

## The Scrap Book

FROM THE PREHISTORIC AGE

Carl Hagenbeck's Statuary of Monsters of the Past is One of the Sights of Hamburg.

Undoubtedly the oddest collection of statuary in the world is that of life-sized cement images of the dinosaurs, which Carl Hagenbeck, the famous collector of wild animals, who supplies most of the zoos and circuses in the world, has made upon his estate at Hamburg.

As you probably know, the dinosaurs were a strange race of animals who inhabited the earth millions of years ago, before man and the other mammals appeared. Some of them were much larger than elephants. Some were harmless, grazing, creatures, but others were terribly carnivorous.

The appearance of the dinosaurs is known from fossil remains which have been found, and Mr. Hagenbeck has had accurate likenesses made and placed in lifelike postures in a park about the edges of a little lake. If a man who knew nothing about it were to come suddenly upon this place on a moonlight night, he would probably know just how some people who do not live in dry countries occasionally feel.

Pink elephants and purple kangaroos would be nothing to the image of diplodocus, the largest creature that ever walked the earth. Mr. Hagenbeck's cement likeness of this animal is 66 feet long, and is seen quietly grazing in a little glade. Nearby a triceratops, with three horns on its head and weighing a couple of tons, is just emerging from the water, while a tyrannosaurus—a carnivorous brute bigger than a buffalo—is represented in the act of devouring its prey. There are 30 of the monsters and more are to be made.

### YANKS WOULD NOT BE DENIED

Boys Made Good Against Heavy Odds in the Largest Battle in American History.

The Argonne-Meuse battle fought by our First army was the largest battle in American history, says Arthur W. Page in World's Work. General Pershing's forces engaged were about ten times as large as those of General Lee at Gettysburg. It was a vital element in the conquest of the German forces and our main contribution to the war's decision. The first great battle of the new British armies—the Somme—occurred 23 months after Great Britain entered the war. Our army went into its first great struggle 18 months after our declaration. Half of the troops and divisional staffs were green, and our corps and army staffs had had but the very scanty battle experience acquired in the Marne-Yveste campaign under the French and our own operation at St. Mihiel. The place to be attacked was extremely difficult, and Gen. von der Marwitz and his troops were seasoned and formidable opponents. Under the circumstances it was just as reasonable to look for a terrible catastrophe such as befell the British at Gallipoli, the French in the Champagne in 1917, or the Germans in the Champagne in July, 1918, as to look for a decisive victory—perhaps more so.

The state of our army would naturally have suggested spending five or six months more in preparation for such a task. The state of the war incessantly demanded that we tackle the problem immediately in whatever shape we were to handle it.

### ADVANTAGE ALL WITH DAVID

Modern Military Men Have Figured That Goliath Never Had a Chance to Win.

Popular sympathy has always been on the side of David in his little bickering with the Giant Goliath. It ought to be quite the other way, because there never was a minute when Goliath had a chance against an agile antagonist who could choose his own position and distance, and who was equipped with a long-range weapon.

This is a problem which has been thoroughly worked out by modern military men and naval tacticians. A fight of the kind can have only one result.

We are accustomed to think of the sling as an old-world weapon, but there is no question of the fact that it was in common use among the natives of Mexico, Central America and Peru long before Goliath and David were born.

Dr. Philip A. Means has been looking up the subject for the Smithsonian Institution, and he says that the early Spanish conquerors in America found the sling a formidable weapon in the hands of the aborigines.

A Spanish historian, De'l Castillo, describing a battle with Mexican natives, writes: "As we approached with our army they shot from above so many stones that they covered the ground. They had slings and plenty of stones, and they shot arrows and stones so fast that they wounded five of our foot soldiers and two horsemen."

In Peru have been dug up many ancient vessels that bear paintings illustrative of combats in which slings were used.

Xeres, another Spanish historian, describing the capture of a Peruvian city, says of the native troops: "In the van of their army came the slingers, who



Ancient Peruvian Painting Showing Use of Sling in Battle.

hurled pebbles from slings. These slingers carry shields made from narrow boards, very small. They also wear armor jackets made of quilted cotton.

Many of the actual slings used by early and even prehistoric Americans have been obtained from graves or otherwise recovered. They are made of various materials, including human hair, wool, llama hair and vegetable fiber.

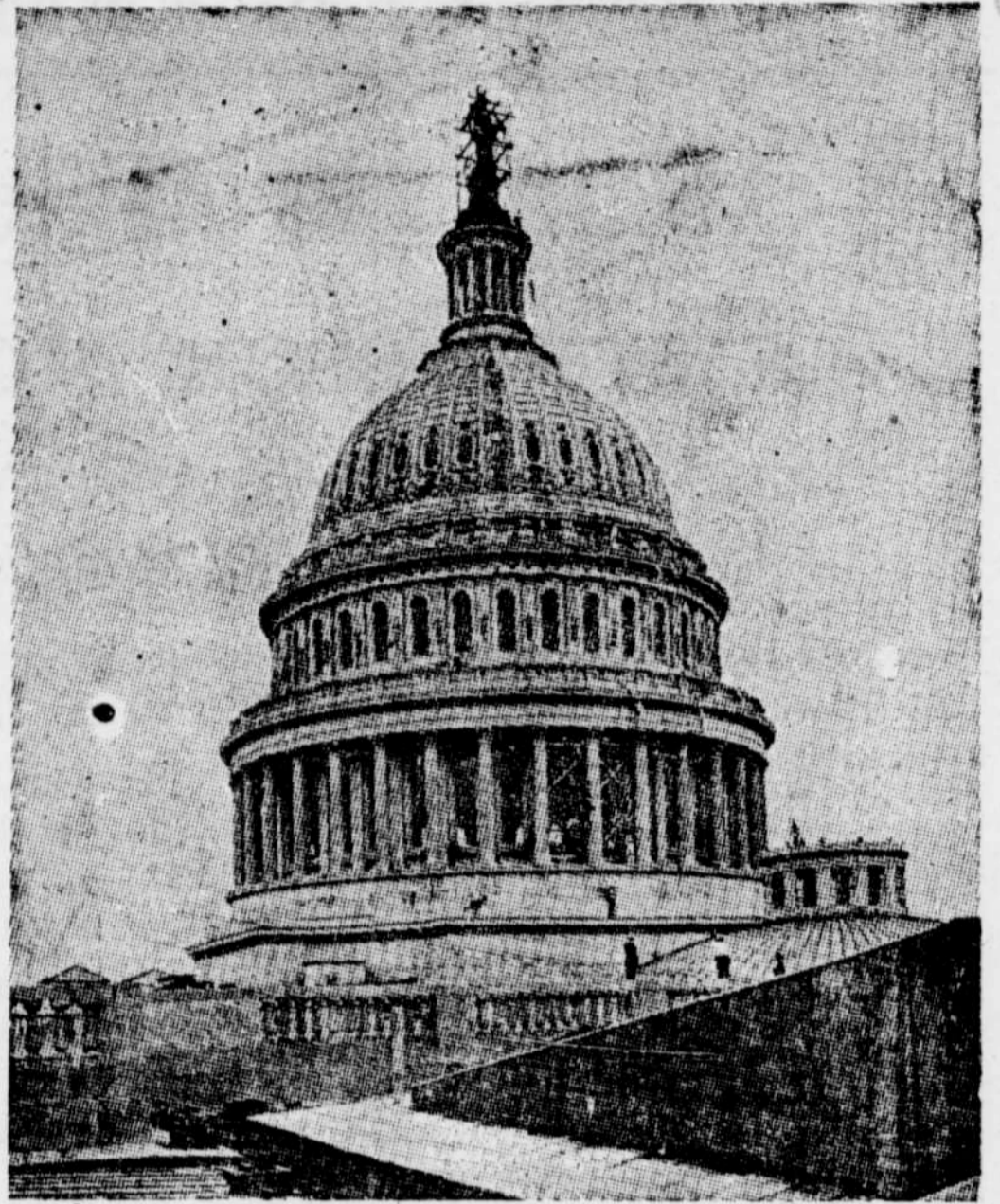
#### The Reform of a Poet.

Harry Kemp, "tramp poet," who left Kansas university ten years ago to figure in many escapades in the East and finally to become a successful poet and playwright in New York, has advertised in a Lawrence paper a request asking his creditors of earlier days to get together their old bills that they may take them to a dinner he will give there shortly. After the dinner he promises to pay, all his old debts. As the old hymn has it: "While the lights hold out to hurt sinful poets may return." —Detroit Free Press.

#### H. S. Occupation.

"They put the returned soldier at the clockmaker's to putting figures on the dials."  
"Then he must have felt at home marking time."

## Uncle Sam Sets a Good Example



VIEW OF U. S. CAPITOL DURING PAINTING.

The dome of the United States Capitol at Washington is kept in excellent condition by painting it every few years. For this work forty painters are steadily employed for three months' time. Over five thousand gallons of paint are required for one coat. The reason for painting the Capitol dome at regular intervals is to prevent disintegration of metallic surface.

## Republican Nominees

for President for Vice President



WARREN G. HARDING

CALVIN COOLIDGE