

## PART V.

### GENERAL DISCIPLINE.

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#### CHAPTER I.

#### MEASURES NECESSARY TO TAKE TO PREVENT INDISCRETIONS AND TO FURNISH INFORMATION TO THE CORPS COMMANDER.

A. *To avoid indiscretions.*—It is forbidden, either in bivouac or on the march, to abandon any paper, letter, etc., without destroying it. To rumple up a paper and throw it away is not destroying it. Envelopes and newspaper wrappers particularly will furnish information to the enemy. Never write the number of the regiment in the lists or records which are posted on the bulletin boards in camp; limit them to the number of the company, platoon, and squad.

It is forbidden to answer any questions asked by strangers. All persons who appear too inquisitive, or who offer to treat a soldier to drinks in order to get him to talk, should be taken to the captain. One must be very experienced to be able to judge with whom it is safe to converse among the public; it is best to abstain from talking with anyone. Never complain before civilians, as complaints reaching the enemy will tend to raise his morale. Do not believe that it is unimportant to let drop some detail before persons considered unintelligent; these persons are more dangerous than others, because when they repeat conversations they deform and exaggerate them.

In general, strict surveillance should be maintained in all cantonments and bivouacs, and around the batteries, over all persons in civilian clothing, and those in the customary uniform whose presence or actions appear unusual. Every military person who does not wear an insignia, or a brassard, which clearly

establishes his identity should be conducted to the guardhouse and held until he is identified.

Those on leave or furlough should be particularly circumspect in their conversation, and should always suspect anyone who makes inquiries about military matters.

It must be remembered that it is impossible for combatants to properly estimate an action in which they have taken part.

Telephone conversations can be overheard by tapping the line or by the use of induction currents if the circuit is not a closed one. The telephone must not be used for giving attack orders or confidential communications without taking special precautions.

No one should enter an engagement carrying on his person any order, plans, etc., which would furnish information to the enemy.

If taken prisoner military honor forbids giving the least information that can be of use to the enemy. No physical or moral suffering excuses one from departing from a firm and silent attitude, and it will deceive the enemy after he has vainly tried to force information.

Moreover, his bulletins of information, carrying, like our own, the names and the regiments of prisoners examined, will some day fall into our hands; unfortunate will it be for those who return from captivity with the proofs of their treachery to their country.

*B. Information for the corps commander.*—All information and all papers giving information concerning the enemy should be sent back *without delay*. Do not attempt to judge whether it is urgent or important. The clothing and other effects left by the enemy should be carefully examined. An inventory giving the number and the marks, both on the outside and in the lining, should be sent to the commander; all the distinctive accessories of the uniforms, such as shoulder straps, cockades, facings, pipings, headgear, etc., should be packed together and sent back.

Every chief of a detachment which first arrives at a place abandoned by the enemy should immediately seize the letters that have been deposited in the letter boxes and post office, the papers in the office of the mayor, the railways, etc. All documents left by the enemy, and anything that will aid in identifying the units which occupied the place must be sought.

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Any military person who has knowledge of the existence of carrier pigeons in a cantonment must report it at once to his commanding officer. Whoever hears of the landing of a small balloon should immediately get in possession of the letter which was probably attached to it.

C. *Examination of prisoners.*—All prisoners should be searched as soon as possible in the presence of an officer, in order that they may not be able to destroy or throw away any papers or other important articles which they may have in their possession during the march to the rear.

It is also necessary to separate as far as possible, from the time of their capture and afterwards, officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers, and to prevent any conversation between them.

The detailed examinations of prisoners is made at division headquarters, where they should be sent without delay. The intermediary units (regiment, battalion, company), nevertheless, have a particular and immediate interest in the most minute questions concerning the defensive organization of the position in front of them and from which the prisoners came, viz, occupied trenches, machine guns, trench mortars; gas apparatus, shelter, listening posts, observation stations, telephone posts and routes, emplacements, thickness and nature of the defense accessories, number of grenades, bombs, etc., provided, site of the commander of the support units, hours and itinerary of reliefs, working hours and meal hours, strength by day and by night, etc. Some of this information can be determined or verified at once by means of the periscope or from an observation station. To obtain the above information the prisoners should be questioned separately. However, it is directly forbidden to extend the examination made in the company (and even in the regiment) to questions of general interest: Recruiting, position of troops, orders of battle, strength, previous movements, moral state of the country, etc. In fact, the first examiners have not the necessary information to uncover immediately a deception, and keep the prisoner from getting mixed up in a lie. The prisoner, having been able to relate, without contradiction, a series of trumped-up stories, would not wish to deny them later for fear of being punished if he admitted that he had lied about everything. It is

therefore necessary that prisoners come before the division information officer without having been questioned on any of these subjects. The noncommissioned officers charged with escorting the prisoners from the company to the battalion, etc., are given positive orders that no one is to be allowed to address a word to the prisoners except the officer to whom they are conducted. The same rules will apply to deserters.

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## CHAPTER II.

### POSTAL SERVICE.

*Postal service.*—Troops in the theater of operations, for mail service, are grouped in postal sectors, the service being handled by the military post office. Military persons should give their correspondents their exact address and request them not to change it in any way. Company officers should give the necessary directions to men arriving at the front.

Example of address:

Mr. Leonard Charles,  
Private, 74th Reg't Infantry,  
9th Company, 3d platoon,  
Postal Sector No. 93.

It is particularly intended that the address shall not in any way indicate the brigade, division, or army corps; such indication must not be shown.

It is forbidden:

(a) To all persons in the military service in the theater of operations—

1. To give any information in their private correspondence concerning the location, movement, or strength of troops or the nature or importance of any defensive works; to mention intended operations; to give any geographical or military details of those which have already taken place; to give the name of any general officer under whose orders they are serving; in a word, to give any information which, if it should come to the knowledge of the enemy, could be of use to him.

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2. To correspond with prisoners of war in Germany.
3. To forward under cover, not open for inspection, any newspaper, prospectus, commercial circular, or any kind of printed matter.
4. To undertake, in case of travel (on leave or furlough, transfer, or under special orders, etc.) to carry any correspondence for another person.

(b) To all military persons within the postal sectors—

1. To mention in their correspondence the locality or region in which they are located.
2. To send any illustrated postal cards representing places or views in the theater of operations, whether the name of the place is indicated or not.
3. To include in their postal address any mention of the brigade, division, army corps, or army of which they form a part (exception is made for members of the staff when it is necessary to designate one of the above-mentioned units).
4. To resort to the civil post to send or receive correspondence or matter of any kind.

*Any infraction of the above rules, discovered by the board of control, will be the subject of disciplinary action and may even cause the offender to be brought to trial by court-martial.*

All military persons will deposit their correspondence either in the mail boxes of the military post office, in the additional boxes provided for them in the cantonments, in a special place fixed by the unit commander, or deliver them to the mail carrier or one of his assistants.

Those on leave or furlough who desire to send mail matter free from a station where they stop while en route will deliver it to an orderly authorized by the military railway officer to receive such mail and stamp it.

Moving troops, when the army is making a change, must deposit their mail only in the places regularly designated for that purpose. All letters and cards will be examined and those which make any mention of the movement will be destroyed; likewise all mail matter deposited in any other place than the regularly designated places will be destroyed.

## CHAPTER III.

## PUNISHMENTS.

*Punishments.*—Offenses are punishable at all times and in all places:

*It is the duty of every superior, no matter what his rank or to what corps or service he belongs, to aid in maintaining discipline by taking notice of all offenses committed by his inferiors and correcting them at the time.*

Whenever he judges it necessary, and in every case when his orders are disregarded, he will correct the infractions, inflicting the punishments provided by regulation.

In the field the punishments are, in principle, the same as in time of peace.

In practice the punishment of confinement and solitary confinement, being the only ones capable of execution, are the only ones inflicted.

The captain of a company may sentence any corporal or soldier of his company to confinement for eight days. The colonel of a regiment may inflict punishments not to exceed 15 days' confinement, of which 8 days may be solitary confinement.

General officers may inflict exceptional punishment of from 30 to 60 days prison and send the offender to the divisional disciplinary platoon.

Sergeants may be punished by their company commanders with 15 days' open arrest or 8 days' close arrest, and by their colonel with 30 days' open arrest or 15 days' close arrest.

A lieutenant or a sublieutenant acting as commanding officer of a detachment has the same powers as a captain of a company.

Everyone who acts temporarily as commanding officer, no matter what his rank, has the same rights in regard to punishments as the regular commanding officer.

Punishments should never be given in the presence of inferiors of the person receiving the punishment.

Any person on leave or furlough who incurs a punishment of confinement will be immediately returned to his corps by the general commanding the district.

Punishments given in the trenches will generally be executed during the periods of rest. The colonel will regulate the diet

and work of the prisoners according to circumstances; their pay is turned over to the mess fund.

Furloughs of men who misbehave themselves may be reduced, delayed, or canceled by the colonel.

A mention in orders cancels punishments.

*Reduction to the ranks.*—Reduction to the ranks of corporals and sergeants may be made by the colonel without further procedure. In the field reduction to the ranks is not as serious a punishment as in times of peace. Such reduction may be made in the interests of the service, for incapacity or inaptitude for the service, without carrying the least disgrace to the person reduced.

A noncommissioned officer may be named on the day following a battle where he has shown himself personally courageous; but it is also necessary that he can be depended upon, in preparing for the coming battle, in his method of command, his daily zeal, and in his application to details.

*The recruiting and the improvement of the organization should be the constant aim of the captain.*

Chiefs of platoons, responsible for the proper instruction of their platoon, should do everything they can to see that the positions of authority be given to the most capable and the distinctions to the bravest.

## CHAPTER IV.

### COURTS-MARTIAL.

*Courts-martial.*—The penal part of military law should be read periodically in the companies; it is contained in the soldiers' handbook. An officer must be present during this reading.

The following notes will clarify certain points which are often poorly understood.

*Desertion.*—The soldiers' handbook contains the text of article 231 of the C. J. M. (Code of Military Justice), relative to desertion without quitting the country, but does not mention article 234, which directs that in time of war the time allowed a man absent without leave to return to duty before being declared a deserter is reduced by two-thirds.

These delays are, therefore, two days in the case of desertion without quitting the country and one day in the case where the deserter gives himself up abroad or leaves his corps while operating on foreign territory. The delay commences at midnight following the moment the absence has been discovered and terminates at midnight, 24 or 48 hours later, after which the "absentee" becomes a "deserter."

It must be noted that in the case of desertion to the enemy (art. 238) or of desertion in the presence of the enemy (art. 239) there is no delay allowed; the man is declared a deserter as soon as his absence is regularly established, and is tried as such, even if he returns within a few hours after his absence has been discovered.

The words "in the presence of the enemy" does not imply any definite distance from the enemy. It pertains to the degree of the offense and each case must be considered separately as to whether the act was actually committed in the presence of the enemy or not, especially to determine whether article 234 or article 239 is applicable.

*Refusal to obey orders.*—The soldiers handbook does not mention "*the refusal to obey an order given by a commander in the presence of the enemy.*" The punishment for this offense is death, the same as "*the refusal to advance against the enemy,*" provided for in article 218, C. J. M.

Delinquents are often under the impression that they are not liable to trial by court-martial unless article 218 has been read to them in the presence of witnesses, and they have continued in their refusal to obey. The reading of this article not only is not required, but it is directly forbidden.

To establish the "refusal to obey orders" in the meaning of article 218, it is not necessary that the refusal be expressed verbally, or by any actual act; it is sufficient that the given order has willfully not been executed.

*Quitting post.*—The offense of "quitting post" may be committed, either in the presence of the enemy (art. 213, 1, death), or simply in territory in a state of war or siege (art. 213, 2, confinement in prison for 2 to 5 years). Article 213, 3 (quitting post in time of peace; punishment from 2 to 6 months in prison), does not apply under the present circumstances, as the whole country has been declared in a state of siege and of war.

It is necessary, moreover, to interpret in its broadest sense the word "post," which means "the place where the soldier should be to properly perform his duty." It follows, for example, from this definition, that it is not necessary in order to "quit one's post," that the soldier who commits this offense be charged with any particular duty, either guard or sentry duty, or in the trenches.

It is sufficient to constitute the offense that he leave his cantonment. It is evident that, as our different units are liable to be sent to the firing line at any moment, anyone who absents himself from the cantonment, without a legitimate reason, quits the post where he should always be near his commander and comrades.

*Willful mutilation and self-contracted disease.*—Willful mutilation constitutes, according to the particular circumstances in each case, either "refusal to obey orders" (art. 218), when the soldier, having been ordered to advance on the enemy or on any other duty, mutilates himself with the intention of not obeying the order, or "quitting post" (art. 213), when the culprit has mutilated himself so that he is unable to remain at the post confided to him (G. Q. G., Sept. 12, 1914, No. 4872).

It is the same with diseases, self-contracted for the purpose of being sent to the rear, or simply rendering oneself unfit for duty.

*Drunkenness.*—Drunkenness likewise constitutes "quitting post" or "refusal to obey orders" when it is contracted with the intention of not advancing when the time comes. In the case of drunkenness, and even in the absence of any culpable intentions, proceedings should be taken not only as an infraction of the law of January 23, 1873, against public drunkenness, but also for infraction of article 214, C. J. M., when the state of drunkenness has prevented the soldier from repairing to his post in case of an alarm or in obedience to signal. Proceedings will likewise be taken against all persons, military or not, who have aided these infractions.

*Pessimistic speeches.*—Pessimistic speeches and publications spread among the people and susceptible of shaking the morale of the population or of the Army should be prosecuted under the law of August 5, 1914.

This law forbids "any information or article concerning the diplomatic or military operations of a nature to aid the enemy or to exert an unfavorable influence on the Army or the people." Such information is demoralizing, as was distinctly pointed out to the Senate by the Judge Advocate, "even when it has been made without any bad intention." The means of publication that the law meant to reach are not only "literary works, printed works sold or distributed, placed on sale or exposed in public places or assemblies, placards or handbills exposed to public view," but also "speeches, cries, or menaces uttered in public places or assemblies."

These terms must be interpreted in the broadest sense. Thus, *talking even in the ordinary tone of conversation*, but so that a certain number of people can hear it, and also remarks in which only a few words have been uttered, must be considered as "speeches." Likewise, all places open or accessible to everyone must be considered as "public places"; i. e., public roads, streets, squares, public promenades, places of worship, museums, lobbies in hotels and cafés, waiting rooms in railway stations, public carriages, street cars, etc.

*Robbery on the battle field.*—Article 249, punishing by confinement for despoiling a wounded person, has been extended to the act of despoiling a dead body.

*Surrender to the enemy.*—Every soldier who falls into the hands of the enemy, wounded or not, will be reported by the commanding officer of the unit, with information as to the conditions under which he was made prisoner. These reports are sent to be filed in the records of the commandants of districts, and will be made use of in the inquiries that will be made after the war into the conduct of each prisoner.

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## CHAPTER V.

### POLICE POWERS OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF A CANTONMENT.

*Police powers of the commanding officer of a cantonment.*—As soon as martial law is declared, the powers with which civil authority is invested for the maintenance of order and police pass entirely into the hands of military authority. This

latter has the right to take, in matters pertaining to general safety and police, all the administrative authority which normally rests with the prefect of police and the mayor.

Civil authority continues nevertheless to exercise those duties which the military authorities have not taken over (law of Aug. 9, 1849, under "Martial law").

Martial law has been declared over the whole country since the beginning of the war.

By "civil authority" is meant the prefects of police and mayors.

By "military authority" is meant: In the zone of operations—the commander of the army and his delegates, the corps commanders.

For local or urgent police measures, military authority, in the execution of the duties of the mayor, is represented by the senior officer stationed in the commune (commanding officer of a garrison or cantonment).

(Instructions of October, 1913, regulating the exercise of the duties of police, by the military authority over the national territory under "Martial law.")

A company officer can thus exercise the duties of police in a commune; he may himself decide all questions of detail or of importance, or he may leave them for the mayor to decide. As he only acts as a representative of the general of the army he must be sure that his decisions agree with the orders already given by higher authority. To that end he will carefully consult the cantonment files which should exist in each village.

*Regulation of alcohol.*—In the zone of operations, the circulation, and consequently the use of alcohol, is forbidden.

In the rest of the zone of the advance and in the zone of the line of communications the circulation is not prohibited, but it is prohibited to sell or give alcohol to a soldier.

In the remainder of the country soldiers may consume only wines containing not over 18 per cent of alcohol, or sweetened liquors containing not over 23 per cent of alcohol.

*Regulation of the sale of wine.*—The commanding officer of the cantonment has charge of the regulation of the police of the cantonment, the inspection of the markets (by patrols, etc.), the repression of drunkenness and injurious beverages, the ex-

amination of the quality of the wine sold, by frequent tests, and the fixing of the hours of opening and closing of the sales places according to the hours of work and rest of the troops cantoned there. He should also search out the unauthorized sales places. To comply with law, the dealer must have made a declaration to the administrator of taxes and have paid a license; besides, if he sells drinks to be consumed in the place he must make a declaration to the mayor of the commune. If the dealer can not show the receipts for these declarations and the license the shop should be closed and the dealer should be proceeded against.

The penalties provided by the fiscal laws and by the law of November 9, 1915, apply to inhabitants who sell, without license or declaration, wine to soldiers dwelling or cantoned in the house, whether to be consumed in the place or carried away. (G. Q. G., Dec. 1, 1915, No. 108.)

Private houses, the inhabitants of which sell wine at retail, should be considered as wine shops; they become public places which should be inspected in the same manner as the professional establishments. They should be required to exhibit a sign or placard, clearly indicating their business. The commanding officer of the cantonment is thus armed against the spread of hidden selling places in the crowded districts near the front, and against the abuses which injure the health and discipline of the troops.

*All illegal wine shops should be ordered closed.*—If it becomes necessary to repress disorder, frauds, or infractions of the police regulations in a regularly opened wine shop, it is generally sufficient to place a guard over it; in serious cases, the place will be closed and a report made to superior authority, who will confirm the action.

*Opening of new wine shops.*—The commanding officer of a cantonment has authority to forbid whenever he deems it necessary, the opening of any new place for the sale of wine, *whatever the drink may be that is kept and sold*, and no matter whether it is to be carried away or consumed on the place. This prohibition will be the subject of a special order, informing the public in advance, that no new declarations of opening wine shops will be accepted. (G. Q. G., Apr. 13, 1916, No. 8562.)

*Traveling merchants.*—Provost marshals are authorized to grant permits and licenses to persons who request authority to follow the armies (merchants, sutlers, etc.). These permits are signed by the chief of staff, as well as the certificates which the merchant's employees must have, as authority to accompany them. Commanding officers of cantonments examine and verify these documents.

*Current price lists.*—The law of April 20, 1916, gives the generals of the army the authority to regulate the prices of the food supplies and drinks intended for consumption by the soldiers. Commanding officers of cantonments will see that the current price lists are adhered to, and will put under guard those establishments which exceed them. They will regulate prices where no schedule is in force and where excessive prices are charged.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### RIGHTS OF REQUISITION.

*Rights of requisition.*—The supplies, etc., which a commanding officer of a cantonment or a small detachment, may obtain by means of requisition, are:

1. The billeting and cantonment of men and animals, in available places.
2. The daily subsistence of officers and soldiers who have been billeted, in accordance with the customs of the country.
3. Provisions, fuel, forage, and bedstraw for the troops in camp or cantonment.
4. Transportation of all kinds, including the personnel.
8. Guides, messengers, drivers, and workmen for all necessary work.
9. The treatment of the sick and wounded in the homes of the inhabitants.
10. Articles of clothing, equipment, camp equipment, harness, armament, bedding, medicines, and dressings for wounds. (Law of July 3, 1877, art. 5.)

All requisitions should be made on the municipality, notification being sent to the mayor. Nevertheless, if none of the officials

of the municipality are at the seat of the commune, or if an urgent requisition is necessary at a point distant from the seat of the commune, the requisition may be made directly on the inhabitants. (Art. 19.)

Should the municipality refuse to comply with the requisition, the mayor may be fined from 50 to 500 francs.

If this refusal is caused through the ill will of the inhabitants, the necessary supplies may be collected by force; moreover, the inhabitants who do not comply with the requisition orders, are liable to a fine which may be double the value of the supplies required.

Whoever abandons the service for which he is required personally (guide, workman, etc.), should be tried by court-martial, under the provisions of article 62 of C. J. M., and may be punished by imprisonment from six days to five years, in accordance with article 194 of the same code (art. 21).

On the other hand, all abuse of authority, and all acts of pillage will be severely punished.

*Requisition orders and receipts.*—As a rule, requisitions are made by the officers or employees of the supply department who have been appointed for that purpose by the division commanders; they are supplied with two stub books, the first serves for the written requisition order, and the other one for the receipt, given after the requisition has been satisfied.

Under exceptional circumstances, and only in time of war, the commanding officer of a regiment, or of a detachment acting independently, though not supplied with the requisition books, may make requisition, on his personal responsibility, for the supplies necessary for the daily needs of the men and horses under his command. (Art. 8 of the decree of Aug. 2, 1877.)

These requisitions should always be in writing and signed by the officer; they should be made in duplicate, the mayor being furnished with one copy and the other being immediately forwarded through proper channels to the corps commander. (Art. 9 of same decree.)

These requisition orders should always state the quantity of *rations* required, and the price of the regulation ration, and not simply the total quantity of supplies requisitioned.

In practice a commanding officer of a detachment should not resort to requisition except when all other means to obtain neces-

sary supplies fail, such as direct purchases or by amicable agreements.

If provisions, fuel, forage, bedstraw, etc., are needed, which, for any reason, the supply officer has been unable to furnish the detachment, the best solution is to purchase them, take a receipt, and be reimbursed by the supply officer.

In all cases of purchase or requisition the supply officer should be informed as soon as possible, in order that he may deduct from his issues the rations which the detachment has procured directly.

In the case where requisition is made for transportation for a movement which will require more than five days, the price to be paid for horses, wagons, harness, etc., should be mutually agreed upon by the mayor and the officer making the requisition. Guides, drivers, and horses are subsisted in the same manner as the men and horses of the detachment.

*Composition of a meal obtained on requisition.*—Four hundred grams of bread; eighty grams of meat, boiled or in a stew; a plate of seasoned vegetables; one-fourth liter of wine or coffee or one-half liter of cider or beer. Food superior to the individual requirements should never be demanded.

*Billeting and quartering troops.*—The following information is necessary for the commanding officer of the encampment of a regiment or a battalion acting alone. This officer proceeds to the office of the mayor and in conjunction with him arranges for the installation of the troops. The mayor produces the register of property, the list or register of resources which the commune can offer for the billeting and quartering of troops; the list is made up every three years in accordance with article 23 of the decree of August 2, 1877. This list includes the buildings in the principal part of the town and also the detached hamlets. It indicates approximately—

1. The number of rooms and beds which can be provided for billeting officers, and the number of soldiers who can be billeted in each house, at the rate of one bed for each noncommissioned officer, and a bed, or at least a mattress and blanket for each two soldiers. The number of horses and wagons that can be accommodated in the stables and wagon sheds.

2. The number of men that can be quartered in the houses, institutions, buildings, stables, and shelters of all kinds, whether

belonging to private persons, to the commune, the department, or to the State, with the sole reservation that the owners or persons occupying them shall always retain the places necessary for their own lodging and for their animals, supplies, and merchandise. (Art. 23.)

Comparing this information with the strength of the command and with the orders he has received from his colonel, the officer in charge of the encampment will decide whether he will resort to billeting or quartering, or, as will generally be the case, a combination of the two methods.

*Relations of the inhabitants with the troops billeted or quartered with them.*—In cases where the encampment is very contracted, the troops occupying each house may, generally, use all the available space under cover, but the inhabitants are never required to give up the room or bed which they are in the habit of occupying.

Under all circumstances, where troops are billeted in the house of an inhabitant, they have the right to heat and light. (Art. 16 of the law of July 3, 1877.)

This provision means the right to have light, heat, and to cook in common with the inhabitant without causing him any appreciable increase in expense. This, however, does not apply in the case of troops quartered in a house; they are supplied with fuel and candles by the supply officer.

The troops are responsible for all loss or damage which they cause. The inhabitants will send their claims through the municipal council (art. 14 of the law) to the commanding officer of the troops, who will designate an officer to act with the mayor in preparing an equitable list of the damages. (Art. 28.)

Under penalty of forfeiture, the statement of damages should be made before the departure of the troops, or, at the latest, within three hours after the departure in the zone of the line of communications, or within 12 hours in the zone of operations; these delays will be counted from 6 o'clock in the morning if the troops leave during the night. The report should always state the hour when the claim is made.

If no officer is left after the departure of the troops, the commanding officer of the cantonment leaves a written note to the mayor stating the hour of departure; this note serves

as a basis for estimating the delays during which claims are valid. The report stating the damages allowed is then prepared by the justice of the peace or the mayor acting alone. These reports are sent to the interested person and are equivalent to receipts for an ordinary requisition; payment is made in the same manner as in the case of requisitions. (Art. 28.)

*Indemnities due inhabitants for billeting of troops.*—Outside of the period of mobilization, inhabitants are entitled to payment for the billeting or quartering of troops, where the occupation exceeds three days in a month, at the following rates: Officers, per bed each night, 1 franc; noncommissioned officers and soldiers, per bed, 20 centimes; stall for a horse, per night, 5 centimes, plus the manure; soldier, quartered, per night, 5 centimes; horse, quartered, the manure.

These indemnities include the washing of clothes, but not separate light and heat for the rooms occupied. They are allotted and paid to the inhabitants by the municipalities; to this end, the commanding officer of the cantonment should prepare, on the last day of the month, as well as on the day when the troops leave the commune, a "cantonment report" (in duplicate), showing the sums due.

That report, the form for which is kept in the mayor's office, should not indicate the units or corps which have occupied but only the number and value of the daily occupation and the total of the sums due the commune for the period that it covers.

After the signature by the mayor, who will announce his acceptance of the indemnities allowed, but without the right to preserve any notes of the detail of strength of the troops, the commanding officer of the cantonment will send the two reports to the regimental administrative officer, who will take the necessary steps for settlement. (G. Q. G., Oct. 18, 1915, No. 10130.)

*Cantonment bivouac.*—When the premises are too scanty to quarter the whole number of the troops, a part will bivouac on the neighboring ground, utilizing all available shelter combined with tents. Those in bivouac always have the right to a half ration of bed straw; the bivouac should not last more than a single night. The distribution of straw, in all other cases, is regulated by general orders.

## PART VI.

### INFANTRY IN CANTONMENT.

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#### CHAPTER I.

#### PREPARATION OF A CANTONMENT.

By "cantonment detail" is meant the personnel sent forward to select and prepare a cantonment or bivouac.

Cantonment detail of a regiment: The officer of the day, the battalion surgeon on duty for the day, the battalion sergeant's major.

From each company: A supply sergeant, a cyclist, the mess corporal, and two men on fatigue duty.

The police guard generally marches with this detail.

When several regiments are to occupy the same cantonment the combined detail is commanded by the senior officer. If a general headquarters forms part of the force, the staff officer in command of the detail of the headquarters takes command.

This officer divides the locality up among the different regiments.

*Duty of a commanding officer of a cantonment detail.*—The principal duty of the commanding officer of a cantonment detail is to divide the resources for billeting and quartering troops among the following units: Regimental staff, headquarters company, battalions.

Having informed himself as to the effective strength of the different units (officers, men, horses, wagons, etc.), he turns the command of the detail over to the senior sergeant major, and, accompanied by the surgeon and several cyclists, goes on ahead.

He proceeds to the office of the mayor and makes the above-mentioned allotment, being aided by the documents and information furnished him by the mayor. (See Part V, "Requisitions.") He does not go into details. He limits himself to defining plainly the allotment made to each battalion and the headquarters company to prevent any controversy. He gives the central allotment to the battalion of the day, and, if necessary, arranges the other battalions according the order of march for the following day. He designates a place near the center of the village as the post of the guard, generally at the mayor's office; he places the mounted units near the watering places, the headquarters company near the favorable sites for parking the wagons, and picketing the horses (if stables are not available).

Aided by the surgeon, he informs himself of the sanitary condition of the town (men and horses) and of the quality of the water. He records and marks by placards the houses and stables which are contaminated and the wells and fountains at which it is forbidden to drink. If there is a river, he fixes, from upstream down, the limits for drawing water, for watering the horses, and for washing clothes. He makes arrangements for protection against fire (fire station).

Having finished the preliminary organization at the mayor's office, and if the detail has not yet arrived, he makes a rapid reconnaissance of the locality, upon completion of which he decides definitely on the division and allotment.

He selects a place of assembly for the regiment, in case of alarm, generally outside of the town. He prepares the list of information to be furnished to the commanding officer of the encampment and to be posted at the post of the guard.

Upon the arrival of the detail he directs that sentinels be placed immediately from the police guard over the water places, exits of the town, etc. He points out to the battalion sergeants major and to the supply sergeants of headquarters company the location of their allotments, and furnishes them with the information and orders to be communicated to their units; he informs them of the probable time that will elapse before the arrival of the column and sends them to their work.

He remains for some time at the mayor's office to settle any difficulties that the quartermasters may encounter. If at a dis-

tance from the enemy and the supplies have arrived, he will commence the issue to the mess corporals. Finally, he goes to meet the column and submits to the colonel all the orders he has given.

*Duty of the battalion sergeant major.*—To secure the billeting of the battalion staff and horses (except those of the companies). To indicate to the supply sergeants where he will be located with the battalion headquarters, and, if necessary, a place for the prisoners. To divide quickly the battalion sector among the 4 companies, each company to occupy both sides of the same street. To set aside a house for the sick. To select an assembly place for the battalion, in case of alarm, from which the battalion can quickly reach the assembly place fixed for the regiment.

The sergeant major of the battalion of the day selects the house for the colonel and the chief surgeon. The regimental staff are billeted by the quartermaster of the headquarters company.

*Duty of the supply sergeant.*—As soon as the supply sergeant has received the information as to the sector of his unit his first duty is to locate a "rallying point" in the center of the company cantonment and to send the cyclist or one of the men on fatigue duty to his captain immediately to act as guide.

This procedure is particularly necessary when the cantonment detail has preceded the troops by only a short distance. Every means should be taken to accelerate the entrance of the troops into their cantonment; the units are generally marched into the town as soon as the officer of the day has reported to the colonel that the reconnoissance is finished, but before the battalion sergeants major and supply sergeants have been able to finish their tasks and report back to their respective units. Conducted, then, directly to its "rallying point," the company stacks arms and waits at rest until all the preliminaries are finished. This rallying point, which will be, necessarily, the point for future assemblies (distributions, reviews, alarms, etc.), becomes known to all the company.

This attended to, it is the duty of the supply sergeant to visit all the places in his sector, to estimate their dimensions (allowing 7 feet by 2½ feet per man), to assign billets to the officers and their mess, to reserve a place for the captain's office and for the clerks.

He will distribute the company, as far as possible, without splitting up the subdivisions, and will put up placards showing where the different units are to go. He will select the place for the rolling kitchen, the supply and baggage wagon, and the company horses (the ammunition wagons are always parked). He will make note of the amount of straw needed. He will carry the list of addresses of the officers to the post of the guard and have it delivered to the sergeant major of the day, who is charged with preparing the "report of billeting" of the regimental officers.

*Duty of company commander.*—The supply sergeant having finished his work, the company commander will have published to the assembled company all the orders and information in regard to the cantonment. He will direct the means by which communication will be maintained with the battalion commander and between the company and the platoons. He will give exact orders to be carried out in case of alarm. He will make out a schedule of duty for the day and for the following morning: Detail the platoon for company guard; officer, sergeant, and corporal of the guard; detachments charged with guarding the exits; extra duty; distributions; hours for meals, inspections, and prescribed calls; uniform; hour at which the men are at liberty to visit the town, etc. He will have the sergeant of the guard make a list of the sick. In default of other orders issued during the afternoon or evening, he will set 5 o'clock the following morning as the hour for the company to assemble at the rallying point, ready to march. He will have the billeting tickets issued and direct each platoon commander to conduct his platoon to its billets.

*Duty of platoon commander and chief of smaller units.*—He will establish his platoon in cantonment or break ranks in the vicinity of their billets. In the latter case, information should be given before breaking ranks, so that each noncommissioned officer will know where to find his men, and each man will know the location of his corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, and company office. (If ranks are broken before this information is given, prompt communication is impossible.)

He will make arrangements for communication and for the necessary action in case of alarm. He will see that the digging of latrines is commenced at once. He will select the place for the kitchens and arrange for the policing of the encampment.

He will, if possible, have the bed straw laid out before night, leaving passageways. He will make arrangements for lighting, either by the squad lanterns or those loaned by the inhabitants. He will have receptacles filled with water for use in case of fire. He will take steps to prevent accidents by having all planking, ladders, handrails, etc., examined. He will establish the uniform of the day and will see that the men proceed to clean up their arms, equipment, and themselves.

Men will be restricted to the limits of their cantonment until the hour fixed by the company commander. Knapsacks will be repacked for evening roll call.

The captain will assure himself before departure the following morning: That the noncommissioned officers have had the bed straw repacked in bundles; that there are no claims against the troops; that the places used for fires and the latrines have been covered up; that each man has received his cold meal and has filled his canteen.

*Report of billeting.*—As soon as the company has broken ranks, the captain makes a rapid inspection of the places occupied and makes a brief report to the battalion commander under the following heads:

First. Part of cantonment occupied.

Second. Quality of the cantonment.

Third. Straw.

Fourth. Water.

Fifth. Requests of the company commander.

He then sees that his means of communication is in proper working order and that the orders to be carried out in case of alarm are thoroughly understood and have been communicated to all of the command.

**DIRECTIONS AND ORDERS TO BE COMMUNICATED TO THE TROOPS,  
BEFORE THEY ARE INSTALLED IN CANTONMENT.**

**Localities occupied:** By regimental staff, headquarters company, first battalion, second battalion, third battalion.

**Lodgings:** Colonel, field officer of the day, officer of the day, detail officer, supply officer, surgeon of the day.

On duty: Company on duty for the day, color company, police guard, guardhouse.

Roll calls: In the morning, in the middle of the day, in the evening.

Issues: Bread, meat, forage, wood, bed straw.

Parks: Combat trains, regimental (field) trains, horses, inspection of horses.

Water.

Sick: Hour of inspection, place of inspection, evacuations.

Postal service.

Place of assembly of regiment in case of alarm.

Prices of articles on sale.

Measures for maintaining order: Hours of opening of shops.

Measures of security: Points to be guarded.

Hour of departure to-morrow.

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*Regimental Commander.*

#### PARTICULAR CASES.

*Cantonment in the presence of the enemy.*—In a cantonment in the presence of the enemy, only the ground floors or large, well-lighted houses are used; the doors are left open and the men lie down without removing their clothing or equipment; the officers remain with their men; every one is ready to repair quickly to the rallying point.

*Cantonment—Bivouac.*—Each unit utilizes as completely as possible the houses allotted it, the remainder of the men bivouac in the courts or gardens adjoining or in the vicinity; the roads and streets should be left clear.

*Bivouac.*—The commander of the cantonment detail has the limits of the bivouac of the regiment marked out and the battalions and the trains are distributed within those limits.

In the battalions, the companies are disposed, in respect to each other, either in line, in column, or in any other tactical formation at distances and intervals varying according to the nature of the ground occupied.

For the *company* acting alone there are two regular formations for bivouac—column of platoons with 12 paces distance

or in line. A platoon bivouacing under shelter tents occupies a front double that of the line of stacks.

If the company bivouacs alone in column, the half platoons take their positions so as to have the stacks between them.

If it is part of a double column, or of a line of columns, the platoons are either to the right or to the left so that the stacks are between them and the neighboring company.

If the company bivouacs in line, the tents are arranged in two ranks, those of the odd-numbered squads in the front rank.

The noncommissioned officers are at the right of their platoon, the officers in rear of the troops, the combat train farther to the rear, the kitchens either to the front or rear according to the direction of the wind.

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## CHAPTER II.

### INTERIOR SERVICE IN WAR.

*Discipline in camp—Cohesion.*—One of the objects of discipline in camp is to develop cohesion in preparation for battle. Without cohesion, troops can never be prepared for assault. Experience, as old as war itself, teaches that cohesion is greatly developed in a body of troops by the constant and exact practice of certain rules whose principal object is to develop the habit of obedience until it becomes second nature.

On the contrary, to allow the soldier to relax and neglect any of the rules laid down under the impression that, as he is far from the enemy, it is unimportant, is to destroy cohesion. While at rest the soldier ought to have relaxation, which must be ordered and managed by his superior officers; but he must never cease to be a soldier.

The means necessary to maintain this are: To drill and exercise the troops frequently in close order, requiring the fatigue parties to march properly, pay attention to military courtesy, and maintain the proper military bearing. A platoon that is instructed to drill correctly, keeping proper time, and with spirit, takes pleasure in its drill, and has confidence in itself; it feels that it is equal to anything. To get the best results, drills and

exercises should be frequent, varied, and should cease as soon as the object of the drill is obtained.

A soldier who salutes properly, in a precise and loyal manner, shows that he respects his officers and will obey them. His salute says to them "Here I am." He who avoids saluting, or executes it in a careless and awkward manner, makes his officers and comrades consider him a poor soldier and one hardly to be depended on.

A soldier who is proud of his uniform shows that he is proud of his duty as a soldier and of his regiment; he will be an honor to it. A man whose outward bearing shows that he has little self-pride, and who is always neglecting the orders given, does not inspire confidence among his comrades, who doubt that he will show up any better in battle. The bearing of the men should be more noticeable and the manual of arms more carefully executed at the guardhouse than at any other place.

The ideas that should guide the actions of platoon officers in an encampment, are: Actions should be positive but never provocative, always the same, and with the well understood object of exacting obedience. In giving their careful attention to the close-order drills, to the outward marks of respect, and to the proper military bearing, these officers not only increase the interior discipline, but they create cohesion in the troops for tactical work.

*Uniform.*—Men in camp should always be in proper uniform. Clothing, even old and repaired, can always be properly worn and carefully adjusted and buttoned. Care taken in a proper military dress is shown, above all else, in the accessories; cap on straight, hair cut short, cravat neatly tied, proper leggings and shoes. Officers and noncommissioned officers should correct the uniform of all men they encounter who are not properly dressed, whether they belong to their own unit or not; if the uniform can not be corrected (cravat missing, buttons or insignia lacking, or rents in the clothing), the men should be sent back to their cantonment or to the guardhouse. Negligence among the men must be especially watched for and corrected. A man working in his shirt sleeves is not out of uniform; but a man wearing his jacket unbuttoned or with his shoes off, is out of uniform. A uniform for leaving camp is often pre-

scribed after supper (belt and bayonet, overcoat with flaps turned up).

By "soldierly bearing" is meant the appearance of the men in the streets as well as elsewhere, a free military carriage. The hands must be kept out of the pockets, and the collar of the overcoat turned down.

*Duty in camp.*—All men are restricted to the encampment from reveille until after supper. The time left free from drills and exercises should be employed in cleaning up. The squad and half platoon leaders should always know where their men are and how they are employed. Besides the morning and evening roll calls, a roll call under arms is held during the day when there is no drill. The daily assembly for the reading of orders and details is generally held before breakfast. The roll call during the day and the daily assembly are often accompanied by an inspection.

*Appearance of the encampment.*—Most of the directions to be observed are found in Chapter X, "Hygiene." In order that the encampment shall be properly cared for, the entire space occupied by the company should be divided between the four platoons, the limits of each being carefully prescribed, so that no part of a court, street, etc., shall be neglected. This done, the chief of platoon distributes the work between his two sergeants, who are in direct charge of the necessary fatigue parties.

The installation of the encampment is completed by the following means: Numbering serially and painting the numbers on all houses. Placing placards on each house or farm building, indicating: Cantonment prepared for (so many) men, or stable for (so many) horses. Placards at all watering places and dressing stations. Arrows indicating the direction to latrines, incinerators, rubbish holes, etc.

It is sometimes of advantage to install the latrines at a distance from the houses; in this case smaller night latrines should be dug at night, near by, and covered in the morning. During the day men may be required to go 200 or 300 yards from their house.

*Memorandum for chief of platoon.*—Inspection of the encampment of his platoon, of the grounds in front, of the kitchens and latrines. Personal neatness; hair; attention to the feet. Dress;

footgear; underwear. Inspection of the arms and ammunition. Inspection of the reserve food supply. Inspection of the gas masks. Inspection of the camp. Inspection of material not uniformly issued to each soldier, (intrenching tools, wire-cutting apparatus, trench weapons, pistols, grenade pouches or baskets, etc.). Relations between the men and the inhabitants. Additional instruction for those lately joined and for the awkward men in the section. The sick and malingerers.

*Memorandum of the supply sergeant.*—To establish and oversee the workshop of the tailors and shoemakers (divide their time between the half platoons). To establish a barber service. To distribute cleaning material and candles to the half platoons. To see that the rolling kitchen is cleaned up. Men sent to the rear; they depart with arms, equipment, the gas mask, and one day's food; they turn over cartridges, tools, and their billet.

*Memorandum of the sergeant commanding the half platoon.*—To keep up to date his register and those of his corporals. Daily cleaning of arms and tools. Cleaning of effects; minor repairs to be made by the men, such as sewing on of buttons, sewing up seams, etc.; other repairs to be made at the workshop; to be inspected on their return. Cleaning of footgear. Washing of clothes, pouches, issue bags, linings, etc. Marking of effects and labeling of haversacks. Personal neatness; have men shaved and their hair cut. Wearing the flannel waistband. Police of camp: To detail by name the members of the fatigue parties, assigning their task to them, and verifying their work. See that the men are in camp and at the work ordered. Sick: See that the doctor's prescriptions are carried out. Conduct of men in the village: Orders relative to the cabarets. To forbid smoking in the barns and lofts, making fires near buildings or the mills, using unprotected candles in lanterns, using canvas buckets for drawing water from the wells, making any noise after evening call to quarters, or having a light after 9 p. m.

*Memorandum of the commander of the platoon on guard.*—Not to leave the encampment. To be present at the issues of rations when the rolling kitchen is not in use. To report the departure of units on duty and of fatigue parties furnished by the company. To inspect guard mounting, if it is commanded by a noncommissioned officer. To inspect those going on pass, to be sure they carry no explosives. Report the evening roll

call to the officer of the day (at the guardhouse); if the regiment is together. On the march, at the principal halt, to select the places for fires, and see that the fatigue parties proceed immediately for water (detailed during the previous halt).

*Memorandum of the sergeant of the guard.*—Sending men undergoing punishment to the guardhouse or to a designated place; have them withdrawn at the proper time. To receive and distribute the mail, receiving the charges due. Keeps a record of the sick in the special book provided for that purpose and conducts them to sick call. Has charge of the fatigue parties at the daily roll call and assembles them and starts them out at the proper time. (The fatigue parties are taken at first from the platoon on guard, then from the platoon next for guard, etc.) Assures himself that the men on duty and those undergoing punishment have received their meals from their proper units. Takes the evening roll call and reports to the commander of the platoon of the guard, and to the lieutenant commanding the guard (at the guardhouse) if the battalion is alone. On the march he has charge of the fatigue party sent for water.

*Duty of the corporal of the guard.*—He is under the orders of the sergeant of the guard.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### SERVICE OF ORDER AND SECURITY IN CANTONMENT.

*General rules.*—Troops in campaign render no honors, either on the march or at a halt. In camp, guards render honors, but without field music.

The *commanding officer of a cantonment or bivouac* has all the attributes of a *commanding officer of a garrison*. If he is a colonel or a general, he usually has as second in command a field officer who is called the *executive officer of the cantonment or of the bivouac*, and has functions similar to those of an *executive officer of garrison*.

*Honors rendered by sentinels, outposts, and pickets.*—To render honors, soldiers present arms. Sentinels render honors (1) to flags and standards; (2) to officers; (3) to troops under arms; (4) to members of the Legion of Honor wearing the

insignia of their decoration; (5) to funeral escorts. They stand at attention arms at the order, for (1) sergeants major and noncombatants ranking as officers; (2) persons wearing the military medal with which they have been decorated. Outposts, guards, and pickets turn out and render honors (1) to flags and standards; (2) to generals; (3) to the commanding officer of the cantonments. The *police guard* renders the same honors, and in addition (4) to the organization commander.

*Strength of the police guards.*—For a regiment, 1 platoon, commanded by its chief; for a battalion, half platoon, commanded by its chief; for a company, a squad commanded by a sergeant.

*Special duties of sentinels.*—The duties of the *sentinel at the guardhouse* are given in "Regulations for garrison service."

The *sentinel at the quarters of the colonel* notifies him of every unusual occurrence that takes place in the cantonment. He allows the flag to be removed only by the color lieutenant with his guard.

The *sentinels with the train* allow no one to approach the wagons except the personnel of the train.

*Unit of the day—picket.*—The police guard is furnished by the unit of the day (a company for a regiment, a platoon or two platoons for a battalion) commanded by the officer of the day. The part of the unit not on post is called the *picket*; it furnishes the patrols, fatigue parties, unexpected detachments, and so on. The picket must be always ready to assemble without delay.

*Duties of the commanding officer of the unit of the day.*—Make the distributions (assisted, if necessary, by the company officers of the day).

Look after police and general neatness of the camp (under the executive officer or the commanding officer).

Supervise hucksters and peddlers.

Arrange the work of the prisoners (if they are assembled by regiment or battalion).

Inspect the guards at the outlets.

Receive the evening roll call at the guardhouse.

Prescribe the rounds and patrols (hours, itineraries, duties).

*Guards at the exits.*—The guard at an exit is furnished automatically by the nearest company without its being necessary to

give orders to that effect. This company, upon its arrival in the locality, relieves as soon as possible the temporary sentinel posted by the police guard.

The companies establish connection with one another so as to be sure that no exit goes unguarded.

*Outposts at the exits.*—The importance of these outposts varies with the situation. Sometimes a sentinel is simply placed on the road; sometimes a barricade is constructed and held in force (a double barricade with a movable part for vehicles and an obstacle for pedestrians). The strength of the guard is calculated accordingly.

In cantonments in the presence of the enemy or in bivouacs the exit posts are established in the immediate vicinity of the sentinel so that he can easily call the commander of the post.

Each exit post is under the special supervision of the commander of the platoon that has furnished it. He is responsible for furnishing to the sergeant of the post a very explicit written order and for having this order taught to the men on guard. He is responsible for the preparation of this order, and for this purpose gets advice from his captain, the officer of the day, or the executive officer of the cantonment.

*Instructions for the posts at the exits.*—These vary exceedingly, according to the proximity of the enemy, the amount of travel, the agricultural work in progress, and so on.

These circumstances must be taken into account in each particular case, and the commander of the guard must have clear instructions as to the procedure to follow and the kind of pass or voucher to require for the following classes:

1. By day: (a) Officers; (b) troops and fatigue parties regularly commanded; (c) individual soldiers separated from their regiments; (d) men from other corps; (e) cyclists, motorcyclists, and courriers; (f) automobiles carrying headquarters flags or transporting general officers; (g) other military automobiles; (h) inhabitants of the village going to work in the fields on foot or with farm vehicles; (i) other civilians traveling on foot or in vehicles.

2. By night: The same classes. What hour to what hour is to be understood as "night."

3. Direction of movement. Whether single vehicles, trains, columns of animals shall move in both directions or only one.

The duty of the sentinel is to allow passage in the simple cases that have been indicated to him by the commander of the guard, and to call the latter in all other cases; *it is obligatory to call the commander every time there is a paper to examine.* If the commander of the guard has any hesitation, he sends the individual or the vehicle to the officer of the day, who decides.

*The knowledge of the password will not replace in any case the pass or voucher required by the instructions.*

The *password* serves to identify *during the night* individual men or troops for whom no pass is prescribed in the instructions (officers, regular fatigue parties, patrols, and the like); in all other cases it must be given in addition to the presentation of the permit for movement, which is the principal formality required.

For cyclists and couriers, the envelope of a document to be carried in the direction guarded serves as a pass going and coming (the envelope should have been signed by the addressee on the return trip). At night all movement by civilians is generally prohibited, and the password is strictly exacted from all soldiers. It should remain secret and be given in a low tone. The sentinel should take the names of all vehicle drivers who give the password in a loud tone from their seats, and should report them. The sentinel must know what villages are reached by the road guarded, so that he can give information to cyclists and automobilists. The signal to stop is made by standing in the middle of the road, holding the rifle horizontally, and moving it up and down with extended arms. The signal may also be made by waving a flag. The sentinels at the exits render honors during the day the same as other sentinels.

*Hunting.*—Hunting is prohibited in campaign, to soldiers as well as civilians.

*Appearance of aircraft.*—When a service has been organized to give warning of aircraft by trumpet or some other signal, no one should neglect the precautions ordered. Noncommissioned officers out of camp must require that the men under their control shall conceal themselves under trees or in the shadow of walls, and so remain till the signal is given to resume movement.

## CHAPTER IV.

## HONORS TO THE COLOR.

When the color is to be taken out a company of the regiment is detailed to escort it. This company, preceded by the sappers, the drum major, the drums and trumpets of its battalion, and the band, marches in column of fours without music. Arriving at the quarters of the regimental commander the detachment is halted in line, facing the entrance. The captain causes it to fix bayonets. The color bearer, accompanied by the lieutenant and two noncommissioned officers, who form the provisional guard, goes and obtains the color and takes post facing the company. As soon as the color appears the captain, in front of the center of the company, causes the company to present arms, commands "*To the color,*" and salutes with the saber. The drums and trumpets sound three flourishes. The band plays the refrain of the national anthem. The captain keeps his saber at the present till the flourishes and music have ceased. The captain causes arms to be brought to the shoulder, the color and its guard take post between the second and third platoons, the lieutenant resumes his post. The detachment marches with the band playing to the place of assembly. It is halted facing the center of the regiment at about 50 paces. The field music and band cease to play. The colonel causes the regiment to fix bayonets. The color and the noncommissioned officers that accompany it move 10 paces to the front. The colonel causes arms to be presented. All eyes are fixed on the color. The colonel moves to about 10 paces from the color, commands "*To the color,*" and salutes with the saber. The trumpets and drums sound three flourishes, the band plays the refrain of the national anthem. The colonel keeps his saber at the present till the music has ceased. He then causes arms to be brought to the order and the bayonets to be unfixed. The color bearer takes his post, the two noncommissioned officers rejoin their company, and the detachment moves to its place, passing in rear of the regiment. The color is returned to the quarters of the colonel in the order prescribed above and receives the same honors. The detachment then returns to its quarters without music.