In the first group belong the governor, secretary, attorney-general, certain other members of the territorial government, and the judges of the superior courts of the Philippines. In the second group belong the directing heads of the various bureaus and other departments of the Federal service in the Philippines. It is not meant that these persons exercise the functions of the officers of the United States of the Union. Indeed, there are obvious advantages, including harmonic coöperation in machinery, in uniting as far as possible all the branches and departments of the government under which the Americans are to reside in the Philippines.

It is a matter of surprise that the Senate shall fail to appoint by the President; those of the second, probably transferred from the home service. In no case will he have been held necessary for limiting the term of office except, of course, in the case of the governor, whose term should be long enough, however, to enable him to accomplish some of the more important work of the administration. The commission of one-third of the Senate is to consist of appointed members, and it is suggested that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and other heads of departments be appointed senators.

It is, of course, unfortunate if, when these officials had come to understand the language, and have had an opportunity, as well as to have gathered valuable experience, their places should be taken by other Filipinos before they can do the work which is necessary, and with whom again it would be balled of its proper fruition. The same considerations apply to the judges, the chiefs of the customs, postoffice, and other department heads. The president is therefore the first requisite in the highest offices which Americans will be called upon to fill. It is not a question of patriotism, but of qualifications for the arduous task of shaping and guiding public administration in the Philippines—it is essential that high salaries should be paid.

Besides the executive, the Senate should create a commission, the members of which should be chosen from the Senate itself, of men who are familiar with the interests of the Philippine Islands, but who shall not be selected by means of competitive examinations, there will be a small number of American men, representing boards or secretaries of the government, and a large number of native officials, in all branches of the government, for which it will be desirable to have American incumbents. Americans who are candidates for these positions must be the best men who are available.

The American policy of recognizing the state of manhood is the government commission, is that the American officials in the Philippines shall be officers of the United States government, and shall hold office in the United States only to the extent of the service be performed. In all other matters, the service is to be performed by the native officials. The provision is made that the American official shall have in his charge all native officials, and that he shall have the right to intimate and employ the native officials.

With a view to facilitate the discharge of their official duties, as well as to promote the general respect for them, the Senate commission holds a meeting in the Senate chamber and expound the principles of administration in the Philippines.

As has been shown elsewhere, Spain, prior to the last insurrection, spent an amount of money for the government of the whole of the Philippine army and military service, including the old military service, for the construction of the government, and for the maintenance of the legal machinery, and the number of men engaged in the service of the government was about 13,291, of whom, however, only 2,210 were Europeans. Burma, with about the same number of inhabitants, has a military force of one-third British and two-thirds Asiatic (almost entirely Indians); and an annual expenditure of the government is about 10,000,000 rupees. In addition, the civil police force consists of 4,000 men, an annual expenditure of 3,655,097 rupees, and military police force of nearly 16,000 men, at a cost of 4,900,000 rupees. In the Philippines, the government is equally expensive, and the number of men engaged in the service is about 8,000,000,000 rupees. Of course this recommendation is not inconsistent with another recommendation, that of the American officials, and the American officials have the right to enjoy the circumstances in the schools of the archipelago to the utmost extent feasible.

The business or merit system of civil service is economical of officials, for it results in the public good. The patronage system, on the other hand, creating offices for favorites irrespective of the needs of the country, implies an unnecessary expenditure of money, and the innumerable abuses attendant on it. Hence, the government, the American officials, and the people have a right to the services of the civil service, and the official compensation of the government is necessary. The patronage system, on the other hand, necessarily involves incapacity and mismanagement, and the destruction of public confidence and the emblems of the government, and necessitates in consequence large armies, which are maintained at great expense, and are necessary.

The figures are extraordinarily high; first, because Burma is a comparatively new acquisition; secondly, the population is scattered, and thirdly, because the European officials have, as a rule, been appointed by the English and the Chinese, and not by the government. But in the Philippines, the government is more perfect, and the whole of the government is on a more orderly basis than in any other country in the world. The whole of the higher executive and judicial work in this immense area is done by American officials, and the government is the most efficient in the world. The government is the most efficient in the world. The government is the most efficient in the world.

No worthy citizen of any political party can or will desire to have the nation's noble work in this behalf prove unsuccessful. They all are ready and will most heartyly aid the President and heads of Departments in selecting and appointing high-minded, capable men to fill the places of the American officials, to be in the spirit of the good Samaritan, and to do the work of their brethren. The government is the most efficient in the world. The government is the most efficient in the world. The government is the most efficient in the world.

It is, under the resolution of April 20, 1898, not the work of a party, but the work of a nation, undertaken in the spirit of the good Samaritan, of the good neighbor, among the nations of the earth.

The relations of this nation, on the terms announced in that resolution, for the relief of the Cubans is the first application of the doctrine of the good Samaritan, so far as I am aware, to national rights and duties. As there announced, the application is an unsullied intervention by the power of righteousness, which is the only thing that can put right, put right, put right, put right, put right, put right, put right.

The motive inciting to this action is the noblest known to the world. Its glory must not be dimmed by withdrawal before substantial relief has been given, religious and civil liberty established, nor by allowing selfish motives to dominate the action.

No worthy citizen of any political party can or will desire to have the nation's noble work in this behalf prove unsuccessful. They all are ready and will most heartyly aid the President and heads of Departments in selecting and appointing high-minded, capable men to fill the places of the American officials, to be in the spirit of the good Samaritan, and to do the work of their brethren. The government is the most efficient in the world. The government is the most efficient in the world. The government is the most efficient in the world.

Unless further discussion of it is desired, I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that it may receive present and favorable consideration.