

MUST KILL OUT GERMAN ELEMENT IN THIS CITY

"We have got to kill this German element and to get hold of the German cash which is in the city today," he said.

The men, he asserted, that started the strike movement compelled the rank and file who composed some of the best citizens to follow.

"These leaders," he charged, "are just as bad as the man who got shot in the back or front—I hope both."

He told the audience that nineteen men had volunteered to run their cars if given protection. The soldiers offered the protection in no uncertain manner. "I'll make the twentieth," "I'll be number twenty-one," were the shouts from old motormen who offered their services from the audience.

Found Vast Difference.

Speaking on behalf of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, Algar Bailey, of "Fairplay," briefly related the work he had done on behalf of all branches of labor, but how it made him feel ashamed to think of what organized labor had lent itself to that day. He referred to the regrettable necessity for strikes under present economic conditions, and pointed out that they, like any other force, could be abused, become autocratic and as big a curse to the world as the very thing we were fighting in Europe today. "The present one is of that breed," he stated. Referring to the man who had been shot and the claim that he was a martyr, the speaker pointed out that "martyrs are made of sterner stuff," and that to refer to him as being such was an insult to civilization. "What about Jesus, Joan of Arc, Nurse Cavell? They did not run away." The temper of the meeting did not lend itself very kindly to his suggestion that if at the inquiry it was found that a soft-nosed bullet had been used it might then be time to consider lodging a complaint, and his remarks were drowned in cries of "Too good for the skunk!" "Machine guns were wanted!"

Found Vast Difference.

Pte. Devereaux of the Great War Veterans' Association stated that he had more respect for the Germans whom he faced in Flanders than some of the "damn skulkers" here. He recalled that when he was in France the boys often remarked how good it would feel to get back to Canada—the land of sweet peace. They had thought of coming to good jobs and peace, but they found a vast difference.

"What do we find?" he said. "We find our buttons sneered at by men who have nothing to do but sneak about the streets. Everything is strikes. It is greed and selfishness and lack of patriotism. I state as I did on a similar occasion that what we need is a Lloyd George here."

The speaker asserted that in Germany ninety-five per cent of the people have no say. They are simply driven against the foe like sheep. He believed that the same state of affairs existed among the labor unions here.

J. S. Cowper, who had just returned from Cumberland, the home of Goodwin, referred to the raid on the Labor Temple in the afternoon as a "Boston Tea Party". He commented

on the fact that even in Cumberland no holiday was declared to commemorate Goodwin's funeral. He asserted that, despite the fact that a delegate from Vancouver had been sent over to Cumberland to make an attempt to get Goodwin's body for the purpose of holding a "state" funeral in this city, the workingmen of the town had decided that they had better bury their own dead.

The speaker had heard that 50 to 60 motormen had stood in readiness at the car barns early in the evening to man the cars were protection accorded them. These men, he said, realized that they were in the wrong, but attributed their action to the decision of the executive. The call had come to the men who saved France, the speaker concluded, to free enthralled labor men.

Strike Not Justified.

Major Cooper, who arrived late in the evening, spoke very briefly, stating that the strike was in no way justified. He asserted that labor was killing the province. Labor, he added, must be reasonable in her demands and consider every move it makes before a strike is declared.

In a speech sparkling with humor, Mr. J. Francis Bursill gave the men his views of the situation. He stated that the last time he had been in the theatre he was playing the part of a grave digger in Hamlet. On the present occasion, he said, he was certainly not playing a role in "As You Like It." It could, however, be in "A Comedy of Errors," and he was sure that it could be in "All's Well That Ends Well."

He stated that the returned men were being asked to save labor against itself. It was a bit of righteous indignation, he said, that today was bringing about the salvation of labor. The labor leaders, he said, had surely aroused public indignation, and, moreover, labor had prejudiced the case of the constable on trial for manslaughter by its action.

Firemen Quit Council

Prolonged applause greeted the announcement of Fireman Richardson who informed the meeting that the Firemen's Union had decided to withdraw from the Trades and Labor Council until that body had ousted the present executive from office.

Mr. Kirkwood, one of the Moulders' Union members, took the platform and informed the meeting that the members of his organization had remained 100 per cent at work.

A similar claim was made by Mr. James Reid, ex-licence inspector, who stated that the joiners at Coughlan's yard had remained at work. These announcements were met with hearty applause and cheers for the unions represented.

In conclusion Sergt. Goodwin asserted that the returned men should see that all men returned to work in the morning. If not, he said, martial law should be proclaimed and the men forced to work. He asserted the ball was started rolling here and the movement would spread throughout Canada. He suggested that the men march from the meeting to the B. C. E. R. to start the cars.

The resolutions were then presented to the meeting and carried enthusiastically.