

them on spears; sometimes with a dip net; sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes by little pens. There would not be half the trouble with these Indians if the officials would go out and find out just what practical methods could be put into effect at the different points. That does not seem to have been done so far.

Hon. Mr. McLENNAN: Is there any difficulty in applying for a permit?

Mr. DITCHBURN: Not for food purposes.

Hon. Mr. STEWART: As far as I can learn, with few exceptions we have pretty well met the petition. We will have the Fishery Commissioner, Mr. Found, here. Mr. Ditchburn does think that the Indians are entitled to more consideration that they have got.

The WITNESS: I am very glad the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has made the explanation. He knows exactly what he is talking about. We had a discussion with Mr. Found in Ottawa two or three years ago on that very thing. He said that the Capilano river was for the sportsmen of British Columbia and the Indians' needs were not to be considered; that the sportsmen, fishing with a fly, rod and line, had the right of way and the Indian wanting to get fish for food, and getting it with a gaff, was not to be considered; he was to be punished for doing so. Those are the words, and if the gentleman was here I think he would confirm them. Mr. Paull said to him, "Where will we go for our fish?" "Oh, go to Vancouver Island, the Cowichan river, or some other river on Vancouver Island, and get your fish. That particular thing is too valuable; it is for the interests of sportsmen, and not for the needs of Indians." That sort of spirit has aggravated things. There is too much of that.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, it is six o'clock, and we have had a long sitting this afternoon. When shall we meet again?

The witness retired.

The committee adjourned until Tuesday, April 5, 1927, at 10 a.m.

EXHIBIT NO. 4

From Andrew Paull

ALLIED INDIAN TRIBES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

We represent nominally all the Indians of British Columbia with the exception of those Indians coming under Treaty No. 8, and the Songhees and the Sooke Indians on Vancouver Island.

At the conference in June 1916, the following tribes were allied.

The Interior:—The Okanagon, Lake or Senjextee, Tompson River at Courteau, Shuswap, Lilloet, Kutenai, Chilcotin, Carrier, Tahltan, Kasha; and on

The Coast and North:—The Nishga, Tsimpshian tribes, Kitikshian, Haida, Bellacoola, Cowichan and Lower Fraser or Stalo.

A larger alliance was formed in the year 1922 when the following tribes were represented:—

"The Reverend Chairman informed the meeting that this was not an allied tribe meeting but a general meeting of all B.C. Indians, and for the assembly to express their views.

Those present were as follows:—Rev. P. R. Kelly, representing Haida tribe; Charlie Saylaykultin, representing Musquean; Chief Paul White, representing Naimo; Chief Billy Yaklum, representing Naniamo; Sam Smith, representing Naniamo; Chief Charlie, representing Naniamo; Chief George, representing Cowichan; Chief Modiste, representing Cowichan; John Elliott, representing Cowichan; Chief David, representing Saanich Tribe; Tommy Paul, representing Saanich Tribe; Chris Paul, representing Saanich Tribe; Chief Billy Asser, representing Cape Mudge Tribe; James Howell, representing Cape Mudge Tribe; Johnny Dick, representing Cape Mudge Tribe; Chas. Nowell, representing Albert Bay Tribe; Johnny Drable, representing Albert Bay Tribe;