

missioners to restore to us lands wrongfully disposed of by the Province of British Columbia in violation of the Proclamation of King George Third, we would claim to have a real voice in deciding what lands are to be reserved for our use and benefit. Moreover, while we are prepared to consider the findings of the Royal Commission on their merits when known to us, we are not prepared in advance to bind ourselves to accept such findings, not knowing what they will be, and not even knowing that any additional lands will be set aside.

"The Government of Canada having promised to consider any proposals that we might make, we beg to make for consideration of that Government and the other Tribes the following proposals, without, however, saying that they are the only terms to which we would agree:—

"1. That when the findings of the Royal Commission are known, each tribe that may consider such findings insufficient shall have opportunity of making application for additional lands to be reserved for the use and benefit of the Tribe for reasons to be stated in such application, and every such application which cannot be dealt with by conference between the Tribe and the two Governments shall be decided by His Majesty's Imperial Minister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in pursuance of the principle embodied in Article 13 of the "Terms of Union."

"2. That in fixing compensation regard shall be had to all the terms and provisions of any treaty made between the Crown and any Tribe of Indians in Canada.

"3. That in fixing compensation regard shall also be had to all restrictions and disabilities imposed upon Indians by Provincial Laws and those imposed by Canadian regulations relating to the fisheries.

"4. That all remaining matters, including an equitable method of fixing compensation, shall be adjusted by enactment of the Parliament of Canada."

The attitude assumed by the Government towards the proposals of the Nishgas will be learned by referring to report of interview of 25th March, especially the remarks of Dr. Roche to be found on page 82 of the "Record."

The Statement regarding this attitude of the Government made by Dr. Tucker on behalf of the Council will be found by referring to report of interview of 27th April (see "Record," pages 94 to 99).

By Order-in-Council passed in June last, the Government decided not to accept the proposals of the Nishgas. The terms of that Order-in-Council will be found on page 105 of the "Record."

At a meeting held on 19th August last the Indian Affairs Committee, after full and careful consideration of the Order-in-Council last mentioned, adopted a "Statement for the Government of Canada" from which the following is an extract:—

"1. We deeply regret that the Privy Council of Canada on 19th June, 1915, found itself unable to modify or alter the terms of the Order-in-Council of 20th June, 1914. We heartily endorse the statements of the Chairman of this Committee concerning the attitude of the Government made upon occasion of the interview had on 27th April last. We regret that the Government felt compelled to that decision by the McKenna Agreement. We believe that it is not sufficient for the Government to arrange some plan, which does not carry the mind and heart of the Indian people, and call it a settlement. We express our strong conviction that it is impossible by any such means to bring about a real settlement.

"2. In view of our conviction herein expressed, we believe this Committee should continue to co-operate with the 'Friends of the Indians' until a real settlement shall be reached."