

mand might be allowed to draw a saucepan or a biscuit. He could always be Court-martialled afterwards for any malfeasance.

To quote another:—\*

"The *Intendance* had concentrated all its stores at Rheims, without providing in the least for smaller magazines on the lines of march of the troops. There was probably so much hesitation in determining what operation was to be undertaken that the march *Tableaux* were not communicated to the *Intendance* in proper time."

The French cry of "*Nous sommes trahis*," was incredible at the outset; but in the light thrown upon the subject by documents that have since been found it does not seem so very unaccountable.

It is not meant that they were deceived by intent, but rather by the circumstance that a proper system of supply had not been thought out.

That Napoleon dared not trust his army supplies out of Paris is a theory that may account for much that happened.

Dispatches from French Generals, found afterwards in the Tuilleries and published by the *Commission des Papiers*, are almost incredible. In the *Histoire de la Révolution de 1870-71*† we read:—

"*Pour montrer en quel état de désordre était l'armée, il suffit de citer les dépêches incroyables trouvées aux Tuilleries, publiées par la Commission des papiers.*"

"I'ENTREE EN CAMPAGNE."

"*Général de Failly Commandant 5me Corps. à Guerre, Paris.*

BITCHE, le 18 Juillet, 1870.

"*Suis à Bitche avec 17 bataillons infanterie. Envoyez-nous argent pour faire vivre troupes. Les billets n'ont point cours. —Point d'argent dans les caisses publiques des environs.—Point d'argent dans les caisses des corps.*

DE FAILLY."

"*Point d'argent*" is a cry not totally unknown in connection with our own military supplies.

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\* "The Franco-German War," by Col. A. Borbstedt and Major F. Dwyer.  
† Jules Claretie. Paris, 1876.