

men and particularly Limerickmen, but that had distinguished itself in the then Englishmen would be sent into numbers at full strength. If they had their regiments were maintained in strength, the probabilities were would have the Kaiser in Limerick. Well he did not know what the it about that prospect, but he was what the women thought about it they had heard of the option given to Cromwell, well that was mild in to what the Kaiser would give if he se shores, and it was to be hoped for of their country that they would not gallant regiments to fall below the want of reinforcements (cheers). Sir Charles Barrington, who was enthusiastic reception, said they were Mayor (Councillor Quin) with them on n to take the chair, but unfortunately ined at a meeting of the Corporation. However, received a letter from his hich showed that he was in thorough with the objects of the meeting. It was:

"Mayor's Office,
Limerick, 1st Feb., 1916.
Charles Barrington, Bart., Provincial
Director of Recruiting, Limerick.
SIR CHARLES,—I much regret that
an important meeting of the Council I
to attend the meeting at O'Connell's
on Wednesday evening. I would like
to understand that I am thoroughly in sym-
with the recruiting movement, and will
far as in my power the gallant boys of
the city who are fighting for the liberty of
Ireland.—Yours faithfully,
"STEPHEN B. QUIN, Mayor."
If, continued Sir Charles, the Mayor
said, he felt sure that he would do
the chair and to the city, which had
drawn many of her gallant men to the front.

Patterson, who on rising to speak, was
warmly received, expressed the great
pleasure he gave him to address a gathering of the
people of Limerick for the first time in this
country. As they knew from the daily
news they were engaged in one of the most
important enterprises that was ever undertaken
in Ireland was part of that nation,
to see her part through. (Cheers).
The people in Ireland to-day known as
rebels, and he had heard a lot about them,
not believe they had the courage of
the positions they advocated. (Cheers).
Employing their methods in a nefarious
manner by backdoor means to help their
enemies, the enemies of civilisation
in this country. They had examples of their
methods in Belgium and wherever they sug-
gesting a foothold. Were these the
methods that were going to save this country?
Did it very much, and let no one be led
by the preaching of their Sinn Fein friends
to such a course. (Cheers). In the name of
God they had plundered Belgium, des-
troyed her edifices, murdered her priests,
and her women, and at the instigation of
the Kaiser—the Kaiser—who placed him-
self at the head of the Almighty. Were the people of
Limerick going to countenance these acts, and more
the people of Limerick whose great
honour, Frank Sarsfield, gave his life in defence of
the people of Belgium. (Cheers). The longer
it continued, Captain Patterson emphasised,
the more would be the sacrifice of human life.
It was now at hand to bring it to a
close and that was by filling up the
Irishmen and crushing for ever the
Prussian militarism, the curse of Europe
and the world. (Cheers).
Mr. Corporal Burchett next addressed the
meeting. He said as proprietor of a business
concerned in Nenagh he felt that it was up to

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

As the 8 o'clock train for Nenagh last night had cleared the railway station, and was passing near the Asylum subway, the yard foreman, Denis Larkin, was engaged in shunting operations just as the engine and carriages came up. He was on the permanent way, and the train struck him, with the result that the engine and several carriages passed over Larkin, whose death was instantaneous in the distressing circumstances. The train was brought to a temporary stop, and the remains subsequently removed to the station. Larkin had been 15 years in the service of the G S & W Railway, and he was a steady, reliable official. He was about 35 years of age, and a married man with a young family.

The Inquest.

An inquest was held this evening at the Railway Terminus by Dr P J Clery, County Coroner, and a jury, into the circumstances connected with the fatality.

Head Constable Healy represented the authorities, and Mr C O'Donnell, solicitor, the next-of-kin.

The evidence of Joseph Lynch, a shunter in the employment of the railway company, stated that he was engaged making up a goods special with the deceased last evening between seven and eight o'clock. For that purpose they walked as far as the check station, witness keeping near the wall of the lunatic asylum and deceased at the outer side. About eight o'clock the outgoing Nenagh train, in charge of Driver Gleeson, came along, and suddenly pulled up. Gleeson told him he was after passing over something, and asked him if he saw anyone on the line. Witness replied that he didn't, and both of them went up a section of the line, where they found the dead body of Denis Larkin. Deceased was about eighteen years in the service of the company as a yard man.

In reply to Mr O'Donnell, the witness said the place where Larkin met his death was not sufficiently lighted, in his opinion.

Edward Gleeson, the driver of the train by which Larkin met his death, was cautioned before giving evidence. The train left the terminus for Nenagh at eight o'clock, and after passing the check cabin he got a jolt and he immediately pulled up. He examined the engine and noticed blood underneath the front leading wheel. Having made enquiries of Lynch, he proceeded back the line and found Larkin's dead body badly crushed. At the time of the accident the train was travelling about fifteen miles an hour, and witness, as well as being on the look out, had the head lights on.

To a juror—He would say that there was not sufficient light at the point where Larkin's body was found.

Sergeant Kelly, Blackboy, deposed to being called to the scene of the fatality about nine o'clock. The body was badly mutilated, and presented a gruesome spectacle.

Dr W J O'Sullivan testified to examining the body. He attributed death to shock, consequent on injuries received.

The jury found that death was due to shock caused by injuries received by being accidentally run over by a train. They were of opinion that the place where Larkin met his death was not sufficiently lighted, and desired to recommend his family to the consideration of the company.

THE CAPTURED 'APPAM'

Government has informed the British Ambassador in Washington that the Local Authorities have been ordered to allow at once the landing aboard except the prize crew. No news has been received by the British Government of the decision of America regarding the status of Appam.

Germans Capture Crew of British Ship.

The owners in Glasgow of the steamer "McTavish" to-day received a cable from Norfolk, Virginia, stating that the captain and entire European crew, nineteen altogether, and about fifty natives had been taken aboard a German raider as prisoners of war. Fourteen natives had been transferred to the Appam and several men were killed during the fight with the German ship.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AND FALSE PRETENCES.

John Mitchell McPherson Dallas, clerk Inspector at the Home Office, and Naji Altani, were to-day again before a Bow Street Magistrate on charges of conspiracy and pretences.

The case for the prosecution was continued. Witnesses of alien nationality were called to whom it was alleged that Altani obtained to get them passes to leave the country.

An Ottoman subject named Solomon Vebisi stated he left Antwerp a day before the bombardment, told the Court he paid Altani ten pounds on his promise that he would procure papers for him to go to Holland. He believed the representations, because a diamond merchant of his, he understood, had gone, to Altani's influence at the Home Office and Bow Street. It was through seeing his friends freely that he parted with his money to Altani.

Police-Inspector Inverest stationed at Tilbury explained that he saw Altani at Tilbury on December 30th. When spoken to, Altani was there to see friends off who did not speak very good English. Witness warned him that it was dangerous at a time like this, and he replied he did not know he was doing any harm in seeing his friends off.

WOOD WORKING TRADE UNION

National Conference.

A national conference of the principal wood-working unions was held to-day in London to consider the various problems affecting the trades arising out of the war. The subject of the introduction of women to certain sections was fully considered, as were also the conditions of wood-working tradesmen in the aircraft in-