

question between the Indians and the two Governments may be equitably and finally decided.

'We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Government of Canada in every way possible to help the Nishga Tribe to secure an early reference of the Petition to the Judicial Committee, and to take action to that end at once.

"We also appoint Rev. Canon L. Norman Tucker, D.C.L., Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D., and Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., to present this resolution to the Government of Canada."

The course of events from October, 1913, to January, 1914, will be learned by reference to the "Pamphlet" (see pages 14 and 15).

At a meeting held on 23rd January, 1914, at which were reported the interviews held since the previous meeting and the opinion of the Minister of Justice, the Indian Affairs Committee adopted the following resolutions:—

#### RESOLUTION No. 1.

"Whereas in our judgment the present position of Indian affairs in British Columbia, which has arisen from the persistent refusal of the Government of that Province to recognize the aboriginal claims of its native Tribes, is exceedingly grave, not only involving the whole future of the twenty-five thousand Indians, but also affecting the honor and threatening the peace of our country,

"And whereas for upwards of forty years the settled policy of Canada has favored the judicial determination of the claims of the Indians and at times has gone to the length of endorsing those claims,

"And whereas recent events have clearly revealed the possibility that, notwithstanding assurances received by the Indians and the "Friends of the Indians" from the Prime Minister of Canada and other Canadian Ministers, the present Government of Canada will reverse that policy and even refuse to help the Indians in securing a hearing before the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council, which for years they have sought, thus leaving them in a position of great difficulty,

"We therefore recommend that, with the object of making the situation fully known to the people of Canada, there be immediately published and widely distributed a pamphlet containing the material documents and other necessary information.

"And we resolve to join the "Friends of the Indians" in seeking to have an interview with the full Canadian Cabinet as soon as it may be practicable to arrange for such interview."

#### RESOLUTION No. 2.

"In pursuance of the repeatedly declared policy of the Social Service Council of Canada, we earnestly commend to all Canadians who value the well-being of the native races of our Dominion and the honor of their country the supremely difficult task undertaken by the "Friends of the Indians," and express the hope that throughout Canada all possible help will be given to them in carrying that task to a successful issue."

#### POLICY OF COUNCIL APPROVED BY SOCIAL SERVICE CONGRESS.

On 5th March, 1914, the Social Service Congress of Canada convened by the Social Service Council approved the whole policy adopted and carried forward by the Council, by passing the following resolutions:—

#### INDIAN CLAIMS

"While not expressing an opinion upon the merits of the claims now being made by the Indians of British Columbia, this Congress would express their most earnest hope that the Governments concerned will as rapidly