

(16) That sporting and riparian rights should remain as they are, subject to any provisions of existing Land Purchase Acts.

(17) That the failure to enforce the Labourers Acts in certain portions of the country constitutes a serious grievance, and that in districts where, in the opinion of the Local Government Board, sufficient accommodation has not been made for the housing of the labouring classes, power should be given to the Local Government Board, in conjunction with the Local Authorities, to acquire sites for houses and allotments.

(18) That the principle of restriction upon sub-letting might be extended to such control as may be practicable over resales of purchaser's interest and mortgages with a view to maintaining unimpaired the value of the State's security for outstanding instalments on loans.

And whereas we are agreed that no settlement can give peace or contentment to Ireland or afford reasonable and fair opportunity for the development of the resources of the country which fails to satisfy the just claims of both owners and occupiers.

And whereas such settlement can only be effected by the assistance of the State which as a principle has been employed in former years.

And whereas it appears to us that, for the healing of differences and the welfare of the country, such assistance should be given and can be given and can effect a settlement without either undue cost to the Treasury or appreciable risk with regard to the money advanced—we are of opinion that any reasonable difference arising between the sum advanced by the State and ultimately repaid to it may be justified by the following considerations:—

That for the future welfare of Ireland and for the smooth working of any measure dealing with the transfer of land it is necessary—

First, that the occupiers should be started on their new career as owners on a fair and favourable basis ensuring reasonable chances of success, and that in view of the responsibilities to be assumed by them they should receive some inducement to purchase.

Second, that the owners should receive some recognition of the facts that selling may involve sacrifice of sentiment, that they have already suffered heavily by the operation of the Land Acts, and that they should receive some inducement to sell.

Third, that for the benefit of the whole community it is of the greatest importance that income derived from the sale of property in Ireland should continue to be expended in Ireland.

And we further submit that, as a legitimate set-off against any demand upon the State, it must be borne in mind that, upon the settlement of the Land question in Ireland, the cost of administration and of law, and the cost of the Royal Irish Constabulary would be materially and permanently lessened.