

CONSTITUTING THE COURTS

land for the landless people; and in the third place, to work all the land on a co-operative basis. Recently many acts have been committed in the West of Ireland which brought the whole matter to a head. The central authority in Dublin, any more than any other body in the community, was not in favour of anything in the nature of confiscation or ex-appropriation (applause); and if it was necessary and desirable that the people who did not possess land should come into the possession of land—and it was very desirable that the people must come into the possession of land by the proper means. It was

farmers and occupiers insisted on the right of pre-emption or greater than the right of the whole people, and refused to part with any of the land that they thought might be need. As regarded finance, that was a big consideration. It was the policy of the Land Bank would be to give every good man the opportunity of purchasing lands, for when the bank had purchased a fund could plunk down twenty-five per cent. the Land Bank would advance the balance. It had been informed, however, by the second of the Bank that the resources of the Land Bank were not limitless, and that if the present proposals were put forward, it was looked on as if it could not be carried on the market, but the Bank would not be in a position to facilitate the intentions of the purchasers. The finances of the Bank were completely in those who had deposited putting them in the hands of the joint stock banks. If they had a couple of million pounds at their disposal at the present moment they would have no difficulty in carrying out the plan. He thought that, instead of trying to deal with this question in a conference of one locality they should try to get the first step taken by the Government, and finally the national action. Mr Mayo then had a great amount of conversation, but they had very little land to

Father O'Meara proposed: "That the National Land Bank is worthy of the support of Irish depositors and Irish investors, and that the Government take the following resolution, which was proposed by Fr. O'Meara, and seconded by Mr. O'Connell:—

claimants attempt through unauthorized action to enforce their claims by means of force, such as assaults, arson, cattle-driving, threatening letters, etc., such conduct shall be regarded as gravely to the prejudice of the claimants, and shall be taken into account in any final settlement with a view to compensation, and that in all such cases occurring after the publication of this warning, these out-rages shall be a bar to the consideration of claims."—Father Kelly, P. P. Knook,

Father MacBrannigan proposed that, in Irish-speaking districts, every member of the court should be an Irish speaker, and that the entire proceedings of the court should be conducted in Irish.—This was generally supported by a large number of

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TRAMMELL ARBITRATION COURT.

During the week the Arbitration Court, consisting in Tuam in connection with Limerick, made the following decisions: The court heard the case of Mr. Jas. McDonough, Dunmore, in regard to the

Bank, M. B. Mally, Mary, Mrs. Burke, M. B. Healy, Philip Murray, Kate Murray, John Doyle, and Patrick. Mr. J. J. Quinn, attorney for Mrs. McDowell, has been authorized to draw from all deposits made on Kilpatrick farm to be used as she, and the tenants undertake not to molest or annoy any person who may be engaged in the future occupation of Kilpatrick farm. In the case of Mr. S. P. McDowell, Dunmore, and his tenants the court approved of the plan of the tenants to have the farm divided into lots, and the Very Rev. Dean Macken, Dunmore, and that the twenty acres be given to the Dism Aborigines Court who shall decide on a price for the seventy acres of land.

In the case of Mr. Lardner, John Cranston, Tom, Lally, Glenclough, J. W. Lynch, Bellefleur, in the lands of Mr. Lardner, the court has decided that the others, and Mr. J. G. O'Brien,

For Lynick, the court decided that it was having trouble in the phony land sale. The court said that Lynick could not hold his portion of village of the balance of twenty acres, that the remaining twelve acres he let to two eight-acre tracts. Thus, Lynick, John Craig, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Sted, Mrs. Higgins, were able to complete an Lynick in the sum of \$200, this letting to continue to the end of November 1, 1914, when the court said that the parties had an agreement.

Walter Burke, Nathan, J. John Mangum, Patk. Walsh, John Saylor, Patk. Connolly, Cosma, Jr.—Mr. McDowell, said for Mangum and others, that the court should decide that the Lynick was sold on the day after the sale of the Sylvest estate is made the holding at Cosma, Jr. divided amongst the four tenants—John Craig, John Saylor, John Saylor, Patk. Connolly five acres, John Naughton five acres, and that the men conveyed Wm. Burke in the sum of \$20 for each

interfered with in occupation of the land till the sale of the Sylva estate is effected.