

Q. Mr. Sam Lickers, whom does he represent?—A. He was spokesman for the organization called the Red Men.

Q. You have a brief, have you?—A. Not for presentation. We will have it ready in the near future.

Q. You just want to make a few remarks?—A. Yes.

Q. Roughly how long will it take you?—A. I would have liked to have an hour, but perhaps I can condense it into half of that time.

Q. We have to be through here to-night by ten o'clock. It is now a quarter after nine and we have all these witnesses to question. Would it be convenient, as I suggested to you before dinner, if you let our counsel ask a few questions, then you could answer them. You see, if it is going to take you as you say, half an hour or at least an hour, it would use up all our time?—A. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, the questions would not coincide with what I desire to say.

Mr. BRYCE: I think he asked for half an hour and he said he could cut it down.

Mr. BLACKMORE: I think we should let him make his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN: You gentlemen know what you are doing. We have to be out of here to-morrow by one o'clock and, therefore, you know the amount of time we have left. If we have not enough time, it will be your responsibility.

Mr. CASE: It seems to me the examination of witnesses is secondary. We want to hear the Indian's side of the story. If we have not time to complete our examination, then it is too bad for us. What position do you occupy in connection with the Hereditary Chiefs?

The WITNESS: Assistant secretary.

*By Mr. Case:*

Q. Then, it is an organization, is it?—A. It is the legal government of the Six Nations.

Q. It is so designated by the reserve? What authority do they have for calling themselves that?—A. I should like to explain that in my talk, but I may say this: they are the descendants of the Confederate Council which originated in the state of New York about four centuries ago.

The CHAIRMAN: All right, proceed, Mr. Smith.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee; I wish to express my pleasure in having the opportunity of saying a few words here. I had the intention of covering a good deal of ground in the Six Nations history, but I will try to condense what I had to say within the short period of half an hour.

The Six Nations Confederacy was the outcome of a welding into one confederacy of these different war-like nations—Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares. This confederacy, created long before the white man arrived in this country, was one of the noblest organizations the world has ever seen. There are several things that I would like to go into more fully, but I will stress one main point: they were chiefs from the different nations who created this confederacy, and in the creation of these chiefdoms the women held the power to have the final say as to who was to be chief. That was a noble rule, and I do not think that this world will ever really see peace until we follow the principles of this Iroquois confederacy.

At the outset I would like to go into some of the evidence that was presented to the committee a year ago by the officials of the Indian department. First, I will start with the title to the soil. Now, I shall quote some extracts from the evidence presented by Mr. MacInnes, of the Indian department. He read into