

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 in 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, an 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, creeds, 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 heartfelt sympathy with the objects of this war—(cheers)—and that she will bear her share of the burthen and sufferings entailed by that war with alacrity and gallantry. The heart of Ireland has been profoundly moved by the spectacle of the heroism and the suffering of Belgium. (Cheers.) There never was—and this I believe is the universal sentiment in Ireland—a juster war, or one in which higher and nobler principles were at stake. I have heard some people speak of this war—not many, indeed, but some—as an English, and not an Irish, war. This is absolutely and 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 happy villages destroyed, and that was the army and navy of brave men, many of them gallant Irishmen—(cheers)—were by day and night, risking and giving their lives to defend their property, liberty, and honour. (Cheers.) He went on to observe—It is not enough to tell us that there are Irish regiments recruited in Ireland—and inasmuch as they are Irish they form an Irish Army Corps—we want the thing done specifically, an Irish Army Corps created so that their deeds of valour in the field would be able to be garnered by us as one of the treasures of our nation in the future. (Applause.) I tell the Prime Minister he will get plenty of recruits, and of the best material. At the same time we will maintain here in Ireland intact and inviolate our Irish National

their pleasure at getting away from the firing line and arriving in England. Others expressed surprise at the kindly treatment they had received, saying they had always been told by their officers that the English tortured and then shot all prisoners. One German artilleryman—who said he was the sole survivor of his battery—described the firing of the English troops as the best in the world. Some stated that the German retreat was a strategic move, which would end in an entry into Paris.

The Emden's Doings.

The doings of the Emden in the Indian seas, says *The Times*, convey a wholesome lesson. One small cruiser of 3,500 tons, carrying nothing bigger than 4-inch guns, has swept the Bay of Bengal clear of shipping, sunk half a dozen British steamers, and bombarded the only provincial capital which can be attacked from the sea. The lesson of her exploits is that they might have been multiplied a hundred-fold if the German Navy had been larger, or the British Navy less formidable. As it is the enemy's roving cruisers have been able to accomplish very little, though the Emden has been creditably enterprising. Her courage deserves acknowledgment, because her officers and men are well aware that she is doomed to be hunted down, and cannot escape. That she has remained afloat so long is due to circumstances which neither the Royal Navy nor anyone else has been able to control. The causes which have given her so much freedom of action are already disappearing, and her adventurous career should quickly terminate.

ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

Organ Recitals.

Organ recitals will be given by Mr Frank Murrill, in the Cathedral, on Tuesday evening next, the 29th inst., and on Tuesday, the 6th October, at 8 p.m., specially for the troops now in the city, but will be open to the public.

DEATH OF MR E. SCALES.

We regret to announce the death of Mr Edward Scales, which took place to-day at Foynes in his fifty-ninth year. The deceased was stationmaster at Foynes for a number of years, prior to which he held a similar position at Listowel during the regime of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Co. He was an able, courteous, and energetic official, liked by all with whom his duties brought him into contact. The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock on Monday for Loughill.

Volunteers, and in my judgment that body of Volunteers will prove to be an inexhaustible source of strength to the new Army Corps and to the new Army which is being created. I hope that no people in Great Britain—or in Germany—will imagine that because there are a little handful of pro-Germans in Ireland—laughter, cheers, and hisso—there is any doubt as to the sentiment of the Nationalists of this country. (Applause.)

The Lord Lieutenant proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, which was seconded by Mr Dillon, and supported by Mr Birrell and Mr Devlin.

The meeting closed with the singing of "God Save the King," "God Save Ireland," and "A Nation Once Again."

St. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—16th St Trinity.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; Rev. W. A. E. Foley, B.A. 10.30 p.m. Prayer; preacher, Rev. G. L. St Tuesday, St. Michael and All Angels—Communion. Wednesday, 8 p.m. Prayer and Litany of Intercession. 11 a.m.—Litany of Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH.—16th Sunday after Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; preacher, Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe, B.A. Prayer at 6.30; preacher, Rev. Canon B. D. Children's Service at 3.30.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH.—16th Sunday after Trinity.—Morning Prayer, 11.30; Evening Prayer, 6.30. Preacher at both services, the Rector.

St. MENCHIN'S CHURCH.—16th St. Trinity.—Morning Service, 11.30; Service, 6.30. Preacher, Rev. Canon

St. PATRICK'S CHURCH (Parteen).—1 after Trinity.—Morning Prayer, 11.45. Rev. Treasurer Ross-Lewin, B.A.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Lower Mallo).—Morning, 11.30; preacher, Rev. W. M. B.A. Evening, 6.30; preacher, R. Sample, M.A. (Cantab.).

METHODIST CHURCH (George-street).—September 27th.—Morning, 11.30; Evening Prayer, 6.30. Preacher, Mr. A. Bridge, of Askeaton.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL (Military).—Rev. J. W. Pearce will (D.V.) preach at 11.30 a.m. and at 6.30 p.m. Text subject is: "The Lord thy Healer."

KILKEEDY CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11.30; Evening Service, 4.0 (in schoolhouse).

CASTLECONNELL CHURCH.—Morning, 11.30 a.m.; Evening Prayer, 5.30.

ADARE PARISH CHURCH.—Morning, 11.30; Evening Prayer at 6 o'clock.

GOSFEL HALL (Mallow-street).—Us Meeting at 8 o'clock.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (Cecil Street).—September 27th.—Morning, 11 o'clock

LIMERICK STOCK LIST

To-day's Prices.

The Stock Exchanges remain closed; considerable amount of business is taking; the tendency points to improving price dealings are for cash. The following approximate quotations:—

GOVERNMENT STOCK.		
Consols	68.	
BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland	22	
National	17	
Munster and Leinster	6½	
RAILWAYS.		
Great Southern Ord.	94	
Great Northern	10	
London & North Wes.	11	
Canadian Pacific	16	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Gunn's Ord	33½	
Costs Ord	68	
India 3½ Stock	84	
Marconi Ord	30s	
Marconi Pref	29s	
Marconi American	9s	