

the oceans. The fleets of Duncan, of

Welsh & Owen, of the Peakes, the Popes, the Macmillans, the Longworths, the Lefurgeys, the Richards and the other princes of our once famous merchant marine.

The boys who climbed to the royal yard of the "Midas" or the "Lucy Pope" and looked down from that dizzy height are now at least in their thirty-odds, and can afford to pity the boys of to-day. No wonder these unfortunates play hockey and smoke cigarettes all winter; and talk hockey and smoke cigarettes all summer. Who could enthuse over the "P. L. G." the "Confederate" or the "Tarquinn" or worse still a steamer. Romance has left the waves.

About a year ago a short sketch of shipping in the early ages appeared in this magazine, a little more will now be added.

Let us begin with Rome. Built on the ruins of the empires of antiquity, the fragments of her empire have been the bases of many nations. The softly flowing languages of southern Europe and the polished portions of many other tongues are the offspring of her speech. From that religion, nurtured by the blood of the martyrs in her Colosseum, come the morality and the justice of our civilization.

She is the keystone of history, no nation however so great, no empire however so vast can ever hope to com-

pare with her.

About 508 B. C. the first treaty of commerce in history was concluded between the Romans and the Carthaginians. It was preserved on a brass plate in the Capital and is considered to be the most ancient authentic monument of Roman or Carthaginian history,

This treaty stipulated that the Romans and their allies were not to navigate beyond Cape Bon which proves that at that remote age the Romans had ships at least equal to a voyage across the Mediterranean,

A second treaty was entered into between these nations in 348 B. C. The wording of these treaties and the fact that the second restricted Roman trade to more confined limits prove that the Carthaginians were the lords of the sea.

The Romans in 338 B. C., subdued the Latins and captured six war galleys of Antium the capital of Latium. Instead of making these ships the nucleus of a navy they removed their rostra or beaks to ornament the forum. Pyrrhus the king of Epirus invaded Italy in 230 B. C. and to gain assistance the Romans entered into a third treaty with the Carthaginians. It was agreed that Rome and Carthage should assist each other; Carthage always to supply the ships; and the troops to be paid by the state needing help.

Such a treaty might preserve peace,