Mr. President, I do not know that those officials would be reap-pointed: but I take it that the purpose of the bill as originally drafted was that they should not hold office beyond that period.

Mr. MORGAN. Except the judges. The Senator will notice that the amendment does not affect the judges. It reads:

"Except the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court and the judges of the circuit courts, who shall continue in office until their respective offices become vacant."

Mr. TELLER. Are they all life terms?

Mr. MORGAN. No; they are not. The terms of the judges of the supreme court are for life, but not the judges of the circuit court.

Mr. TELLER. Only the judges of the supreme court?

Mr. MORGAN. That is all.

Mr. TELLER. I did not notice the last part of the section.

Mr. MORGAN. I hope I have now placed the question clearly before the Senate. The first proposition that the Senator from Connecticut asked was as follows: "That the power of appointment shall be taken away from the governor and given over to the President of the United States." The second proposition is that the term shall be limited to four years, instead of nine years, as the Senate voted when we adopted that amendment here the other day.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. It has not been adopted.

Mr. MORGAN. The third proposition, resulting naturally or necessarily from the Senator's amendment, is that these men shall go out of office at once on the passage of this bill, because the appointing power is changed from the governor to the President. In short, the whole of which is clear enough, I think, for almost anybody to understand.

It has been stated here, Mr. President, that we never before had a Territorial judge appointed by anybody but the President of the United States. We never have had. It is not in the interest of local self-government that the people of a Territory should have any voice in the appointment of their judges or have them appointed by the local authorities.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. But the bill provides that the President shall appoint the governor. Then it provides that the governor shall appoint the judges.

Mr. MORGAN. Very good.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Certainly, it seems to me, the President is as well qualified to appoint the judges as is the governor whom the President may appoint.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. It is even more important.

Mr. MORGAN. Not by any means in the world is the President as well qualified. The governor of the Hawaiian Islands knows every man who is there. The President does not know the politicians who surround him and upon interested parties for his information. He has to do that very disagreeable thing, which he does every day of his life, guess at the best man upon the best information he can get; whereas the governor, being a local officer, knows exactly whom to elect and if he makes a misnomer he is responsible to the President, who has the power of removing him at any time.

The theory of this thing was that the responsibility of the governor to the President, to both of them being executive officers, was direct and immediate, and that that was the right way to get control of the judiciary and all other establishments throughout.

But, it is said, we have never had appointments made in that way.

Well, Mr. President, if we never hereafter have anything we have not had heretofore, we had better stop and sit down and quit trying to grow or to progress. A great many things have come of the Hawaiian Islands, and the people who manage the islands have helped us out of very serious and depressing difficulties in the past—many—and I am in favor of that kind of progress, whether you call it "expansion" or whatever you may call it. I am in favor of lifting this Government, every step we take, upon a higher plane, including the proceedings by design, that have helped us out of very serious and depressing difficulties in the past—many—and I am in favor of that kind of progress, whether you call it "expansion" or whatever you may call it. I am in favor of lifting this Government, every step we take, upon a higher plane, including the proceedings by design, that have helped us out of very serious and depressing difficulties in the past—many—and I am in favor of that kind of progress, whether you call it "expansion" or whatever you may call it.

Now, let us see. The people of a Territory, according to the representative idea which pervades this Republic and lies at the bottom of it in every one of its features, would have a right to elect their judges. Suppose this bill had provided that the judges of the Territory, of the circuit courts of the United States, could have been elected by the people; could anybody have objected? Then the question would be whether the people or the governor or the President was most likely to get a good judge.

There are a great many persons in the United States who are not yet reconciled to the idea of electing judges by the people; there are many of the States that will not yet submit to even that; yet it is