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Your Profits On the Goods in Your Store That Are Sold Without Advertising Would Not Pay Your Cashier's Salary.

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

LADY MARY WRITES GOSSIPY LETTER.

Slowness of Contractor Prevented Entertainment of King of England.

HIS BROTHER FETED INSTEAD.

Duchess of Marlborough Gets Out to Buy Flowers—Before London Awakes—Some Interesting Observations.

generosity, the partiality she displays for Sassenach menials would be resented.

Early visitors to Covent Garden, especially in the flower section of the market, have been somewhat curious lately as to the identity of a distinguished-looking woman who appeared much absorbed in the different kinds of flowers and plants that are deposited there in the early morning for sale. She is always accompanied by two other women, who appear to be her maids. A caterer of flowers to royalty at last recognized her as the Duchess of Marlborough. She has lately cultivated a taste for early rising, and it is not an uncommon thing to find her among the flowers at five in the morning. She invariably walks to the market and carries her purchases on top of an ordinary four-wheeler on the return journey. She says she loves to see the West End thoroughfares when the sun is shining, and declares that it is the only time during the day that she is actually free from excitement. The majority of her market purchases are destined for her favorite hospital.

AFTER THE "TIP."

Since she has become a familiar figure in the market, the flower porters, who are generally middle-aged women run after her, offering their services in language as polite as Covent Garden can muster, because they have learned by experience that she is exceedingly generous to her own sex and that the "tip" will be a handsome one. One of the maids discovered after a recent visit to the market that the duchess had given one of these women a ten-shilling piece in mistake for a six-penny bit. The next time the duchess made her appearance in the market the old woman walked up to her, reminded her of the mistake and offered to return her the ten shillings. The duchess told her to keep the coin and added another similar one to it as a reward for her honesty.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

One of the charities to which Lady Craven and her mother, Mrs. Bradley-Martin, have been devoting special attention lately, is the school for the indigent blind in Southwark. The Dowager Countess of Craven has been for years a generous and active subscriber to the charity, and it is mainly through her instrumentality that Mrs. Bradley-Martin has come now to lend her patronage to it. Blind persons between the ages of seven and twenty-six are received into the school for the purposes of educational and industrial training after which situations are obtained for them, according to their capacities. Lady Craven has paid frequent visits to the schools lately and has been much interested in the deftness shown by pupils, particularly those whom she saw manipulating the type-writer with a speed equal to that of persons enjoying the blessings of their sight. She went through all the workshops and saw men making mats and girls knitting stockings by machinery. So struck was she with the general excellence of the work turned out that she left an order in the store room for a number of mats and stockings. She listened to a pupil playing the organ, and she promised to do what she could to get him a situation in one of the other of the churches with which she has influence. The young man learned his music in the school; he is an associate of the Royal College of Organists and an accomplished pianoforte tuner. He will have all the tuning at Lady Craven's pianos in future, which in itself will be a valuable asset in the way of recommendation.

NOTABLE LONDON EVENT.

Among the notable events of the London season figure conspicuously the lavish entertainments given by Mr. Van Dusen at his large house in Cadogan Gardens. They are equally popular with both the English and American smart sets and it is at these parties that one usually first hears of the latest Anglo-American engagements. Mr. Van Dusen is, of course, one of the most prominent Americans in London society and takes a leading part in all affairs of American interest. He is secretary to the fund for presenting Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, with his own portrait painted by Herkomer, and he is also secretary to the American club soon to be started in London, and to which it is expected all the well-to-do Americans resident here will belong.

The most interesting of the last batch of American engagements in London is that of Mrs. Padelford to Count Gaston

(Continued on page 10.)

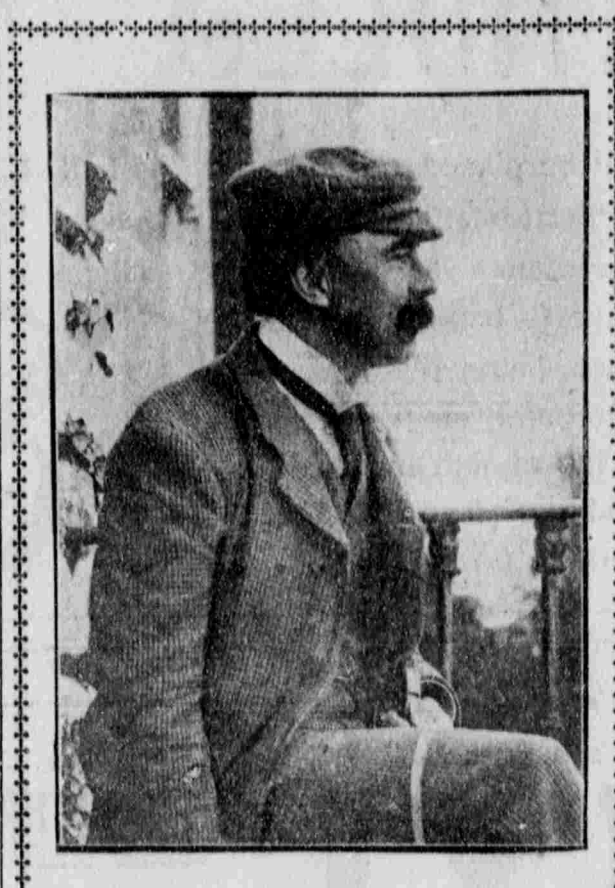
CALLS SOME VERY BAD NAMES.



Gen. Gallifet, of Dreyfus fame, has broken out anew with a rabid attack on the French press. He called the newspaper men a set of scoundrels and their papers protectors of rogues. Possibly the fact that Gallifet rejoices in the possession of a silver stomach accounts for some of his acidity.

Gaelic League Stirs New Hope in Ireland.

Hundreds of Delegates Representing Branches in All Parts of the World will Attend The Annual Convention to be held in Dublin—Movement to Renew Ancient Language and Literature.



DR. DOUGLAS HYDE, Energetic and Aggressive President of the Gaelic League.



PATRICK O'DALY, The General Secretary of the Gaelic League.

Special Correspondence.

DUBLIN, July 20.—Friends of Ireland have been filled with renewed hope by the remarkable growth, popularity and stability of the Gaelic league—the new movement for the Emerald Isle's regeneration, whose annual convention is to be held here during the first week in August. The convention will bring together hundreds of delegates representing branches of the association not only in Ireland but in all parts of the world. The chief theme of discussion will be the best means of reviving the national spirit of building up an Irish Ireland that will look within itself for its inspiration and its reward. The aims of the league being primarily the "preservation of Irish as the national language of Ireland and its extension as

have only increased popular discontent and stimulated that disastrous emigration which has made barren wastes of what once were populous districts.

AWAKENING TO ONE FACT.

The Irish people are awakening to the fact that the salvation of Ireland cannot be attained by political agitation, whether revolutionary or constitutional, and are rallying to the support of the Gaelic league in which ancient animosities are buried and men of divergent creeds and party faiths can work shoulder to shoulder for a common cause. Thus it comes about that men like Lord Iveagh, W. J. Pirrie, Captain Shawe-Taylor, Edward Martyn, Lord Ashbourne and others of equal prominence in the professional, commercial and social life of Ireland are now for the first time found co-operating in behalf of the league. How rapid has been its growth may be inferred from the fact that

the social origin of the European races. It has attracted to its study some of the foremost of continental scholars—French, German, Danish and Italian. One of the most powerful personalities in connection with the Gaelic revival is Dr. Kuno Meyer, a German savant. Entirely at his own expense he goes through Ireland delivering lectures on the treasures of its ancient literature and revealing to the Irish themselves the value of the heritage which so many of them so lightly prize. In 1831 Irish was spoken in Ireland by three millions of people. Their number, before the formation of the Gaelic league, had dwindled to 800,000.

It is no more sentimental feeling, or love of scholarship, which prompts the efforts the league is so successfully making for the revival and cultivation of Ireland's ancient language. In no other way, it is maintained, can Ireland, as a distinctive nationality, be preserved.

"Practically," says one writer, "the whole history of our country during the nineteenth century has been one of the slow but steady growth in Ireland of English thought, manners, customs, ideas and ideals. The Anglicizing of Ireland proceeds apace and will proceed unless she reverts once more to the speech which preserved her from it in the past, and has alone the power to stem the tide which bids fair to swamp her."

WHAT LEAGUE AIMS TO DO.

What the Gaelic league really aims at is to accomplish by educational means that which insurrections and political agitations have so signally failed to attain—the nationalization of Ireland. Its speakers appeal to historic examples for proof that a nation's language is intimately associated with its life and character. Bohemia, Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, Finland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Serbia are cited as instances of national existences that have been maintained against tremendous odds by the triumph of the national language over an alien tongue.

In every case," says one commentator, "language was at the forefront of the national struggle, and the revival of the ancient language was marked by the revival of national industries and resulted in material prosperity."

WON'T ABANDON ENGLISH.

It is not proposed that English should be given up. The purpose of the league is to make Ireland a bilingual nation, using English for commercial purposes, but making Irish again the language of the hearth and home, the field, the farm, the social gathering, the spirit and intellect of the land.

"The success of the movement is undoubted," writes a prominent member of the league. "It has awakened the national conscience to the sin of the neglect of the old tongue. It has amended the whole popular conception of nationality. It has shifted the center of gravity of the nation to its proper base. It has shown in the revival of the Oireachtas that a modern literature in the Irish tongue is possible and desirable. It has restored a great national and intellectual element to the lives of the people. It has taught Irishmen to be proud of their past and its traditions. It is building up an Irish Ireland."

MICHAEL DONAGHUE.

Threw It At Him.

"According to the boys who took Pelter home this morning, his wife laid down the law to him."

"Laid it down! Why, man, she threw it at him!"

UNIVERSITY RIOTS KEEP RUSSIA BUSY

Rules That Make Centers of Learning Regular Hot Beds Of Revolt.

OFFICIALS ARE TOO SERIOUS.

Comparatively Harmless Effervescence That Sometimes Results in Terrible Scenes.

Special Correspondence.

S. T. PETERSBURG, July 18.—When disorders occur in Russia university students are generally responsible, and the fact has been pointed out as remarkable that the enlightened should thus foment trouble. In other countries the ignorant almost invariably are the culprits. Russian students have grievances of their own, demanding reforms which could not be granted without shaking the nation's constitution to its depths; and knowing that for this reason they have concessions to hope for, the students turn revolutionists, proclaim themselves the friends of the people, and provoke riots every year.

The people do not, it must be confessed, evince much sympathy with these movements. In Moscow in 1888, when the students posted proclamations saying that they would help the lower classes to overthrow the government, some of the "lower classes" came out with knives against their would-be champions, saying that they were contented with the existing regime and would not be interfered with. And as for the riots themselves, they become serious only when the authorities make the mistake of taking them seriously.

In 1902 there were university riots in St. Petersburg. The Cossacks, ordered out to ride into the mob in front of the Kanan cathedral, lashing right and left with their whips. Cossacks were cut open, eyes were torn out, arrests were made by the score, the population was terrorized, and it was thought a state of siege would have to be proclaimed.

Simultaneously signs of effervescence had manifested themselves at the Kiev university. The governor of Kiev, General Dragomiroff, a hero of the Russo-Turkish war and noted as the best strategist in Russia, has his own theories about students' riots, which he considers mere child's play, and no more worthy of attention than the pranks of Harvard students stealing barbers' poles and shop signs. So when the students rose up Dragomiroff did nothing. He let them march in procession through the town until they were exhausted; he let them seize a car and ride round crying, "Down with the government!" until they were hoarse.

KUROKI, THE MAN WHO IS HEMMING IN KUROPATKINS.



General Kuroki is the typical soldier and one of the military marvels of the age. Much of the wonderful success of the Jap forces is due to the strategy and indomitable energy of Kuroki.



DR. KUNO MEYER, An Enthusiastic German Supporter of the Gaelic Revival.

a spoken tongue," the popular feature of the convention will be oral literary and vocal competitions in Gaelic. But its more practical work will be represented by an exhibit of Irish industries, for the members of the association are pledged not only to do their utmost to encourage native products, but to wear only Irish made clothing and to purchase only Irish goods when they will supply the place of foreign articles.

WHERE REVIVAL STARTED.

What is known as the Gaelic revival was started in a small room in Lower O'Connell street, Dublin, barely eleven years ago. The great success which has attended it is largely due to the energy, tact and contagious enthusiasm of its president, Dr. Douglas Hyde, who has held that position since the foundation of the league. He is a man of high scholarship and a product of Trinity college, Dublin, where he obtained his divinity degree with the intention of entering the church and following his father's footsteps. But fortunately for his country, he finally chose a broader field and decided to devote himself to the unification and upbuilding of Ireland, so long distracted by party dissensions and religious strife. That he, a Protestant, should be recognized as the leader and inspiration of the new movement is in itself significant of the breadth of its character. It derives much of its strength from the fact that its platform is non-denominational and non-political. For over a hundred years Ireland has been a prey to agitations, sometimes openly revolutionary, at other times in the form of secret conspiracies, but always having for their object the overthrow of British rule. These efforts have all failed. They

whereas a few years ago it numbered 30 branches in Ireland, it now has close on a thousand. Patrick O'Daly, the general secretary, who has rare talent for organization, is kept continually busy forming new branches.

OUT OF POLITICS.

While the league holds itself rigidly aloof from politics its existence proved almost fatal to the government during the present session of parliament. At the behest of the league Irish members divided the house of commons on the question of educational expenditure in Ireland, particularly with reference to the need of affording greater facilities for teaching Irish in the national schools, and the government, not being prepared for the division, was defeated by a small majority. A vice-regal commission was appointed to inquire into the subject and Douglas Hyde, who appeared before it, made out such a strong case for instruction in Gaelic that at present it is being taught in 5,000 schools throughout the country and the government has even appointed a special staff of inspectors whose sole duty it will be to watch the progress of children and see that competent teachers are employed.

The league itself affords instruction in the ancient language to some 200,000 pupils, young and old, and employs a staff of paid agents to revive interest in the national tongue in districts where it has fallen into disuse. They send suggestions to the headquarters in Dublin as to the best means of encouraging and reviving industries in the different localities they visit. They get in touch with employers of labor in order to afford facilities for the return to their own land of young Irish men and women who are working abroad. They distribute literature at fairs and mar-