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GOOD LAD WHO HAS BEEN WITH







WE ARE COMMISSIONED BY THE KING OF SWEDEN TO OBTAIN MORE SCOTTISH TROOPS FOR THE WAR IN GERMANY, WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO RAISE A COMPANY OF MEN IN THIS DISTRICT AND JOIN US. BRING THE LAD TOO







N THE TWELVE YEARS THE WAR HAS BEEN GOING SEVERAL FACTIONS, NOW THE STRUGGLE RESTS BETWEEN KING GUSTAVUS OF SWEDEN, GALLED THE



MEN IN THE SWEDISH ARMY, COME AND FIGHT

BY OUR SIDE, I'M SURE YOU CANNOT BE CONTENT TO RUST OUT YOUR LIFE HERE AS A SCOTTISH LAIRD







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ORANK AND PLUNCERED, SLAUGHTERED INNOCENT CITIZENS AND BURNED THEIR HOUSES, WHEN MORNING GAME THEY STAGGERED AWAY TO JOIN THE GOLUMNS WHICH WERE MARCHING OUT OF THE































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#### CLASSICS Allestrated

THE WAGON SET CUT, AND IN THREE DAYS THE MEN REACHED THE HILL TOWN OF BODGAU. THE SOLDIERS WERE WELL RECEIVED BY THE PEASANTS AND IN A MONTH HAD RECOVERED GOMPLETELY.



THE EVENING BEFORE THEY WERE TO MARCH AWAY, A MESSENGER RODE INTO THE VILLAGE

14

SIE OF THE RILLS. IT IS HEALED TOWARD MANSFELD.

ON THE

















































THE SWEDISH ARMY WAS SOON ON THE MARCH, AND DEFEATED THE ENEMY IN SEVERAL BATTLES, THEN WORD CAME THAT WALLENSTEIN HAD AGAIN JOINED THE IMPERIALISTS AND WAS MARCHING TOWARD MITERIALISTS AND WAS MARCHING IDWARD NUREMBERG, GUSTAVUS HURRIED TO THE CITY'S DEFENSE HE HAD SEVENTEEN THOUSAND MEN TO MEET SIXTY THOUSAND



GUSTAVUS BUILT STRONG DEFENSE WORKS AROUND THE CITY, WHEN WALLENSTEIN ARRIVED HE SAW BUSTAVUS' POSITION WAS ALMOST

UNASSAILABLE WE WILL SURROUND THE TOWN











































COUNT IS ILL, AND THE COUNTESS THE COUNT IS ILL, AND THE COUNTESS WILL NOT LEAVE HIM. BUT THEY PRAY THAT I MIGHT SOMEHOW AID THEIR DAUGHTER, THEKLA, WHOM THE EMPEROR HAS THREATENED TO TAKE FROM THEM, AND GIVE IN MARRIAGE TO ONE OF HIS MEN













































### HEN HE WAS LEFT ALONE, GON TO SPEAK TO THEKLA

WE MUST SLIP AWAY AND LOOK FOR A PLACE TO STAY IN PILSEN, WHICH



I MUST HAVE TWO VERY WELL, SIR ROOMS, AS M I HAVE WHA YOU WANT YOUNG BE













TALOOLM BECAME A MEMBER OF WALLENSTEINS HOUSEHOLD, MINGLING WITH THE SOLDIERS IN THE CASTLE, HE HEARD RUMORS THAT WALLENSTEIN WAS NEGOTIATING IN THE SWEDISH CANDICELLOR, OWENSTIERN, TO GO OVER TO HIM, BUT THAT INSTITUTED DOUBTED THE GENERALS SUNCERTY.







## SOON THE ROOM WAS FILLED WITH GENERALS, ONE A CONFIDANT OF WALLENSTEIN'S, ROSE AND SPOKE OF THE INJUSTICES WALLENSTEIN HAD SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF FERDINAND

WALLENSTEIN HAS SERVED THE HOUSE OF

































IT SAYS HE IS SENDING DUKE BERNHARI AND SWEDISH THOOPS TO MY ASSISTANCE. THAT IS WELL, FOR FERDINAND HAS FOUND OUT MY INTENTIONS AND HAS ORDERED MY ARREST.



FTER SEEING THAT THEKLA WAS PLACED WITH SOME FRIENDS, MALCOLM RETURNED TO WALLENSTEIN















































FTER THIS, THE SWEDISH ARMY PLAYED ONLY A SECONDARY PART, AS FRANCE TOOK THE



is told in G. A. Henty's WON BY THE SWORD

MALCOLM, WEARY OF WAR, RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION HI MARRIED THEKLA AND SETTLED IN SCOTLAND, WHERE THEY LIVED GUNETLY AND HAPPILY.



NOW THAT YOU HAVE LEA. THE CLASSICS REUSTRATED FOITION, DON'T MISS THE ADDED ENJOYMENT OF REAST OF THE ON STATE OSTAINABLE AT YOUR SCHOOL OR PUBLIC LURARY

## GEORGE ALFRED HENTY



A CONTEMPORARY of George Alfred Henty once described him as a man of strong will, reasonable ambitions and a hard, steady worker. He also said that Henty was a burly man with a good-humored English sort of face, who always smoked

face, who alw a short, well-colored clay pipe.

. Henty was born on December 8, 1832 at Trumpington, near Cambridge, England. He was the eldest son of a stockbroker. He was educated at Westminster School and at Cambridge, where he enrolled in 1852, but he left without obtaining a degree.

With the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854. Henty and his brother joined the British Army. They were put on the commissariat staff of a hospital, where they were concerned with supplying food for the staff and patients. In 1855, they were sent to the Crimea. The following year, Henty's brother died of chollers.

Henty wrote about some of his war adventures in a series of letters which described the siege of the Russian fortress of Sevastopol. The letters were accepted for publication by a newspaper, but Henty did not show any interest then in writing as a career.

During his service in the Crimes, Henty was stricken with a fever and sent home. When he recovered, he was honored for distinguished service and given a promotion. He was stricted to organize the Taillien laspitals during the ware between Austria and Taily. After this, he hald posts in the commissanias at Bolfast, Ireland and Portsmouth, England.

When Henty began to tire of this work, he

resigned his commission and returned home. He got a job sasisting his father in the management of a coal mine in Wales. But after being sent to Sardinia to manage another mine, Henty found he did not like this type of work either, and he decided to become a professional writer.

In 1865, be began writing articles for a British newspaper called The Standard. The Standard The Standard The Standard The Standard The the continuing Austrian-Italian conflict. He also saw some of the France-Pression War and was at the opening of the Stuc Canal. His adventures continued with his presence in Russia during a revolution and in Africa with a British expedition.

— In 1874, Henty reported on guerrilla warfare in Spain. The following year, he went on a tour of India with the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII of England. And a year after that, Henty was watching warfare between the Turks and the Serbians.

When not reporting, Henty was writing books. His first book for boys, Out on the Pampas, was published in 1868. After this he became quite well known, and he felt he had finally found his true occupation.

Henty wrote about eighty books for boys. A young man who worled as his secretary for two years said that Henty used to walk up and down his early smoking his city pipe and reeling off stories just as first as the secrtary could take them down. Henty's books clude: In Feedom's Cause, Under Drake's Bing. In Town of Feril The Like of the North and In the Reign of Town.

In his later life, Henty took a trip to the gold fields of California, but it wore him out. His last years were spent quietly. He died aboard his yacht on November 16, 1902.

## SWEDEN ON THE DELAWARE

I CY BLASTS of air swirted around a sailing vessel as a man appeared at the rail on the deck. He took a long look at New Amsterdam, a city which had been his home for seven years, a city later to be called New York.

It was early in 1632 and the man was Peter Minuit, Director General of New Netherland, the Dutch colony in America. Relieved of his duties, he was sailing home to Europe, a continent affame in the fourteenth year of the Thirty Years' War.

Minuit had learned much shout America in the last seven years. And he knew that Sweden wanted to expand its trade. He wondered if the Swedes would like to establish a colony in America.

As soon as he arrived in the Netherlands, he wrote to Sweden's Count Azel Gustavason Cozentiera telling him that the English, French and Dutch already had colonies in America. Now, he wrote, was the time to found New Sweden By 1637, the Swedes were ready to support Minuit's plan. He was called to Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. Two small but sturdy ships awaited him there. One was the Kalmar Nyckel, the other the Fogel Grip.

In the middle of August, the ships sailed into the Baltic sea, around the southern tip of Secandinavia and up to Gothenburg for Gothen, In November, they sailed out of the harbor for America. For one month the two harbor for the sailed out of the harbor for America. For one month the two the sailed out of the sailed overlywhere. The Kalmar Nychal Goth her prow.

The crews, a handful of soldiers and a small band of hardy settlers made the repeirs. They set out again on December 31, the last day of the year.

Sixteen weeks later a sailor shouted from

high in the crow's nest, "I see the great Delaware bay shead!" There were whoops of joy from both ships.

Minuit guided the vessels to the Minquas river near what is now Wilmington, Delaware. When he sighted a natural wharf of rocks near the shore he ordered the anchors dropped nearby. Then his soldiers fired their cannon twice in bison of Sweden.

Mimit decided to take some men and go ashore to explore the woods near the river. They saw no one. But when they returned they found several Indian chiefs standing on the bank looking at the ships. The Indian had heard the cannon and wondered what the shootine was all about.

The Indians and Minuit soon discussed the sale of land. Minuit knew how to deal with Indians, Not many years before he had bought Manhattan for the Dutch for \$2.4 He did as well for the Swedes. He bought thousands of acres of land for trinkets and pieces of cloth.

In the years that followed, New Sweden expanded into what are now the states of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. The settlers cleared the ground, built forts and some of the entiret log cabins in America. And they became friendly with the Indians.

By 1654, however, the Dutch, to the north, became worried about the Swedes and their growing power and influence.

Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Netherland told his followers, "We must conquer New Sweden." And in 1655, he and his Dutch soldiers did just that.

What became of Peter Minuit? He did not have to face the sad end of his newfound colony. Just three months after arriving on the Delaware, Minuit was swept from the dock of which in a storm. He was never soon again.

## A STORM OF STONES

IN A TINY, crude, thirteenth century laboratory in London, a bearded doctor mixed some clarcoal, sulphur and nitre in an iron bowl. Suddenly a stiff breeze blew through the room. A candle near the doctor flickered and a spark fell into the bowl. There was a thunderous explosion.

"What happened?" shouted the doctor's young assistant as he ran into the laboratory. "You are cut and bleeding!" The doctor could not answer. He had been as surprised as everyone by the explosion.

Although the physician did not know it, other doctors, drug makers and chemists were experiencing similar misfortunes. Soon they began to experiment with these strange explosions.

A few tried placing a stone over the mixture in the bowl. Then a tiny bole was cut in the bottom of the bowl and the mixture was lighted through the hole. The familiar explosion resulted. But something more important happened. The stone flew out of the bowl and landed a few yards away.

The Moors were among the first to recognite that these experiments had uncovered a weepon which they could use in battle. In their forts in Spain, they both large iron buckets about the size of a wantebasket. They loaded these buckets with a pound or two of the mixture and then placed a dozen or more stones in When the commander shouted, "fine" the gunners lighted the hole in the bottom of the bucket. The stones shot over the walls of the fort and rained on the enemy below.

This storm of stones, with its smoke and loud noise, caused many armies to flee from the Moors. Soon the leaders of other armies were using these bucket-type cannon. But they were not good enough. "We need something that will shoot straight into a charging army," the generals said.

By the year 1300, gun makers were forging long, iron, tube-like devices which could be mounted on wheels or wooden frames. These were the first real cannon.

It was not long before cannon makers were building their tubes of brass and bronze. With better metal and better designs, cannon became popular pearly everywhere in Europe. Most cities had two or three big ones. Some of the more powerful cities had hundreds.

Early in the fifteenth century, army commanders wanted a smaller, lighter cannon which could be carried easily by their soldiers. The big cannon could destroy forts and castles, but they were too heavy for fastmoving armies.

Gun makers knew what was needed. They developed a cannon that could be carried by hand and used in man-to-man fighting.

At close range, these new hand cannon could wipe out unarmed enemy troops. In hand-to-hand combut, their shells even went through armor. The life of the hand cannon was cut short, however, by the development of the rifle and pistol. These were even easier to carry and soon became more accurate.

Big comnon were used mortly to defend or attack cities and forts until the Thirty Years' War. In that war, the Swedish king, Gustavus Adolphus, found ways in which cannon could be used to support his foot soldiers. He discovered how to make these heavy cannon easier to move, and how they could be fired faster and more accurately.

Through the years since Gustavus Adolphus' time, weapon makers have done even more to make their products more effective. Today, missiles can destroy targets thousands of miles away.

