

she is still the same old Gaul or Gallia. And, strange to say, after twenty centuries her frontier difficulties and her troublesome neighbors are the same. Racially, she remains, for all the Frankish and Germanic infiltrations, what Rome left her—Latinized Celt. Before the Romans, the Greek called her Celtica, and her people were cousins of the Celts of Britain.

HISTORY OF THAT LANGUAGE

But the old Celtic language died gradually out because the Gauls took kindly to their humane and cultured conquerors with a written tongue.

And the slow growth of that Latinized-Celtic tongue we are advocating here tonight is the result of 2,000 years of progress of the language of Caesar's legions, combined with that of the tribes that swept over Gaul, as they swept over other parts of Europe, like waves of the sea, and sank into the sands of time.

It would be interesting to recall how one of those chiefs, in the year 500, Clovis, made Gaul a united country and Paris his capital. And that it was only about the year 800 of our era that