, had missed the
auful moment very favorable for them.
They thought the time was over when
they had to yield to the
workers for patriotic reasons, and
that this was the time to
enjoin, not only the workers;
for the "seven fat years" they
had enjoyed. The Manufacturers
considered it the very
time to precipitate a strike to
 teach the workers a lesson and
before the workers

And to carry out their design
thoroughly, the Manufacturers
hit upon the scheme of adopting
their employers' offer, and they
will discharge them without a reason that would be recognized
by an impartial chairman.
The second class of
workers performs important un-
ions, and these workers, who do not
go out without saying that they
are not greatly welcomed by the
manufacturers, and would not exhibit to the Union, the less
desirable they are to the em-
ployers. It is a simple rule that
is to get rid of them. It can, therefore, be easily seen why the
manufacturers are not very active and the workers are especially
protected.
For were it easy to dis-
charge the workers, who may be loyal to the
Union, but whose chief con-
cerns are the survival of the bread and butter, the result
be that despite all the shop to the shop after, let us say, the
workers may have to go idle the greater portion of their time.
And repeated discharges may impair their interest in the Union.
The
active workers may be more easily excused from the privilege of union
ity, or members of the price committee,
"since these functions are not worth the risk of being fired. It is obvious that these workers who are so es-
pected for the good of the Union in general and the life of the
shop-mates in particular may not be so expected.
We see, then, that this qualifi-
cation is not an artificial or temporary one but is such that it will suit the circumstances in the
shop. With this in view the fol-
lowing principle is made.
All discharges must be
brought before a tribunal.
In the case of the discharge of a
worker who does not work in the
shop interests in the shop, if there is
a suspicion that the employer
had no good cause for his action,
the labor committee must prove that the worker
An employer like best, and
will discharge them without a reason that would be recognized
by an impartial chairman.

The Americans who perform
unions, and these workers, who do not
share the support of the Union, are
less desirable they are to the employ-
ners. It is a simple rule that
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therefore, be easily seen why the
employers may have to go idle
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All discharges must be
brought before a tribunal.
In the case of the discharge of a
worker who does not work in the
shop, it may also happen that the employer had no good cause
for his action, but the workers are
are rare, but they may occur. It is
in these cases that the employer
may have a chance, between
monetary compensation for the
worker and reinstatement.
This is a clear victory for the
workers. In the past, the

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Again, in the case of dis-
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time.
There may be only one object that the employer and, if the new agreement, the imperial, the chairman will have an additional choice. He will be able to impose a monetary fine on the employer and it may, therefore, be expected that in the cases in which the employer was in the past in the past to go to court, we will, if the new agreement, have to suffer.

This is really a new element in the discharge question, and B. Bonner, the secretary of Industrial International, may well be proud of his highly ingenious and comprehensive words that the employers do not realize this aspect of the question, just as the employers themselves have not yet aware of it. But the experience of the near future will, I think, clear to the manufacturers that the bargain in accepting this modification in the question of discharge is not in their favor.

The same thing applies to the second least three months. First, for such workers it is not such a great burden. The fact that the worker has been in the shop less than four months, and, in the opinion of the union, may therefore, in such cases, impose a more severe fine upon the employer if he finds other motives not entirely devoid of interest and, therefore, of course, with those who have been in a shop more than four months.

An Answer Easily Made

There may be only one objection raised against the new arrangement — that those who could not not only have the shop for the purpose of preaching and advocating socialism, but also for the whole bolchevism, etc. may with less difficulty be discharged by the employer. The hard truth is that the owners probably hoped to take advantage of this. The employers certainly think that pre-strike conditions should never again recur. It is true that the employees are in the strike the strike did not have to resort to outside aid. But when the employers that international had to bear the weight of the burden in the struggle. Fortunately the international was in a position to do it. But it could have been otherwise. We, therefore, express the hope of brave strikers to take better care of their interests in the future and to continue to shine. At the same time, we congratulate all the Unions of the international which made every effort to defend the workers in the difficult struggle.

The strike was a model of unity which is rare even in the case of labor movement, especially when we remember that within these eleven weeks the Unions of Workers, Kimmers, and Wrappers, Embroidery Workers, were united in the fight against a battle and that they all came out victorious.

And with all our might we want to exclaim: Long live the Great and Mighty International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union.

UNITY HOUSE

Following the example of our other branches, the Women’s League Girls will have a promenade and Art Lecture this Sunday afternoon, followed by a dance at the Metropolitan Museum. The event will begin at 2:30 o’clock at the Manhattan Branch, 82nd St., 5th Ave., Class Room A. With Mr. Saul Raskin as lecturer. There will be many more such promenades arranged by the Educational Committee for the members of the International.

Guardians of Society in Uniform

New Yorkers probably membert that some time ago, while the war was still on, the population of New York attacked and disrupting meeting of the Jewish Medical Society. The Americans cannot be Bolsheviks, in the opinion of Mayor Hylan, for the reason that they are not able to embrace such crazy heresies; and since the overthrow of our government, the Board of Aldermen was approached only by the damnable ingrates of foreigners, on whose coming to such a large hospitalization, it is, therefore, expedient that the Board of Aldermen pass an ordinance forbidding hall-keepers to rent halls for meetings conducted in a place of culture or for the benefit of the appeasement of non-citizens.

Mayor Hylan is clearly jealous of the popularity of Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, who, too, understood this city’s problems under severe measures of repression. If a farmer of a mayor could publish it, the mayor of a city may become a possible presidential candidate Mayor Hylan could consider.

Accordingly he wrote a letter to the president of the Board of Aldermen, who have already acknowledged that since New York is seething with disloyalty and a propaganda is on foot for the overthrow of our government, by violence, which proves that the culprits are not just communists, but also socialists, and, since he does not think that the right to freedom of speech and the right to advocate the interests of the police have been extended to the persons who want to tear down the stars and stripes, he therefore requests that the Board of Aldermen pass an ordinance which should make the repulsion of meetings in New York impossible.

And, indeed, last Tuesday, at a meeting of our city fathers a bill was introduced to prevent the holding of meetings in foreign languages which must have been prevented destruction may be preached.

Soon after that the Board of Aldermen received a number of complaints from the labor bodies in the city, such as the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, etc. But these protests did not prevent the Board from bringing the order for Mayoral Hylan and rejected the proposed ordinance for the time being. But it is clear that the liberties and the rights of those who are not citizens of the country who are not citizens are of small consequence in the eyes of the democratic party. It is true that if nothing else will be in their way they will feed but still the people will continue coming in. It is quite possible that New York City will never have a Board of Aldermen which all languages but English will be suppressed, so that many trade unions conducting their meetings in a foreign language will either have to be designated or go in a body to night schools to learn English.

Will Debs Really Go To Prison?

Within the last few days, when the rumors became persistently that a general strike would be called if Debs went to prison, reports indicate that Debs was taken up by President Wil­ son himself and that he would be released. The former comrades of Debs, Benson, Russell and others, ap­ plied for leniency for a full half. Naturally they were not asked to take this step and did not do so contrary to Debs’s wishes.

But their appeal came to the Attorney General. The Attorney General, perhaps take into consideration Debs’s age, his well known sins, and the interest that this man, who is himself applied for a pardon, but since to do this is furthest from our plans, and is an act of absolute cruelty, in a word, the contrary, threatens a gen­ eral strike, the Attorney General is going to release Debs and Debs must go to prison.

There have been attacks on Debs, not only in Germany but also in this country as well. Debs has been put in a situation where similar crimes to a prison term
AN APPEAL TO THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF AMERICA

We appeal to you in the name of 25,000 textile workers of the Cloak and Skirt Division of the Cutters' Union Local No. 17, of Washington, D.C., to make a stand this year to better their living conditions. We raise our voice in behalf of 25,000 workers of the garment industry, many of whom are women, who are endeavoring to make a living. We would like to see these conditions be victorious, because it was through the need that they were brought about and are still needed today. Conditions under which the workers live and work today are such that they are worse than when the Cutters' Union was started. More than 15 dollars a week on the average, that these women workers live in a city, and many of which there is a high percentage in this city, the arbitrary power of the manufacturer, and the strike, which all these facts brought to the strike.

The strikers demand an 8 hour day, which nearly all of the workers of America now enjoy, as well as no decrease in wages. The bosses yielded to the demand of the strikers that the wages for the 8 hours be deducted. And the manufacturers will strike, which is not only the strike, which daily grows more important, not only for the strikers, but for all labor in America.

The employers reduced the strike of patrols of patriotism by accusing the strikers of being disloyal, and the manufacturers have done their duty by this country. The employers together with 2000 employers of Lawrence, the same campaign as occurred in 1912 and took place in the same manner. They prohibited them from the use of any meetings places. They accused the strikers, and the manufacturers because they are discriminated against the strikers' children in the schools, and they branded them as foreigners; they call the strikers, immigrants and with their work weeks they hope to break the strike.

We, workers, are well acquainted with the manufacturers' demands. We have heard them too often, but we have always refused them. We have acquainted with their demands, and we will continue to fight and win. The Lawrence strikers will prove that the strikers can be as strong as they are of many different nationalities, they want to show the workers of this industry that they can stand by their demands, but to accomplish, it is necessary. Money must pour in from all sides, the strikers must have bread, the children must have shoes and not suffer because of the strike. Help is needed immediately, and we have every reason to believe that the strikers will win, for the Strike will reach its goal.

LADIES' TAILORS & ALTERATION WORKMEN

A regular monthly meeting of the Cloak and Skirt Division of the Cutters' Union Local No. 17, took place on Thursday evening, April 7, 1916, at 7:30 o'clock, President of the Union in the chair.

The beginning of the meeting was attended with special interest and impressive ceremony of administering the oath "of obedience to the Strike Fund."

Mr. Gorenstein replied, "The day is a day of triumph, and Berlin address the formula of obligation to the strikers, and they are ready to join in the fray."

They are the manufacturers that filled the treasury of the Union with this emergency fund one dollar. Let us serve notice to the manufacturers, that when we come in contact with them about new conditions our work will be well prepared. If the manufacturers think twice before they precipitate a strike.

POSTPONED

Because of the Jewish Holiday the meeting of the Women's Branch was postponed, and will be held on April 12th at Washington Irving High School by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for its meeting will be held on Saturday April 12th, 1916.

Tickets are being printed now and locals of the International are being sent in their request telling shows how many they can use.

The Program is one of the finest.

The People's Chorus with 60 voices will sing their song, Dr. Norman Thomas will lecture on the Road to Freedom. Jewish Yiddish Folk Songs. A short report of the activities during the year. The Double's Faith at Branhall Playhouse can obtain them by mail, M. P. M. 21 Union Square, Room 1002.

Her Illustration

Nature herself teaches us that success depends on system. "I admit she's made a shining example of her solar system."
AMERICAN LABOR ITEMS

WILL ASK SIX-HOUR DAY.

Havelton, Pa. — When the 15,000 anthracite miners make their next demand of the operators they will ask for a six-hour day and a substantial increase in wages, according to Thomas Kennedy, president of the Havelton district, who has returned from the Indianapolis meeting of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers. The present contract expires next year.

President Kennedy says that the policy committee is square.-

ly on record to use the full power and influence of the organiza-

tion to retain the present war-time increases. If peace is

officially declared before September, a special international

conference probably will be called to handle the situation.

Under the agreement the advances granted during the war

are to run only until the official

signing of peace.

EIGHTY THOUSAND WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS JOIN TRADE UNIONS

More than 80,000 women office workers have joined trade

union organizations during the past year, according to reports

received by the National Women's Trade Union League at

its Washington office. These are for the most part stenograph-

ers, clerks, accountants, etc., in the railroad offices throughout

the country, and in the various branches of the federal civil

service, and they represent about one-half of the total increase in

membership recorded by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks,

the National Federation of Federal Employees, and the local

stenographers and office workers' union, all of these organiza-

tions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

STRIKEBREAKERS STRIKE.

Dayton, Ohio. — Strikebreaking iron molders employed at the Pasteur-Chamberlain plant walked out when their wages were reduced to 65 cents an hour. These "free and independent" were assured that they would be paid the union rate—70 cents—and they are told that they are not worth more than 65 cents.

CARPENTERS SUCCEED FROM DISTRICT BODY

Approximately 2,500 members of the Carpenters' Union held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon at the Yorkville Casino, 310 East 86th Street, and passed a resolution calling upon all locals to withdraw their delegates from the district council and to cease paying dues and assess-

ments charge in their resolu-

tions to that council. The car-

tions that the officers of the council have misappropriated

funds which the various locals have contributed for union ac-

tivities.

THE DIAL

FOR APRIL 19th contains:

"CONTROL OF GOVT. INDUSTRIES"

—HELEN MAROT

A plan whereby Trade Unionists, Socialists and Civil Employees may apply the SOVIET IDEA to American Industry

"PAYING THE GERMAN INDEMNITY"

—JOHN CODMAN

"PEACE IN ITS ECONOMIC ASPECTS"

—HERBERT J. DAVENPORT

The DIAL will shortly release a reprint on "Sabotage" by THORSTEIN VEBLEN

See that the Literature Committee of Your Local has the DIAL on Sale

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO ATTEND THIS

MOONEY

MASS MEETING

IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

ON

May lst, 8 p.m.

WE EXPECT EVERY MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TO COME

READ "LABOR AND JUSTICE IN THE MOONEY CASE"

(Two a copy) Order from Room 82, Bible House, New York City

Benefit Concert

Arranged by

LEAGUE FOR THE ANNEXATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 8.30

at CARNEGIE HALL.

Artists:

HULDA LASHANSKA—Soprano
SASCHA JACOBS—Violinist

Tickets: $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. and 50c.—plus 10% war tax

Boxes: $18 and $16—plus 10% war tax

Order your tickets at once

Tickets on sale: M. E. Fitzgerald, 857 Broadway, cor. 17th St. Phone Stuyvesant 672—and at Carnegie Hall Box Office after April 6th.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING

NINTH ANNIVERSARY MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL

GIVEN BY

THE JOINT BOARD MILLINERY AND LADIES' STRAW HAT WORKERS UNION

AT HARLEM RIVER CASINO

12TH ST., & 2ND AVENUE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 12TH

Price Per Ticket 25 Cents

100 DOLLARS IN CASH PRIZES

50 DOLLARS IN VALUABLE ARTICLES

Music by Professor Cylinder Union Band
EDUCATIONAL FORUMS

PEOPLES INSTITUTE

Cooper Union

Great Hall

Evelyn Dean Martin, Director

Saturday Evening, April 13, 6 o'clock

FRANCIS HACKETT

The New Republic

"SHOULD IRELAND BE INDEPENDENT?"

Friday, April 13, 6 o'clock

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"A POSSIBLE CO-OPERATION OF FREEDOM"

A lecture on the meaning of "Co-operative Commonwealth" and the psychologically sound methods of social readjustment.

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Fourteenth St. and Second Ave.

OPPOFORUM

Sunday, April 14, 12 o'clock

"CO-OPERATIVE INTERNATIONALISM"

JONATHAN C. DAY, D. D.

Commissioner of Public Markets

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By Dr. William Durant

Wednesday, April 17, 8.30 p.m.

"THE JEWS"

Sunday, April 21, 8.30 p.m.

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