[illegible] of police force. This matter presented a serious difficulty, owing to a report of the military occupant of the island of Cuba, and the rule of the United States. The commander of the United States military forces in Cuba, General Brooke, has adopted a rule that no Cuban shall be appointed to any office under the United States who is not a man of good character, who can read and write, who is a taxpayer, who has a permanent residence in the district in which he is to act, who is a native born citizen of Cuba, who has served in the military forces of Cuba and who has been engaged in the war against Spain. These rules are not intended to conflict with our own laws, but are in harmony with the spirit of our laws. The same rule will be followed in Porto Rico. The rule will be modified in the case of the Philippines, because of the difference between the civilization of those islands and that of Cuba and Porto Rico. The same rule will be followed in Hawaii, because of the peculiar relations which that country sustains to the United States. The same rule will be followed in the Territory of Alaska, because of the remoteness of that country and the difficulty of communication with it. In the Territory of Alaska, however, the number of officers will be very small, and the most competent and trustworthy men will be selected for the service. In the Philippines, however, the number of officers will be very large, and it will be a matter of great difficulty to find a sufficient number of competent and trustworthy men to fill the offices. The civil service laws are not in force in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines, and I do not think they should be put into force in these islands at this time. The civil service laws have been in operation for a long time in the United States, and have been productive of much good. They have been extended from time to time, and I think the time has come when they should be extended to the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. I think that some provision should be made for the employment of competent and trustworthy men who have served in the army and who are the most competent and deserving men to offer for the public service, and I shall be glad to recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary to carry this into effect. I think that the rule should be followed in the case of the Philippines, so far as may be practicable, and I shall be glad to recommend to the wisdom of Congress such legislation as may be necessary to carry this into effect in the Philippines. I shall be glad to recommend to the wisdom of Congress such legislation as may be necessary to carry into effect the civil service laws in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and to place the Philippines under the provisions of the civil service laws of the United States.

A proper report for the safety, comfort and discipline of our troops in the Philippines must depend largely upon the character of the officers we place in charge of them. The relation between officers and men in the United States army is one of great delicacy and importance, and it requires the exercise of the nicest judgment and the most discreet tact to maintain the proper relations between officers and men so as to preserve the discipline and efficiency of the army and yet not to impair the self-respect of the men or their proper pride in their profession. The peculiar character of our army, the fact that it is composed of volunteers, and the fact that the officers are largely taken from the ranks, all tend to make the relations between officers and men more difficult than they have been in any other army with which I am familiar. I have thought that some of the difficulties which have arisen between officers and men in our own army have been due to the fact that the officers have been taken from the ranks, and have not been able to at once assume the proper relations between themselves and their former associates. I have thought that if we could have had a West Point for the army, and could have had our young men who are there educated for the service, and who are there taught that the relation between officers and men must be that of a father to his children, we would have had less difficulty than we have had in the past. I have thought that if we could have had a West Point for the army we would have had a class of men who would realize to the government and to the people that the relation of an officer to his command is a sacred one, and that it should become the duty of the officer at a early date in the history of his command to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the character of his men, to study their peculiarities, to become familiar with their wants and their ambitions, and to so conduct himself as to gain the confidence and the respect of his command. By this treatment the officer will be able to know when his command is ready to go forward and when it is not ready to go forward, and when his command is ready to go forward he will be able to lead it forward with the confidence that it will follow him. The relation between officers and men should be that of a father and his children, and the relation between the government and its officers should be that of a father to his children. The government should be careful to see that its officers are competent and trustworthy men, and should then support them in the exercise of the authority with which it has invested them. The government should be careful to see that its officers are competent and trustworthy men, because the lives of our soldiers are in their hands, and the honor of our country is in their hands. The government should be careful to see that its officers are competent and trustworthy men, because the success of our army depends upon the character of our officers. The government should be careful to see that its officers are competent and trustworthy men, because the success of our government depends upon the character of our army