

higher degree. His efforts have all been exercised on behalf of a peaceful settlement, and it is due to him, in some measure at least, that no acts of violence have taken place. Then he has had several interviews with the Government of British Columbia, and has brought all his personal influence and that of the "Friends of the Indians," whom he represents, to bear on them, but with no effect. He has had scores of interviews with Ministers of the Crown at Ottawa, and has seen the Imperial Colonial Minister and some of his subordinates and friends of Native Races in the Old Country. In all these interviews he has acted with a judgment and a tact that are beyond all praise. This work, extending over several years and involving several trips across continent and ocean, has also involved very considerable expense. In acting as an intermediary between the Governments concerned and between the Indians and the Governments and in seeking a peaceful and constitutional solution of a question that has baffled the statesmen of Canada for forty years, and with which the honor of the nation is closely bound up, it seems to me that he is acting as our representative. In such a case the least that we Canadians can do is to supply him amply, by voluntary contributions, with all the funds that are necessary to prosecute the work successfully, and that will leave him free to give his best thought to the large and intricate legal and constitutional questions that are involved in this great national issue.

This newly formed Association can, and I hope will, stand behind the "Friends of the Indians of British Columbia" and Mr. O'Meara as their representative, and see that justice shall be done in this important matter.

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