

# THE BURDEN the SOLDIER BOY CARRIES



An Infantryman's Cartridge Belt Which Contains 100 Rounds of Ammunition in Clips of Five Each. Five Shots May, Thus Be Fired Without Reloading.

**What the 70-Pound Load Means in Comfort, Security and Living Convenience.**



Left Side View of Soldier's Equipment Showing the First-Aid Package Carried by Every Man.



A "Close-up" Showing Water Bottle Carried by Every Soldier and How It Hangs Between Cartridge Belt and the Back Load.

BY CLIVE MARSHALL.  
WAR is a burden, all the way around, any way you take it, up, down and across, over and over and all together, war is a burden—and the burden begins with the individual man.  
The man who stays at home is burdened with war taxes, and the man who goes to the front is burdened with a soldier's field kit, which, while it is probably heavier than the kit carried

by the soldier in any other war in modern history, is, nevertheless, the most complete, serviceable, compactly built and carefully figured out kit in point of greatest serviceability with least weight that has ever been designed for a nation's fighter.  
The American soldier, today, in active service is expected to carry as much as possible, but he must carry nothing that is not absolutely necessary to the best service in the ordinary, to-be-expected

experiences of war, and necessary, too, in emergencies. That "much as possible" must be figured with a careful regard to weight and an ever clear, designing eye to compactness of parts and precision of distribution so that the kit will work a minimum of hindrance to the movements of the fighting man

carrying it. Therefore the field kit of the soldier must have all that it should have, even to the call of emergency, weighing the least that all can weigh, assembled as compactly as possible and put upon the body of the fighter in a way designed to render it the least likely to impede his action on the march or in battle.

**Load of 70 Pounds Carried.**

The total load carried by the American soldier in the present war, counting in the weight of the clothes which he wears, approximates 70 pounds. The field kit, which includes the rifle and other fighting equipment, together with eating utensils, weighs 54 pounds, and Army officials have figured it down to ounces in metal, cotton, wool, leather and wood, and have said thus far and no farther; it can weigh no less and be serviceable; it is serviceable and must weigh no more.  
The chief fighting tool, of course, is the rifle. The official title of the American Army rifle today is "303 pattern '17." It is a mixture of Springfield and Enfield rifles, but because the name "Enfield" has been popularly attached to the rifle and because Enfield seems to belong with Lee as naturally as Kras with Jorgenson, the man on the street has decided forthwith that the rifle is the old Lee-Enfield. In fact, however, the British-designed rifle being manufactured here for our Army is of a pattern of 1914 and has little in common with the old British Lee-Enfield. This rifle, complete with bayonet weighs 11 pounds, and on this point the arm has met with some criticism. It takes a pretty husky man to handle the present Army rifle dexterously in the bayonet fighting now in style on the European battlefields, and the critics contend that a rifle weighing nine or nine and one-half pounds with bayonet fixed would give a great advantage.  
Modern warfare also compels the soldier to carry a shovel for trench digging. This shovel is a short-handled, round-pointed spade, somewhat of the "common garden variety," and has been made to weigh 25 ounces in iron and steel and four ounces in wood. The equipment of every American soldier contains this small shovel, but on the European battle field the trench tools of the soldiers are divided among the

members of a squad—eight men—as follows: four shovels, two pick mattocks, one pole or hand ax and one wire cutter. So it seems that in whatever re-equipping of the fighters on arrival on the firing line, four out of every eight soldiers are given either pick mattocks, hand axes or wire cutters in place of their shovels. Every American fighter, however, is sent away with a shovel which is reduced to the minimum of weight and strapped snugly to his back in such a way that he may march, run at double-quick, engage in hand-to-hand combat, or drop on his stomach in position of firing without feeling inconvenienced or hindered by the presence of the trench tool.  
The rifle, bayonet, trench tool and cartridges complete the soldier's fighting equipment. Every soldier carries 100 cartridges, distributed in pockets attached to a belt, five cartridges to a clip. These 100 cartridges have a combined weight of 47.4 ounces in brass, 36.4 ounces in metal in bullets and 12 ounces in explosives. The cartridge belt itself weighs ten ounces in brass and 14.1 ounces in cotton.

The actual fighting equipment of the up-to-date soldier makes up less than half of the total load he carries; the remainder is made up of what he carries for his own bodily needs, protection and comfort.  
**Contents of the "Kit."**  
Every soldier in the American Army today carries with him sufficient food, water, clothing and means of protection and shelter to take care of himself for a short period in case he should become separated from his company. The number of articles making up this part of the kit is surprisingly large. Each kit carried contains, besides extra clothing, a blanket, rubber pouches, a canteen, a mess kit, including meat can, knife, fork, spoon and cup, toilet articles, a first aid package, gas mask, steel helmet and shelter tent.  
One of the most useful things a soldier carries is this shelter tent, commonly called a "dog-tent." Each man carries one tent cover, one tent pole and five tent pins, which make one-half of a shelter tent, and two men can combine their halves and set up a

speech at Osaka regarding the attitude of the empire toward her allies. His purpose seemed to be to remove an impression that the government was not doing all it could in aid of its associates in the great world war. After repeating the admitted argument that distance and want of facilities for transportation make it impossible for Japan to send troops to Europe, the statesman emphasized the fact that every ship of the imperial navy that can be spared is now in the Mediterranean, co-operating with the allies. Every possible concession has also been made toward the furnishing of ships for the English and American trade. He then makes the revelation that Japan has been a very large purchaser of English, French and American bonds, using only so much of her own extraordinary receipts from the sale of munitions as was necessary to redeem her own loans that had fallen due. He insists that every possible aid to the allies would continue to the end of what he foresaw would be a long and serious war. Japan will not quit! Minister Shoda advises the Japanese people to strive for industrial independence. Citing the abandonment of the American-Japanese negotiation, he expressed a hope that the empire will be benefited by the necessity for self-reliance, instead of having to purchase its steel from foreign powers. He foresees great advantages in the rapprochement between China and Japan and believes that the future will fully justify the new relations.  
**HOW SHIPS SINK.**  
Nearly every class or design of vessel is said to sink in a particular way. For instance, the old type of single-bottom steamer, with few or no bulkheads—that is, in the modern sense of the term—almost invariably founders on more or less of an even keel, which means that they sink level, and not with their bow or stern up in the air. This is accounted for by the fact that at whatever point the water may enter, it practically finds its own level, as there are no sub-divisions to obstruct it.  
Now, in the case of a modern vessel, which is built with numerous sub-divisions, it invariably happens that she founders with her bow or stern high out of the water; or else she sinks with a heavy list, or cant, to one side or the other. The reasons given for this is that the bulkheads prevent the water which enters the vessel from finding its level; consequently, when one particular portion of the ship is full of water while the remainder is practically

water-tight, that part which is water-laden sinks first, owing to its greater weight.

According to a statement issued by the War Department, it costs Uncle Sam \$156.71 to equip an infantryman for service in France. Clothing costs \$101.62; eating utensils, etc., \$7.75, and fighting equipment, \$47.34.

**What Japan Has Done.**

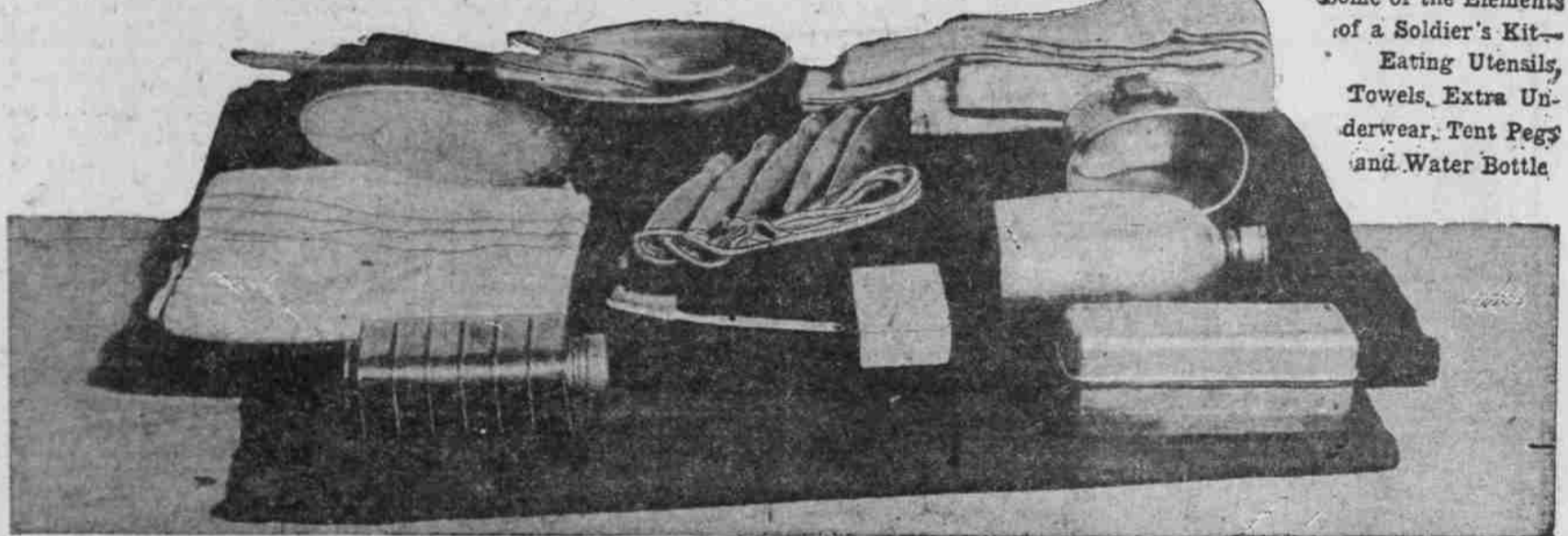
The Japanese Minister of Finance, Mr. Shoda, recently made a characteristic

**ANNUAL YALE PROM IS CUT**

Festivities to Be on Much Smaller Scale Than Usual for Economy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 1.—Many feminine hearts throughout the Nation

Some of the Elements of a Soldier's Kit—Eating Utensils, Towels, Extra Underwear, Tent Pegs and Water Bottle



**CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING RASH**

Used One Cake Soap and Two Boxes Ointment. Cost \$1.25.

"A rash that formed blisters came on my hands, and I thought little of it at first, and it appeared on my neck and face. The blisters were very irritated by scratching and rubbing, and when in bed I got very little sleep, or even rest. I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and within twelve hours, I was relieved of the itching and burning, and I only used part of a large cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) John H. Younglove, Sawville Home, California.  
Use these super-ecstasy emollients for every-day toilet purposes and prevent these distressing troubles.  
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.