

the campaign." Their resistance to the world that "ideas which be weighted or measured by any calculations can still inspire and te mankind." England was bound honour to fulfil the small and rela-weak country its plighted word, "behind and beyond that, the mance of the whole system of inter-al good will which is the moral bond civilised world." This is the whole the situation so far as we as a Nation great Empire are concerned, and it is therefore, surprising that both at home our great Dominions across the seas intervention in the war has received earliest approval and most enthusiastic rt which day by day are steadily asing. Ireland will not be behind hand hat is unquestionably to us a patriotic "How can you Irishmen," asked Mr ith "be deaf to the cry of the smaller- nalties to help them in their struggle eedom." From all parts of the Empire est manhood is flowing in, and to-day nderstood the first Indian contingent o land at Marseilles. The British ire, Mr Asquith truly said "has always proud, and with reason, of the Irish iments and their Irish leaders, and was r prouder of them than it is to-day ask you here in Ireland to give us more to give them without stinting." The husiastic response which these observa- is elicited in the cheers of the meeting uld leave do doubt whatever as to the ult of that appeal. Mr Redmond who owed the Prime Minister's speech gave Right Hon Gentleman, and the British ple, the assurance that "Ireland has in l a heartfelt sympathy with the objects this war, and that she will bear her share the burdens and sufferings entailed by is war with alacrity and with gallantry." r Redmond thus reflects the sentiments the whole Irish Nation. "There wa- rdly a word in his speech," says the "Irish mes," "which any Irish Unionist will fuse to endorse." He disposed of the bogey at this is an English and not an Irish war- nis, he said is "absolutely and fundamentally true. Ireland's highest material interests e at stake." Our cities have not been eaked, or our Cathedrals or Universities estroyed, but as Mr Redmond so truth- ally put it, we have to thank our Army and avy for the freedom we enjoy from such rocities as the brave little Belgians have

The Great Munster Cattle and Sheep Fair was held yesterday in fine weather, and proved a brisk one all round, due to increasing demands for stock in England, and to the removal of the cattle trade restrictions. There was a large supply of cattle, and prices were in favour of sellers for all forward stock. Best beef reached from £3 to £3 3s per cwt. Fat cows were considered exceptionally dear, and ranged from £12 to £20 a head. The other quotations may be summed up as follows:—Three-year-old bullocks, £16 to £22; two-year-olds, £11 to £14; one-year-olds, £7 to £11; three-year-old heifers, £14 to £17; two-year-olds, £10 to £14; one-year-olds, £7 to £11. There was a small supply of sheep, the prices being from 50s to £3 per head, or 8d per lb. on foot. There was a large attendance of buyers from the principal markets, and the fair was cleared at a comparatively early hour.

G.P.O. MAN FOR THE FRONT,

The ex-army men employed in the G.P.O. Limerick, presented Mr J. Lyons, R.M.F. (who is a member of the staff), with a cigarette holder, cigarette case, and a box of cigarettes on Wednesday evening last, prior to his departure for the seat of war for the second time since it commenced. He was one of the lucky ones who escaped after the fierce battle of Mons, where the Munsters played so glorious a part. His many friends hope to see Mr Lyons fit and well amongst them, and with his family, when the war is over.

FUNERAL OF MR JAMES DECOURCY

The remains of the late Mr James deCourcy, whose death occurred on Wednesday, were interred this morning in St Munchin's Cemetery. At 10 o'clock the funeral left St Alphonsus Terrace, and despite the early start the attendance was representative.

The chief mourners were—Mr H deCourcy, B.L., Dublin, and Mr J J deCourcy, London (sons), Rev E deCourcy (brother).

Among the general public present were—Messrs H Troushell, W Trousdell, J O'Grady, S E Lee, J.P., R Ellis, H L Stewart, J B Waugh, R A Hanna, P R Toppin, jun., E Christy, W Thompson, J Beckett, T Ledger, R Brabazon, Rev R H Semple, T Auchmutty, J Wheately, J G Wilkinson, J R Wallace, G Pike, J South, A J Eakins, J.P., J Stack.

Rev Mr Greaves, Methodist Church, officiated.

HELP FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES,

The plight of the Belgian refugees has evoked the sympathy of the civilized world, and in Limerick, as elsewhere, steps have been taken to lighten the burden of sorrow that has fallen on this gallant little nation. In order to show practical sympathy with this outraged people, it is proposed to hold a Flagday Collection in the city, on the 3rd of October, in aid of the fund initiated for their use. The ladies of the County and City have been invited to act as collectors during the day, when it is hoped that the response to the appeal made will be worthy of the occasion. A meeting of ladies willing to offer their services will be held in the Royal George Hotel, on Wednesday next, at three o'clock, to arrange for collecting stations, and to transact other business in connection with the fund.

THE STRAND BARRACKS

Acting on instructions from the War Office, a clearance of the married quarters at the Strand Barracks was effected yesterday. Throughout the day the furniture and effects of the staff sergeants were removed to homes provided outside for their wives and families. It is not known so far what the intention of the authorities is in clearing out the place, but it is presumed that it will be either

Empire, whose best manhood is flowing in. Continuing the Premier said—The first Indian contingent is I believe landed at Marseilles, and in the parts of our great Dominions the convoys are already massing. Over have a million recruits, have joined the colours at home, and I have come to ask you in Ireland, though you do not need my asking to take your part, (Cheers) The British Army has always been proud, and with reason, of its Irish regiments and its Irish leaders, and was never prouder of them than it is to-day. (Cheers). But we want more of them I ask you here in Ireland to give us more—(cries of "Yes")—and to give them without stinting; we ask Ireland to give of her sons, most in number, best in quality, that a proud and loyal daughter of the Empire ought to devote to the common cause. The conditions seem to me to be exceptionally favourable. We have heard here in Ireland of the spontaneous enrolment and organisation in all parts of the country of bodies of Volunteers. (Cheers). I say nothing, for I wish to avoid trespassing upon even a square inch of controversial ground—(laughter)—I say nothing of the causes or motives which brought them originally into existence—(laughter)—and have fostered their growth and strength. I would only say, and it is my nearest approach to politics to-night, that there are two things which to my mind have become unthinkable. The first is that one section of Irishmen are going to fight another—(cheers)—and the second is that Great Britain is going to fight either. Speaking here in Dublin, I may, perhaps, address myself for a moment particularly to the National Volunteers—(hear, hear)—and I am going to ask them all over Ireland, not only them, but I make the appeal to them particularly to contribute with promptitude and enthusiasm a large and worthy contingent of recruits to the second new army of half a million which is growing up, as it were out of the ground. (Cheers) I should like to see, and we all want to see, an Irish Brigade—(cheers)—or, better still, an Irish army corps. (Hear, hear). Don't let them be afraid that by joining the colours they will lose their identity and become absorbed in some invertebrate mass, or, what is perhaps equally repugnant, be artificially redistributed into units which have no national cohesion or character. We shall, to the utmost limit that military expediency will allow, see that men who have been already associated in this or that district in training and exercises shall be kept together and continue to recognise the corporate bond which now unites them. (Cheers). Mr Asquith went on to observe—I do not say, and I cannot say, under what precise form of organisation it will be, but I trust and believe—indeed I am sure—that the Volunteers will become a permanent, integral, and characteristic part of the defensive forces of the Crown. (Applause).

EARL OF MEATH.

The Earl of Meath, who next spoke, said for the first time in history Irishmen of all classes, creed and politics had met on the same platform to show a united front to their common foe.

MR JOHN REDMOND.

Mr John Redmond, who was greeted with prolonged cheers, said in the course of his speech I have come here to-night to join with the representatives of all parties—(hear, hear)—and of all classes in the Metropolis of Ireland to tell the Prime Minister, and through him the people of Great Britain that Ireland is in full and hearty sympathy with the objects of this war—(cheers) and that she will bear her share of the burth and sufferings entailed by that war with alacrity and gallantry. The heart of Ireland has been profoundly moved by the spectacle of heroism and the suffering of Belgium. (Cheers) There never was—and this I believe is a universal sentiment in Ireland—a juster war, one in which higher and nobler principles were at stake. I have heard some people speak of war—not many, indeed, but some—as an English and not an Irish, war. This is absolutely fundamentally untrue. (Hear, hear). Ireland's highest material interests are at stake. Mr Redmond said all religious opinions were at stake in this war. There was only one reason why their cities were not sacked, their cathedrals and universities burned to the ground, their women and children slaughtered, and their villages destroyed, and that was] the a