

The course of events from the time of that meeting until the month of March, 1913, will be learned by reference to the pamphlet issued in January, 1914 (see pages 3 to 5).

In March, 1913, after preliminary interviews had with the Acting Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs (the Minister himself being absent on account of illness) and the Minister of Justice, the Representative of the "Friends of the Indians" had an interview with the Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister of Justice, the main result of which was soon afterwards stated in a memorandum prepared for the Minister of Justice, as follows:—

"In the course of an interview had on 27th March last with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice the last named Minister made a statement outlining the main points of the situation, by which in our judgment it was made perfectly clear that the only feasible method of securing a judicial determination of the rights of the Indians was that of bringing their claims directly before His Majesty's Privy Council."

At a meeting of the Indian Affairs Committee held on 31st March, 1913, after the interviews had at Ottawa and the other steps taken since the meeting of November, 1912, had been reported, the Committee took the action shown by the following extract from the Minutes of that meeting:—

"Upon motion of Prof. Keirstead, seconded by Mr. Cassels, it was resolved as follows:—

"We are glad to be informed by Rev. Canon Tucker and Mr. O'Meara of the interviews had since last meeting by those representing this Committee and the Friends of the Indians with the Prime Minister of Canada, the Minister of Justice, and the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and to know that there is a definite prospect of bringing the claims of the Indians of British Columbia directly before His Majesty's Privy Council at an early date.

"We are also glad to be assured by Mr. O'Meara that, in appointing Commissioners under the McKenna-McBride Agreement, the Government of Canada is committed only to proceeding with necessary investigation of the facts.

"We venture to suggest that it is highly important that all actual dealing with the Reserves under the terms of that Agreement be held over until the rights of the Indians shall have been determined."

On 15th April, 1913, there was had with the Minister of Justice an interview, report of which will be found in the "Pamphlet" (see pages 7 to 10).

On 21st May, 1913, in pursuance of the action taken by the Indian Affairs Committee as above stated and the interview of 15th April, the decision of the Nishga Tribe was carried into effect and a Petition of that Tribe was lodged in His Majesty's Privy Council.

The course of events from the lodging of the Nishga Petition until the month of October, 1913, will be learned by reference to the "Pamphlet" (see pages 10 to 12).

On the 22nd October, 1913, the Indian Affairs Committee adopted a resolution in which, after referring to the action which from time to time had been taken by the Council of Canada, the representations made on 15th April, 1913, remaining unanswered, the Nishga Petition, and the developments which followed its presentation, the Committee proceeded as follows:—

"We therefore declare that in our judgment, apart from all reasons previously urged, the declaration of the Commission above mentioned renders it imperatively necessary that at the earliest possible date there be secured from the highest Tribunal of the Empire a judgment determining the rights of these Indians upon the basis of which every outstanding