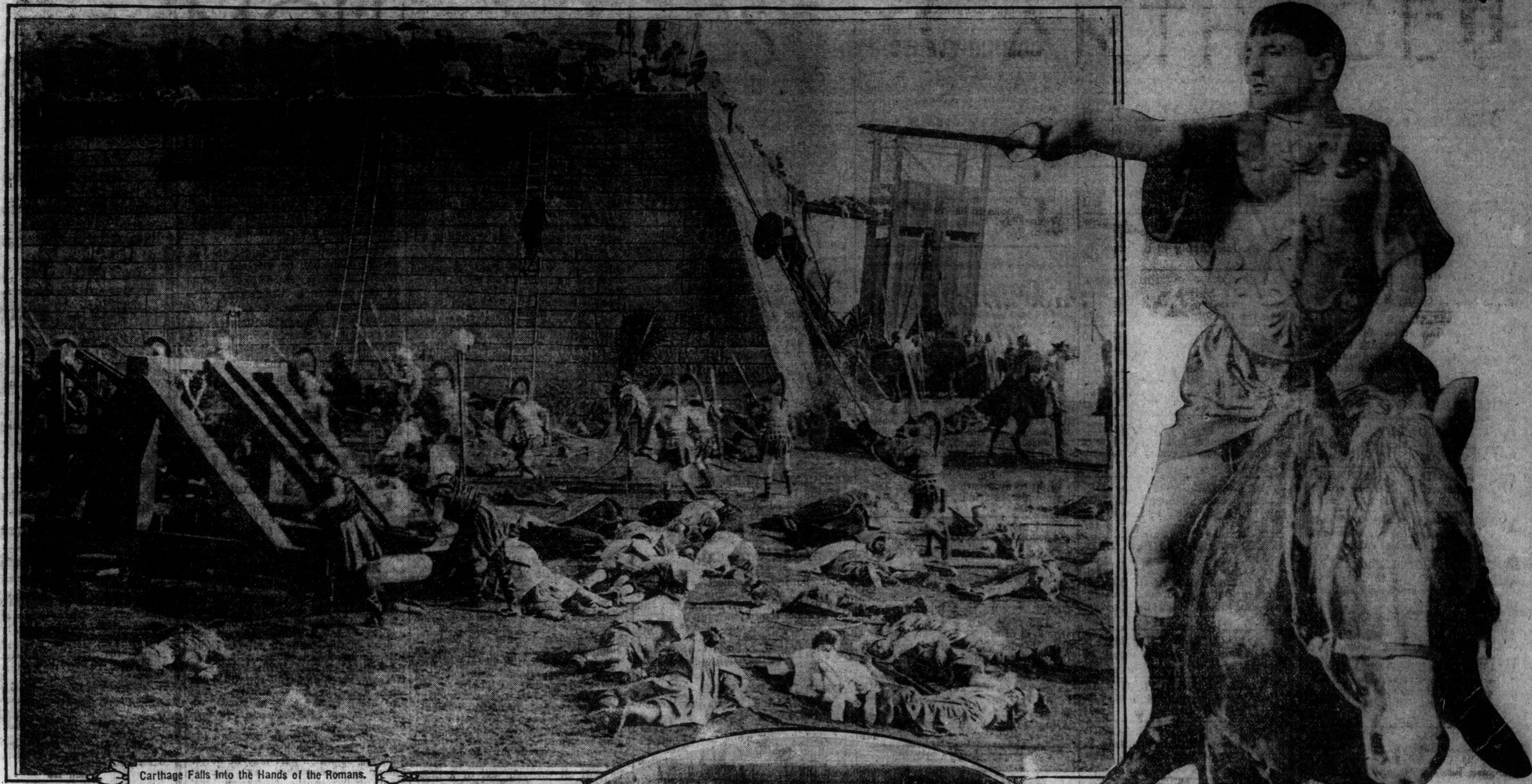


FAMOUS SIEGES - CARTHAGE



Carthage Falls Into the Hands of the Romans.

By Henry M. Sneyly.



FAMINE, pestilence and nerve shattering vigilance—these are the scourges which in the end drive besieged cities to surrender. From Carthage to Port Arthur they have hounded brave men to defeat and it is not unlikely that at Kioochon, Paris, or even Berlin, they will play their part again. The story of the siege would be grim and sordid enough were it not for the flashes of desperate valor, the wild sorties in the night, the heroic conflicts at wall or intrenchment.

The siege has always played an important part in history. Carthage, Rome's most potent, most feared rival, was wiped out by a three-year siege. The Third Punic War was inspired by Rome's determination to destroy this great city of the Phoenicians, and in 149 B. C. the Consul Manilius and Censorius, with an army of 80,000 men, which was later enormously increased, sailed against Carthage.

The city itself was built upon a mushroom shaped peninsula, the narrow neck of which was about three miles in breadth. Across this strip of land three great walls were built, the outer one about six or seven feet thick and forty feet high, with towers at intervals of 200 feet. These three walls were so connected that they formed one continuous system of masonry, embracing 200 horse-shoe-shaped stalls for elephants, storage for their fodder, stables for 4,000 horses and barracks for their riders and 20,000

infantry. On all three water sides the city was well fortified, the most vulnerable quarter being a narrow strip of land between the Gulf of Tunis and the Lake of Tunis. This neck, called the Taenia, was pierced by a narrow passage into the Lake of Tunis which was used as a harbor for the merchant fleet, and there were also two landlocked harbors built by hand where a limited number of merchantmen and the ships of war could anchor.

It was from the tops of great man-built islands in the centre of the very inner harbors that the admirals of the fleet watched the approach of the Roman vessels and soldiers as the investment of Carthage began.

Misled by Roman promises that if the city would submit to Roman rule it would be unopposed, the Carthaginians had delivered up almost all their arms and weapons of warfare at the city of Utica, which had gone over to the conquerors. It was not until the enemy appeared before their very walls that the inhabitants learned of the Roman determination to wipe out the city at any expense.

Midst wild scenes in senate war against Rome declared. When the news was announced in the Senate a wild scene ensued. Members of the patriotic party who had counselled war against Rome loudly upbraided the conservatives. A delegation of matrons whose sons had been sent to Rome as hostages marched on the Senate chamber and filled the air with their cries of mourning, even threatening to attack Senators whom they deemed responsible for the catastrophe. Yet even these mothers, who thus

signed the death warrants of their sons, demurred to the war should be the decision of the nation.

Men, man to the quarters of the elephants which had so inspired the Romans with fear in the first Punic Wars, but though they called the trained beasts by name no friendly trumpeting echoed through the masonry walls. The animals had been delivered up to Utica, but in a single night hundreds of women cut off their hair and twisted ropes of it to repair the catapults.

Squads went from house to house stripping lead from the roofs and heaping it near the towers on the walls where great fires were kept burning so that the melted metal could be poured upon the scaling parties. Buildings were smashed down for the iron in the walls, which might be used in fashioning weapons.

Every slave in the city was set free, armed and promised liberty if he should fight for Carthage.

Thousands of men were hurled at the city, under Manilius from the land side and under Censorius from the direction of the Taenia, which was not so well fortified.

Part of the Lake of Tunis was filled in with huge stones to give the siege weapons play, and a ram operated by 2,000 men smashed a hole in the wall. Right up to the breach the Roman legions thundered, and there, to their surprise, were met by a shower of heavy rocks, great lumps of iron and spears and arrows.

Forming platforms with their shields, the infantry lifted their comrades, and some of them, brandishing their short

swords, clambered almost to the summit of the wall and women fighting side by side tipped cauldrons of boiling oil and molten lead upon them, and the invaders, amidst the shrieks of wounded men, fell pell mell back upon their comrades and retreated.

Both divisions of the Roman army were obliged to go into fortified camps, and for two years the siege was maintained without important results.

In 147 B. C. a young centurion, P. Cornelius Scipio, was put in command of the Roman troops. About the same time Hasdrubal the elder, through political intrigue, gained command of the Carthaginian defence.



Hasdrubal (On the Wall) Makes Peace with the Mutineers of His Army

SCIPIO

Photos from "The Destruction of Carthage" Produced in Italy at the Ambrosiana Motion Picture Studio. Controlled in the United States and Canada by the Kinowave Corporation.

EFFICACY OF THE MOTOR IN TIMES OF WAR; EXPERIMENTS SOUND DOOM OF THE HORSE

AN VIEW of the charge made by armed motor cars by the German army at the siege of Liege—the first time in history—special interest attaches to an experiment which was made in England by the Royal Horse Artillery to determine how motor traction can be successfully substituted for horses in the transportation of artillery.

For the purpose of the test it was supposed that a riding force, strongly supported by cruisers and destroyers, and estimated at five thousand men in two transports of 5,000 tons each, had as its objective Great Grimby.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY MADE BY VICTOR HUGO AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR OF 1870

ON March 1, 1871, the National Assembly of France convened at Bordeaux to ratify the preliminary articles of peace concluded with Germany. On that occasion Victor Hugo, after charging Napoleon III. with the French debacle, contrasted the futures of the contending nations. As a result of her victory Germany, he declared, would be sternly ruled by a Caesar of "divine right," whose sceptre would be the sabre, enchainning thought, muzzling the press and stifling the national conscience, while conquered France would overcome her misery under the guidance of the sovereign people, with free speech, free conscience and human rights. Amid the wildest enthusiasm he concluded with this remarkable prophecy:

"Oh! The clock will strike—and we shall hear the sound—for this prodigious revenge. Thus will begin the to-morrow when France shall have one thought alone; to collect herself, to rest from the terrible gloom of desperation, to reassemble her forces, to educate her children, to rear with sacred passion those little ones who shall become great, to form citizens; to create an army which shall be the people, to call science to the

DEFIANT TO THE VERY LAST. DEFENDERS BURN THE CITADEL

Realizing that they were beaten, and scornful to surrender, the gallant hand-

ful of defenders set fire to the building and prepared to sell their lives as dearly as might be. Hasdrubal's wife arrayed herself in all the barbaric finery of her wardrobe and, climbing to the citadel's roof, her jewelled arms flashing in the ruddy glare of mounting flames, complimented Scipio as a noble foe in glorious contrast to her perfidious husband.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY MADE BY VICTOR HUGO AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR OF 1870

Then, seizing a sword, before the eyes of the Roman host she slew her sons, and herself leaped into the raging furnace beneath.

Scipio was at last in possession of Carthage, but the victory was not fraught with joy for him. As he gazed upon the ruins of the heroic city his eyes filled with tears and Polybius heard him murmuring over and over to himself Homer's words, "The day will come when sacred Troy shall fall and Priam and all of Priam's people too."

DAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914

Locals

Tie Game

Football Match

2-2.

amidst great excitement, minutes after Hamilton again lead through Duncan the in whom the crowd had christened "Collet" put the teams terms after half an hour with hot. Towards the finish excitement was intense, the teams play all they were worth, but tired, and so the game ended Brantford 2, Hamilton 2.

was served at the Prince Hotel. Some thirty players sat down. Dr. English (the Brantford boys and ex-hearty invitation to Hamilton C. Unacke in reply, on behalf of the Brantford Some songs ended the pro-

pool was recently visited by rain, and one encampment out, the men having to home while fresh arrangements were made.

the famous gateway of Abbey recently, Earl Brassey earliest appeal for recruits, a splendid vindication of just cause.

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