

until the papers in connection with this matter were brought down, I say it would have been better, wiser and more generous for him to have waited before making charges of this kind about a man like Col. Morris, than whom I believe there is no more honourable, no braver or truer officer in the whole British service. Now I might say that Col. Morris has a very distinguished record in the service, as the following statement will show:

Record of Service.

Colonel Arthur Henry Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O., joined 18th, The Royal Irish Regiment, 27th January, 1883.

Served in the Nile Expedition, 1884-85, medal with clasp and Khedive's Bronze Star.

Burmese War, 1885-87, Medal with Clasp.

Karen Expedition, 1888. Clasp, mentioned in despatches. (London Gazette, 15th November, 1888.)

Chin Lushai Expedition, 1889-1890. Clasp. Mentioned in despatches. (London Gazette, 12th September, 1890.) Thanked by Government of India. Made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for distinguished service in the field in 1890.

Commanded two Expeditions against the Fra-Fras and Dagombas, tribes in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, in February and March, 1900. Twice mentioned in despatches. (London Gazette, 4th December, 1900.)

Ashantee Expedition, 1900. Commanded relieving force from the North. Was in command of the Garrison of Kumasi during the Siege, also of the column which cut its way through the Ashantees down to the Coast with Sir Frederick Hodgson. Severely wounded. Medal with clasp. Mentioned in despatches. (London Gazette, 4th December, 1900.) Promoted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

Commanded Expedition against the Tiansis in March, 1902. Mentioned in despatches (London Gazette, 24th April, 1903.) Promoted Brevet Colonel in 1903.

Staff Service.

Served as Special Service Officer in Burma from July, 1886 to April, 1890.

Served as Adjutant of the 18th Regimental District from 30th October, 1892—29th October, 1898.

Was Chief Commissioner and Commandant of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (a district of 40,000 square miles) from June, 1899 to December, 1904. Made a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1904.

Was Commandant of a Mounted Infantry School in India from June, 1906 to January, 1909.

Was commandant of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, July, 1909 to July, 1913. Retired in July 1913.

This, then is the record of that officer. He is a man who holds the confidence of his superior officers. Gen. Otter in a letter speaks of Col. Morris in these words:

I might further add that in the conduct of his present responsibility he has proven him-

self so competent and reliable as not to leave a doubt in my mind as to his competency for the duties devolving upon him.

We are fortunate in having before us a report of the inquiry which was held at Amherst, which I should like to read.

Hon. Mr. CLORAN—I am using it now.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—It makes no difference; the hon. gentleman who is speaking is entitled to it and the report should be on the table of the House.

Hon. Mr. CLORAN—All right; it will take him some time to read it.

Hon. Mr. GIRROIR—Although I have not had time to peruse the report, I have made some inquiry as to its contents, and am informed that all the officers who had charge of the camp on that day were exonerated by the court-martial which was held in Amherst. The facts brought out there show that the prisoners had escaped by means of a tunnel.

Hon. Mr. CLORAN—Where did they get the picks and shovels to dig the hole?

Hon. Mr. GIRROIR—The court was presided over on that occasion by Col. A. H. Borden, Capt. J. L. Ralston and Capt. G. G. Anglin. Of these men I know Capt. Ralston very well; he is one of the leading barristers of the province of Nova Scotia and a member of the provincial legislature. Col. Borden is a young man of splendid reputation who is at this time raising a Highland regiment in the province of Nova Scotia to go to the front. I have not the good fortune of knowing Capt. Anglin but I know that the other two officers would not have associated with them any man who was unworthy to preside over a board of inquiry such as this. What happened upon that occasion was that 12 prisoners escaped. Within 30 hours of their escape all of them were recaptured. This is true.

Hon. Mr. McSWEENEY—True! I guess you are wrong. Five escaped.

Hon. Mr. GIRROIR—Yes, but they were captured in American territory within 30 hours of their escape. Eleven of these prisoners were actually captured, which goes to show that the officers in charge of the detention camp were alert and made a vigorous pursuit of their prisoners, and discharged their duty as well as any officers could be expected to discharge it.