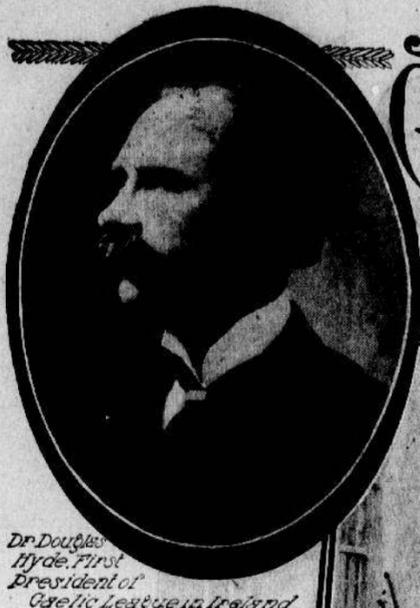


MISSOULA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1912.



Dr. Douglas Hyde, First President of Gaelic League in Ireland

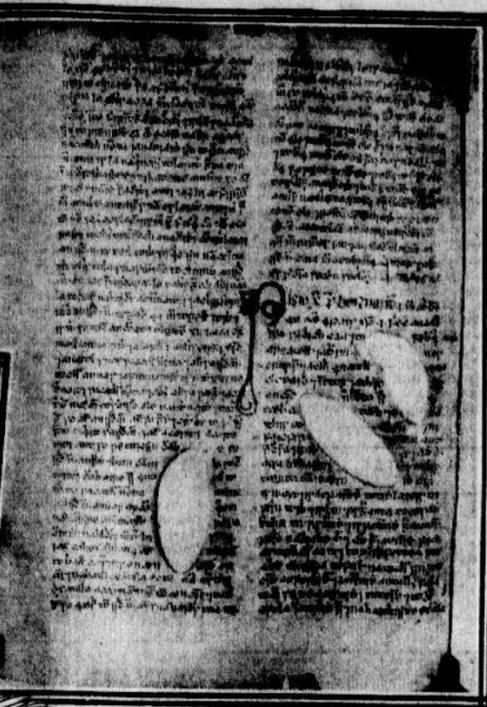
The GAELIC LEAGUE



Fionan Mac Colum, Irish Delegate



A Village Scene



A Page of Gaelic from Fourteenth Century



A Typical Irish Village in which League is Reviving the Study of Gaelic



Father Michael O'Flanagan, Irish Delegate

During the week in which St. Patrick's day falls each year a country-wide collection is taken up in Ireland with which to further the work of an organization whose head is there, but whose arms reach out over the entire world, wherever the sons of Old Erin have migrated. In the United States the work of the Gaelic league—for such is the title of the organization—is growing in leaps and bounds. Chapters of it are to be found in nearly every city where Irish and other Celts, such as the Scotch, Welsh and Bretons have located.

Its object is to preserve the Gaelic language, publish Irish literature, and to foster Irish music, pastimes and industries. Indeed, it urges every Irishman in the United States in particular to do his share in saving his national tongue from decay and death and in awakening from their educational and industrial slumber his kindred back on the "old sod."

There are over 700 branches of the league in all parts of the world, and it is estimated that over 200,000 people are now earnest students of Gaelic. The movement is especially strong in this country. There is scarcely a city of any size with an Irish population but what boasts a branch of the Gaelic league, or some similar organization whose purpose is the preservation of the Gaelic tongue and the promotion of Gaelic industries.

Only last year two Irishmen, Father Michael O'Flanagan and Fionan Mac Colum, came over from Dublin, as delegates of the league, to explain to the Irish centers in America the renewed interest in the Gaelic movement in the Emerald Isle. They visited the various communities, organized mass meetings, set forth their propaganda and aroused a personal interest in the Irish-American's mother tongue. By popular subscription they raised a good many thousand dollars with which to further the work.

Ireland at the same time, as was customary, took up her "Irish language week collection" for the same purpose. This year, over in the land of the shamrock, they are doing the same thing on St. Patrick's day and during the remainder of the week. The people are solicited to contribute by posters pasted on the walls, collectors with boxes stationed outside churches, handbills, and a general house to house canvass. Nor are the sons of Old Erin in this country shirking their financial responsibility.

It may not be clear to the average reader just why the preservation of a tongue which, by some is ranked among the dead languages, is of such great import to the descendants of the original Celts. A glance back over the history of Ireland is enlightening. Way back in the dim ages the Irish lan-

guage—called, by those who speak it, Gaelic—was spoken in central and western Europe, in Spain, in Asia Minor and in Ireland. But as time went on these Celts were conquered by other races and either forgot their native tongue, under the harsh rule of their masters, or fled to other lands. At the present time there remains but a mere fringe of Celtic speakers in Wales, the Isle of Man, Brittany, the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland—a scant 5,000,000 in all.

Until nearly the end of the seventeenth century at least three-fourths of all Ireland spoke the Irish language in its pristine form. Its decline, however, began in the eighteenth century. From then on its decadence was rapid. The English system of national education was introduced in the year 1821 and Irish children were not only compelled to learn English, but were flogged if they spoke their own tongue. Then, in the 40s, came the great famine and thousands of the poor Irish either emigrated to America or starved to death at home. Only the wealthier classes, in general, remained and multiplied—and they despised their native tongue.

In 1861 there were but 1,500,000 Irish people in Ireland speaking their mother tongue. The decline was steady, rapid and unchecked until about a dozen years ago, when the Irish movement was begun. For example, it was estimated that in 1901 there were but a little over 600,000 Irish speakers in Ireland.

At present the system of state education in Ireland is English, but the Irish tongue is taught in the schools. Irish patriotism was found discouraged, and there is no means as effective in destroying patriotism as to stamp out the native tongue. Such, in the past, say Irish leaders, has been the policy of England. Hence, to revive the use of the mother tongue is to revive the national spirit and pride in Irish industries and literature. This is what the Gaelic league aims to do. With the exception of Basque, Gaelic is the most ancient language of Europe. It was practically the only language spoken in Ireland until the Cromwellian settlement. There are parts of Ireland today in which it is

the only language used by the common people who know no English at all. The language itself has a vocabulary of approximately 70,000 native words. An unlimited number of new words are formed from pre-existing native roots. Grammatically complete, it has all the genders, all the inflections and all the moods (some of which have been lost in French, English and other modern

languages.) It possesses 95 sounds and 16 characters which are not dissimilar to the Greek symbols.

The Gaelic league was organized in July, 1888, by seven men who met in Ireland for that purpose. John MacNeill, Dr. Douglas Hyde and Father O'Brownne were the moving spirits. Dr. Hyde was elected president of the organization. At first they held meet-

ings and taught classes only in Dublin. But soon they felt encouraged to carry their campaign into other parts of Ireland, despite the disapproval of the upper classes, who frowned upon the movement. Their enthusiasm, however, could not be crushed, and the propaganda was spread throughout all Ireland. The fight to establish the study of

God Loves the Irish

THE Cronins and the Donovans, the Lynchs and the Burkes. The Nolans and the Dolans, the Heenans and McGurks. The Goonans and the Noonans, the McMullens and the Macks. The Gormans and the Sullivans, the Houlihans and Stacks. The Timoneys and Walshes, the Devlins and the Lees. The Cunninghams and Clancys and the bold O'Shaughnessys. The Rileys and the Hannigans, the Naylor and Maguires. The Kennedys and Hannahans, the Hansons and the Dwyers.

The Caseys and the Consides, the Brennans and the Quinns. The Wiggins and the Higgins, the Barretts and the Flynns. The Fayses and the Macys, the McManus and Ryans. The Doughertys and Fogartys, McCormicks and O'Briens; The Carneys and the Donneys and the Harritys and Moores. The Finnasses and Donahues, the Hagans and the Corrs. The Gallaghers, McBreartys, O'Neills and Trainers, too—The Wholeys and the Dooleys and the clans of McAdoo.

The Regans and the Fagans, the Gallens and the Breens. The McAlers and Murphys, the Healeys and the Sheans. The Donnellys and Connollys, the Slevins and Rowans; The Sheehans and McGheihans, the Evers and McCanns; The Cooneys and the Rooneyes, the McNichols and O'Tooles. The McAvoy and Hendersons, McCarthys and McCools. The Horans and the Dorans, and the Gibbneys and Fays, The Cavins and the Gavins, the McFarlands and O'Sheas.

The Carrolls and the Farrells, and the Crossons and the Shanes. The Finleys and the Gineys, the Fitzpatricks and the Kanes. The McCloskeys and the Finnertys, the Dempseys and the Wards. The Kellys and the Scullys and the Sowneys and the Fords; The Learys and the Harrigans, the Leonard and the Lanes. The Laffertys and Raffertys, the Mooneyes and the Strains. The Hogans and the Grogans and the Caffreys and the Moons. The Loney and Mahoneys, the McFillins and the Noons.

The Maloney and the McNamees, the Reynolds and McVeys. The Doolans and Gilfillans, the Sorleys and the Hayes. The Dalys and the Halesys and the Horgans and McGees. The Cars, the Barrs, the Dooina, the Corbetts and McPhies; The Cahills and the Rattigans, the Mahers and McBrides. The Boylans and the Heffernans, the Sweeneys and the Prydes. The Hallahans and Callahans, the Fahys and McFauls. And all those other "harp that once" through Tara's stately halls—Are busy now preparing for to march in proud array, And "down the hated Sassenach" on good Saint Patrick's Day!

—IRVING DILLON, in Life.

"St. Louis Has the Goods"

Some time last fall one of the St. Louis evening papers conducted a prize contest for an expression to be used as a slogan. A few rules were announced before hand concerning certain requirements which the suggested phrases must meet. When all the slogan-makers in this part of the country had got several thousand unique phrases out of their systems, the judges awarded the verdict—and the \$100—to a man whose phrase wholly disregarded most of the rules. Herein is a suggestion in passing that sticklers for rules don't always land the prize, which may or may not have some bearing on the attitude of some people toward the much cried bugaboo of a presidential third term.

But I didn't start out to say hurrah for T. R., but to say a few things about St. Louis suggested by its slogan, which I thought might interest Missoulian readers. The slogan adopted by the judges in the contest just referred to was this: "Other cities have slogans; St. Louis has the goods." The first part of the phrase was quickly dropped; and for a time the ears and eyes of the public were incessantly assailed with "St. Louis has the goods." And St. Louis certainly has. Just now it has them in the line of snow. Of course, that isn't news to you, for Associated Press dispatches have told of the storm long before this. Sixteen inches of snow coming in 20 hours' continuous fall, accompanied part of the time by a 40-miles-an-hour wind, is a phenomenal performance for this part of the country. The local weather man says it is the heaviest snowstorm in the history of St. Louis. Street car service

was completely tied up for about 12 hours yesterday, and it is estimated that fully 100,000 people were unable to reach their places of employment. St. Louis surely had the goods yesterday. I have had pleasure in remarking to a number of my friends who have asked me since coming here if I hadn't got used to very severe weather while in Missoula, that during my three winters there I saw only one storm which was as bad as this; and it certainly was no worse.

But there are some other ways in which St. Louis has the goods at which I never cease wondering. Having lived in a place like Missoula, where every nerve is being strained to get factories located and where every new one, no matter how small, attracts much attention, I find myself fairly overwhelmed at the extent of manufacturing in St. Louis. In speaking of certain facts and figures compiled by William Flewelling Saunders, secretary and general manager of the St. Louis Business Men's league, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says editorially: "Everyone knew, of course, that St. Louis leads in the manufacture of shoes, but how many knew that the 49 factories employ 29,000 persons and sold \$60,000,000 worth of shoes last year? Everyone knew that St. Louis has the largest brewery, but how many knew that the brewing and allied and dependent industries paid out \$18,000,000 last year in wages? Everyone knew that St. Louis was first in the manufacture of stoves, but how many knew that the actual output last year was 847,000 stoves or that they sold for \$8,800,000? Everyone knew that

St. Louis excelled in car building, but how many knew this industry's product was sold for \$70,000,000 in 1910 or that it supports a population of 50,000 persons? "Among the especially interesting information Mr. Saunders secured by painstaking effort is that St. Louis dry goods houses have their needs supplied in part by 92 factories, many of which they own, and sold \$70,000,000 worth of goods in 1910. "That St. Louis hardware houses sold \$42,000,000 worth of goods last year and employ 800 traveling salesmen. "That St. Louis leads the country in the manufacturing of plug tobacco, produced last year 67,554,872 pounds of chewing tobacco, 63,394,449 cigars and did a general business in the manufacture of tobacco products of

\$50,000,000 for the one year. "That St. Louis wholesale drug houses sold \$28,000,000 worth of drugs, chemicals and sundries last year, of which one-half was manufactured here. "That three-fourths of the North American fur catch is handled in St. Louis and was last year sold for \$9,000,000. "That 108 clothing factories employ 8,000 persons and last year produced \$14,575,000 worth of clothing. "That 160 foundry and machine shops employ 7,000 men and had a product in 1910 of \$15,000,000. "That in woodenware St. Louis did a business of \$18,000,000 and has the greatest and largest woodenware house in the world. "That the 28 meat packing concerns sold \$25,601,000 of their products last

year and the business is increasing rapidly. "That St. Louis is the wagon and buggy center, with a 1910 product of \$10,500,000. "That St. Louis clay products industries employ 3,000 men and had an output last year of \$6,000,000. "That 50 furniture factories employ 7,100 men and produced \$4,250,000 in products. "That of wire rope, cables and aerial bridges and tramways, St. Louis houses produced \$6,000,000 worth last year. "That electrical supply manufacturing concerns sold an output of \$20,000,000 last year. "These are all matters of large business, so well organized that figures were obtainable. They do not tell the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Science Studying Nubia

The ancient Nubians, their methods of life and the evolution of this historical black empire have of late years been seriously studied by a number of widely renowned scientists. The learned men have been acting under the direction of the Egyptian government and for several years ancient Nubian cities and long forgotten Nubian monuments have been dug out and the matters discovered have been tabulated.

Much of the value of the work is of course purely historical, but the importance of its findings both for archaeologists and for the anthropologists is almost without parallel in work of this kind. The expeditions into Nubia have not been performed without much suffering on the part of the Europeans involved. The Nubia of today is not rich like the ancient empire in the days of King Solomon. The climate, as it always has been, is exceedingly hard for white men to withstand. So that it has been only in the cooler season that much progress has been effected. The cemeteries seem to have contained most of the information gathered about Nubia and the pre-historic Nubians. These people lived in what is now called Upper Egypt and they were first cousins of the early Egyptians who were not a yellow, but a black race, contrary to what the average reader of today believes. The skulls found in the Nubian graveyards show, however, that the Nubians gradually fell behind the

Egyptians who, by the infusion of much new blood taken into Egypt from Asia, became a much mixed race and gradually lost the coal habitant skin belonging to the early inhabitants of the Nile valley. But the Nubians always remained a pure or nearly pure black race. Their skulls according to the reports made to the Egyptian government by the British scientists show no widening that can be compared with the growth of the human skull in Egypt from age to age. Still even the Nubian skull shows some increase in breadth, due to centuries of evolution on the part of the black race. The scientists claim, however, that this improvement in the Nubians was due largely to outside blood from more advanced races.

The physicians attached by the Egyptian government to the exploring expeditions report that the bones dug up have given unmistakable signs of the existence 5,000 years ago of such diseases as tuberculosis and leprosy. "Another interesting point raised is that the ancient Nubians were a warlike and violent people. Few of them died "in their beds" as the proverb puts it; for a very large proportion of the bodies exhumed are stated to prove that death had been due to wounds from heavy swords and battle axes. Altogether, while interesting as throwing a little scientific light on the fabulous empire of the Nubians, the discoveries tend to prove that the highest civilization of the old black empire was a very crude and barbarous state of existence.