

INDEX OF EVIDENCE

COUNSELS—WITNESSES

Beament, A. W., Barrister, Solicitor, Ottawa, Canada:

Represents the Petitioners as Counsel—Expresses opinion that petitioners should be given an opportunity to put in evidence such as will prove the allegations stated in petition, etc., 28.

Directs attention to the fact that the petition is the petition of the Allied Tribes—Petitioners advised, whether rightly or wrongly, that they have in law a right, by a petition to His Majesty in Council, to have a judicial determination of the substantive question as to merits of their claim, 75-77.

Chillihitza, Chief Johnny, Hereditary Chief of the Okanaganans:

States that leading Indian Chiefs of British Columbia never relinquished their title—Do not want franchise—Do not want to be made to live like the white people, but just plain Indians—Relates what the Queen's messenger told the Indian chiefs regarding Indian rights and native titles—Change of conditions regarding water rights, etc. Do not want reserves broken up—No grazing lands—Diversion of streams running through reserves for irrigation purposes works hardship on Indians—Hunting and fishing rights ignored—Indians desire to be consulted in the appointment of Indian Agents—Indians do not want certain white man to be living on the Squilax reserve, 142-145.

Chisholm, John, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Justice.

Produces, by request, copy of Memorandum respecting Indian claims, which had been prepared by Mr. Newcombe for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in 1910—Submits that it is not in the public interest to have this Memorandum produced. Consideration of same follows, 238-239.

David, Chief Basil, Cariboo Tribe:

States that his Indians throughout Cariboo are all short of irrigation waters and grazing range—Wants water and grazing range for them; also hunting and trap exploring lines—His Indian boys went to War in France; some of them came back wounded; others are lying in France—Collected money for the Red Cross—Wants to satisfy his children who were wounded at war, 146.

Ditchburn, W. E., Commissioner of Indian Affairs for British Columbia:

Does not think the Indians complain so far as fishing for commercial purposes is concerned—Fishing conditions have improved since two or three years—Indians can fish now under what is known as an independent license the same as the white man, and for a reduced license fee, 178-9.

For food purposes, Indians' fishing rights have not been taken away—Are permitted to take fish for food under the supervision of and according to the regulations of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries—Regulations governing fishing on the Capilano reserve and on Seymour creek, 179-180.

It would not be practical for Indians to be consulted in the appointment of government agents—Does not think that statement made by previous witness *re* consultation with Indians in the matter of appointment has any virtue in it at all—There was unfortunately a negro agent appointed over the Indians in the Kamloops agency, 180-181.

Opinion of witness regarding arrest of an Indian on his reserve, by police department, 181.

Explanation given regarding water rights under regime of Colonial government—The Todd and Thompson water license—The British Columbia Water Acts of 1897 and 1924 consolidated, and what such Acts meant to the Indians—Priority rights—How a certain lawsuit *re* water rights was lost to the Indians, 181-183.

Water supply not ample for cultivation in Kamloops reserve, but British Columbia Cattle Company and Department of Indian Affairs have water in Fall lake on a fifty-fifty basis—Cost of pumping plant for irrigation on the North or South Thompson rivers—Cultivation on the community system important—Indians advised to plot their potatoes and alfalfa together—Loss of priority in the Okanagan—Every acre of the Penticton reserve that is possible to be irrigated, is under cultivation, 183-185.