

THE INDEPENDENCE OF ALBANIA. IN THE LIGHT OF VINTAGE ROMANIAN TESTIMONIALS (1912-1914)

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Abstract. The modern history of ancient Illyrians' survivors is undoubtedly focused on the founding of the Albanian State, ideal that has guided many generations of Albanians, for which many patriots sacrificed themselves and which was symbolically materialized, on November 28, 1912, when a group of Albanians proclaimed the birth of a new European state¹.

But the institutional structure of Albania required a long and tortuous gestation, taking into account the specific internal conditions of the society and especially the external conditionality imposed by the divergent interests of the Great Powers in the geographic area in which the Albanians were living from obsolete and no less wicked historical times.

The birth of modern Albania took a broad international echo, properly revealed in the European historiography, the public opinion of the time taking note, through the media, of the existence of an ancient and oppressed nation in the Balkan area of European Turkey, of the justice of its ideals and of its national-territorial aspirations. However, more than in other European countries – in Romania, the Albanian leaders' efforts and the insurgent fight of their compatriots, Christian or Muslim, had not only a special echo, but they represented, at that time, priorities of national policy: „Yes, it is true that we love Albania – revealed in 1914, the chief of the Romanian State – like it is for instance, the love between godfather and godson”.

Keywords: independence, Albania, European state, justice, ideal, war

The present work aims to bring together relevant testimonials, hosted in the press during the first three years of the new state founding – which can represent a contribution to the knowledge, from a documentary-testimonial Romanian perspective, of Albanians' history and of Albania, especially because in the works of Romanian specialists, dedicated to Albania's history, including the regional political context – otherwise valuable and pertinent, with great documentary coverage, especially regarding the archive – the press document is sparingly used.

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¹ See the classical synthesis of Professor Castellan, appeared in a well known Parisian university collection, where the Modern Times are about 10 pages – Georges Castellan, *L'Albanie*, Presses Universitaires de France (coll. *Que sais-je?* 1800), Paris, 1980 /128 pp./, pp. 8-12, 20-26. After over two decades, the issue is taken up and amplified, the Modern Times is treated in Chapters: V. *La Rilindja. „Renaissance” Nationale (1850-1910)* (pp. 41-49) and VI. *1912. Une Indépendance limitée* (pp. 51-61) – Idem, *Histoire de l'Albanie et des Albanais*, Éditions Armeline, Crozon, 2002 /208 pp./; see also – Kopi Kyçyku, *Istoria Albaniei*. Prefață: Stelian Brezeanu, Editura Corint (coll. *Microsinete*. 42), București, 2002 /198 pp./ (chap. IV. *Epoca modernă și visul național*, pp. 51-71).

From the study of this valuable documentary source, which is the press, it can be discovered a credible picture regarding the history of Albanians and Albania, regarding the Romanians' feelings of solidarity – in their quasi-totality – with the achievement of the national-territorial ideal of Skanderbeg's survivors.

There are feelings also enhanced by the existence in the Albanian area of hundreds of thousands of blood brothers, the Aromanians – the southern strain of Romanianism, whose ethno-linguistic safeguard was related, in that period, to the founding of a democratic Albanian state, even under a confederate form, such in Switzerland: „The Romanian nation, also the product of the principle of nationality and freedom, wholeheartedly welcomes the new principality of Albania. With the new principality – *revealed a newspaper from Capital, in November 1912* – we are unite not only through the sympathies established by historical events even between different nations, but also through the numerous Aromanian population which, for centuries and with strong ties of brotherhood held, together with the Albanians, the hardest yoke of slavery”.

For the leaders of the Albanian national movement, for the thousands of Albanians who are living in Romania – the state which was for them a real country, when their state was not yet properly founded in their home area – the political support of the Kingdom led by Carol I was not only required, but also considered decisive in that particular political context: „All the Albanians are watching only this nation. Romania, which, in the present circumstances, develops a so wise policy, will not allow anyone to diminish the small Albanian territory. And beside this, *declared in October 1912, the founder of the Albanian State, Ismail Kemal Bey*, I also hope that it will help us to gain our autonomy, as it helped the Bulgarians in 1878”. The political-diplomatic „help” – in some circles of the public opinion it was mentioned even a military one – of the Romanian State, with a rich and precious past, started from its recognized position of regional power (being also enhanced by family ties between the Royal House in Bucharest and the Central-European ones): „Romania, which is an important power in the Balkans, will not allow any stone to be moved from its place. The duty of Romania is to solve also the Albanian question. The Albanian revolution is a Balkan matter and by the Treaty of Peace from Bucharest, the connection between the Albanian question and the Peace from Bucharest is obvious.

Therefore, Romania is obliged to give military support to the Albanian king.

Between the Danube and the Black Sea, and between the Aegean and Adriatic Sea – *was mentioning in 1914, an influent newspaper of the time, with strong links in the political circles from Vienna* – only Romania can decide what will happen”².

²Interview with King Carol. Declarations made to the director of „Le Matin” newspaper, in „Dreptatea”, II, no. 83, March 31, 1914: 3.

We believe that an ideational synthesis of the articles taken into account – editorials, comments, interviews, reportages, polemics – can be useful to the reader, „warned” in this way of the entire body content of this documentary – also expression of the author’s brotherhood feelings with the survivors of the ancient Illyrians.

1912

1. *February 21.* (...) The Albanians form in the European Turkey the oldest ethnic element. Before the arrival of Turks in Europe, they all had become Christians, but some of them had embraced in the end the Islam. Despite all these, the national feeling, the national solidarity has not stopped at any time, and therefore neither the aspirations nor the national claims.

However, these could be and were subdued and handcuffed for a long time by different means, sometimes by force, another time by corruption. Especially the former Sultan Abdul Hamid used these latter means. His system consisted in granting special favours to Muslim Albanians, calling and retaining their most influential chiefs in Constantinople, where these were receiving well-paid positions, and with the Albanian soldiers forming his personal guard, which was very opulent. The governors from the Albanian provinces had, on the other hand, formal orders of not allowing, for any word, the opening of any Albanian school or the publishing of any newspaper in Albanian.

Regarding the Christian Albanians, these were entirely abandoned to the discretion of the Greek propaganda. „Better Greek than Albanian”, this was the motto of the Islamic regime. The intention was that the national feeling at the Muslim Albanians to be atrophied by the religious sentiment and fanaticism, and the Christian ones to be seized by the Greek propaganda. We certainly remember that in the last years of the Sultan’s regime, the Albanian question was not longer a subject of interest because that regime had known so well to handle against this nation.

Immediately after the proclamation of the Constitution, the Albanian question entirely revived and with all its force. In its faith, the Albanian people believed that the day of salvation was finally arrived for it, that it will be able, with all its freedom, to cultivate its interests, that it will finally be able to affirm itself as a special nationality (...).

- February 24.* The description of Albania's future borders, according to the German geographer and orientalist Hugo Grothe³.
2. *May 7.* "The territorial claims of the Albanians are fair"⁴.
 3. *June 17.* The Ottoman officers of Albanian origin are among the members of the Young Turks' Committee.
 4. *June 19.* The general political context of "the Albanian danger".
 5. *June 30.* The intention of Austria "to occupy Albania" in order to extend its influence in the Balkan Peninsula⁵.
 6. *July 14.* Letter from Usküb (Skopje), published in a newspaper from Vienna, regarding the events in Albania; there are presented the opinions of "those better informed"⁶.
 7. *July 29.* Extensive presentation of "Albania and Albanians", made by the Aromanian professor Constantin S. Constante, an expert regarding the historical and cultural realities, who concludes: "the independence of Albania must be prepared by a native culture, taught in national schools"⁷.
 8. *August 3.* Correspondence from Usküb, city occupied by the Albanian insurgents⁸.
 9. *August 7.* Correspondence from Usküb. The insurgents are occupying the city of Cumanova; they are demand money from the ethnic communities (Macedo-Romanian, Bulgarian, Turkish)⁹.
 10. *August 13.* Story of a conference of the Albanian revolutionaries, held in a village close to Pristina¹⁰.
 11. *August 17.* The requests (in number of 14) of the Albanian revolutionaries, submitted to the Ottoman government¹¹.

³ N. Tacit, *Independența Albaniei (Realizarea tuturor idealurilor utopice ale micilor popoare din Balcani)*, in „*Ilustrațiunea națională*”, I, November 1912: 9.

⁴ L. Iliescu, Șeful albanezilor naționaliști declară: albanezii vor să se bucure de binefacerile civilizației. *Interview with Ismail Kemal Bey*, in „*Universul*”, XXX, no. 293, October, 1912: 2.

⁵ Br., *Austria vrea să ocupe Albania*, in *Ibidem*, II, no. 882, June 30, 1912: 1.

⁶ xxx *Fierberea în Albania și turcii*, in „*Voința națională*”, XXVIII, no. 8.074, July 14, 1912: 1-2.

C.S. Constante, *Albania și albanezii*, in „*Luceafărul*”, XI, no. 31, July 29, 1912: 670-676.

⁷ Skender, *Scrisori din Albania. Dela corespondentul nostru particular. Uesküb /Skopje/ 29 iulie.* Ocuparea orașului Uesküb de către albanezi. -Ce fac albanezii prin oraș. -Atentatele cu bombe. -Congresul secret al „Tinerilor-Turci”, in „*Minerva*”, IV, no. 1.304, August 3, 1912: 3.

⁸ Idem, *Situația în Albania. Prin poștă de la corespondentul nostru* -10.000 albanezi înarmați la Usküb. -Deschiderea închisorilor. -Liberarea tuturor deținuților, in *Ibidem*, IV, no. 1.308, August 7, 1912: 1.

⁹ xxx, *În mijlocul revoluționarilor albanezi.* -O consfătuire a șefilor mișcării. -În așteptarea ordinului de atac. -Eroismul unui copil de 13 ani, in „*Epoca*”, XVIII, no. 223, August 13, 1912: 1.

¹⁰ xxx, *Răscoala albanezilor. Condițiile împăcării între albanezi și guvernul turc.* Evenimentele din Balcani, in *Ibidem*, XVIII, nr. 225, 17 august 1912: 1.

¹¹G. Giurgea, *Nevoia unei Albanii independente, în cazul desmembrării Turciei.* Interesele României în Balcani, in „*Voința națională*”, XXVIII, no. 8.099, August 1912: 1.

12. *August 18.* The professor of geography and the publicist Gabriel Giurgiu about the interests of Romania in the Balkans and about “the necessity of an independent Albania, in the case of Turkey’s dismemberment”¹².
13. *August 20.* Correspondence from Coritza, the center of an area where “there are also many villages inhabited by Christian Albanians”¹³.
14. *August 21.* Correspondence from Coritza and Monastir (Bitolia). The stage of the revolutionary movement, the probability of introducing, starting September 1, the Albanian language “in all the public schools from Albania and Macedonia, being adopted everywhere the Latin characters instead of the Albanian books written with Arabic letters”¹⁴.
15. *August 25.* Conversation with Pandelee Vanghelie, leader of Albanians in Romania, about the rightness of Albanians’ national claims, the position of the Young Turks towards those claims, the attitude of Romanians; “the Albanians were the fiercest fighters in order to enforce the constitutional regime in Turkey”¹⁵.
16. *August 31.* Conversation with Hristo Mexi, leader of the Albanians in Romania; exposure of the history regarding the Albanian question: “the Albanians are threatened by all those who surround them, in order to be destroyed as a nation in the Balkan Peninsula. But it is good to know that the Albanians will bravely fight, as they are well-known”¹⁶.
17. *September.* The professor and publicist N. Tacit (of Macedo-Romanian origin) is widely presenting “the Albanian nation” and he makes considerations regarding its national-cultural fate.

¹² Dona, *Cererile albanezilor. -O convorbire senzațională.* Scrisori din Turcia, in „Minerva”, IV, no. 1.321, August 20, 1912: 1.

¹³ Idem, *Ce vor răsculații.* -Atacurile din Coritza. -Moartea generalului Regep Pala. -Rezistența albanezilor din Ianina. -Introducerea limbei albaneze în școale. *Scrisori din Turcia*, in Ibidem, IV, no. 1.322, August 21, 1912: 1-2.

¹⁴ *Ce se petrece în Albania. -Convorbire cu vice-președintele Societății „Baskimi” din București.* -Ce vor albanezii. -Junii Turci și chestiunea albaneză. -Partidele politice în Turcia. -Revoluția din Albania. -Românii fața de mișcarea albanezilor, in „Epoca”, XVIII, no. 233, August 25, 1912: 1.

¹⁵ xxx *Convorbire cu d. Hristo Mexi.* Albanezii împresurați de dușmani. -Istoricul revoluțiunii de azi, in „Epoca”, XVIII, no. 239, August 31, 1912: 1.

¹⁶ N. Tacit, *Neamul albanizesc.* De la frații noștri de peste hotare, in „Ilustrațiunea națională”, I, September, 1912: 15.

18. *September 3.* Conversation with the Albanian publicist and man of culture Asdren (Alexandru Stavre Drenova, the author of Albania's National Anthem), resident in Bucharest: "We can not talk today about an independent Albania. This may be, at best, a very distant ideal. For the moment, this nation, of the most noble race and of a strong vitality, needs a national civilization and culture and for this it fights"¹⁷.
19. *September 20.* About the singularity of Albanian Justice¹⁸.
20. *October 4.* Conversation with Ismail Kemal Bey, who "hopes" in a positive attitude of the Romanian government regarding the solving of the Albanian question, "especially that there is also a Romanian population in Albania which, under Albanian autonomy, would enjoy a free existence, proper for the civilization in which we live"¹⁹.
21. *October 11.* Conversation with Vasile Zografi, leader of the Albanians in Romania. The claims of his people within the Ottoman Empire: "For us to be autonomous under the sovereignty of Turkey, to govern ourselves, and to be left in peace by all our neighbours. Meanwhile, we do not ask for more"²⁰.
22. *October 20.* Rumours regarding the organization of a pan-Albanian congress in Bucharest: "There will be present many Albanian leaders in order to protest against the occupation of their territory by the allied armies"²¹.
23. *October 23.* Conversation with Ismail Kemal Bey, arrived in Bucharest to prepare the pan-Albanian congress: "All the Albanians are watching only this nation (the Romanians). I believe that Romania, which, in the present circumstances, develops a so wise policy, will not allow to anyone to diminish the small Albanian territory. And beside this, I also hope that it will help us to gain our autonomy, as it helped the Bulgarians in 1878"²².

¹⁷ xxx *Albanezii vor o Turcie puternică ca scut contra primejdiei slave. Convorbire cu un publicist albanez.* -Bucureștii leagănu redeșteptării albaneze. -Pretențiunile asupra Macedoniei. -Comunitatea de interese albano-română. Ce se petrece în Albania, in „Epoca”, XVIII, no. 242, September 3, 1912: 1.

¹⁸ xxx *Justiția albanezilor.* Obiceiuri la alte popoare, in „Voința națională”, XXVIII, no. 8.124, September 20, 1912: 1.

¹⁹ L. Iliescu, *Șeful albanezilor naționaliști declară: albanezii vor să se bucure de binefacerile civilizației.* Interview cu Ismail Kemal Bey, in „Universul”, XXX, no. 293, October, 1912: 2.

²⁰ Rep., *Albanezii și războiul din Balcani. Convorbire cu un notabil albanez.* -Cum privesc albanezii alianța statelor balcanice. -Cu cine vor lupta. -*Statu-quo* e în interesul albanezilor. -Aspirațiile lor. -Acelaș ideal. -După război, in „Minerva”, IV, no. 1.374, October 11, 1912: 1.

²¹ xxx *Un congres pan-albanez la București,* in „Epoca”, XVIII, no. 289, October 20, 1912: 2.

²² Buri, *Cauza albanezilor. Interviul nostru cu Ismail Kemal Bey.* -Poporul albanez față de evenimentele din Balcani. -Revendicările acestui popor. -Toate privirile albanezilor sunt ațintuite la noi. -Un congres în București, in „Seara”, III, no. 997, October 23, 1912: 3.

24. *October 31*. The necessity of existing an independent Albania, “as a condition of stability and equilibrium in the new composition of Balkan nations”; at the same time, “our Macedo-Romanian compatriots, taking in account an autonomous Albania, should be meant to achieve great progresses regarding the national identity”²³.
25. *November 3*. The Romanian professor and scientist (of Macedo-Romanian origin) Pericle Papahagi, reveals commune cultural facts regarding Albanians and Macedo-Romanians; he considers that the Ottoman imperial authorities will not have prejudices against this nations²⁴.
26. *November 7*. The professor and the publicist Gabriel Giurgea considers that in the southern Balkan Peninsula, in the new international context due to the outbreak of the Balkan War, “there would be developed two states: Greece and Albano-Macedonia, with different traditions and languages; a Greek-Latin state with nearly three million inhabitants in south of Serbia and Bulgaria, would be a safety element against the Slavic-Balkan imperialism”²⁵.
27. *November 8*. Declarations of Ismail Kemal Bey: “Immediately after my arrival I will proclaim the independence of Albania and thus Europe will face a reality. All the Albanian tribes are claiming the independence of Albania”²⁶.
28. *November 9*. The call of Albanians to the Great Powers, favourably commented by the important and influent newspaper in Bucharest: “For the first time we observe that the Albanians are making a serious and wise step, especially when we are seeing under the same flag the legitimates leaders and representatives of all Albanians groups, no matter the religion and the political hue”²⁷.
29. *November 10*. Declarations of the Serbian diplomat Nenadovici, according to which “Serbia gives up Albania”²⁸.
30. *November 11*. Derviş Hima, arrived in Romania as leader of a delegation, is protesting against the assertions of the Serbian diplomat Nenadovici: “The epithets of thieves and bandits, from after the massacres and looting committed on innocent Albanians by the Serbian generals and armies, are for these who committed those banes”²⁹.

²³ xxx *Prima deziluzie a Coaliției. O Albanie autonomă*, in „Ordinea”, V, no. 1.418, October 31, 1912: 1.

²⁴ Per. Papahagi, *Aromânii și albanezii*. Greșeli politice de neiertat, in „Săptămâna politică și culturală”, II, no. 48, November 3, 1912: 580-582.

²⁵ G. Giurgea, *Autonomia Albaniei*, in „Voința națională”, XXVIII, no. 8.164, November 7, 1912: 1.

²⁶ xxx *Declarațiile lui Ismail Kemal-bey*. Independența Albaniei, in „Universul”, XXX, no. 308, November 8, 1912: 5.

²⁷ xxx *Apelul poporului albanez către Marile Puteri*. -Pretinsul complot contra guvernului. - Isprăvile grecilor la Salonic (*De la corespondentul nostru special*). Constantinopol, 6 noembrie, in Ibidem, XXX, no. 309, November 9, 1912: 3.

²⁸ xx *Sârbii renunță la Albania*. *Declarațiile unui diplomat sârb*, in Ibidem, XXX, no. 310, November 10, 1912: 1.

²⁹ xxx *O protestare a albanezilor /Derviş Hima/ contra sârbilor*, in Ibidem, XXX, no. 311, November 11, 1912: 1.

- November 11.* The character and the energy of the Albanian nation, according to the vision of a journalist from Budapest, geopolitical context: “By the proclamation of Albania’s independence, Austria-Hungary will have a powerful support in the Balkan Peninsula”³⁰.
31. *November 11.* Analysis of the international situation from the perspective of a new state’s birth: “In Albania, each state has to defend material interests and if these interests are less important than the sacrifices it makes to defend them, than we can be sure that the mercantile calculation will prevent the war”³¹.
32. *November 12.* The declarations of Sureya Bey Vlora: “Me and all the Albanian leaders who are interested in the fate of our country, have been and still are against an autonomy. We claim the proclamation of Albania in an independent state from the moment in which it is excluded the possibility of maintaining the status-quo ante bellum, in European Turkey”³².
33. *November 13.* Declarations of a “political Austrian-Hungarian figure” regarding the situation of Albanians: “Austria-Hungary and Italy are the first states in the world who have vital interests in Albania”³³.
34. *November 13.* Conversation with the Albanian intellectual Derviş Hima: “For Albanians, the most important target in the social order is the freedom. Italy and Austria, which have special interests in the Adriatic Sea, and a special agreement between them, will never agree the Albanian Adriatic coast to fall in other hands than their natural possession, the Albanian one”³⁴.
35. *November 17.* The flying of the national flag in Durazzo (black eagle on red background)³⁵.
36. *November 18.* Telegram from the president of the Provisional Government, Ismail Kemal Bey: “The delegates from all the Albanian territories, with no distinction of religion, gathered today in the general assembly in the city of Valona, proclaimed the independence of Albania, and formed a provisional government. The Albanians are happy for being able to enter in the family of nations in the Balkan Peninsula, whose older brothers are by their origin”³⁶.
37. *November 20.* The Romanian press welcomes the founding of the Albanian State: “The Romanian nation, also the fruit of the principle of nationality and freedom, welcomes from all the heart the new principality of Albania. With the new principality we are unite not only through the sympathies which the identity of historical events are establishing even between different nations, but also through the Macedo-Romanian population which, for centuries and with strong ties of brotherhood, led, together with the Albanians, the hardest yoke of slavery”³⁷.

38. *November 20.* Conversation with an Albanian professor; the story of events regarding the proclamation of Albania's independence; references regarding the national-cultural movement of the Albanians in Romania³⁸.
39. *November 24.* Conversation with Derviş Hima; about the political situation in Albania, the relations between Albanians and Macedo-Romanians, the question of the Albano-Romanian Bishopric, the connections of Albanians with Romania, Albania and the Balkan coalition³⁹.
40. *November 26.* Article entitled *Albania's independence*, signed by *An Albanian*⁴⁰.
41. *November 29.* In *Autonomous Albania*, about the Albanian habits, the legitimacy of revenge, the Albanian hospitality⁴¹.
42. *November 30.* The Romanian lawyer and publicist (of Macedo-Romanian origin) Const. I. Naum, considers that "through the independence of Albania it was created a Latin state – recognized – at the gates of the Orient, as a buffer zone against the widening of Slavism", and "through the protection which will be given to this new Albanian principality, by its older sister Italy, the Thracians and the Daco-Romans in the Balkan Peninsula will revive, will grow and will increase the Latin civilization in the entire European Orient"⁴².
43. *November.* The professor and publicist N. Tacit shows that the Independence of Albania means "the achievement of all utopian ideals of small nations in the Balkans"⁴³.
44. *December 1.* Call to the Albanians in Romania, made by an initiative Committee, for the participation to a meeting, "in order to protest together against these dominations and against the atrocities committed against our brothers by the Balkan allies and to claim Albania's neutrality"⁴⁴.
45. *December 4.* The Albanians from Bucharest celebrated the proclamation of Albania's Independence by a Te-Deum; they sanctified the national flag of the new state; they participated to a huge public meeting, at which they adopted a *motion*: "We appeal to the public opinion of civilized nations, to take into account the claims of Albanians, and we are firmly convinced that the Great Powers will not tolerate the injustice to be committed and this nation to be left as a prey for the greed of wolfish neighbours"⁴⁵.

³⁰ xxx Măine va fi proclamată independența Albaniei, in Ibidem: 1.

³¹ Br., *Chestiunea albaneză*, in „Seara”, III, no. 1.016, November 11, 1912: 1.

³² xxx *Albania autonomă sau stat independent. -Declarațiile lui Kiamil-paşa și ale lui Sureya-bey.* -Italia și Austria pentru creierea unui stat albanez independent. *Constantinopol, 9 noiembrie.* Din Turcia, in „Universul”, XXX, no. 312, November 12, 1912: 3.

³³ „România va avea compensațiuni”. -*Interviewul „Epocei” cu un înalt personaj austro-ungar.* -Drepturile României la compensații. -Austria și chestiunea albaneză. -Conferință europeană nu va fi. -Raporturile dintre Austria și Rusia, in „Epoca”, XVIII, no. 313, November 13, 1912: 1.

³⁴ G. Caliga, *Convorbire cu d. Dereiş Hima. Independența Albaniei.* -Cruzimile aliaților. -Bazele pe care se va construi noul stat albanez. *Chestia albaneză*, in „Minerva”, IV, no. 1.406, November 13, 1912: 1

³⁵ xxx *Independența Albaniei. Albanezii au arborat steagul național la Durazzo*, in „Universul”, XXX, no. 317, November 17, 1912: 1.

³⁶ xxx *Autonomia Albaniei a devenit act oficial.* Albania, in „Epoca”, XVIII, no. 318, November 18, 1912: 1.

³⁷ xxx *Albania autonomă*, in „Ordinea”, V, no. 1.434, November 20, 1912: 1.

³⁸ I.Gr., *Convorbire cu un notabil albanez. Interview pentru „Românul”.* *Chestiunea albano-română.* Budapesta, 2 decembrie, in „Românul”, II, no. 256, November 20/December 3, 1912: 2-3.

46. *December 7.* Declarations of prince Ahmed Fuad, “one of the most serious competitors to the throne of Albania”⁴⁶.
47. *December 9.* Declarations of Ismail Kemal Bey, chief of the Provisional Government: “the best solution which may solve the oriental question is an Albania united with Macedonia, which is inhabited by almost 500,000 Romanians, that would form the state of equilibrium in the Balkan Peninsula”⁴⁷.
48. *December 12.* The agricultural, industrial and financial situation of Albania; the press body of the Conservative Party concludes: “The European nations, which had direct economic relations with Albania are obliged to work with devotion for the prosperity of this state”⁴⁸.
49. *December 12.* Relations of cooperation between the Albanians from Cumanova and the Bulgarian and Serbian notables⁴⁹.
50. *December 13.* Story about the events regarding the proclamation of Independence; information given by a delegate of Albanians in Romania, D. Zografi, eyewitness⁵⁰.
51. *December 14.* A well-known journalist shows that “The achievement of the Albanian ideal is the triumph of justice, the triumph of the principle regarding the equality of nations in the Balkan Peninsula, in the name of which the war against Turkey was started”; he expressed the belief that “The autonomous Albania will have the right to its entire freedom and to an independent situation, just under the freedom which will be respected by the compatriots”⁵¹.
52. *December 15.* The considerations of professor N. Iorga regarding the implications – for Romania and in international context – of founding the Albanian State⁵².

³⁹ xxx *Interview cu dl. Derviş Hima.* Pro Albania. Viena, 3 decembrie, in „Românul”, II, no. 259, November 24/ December 7, 1912: 4-5.

⁴⁰ Un albanez, *Independența Albaniei*, in „Dimineața”, IX, no. 3.137, November 26, 1912: 1.

⁴¹ xxx *În Albania autonomă. Moravuri albaneze.* -Legitimitatea războiului. -Ospitalitatea albaneză, in „Epoca”, XVIII, no. 329, November 29, 1912: 1.

⁴² C.I. Naum, *Albanezii și aromânii. Albano-Vlahia*, in „Acțiunea”, XI, no. 2.865, November 30, 1912: 1-2.

⁴³ N. Tacit, *Independența Albaniei (Realizarea tuturor idealurilor utopice ale micilor popoare din Balcani)*, in „Ilustrațiunea națională”, I, November 1912: 9.

⁴⁴ xxx *Apel către albanezii din țară*, in „Universul”, XXX, no. 331, December 1, 1912: 3.

⁴⁵ xxx *Agitația albanezilor din România. Întrunirea de la Eforie*, in „Epoca”, XVIII, no. 334, December 4, 1912: 2.

⁴⁶ xxx *Ianina, Scutari, Monastir trebuie să fie ale Albaniei! -Declarațiile făcute de principele Ahmed Fuad unui ziarist italian*, in „Minerva”, IV, no. 1.430, December 7, 1912: 3.

⁴⁷ Luigi, *Convorbire cu Ismail Kemal-bey.* „Universul” la Avlona (Valona). (*De la trimisul nostru special*). Avlona, 28 noiembrie 1912, in „Universul”, XXX, no. 339, December, 1912: 1.

⁴⁸ xxx *Situația agricolă, industrială și financiară. Capitalurile franceze în Albania.* Autonomia Albaniei, in „Epoca”, XVIII, no. 342, December 12, 1912: 1.

53. *December 16.* The declarations of Nuzet Vrion-bey, former Turkish governor of Valona, with Albanian origin; the future leader of Albania “can not be anything else than a prince from an European royal family. Any other person has no chance to be elected by the Albanian national assembly”⁵³.
54. *December 18.* Correspondence from Brindisi: about the Albanian manifestations in Valona, the competitors for Albania’s throne, the Albanians from America against a Muslim prince; meeting with the Macedo-Romanian poet Nuși Tulliu⁵⁴.
55. *December 19.* Comments about the attitude of Romania regarding the establishment of Albania’s borders: “in virtue of the principle of nationalities, claimed by the Balkan allies, we declare the rights of Macedo-Romanians”⁵⁵.
56. *December 20.* Correspondence from Bari, with the title *Towards the new country!*⁵⁶
57. *December 20.* Correspondence from Bari, with the title *Albania’s Independence*; references to: the future leaders of Albania, the phases of transition, the geographical borders, the three currents, the attitude of Romanian nationalists from Egypt and America, an enthusiastic call, new bloodsheds⁵⁷.
58. *December 20.* Interview with Nuzet Vrion-bey: “With the Romanians from Albania we are living in the best conditions and together we are fighting against the tendency of Greece regarding our denationalization. Your compatriots will enjoy important privileges within the Albanian state”⁵⁸.

⁴⁹ Nic., *Excesele sârbilor în Albania. Declarațiile unui albanez sosit de la Kumanova*, in Ibidem, XVIII, no. 342, December 12, 1912: 1.

⁵⁰ G.C., *Ce s’a petrecut și ce se va petrece în Albania. Convorbire cu un martor ocular*, in „Minerva”, IV, no. 1.436, December 13, 1912: 3.

⁵¹ M. Sărățeanu, *Un imperiu apune, un stat nou răsare*. Albania autonomă, in „Dimineața”, IX, no. 3.155, December 14, 1912: 1.

⁵² N. Iorga, *Români și statul albanez. Încă o ocazie care va fi pierdută*, in „Minerva”, IV, no. 1.438, December 15, 1912: 1.

⁵³ Z., *Viitorul Albaniei. Declarațiile unui fruntaș albanez*, in „Dimineața”, IX, no. 3.157, December 16, 1912: 1.

⁵⁴ xxx *Spre Albania independentă. Întâlnirea cu poetul Nuși Tulliu. -Canibalii secolului XX. -Manifestații albaneze la Valona. -Pretendenții la tronul Albaniei. -Albanezii din America împotriva unui prinț mahomedan. -Scrisoarea d-lui Nuși Tulliu, adresată directorului nostru- De la trimisul nostru special*. Brindisi, 25 decembrie, in „Românul”, II, no. 278, December 18/31, 1912: 1-2.

⁵⁵ xxx *România și granițele Albaniei. În virtutea principiului naționalităților, revendicat de aliații balcanici, afirmăm drepturile aromânilor. -Atitudinea Serbiei față de noi*, in „Conservatorul”, XII, no. 279, December 19, 1912: 1.

59. *December 23.* Correspondence from Bari; about the city of Coritza during its occupation by the Greek army⁵⁹.
60. *December 29.* The statement of the Albanian Provisional Government presented by Edward Grey, Foreign minister of England and president of the Ambassadors' Conference in London⁶⁰.
61. *December 30.* Considerations regarding the future of Albania, "a province full of life and courage. What will be tomorrow Albania? That is the big enigma which torments the entire Europe"⁶¹.

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62. *January 3.* Telegrams of the Albanians from Romania to Edward Grey, protesting against the claims of Greeks regarding the "Albanian" Coritza, and against the Serbian pressures⁶².
63. *January 9.* Article about "the mysteries" of Macedonia, referring to the declarations of a Bulgarian leader, of the Albanians, to the role of Romania ("Bucharest, the capital of Macedonia")⁶³.
64. *January 25.* Statistics regarding the number of Albanians – compared with that of South Slavs – extracted from the statement presented to ambassadors in London by the Albanian delegates⁶⁴.
65. *January 26.* Correspondence from Venice, with the title *Towards the independent Albania*; references about the events in Albania; fights with Serbian military units; Albanian national-political currents⁶⁵.
66. *February 13.* Meeting of the Albanians from Bucharest; telegram sent to the governments of the Great Powers: "painfully moved by the story of Albanian refugees, eyewitnesses of the massacres committed by the Serbian army, we implore justice and protection, asking for the reprobation and the indignation of civilized nations regarding the systematic extermination procedures of the Albanian population by an army with claims of civilization"⁶⁶.

⁵⁶ *Spre noua țară!* Dela coresp. nostru special. Bari, 28 decembrie, in „Românul”, II, no. 280, December 20, 1912/January 2, 1913: 1.

⁵⁷ M.D., *Independența Albaniei*. Viitorii conducători ai Albaniei. -Fazele de tranziție. -Hotarele geografice. -Cele trei curente. -Atitudinea naționaliștilor români din Egipt și America. -Un apel entuziast. -Noui vărsări de sânge. *De la trimisul „Românului”*, Bari, 28 decembrie, in Ibidem: 4-5.

⁵⁸ I.N., *Guvernatorul Valonei în redacți noastră*. Interview cu un fruntaș albanez, in „Dimineața”, IX, no. 3.161, December 20, 1912: 3.

⁵⁹ M.D., *Spre Albania independentă. Căderea Coriței*. De la corespondentul nostru special. Bari, 31 decembrie 1912, in „Românul”, II, no. 283, December 23, 1912/January 5, 1913: 2-3-4.

⁶⁰ *Ce teritorii revendică Albania. Memoriul guvernului provizoriu albanez prezentat lui sir Eduard Grey, ministru de Externe al Angliei și președintele Conferinței Ambasadorilor la Londra*, in „Dimineața”, IX, no. 3.168, December 29, 1912: 8.

67. *February 19*. Considerations regarding the borders' establishment of the new Albanian state. "We, the Romanians, are also interested in the delimitation of the future state as the Albanians are. In Macedonia live hundreds of thousands of our brothers. We would not want to see them neither under Greek domination, nor under Bulgarian one. The Macedo-Romanians had never lived in good conditions with them because of the enmity they show. The Macedo-Romanians lived in good harmony only with one nation, the Albanians"⁶⁷.
68. *March 13-March 29*. Comprehensive account of works from within the Albanian Congress from Trieste, "in which there were established the basis of the future Albano-Romanian state – a Switzerland in the Balkans – and was consecrated the sincere fellowship between the two Balkan nations, with Thracian-Roman origin: Albanians and Macedo-Romanians"⁶⁸.
69. *March 15*. Considerations with the title *Pro Albania*, regarding the works within the Ambassadors' Conference in London, dedicated to the founding of the Albanian State: "The elitist circles from Bucharest give a great political importance to the fact that, for the first time Romania is called to say its opinion in an European Aeropagus". Statistics regarding the presence of Greek element in Epirus and Albania⁶⁹.
70. *March 26*. Albania's autonomy in the context of divergent interests of the Great Powers⁷⁰.
71. *April 14*. Faik Corița and Derviş Hima about "the unjustified claims of Greeks in Albania"⁷¹.
72. *April 21*. Comment about the internal dissensions in Albania, with the title *The king Essad Pasha*⁷².
73. *April 21*. Albanian people and its policy. Reflections of a Albanian leader translated in Romanian⁷³.

⁶¹ xxx *Albania de mâine, punctul negru*, in „Ordinea”, V, no. 1.464, December 30, 1912: 1.

⁶² *Mișcarea albanezilor. Două telegrame către Sir Grey*, in „Minerva”, V, no. 1.455, January 3, 1913: 2.

⁶³ *Misterele Macedoniei. Apariția unei faze critice*. -Declarațiile unui fruntaș bulgar. -Ce spun albanezii. - București capitala Macedoniei. Anchetele „Minervei”, in Ibidem, V, no. 1.460, January 9, 1913: 1

⁶⁴ *Câți albanezi sunt în Albania față de elementul slav. Date estrase din memoriul prezentat ambasadorilor de la Londra de delegații albanezi*, in Ibidem, V, no. 1.476, January 25, 1913: 3.

⁶⁵ M.D., *Spre Albania independentă*. De la corespondentul nostru, Veneția, (20) 3 februarie 1913, in „Românul”, III, no. 21, January 26, 1912/February 8, 1913: 5.

⁶⁶ A.C., *Întrunirea Coloniei Albaneze*. Atrocitățile creștinilor aliați. Congresul Albanez la Triest, in „Minerva”, V, no. 1.495, February 13, 1913: 3.

⁶⁷ xxx *Congresul albanez*, in „Seara”, IV, February 19, 1913: 1.

⁶⁸ M.D., *Înfrățirea albano-română (I-VII)*, in „Românul”, III, no. 58, March 13/26, 1913: 4-5; no. 59, March 14/27, 1913: 5; no. 61, March 16/29, 1913: 4-5; no. 64, March 20/April 2, 1913: 5-6; no. 65, March 21/April 3, 1913: 4; nor. 67, March 23/April 5, 1913: 7; no. 71, March 29/April 11, 1913: 3-4.

⁶⁹ Pythus, *Pro Albania*, in Ibidem, III, no. 60, March 15/28, 1913: 1.

⁷⁰ *Autonomia Albaniei*, in „Minerva”, V, no. 1.536, March 26, 1913: 1.

⁷¹ *Faik Korița și Derviş Hima. Pretențiile nesăbuite ale grecilor în Albania*, in „Voința națională”, XXVIII, no. 8.217, April 14, 1913: 3.

74. *April 26.* The Austrian-Italian influence in Albania in the context of the rivalry between the two powers⁷⁴.
75. *April 27.* Comments regarding the fate of Albania – annexed by Austria and Italy, “according to its own request”; German-born prince; the role of Essad Pasha (pro-Russian); secret decisions of the Congress from Trieste (the declaration of Albania as Austrian province)⁷⁵.
76. *May 1.* Correspondence from Brindisi, with the title *The epilogue of Albania’s independence*⁷⁶.
77. *May 17.* Correspondence from Bitolia about *The independent Albania and the Aromanians*⁷⁷.
78. *May 26.* Meeting of the member of the Macedo-Romanian Society of Culture from Bucharest; the speakers claim the Macedo-Romanians to be “incorporated” in the new state from the Balkans⁷⁸.
79. *May 27.* Dr. Shunda, the president of the Albano-Romanian Society from Bucharest, is pleading for the Italian-Romanian alliance: “We, the Aromanians, have paid with death our daring of declaring ourselves Romanians”⁷⁹.
80. *June 11.* The Romanian historian Ioan Ursu, born in Transylvania, presents the Balkan regional history, with the title *The Albano-Romanian dualism*: “The territory included between Valona and Durazzo, forms on the Adriatic coast an ethnic, compact area, which may serve as basis for the founding of a state which can guarantee the life of Romanians in Albania. This state will be annexed to Albania forming together a dualism, according with the Austrian-Hungarian one”⁸⁰.

⁷² xxx *Regele Esad-paşa*. Albania, in *Ibidem*, XXVIII, no. 8.218, April 21, 1913: 3.

⁷³ Ivanul din Milano, *Poporul albanez și politica sa. Reflecțiile unui fruntaș albanes traduse în limba română*. Dela corespondentul nostru special, Milano, 18 aprilie, in „Românul”, III, no. 97, April 23, 1913: 3-4.

⁷⁴ *Influența austro-italiană în Albania*. Ziarul italian „Tribuna” despre chestia presupusei delimitări a zonelor de influență, in „Minerva”, V, no. 1.565, April 26, 1913: 3.

⁷⁵ M. Buri, *Albania va fi anexată de Austria și Italia, după propria-i cerere. Când s-a pus la cale această lovitură. -Un principe german viitor domnitor în Albania. -În jurul loviturii lui Eşad Paşa*, in *Ibidem*, V, no. 1.566, April 27, 1913: 3.

⁷⁶ *Epilogul independenței Albaniei*. Dela corespondentul special al „Românului”, Brindisi, 27 aprilie, in „Românul”, III, April 18/May 1, 1913: 6.

⁷⁷ Kara-Burnu, *Albania independentă și aromânii*, in „Universul”, XXXI, no. 133, May 17, 1913: 1.

⁷⁸ M.B., *Macedonenii cer încorporarea lor la Albania. Întrunirea de aseară. -Cuvântările d-lor Murnu, Nuşiu Tului și dr. Şunda. -O delegație*, in „Minerva”, V, no. 1.555, May 26, 1913: 5.

⁷⁹ dr. Shunda, *Societatea Albano-Română și alianța italo-română*, in „Universul”, XXXI, no. 143, May 27, 1913: 4.

⁸⁰ I. Ursu, *Dualismul albano-român*, in *Ibidem*, XXXI, no. 158, June 11, 1913: 1.

81. *July 6.* Appeal of the Albanians from Romania, “our adoptive country”, for helping the families of the Romanian soldiers who participated in the Second Balkan War⁸¹.
82. *July 22.* The memorial of the Albanian Colony from Bucharest, handed to the prime-minister Titu Maiorescu, by which it was required “that within the discussions regarding the re-establishing of the Balkan equilibrium, to give all the powerful and cordial support of Your Excellency to the claims of the Albanian nation, and by the decision taken within the conference, to obtain a positive achievement for Albania, ensuring yourself that the Albanian nation will be forever grateful”⁸².
83. *September 21, 22, 23.* Extensive documentary material *Regarding the Albanian question*, signed by the publicist Titu D. Panaitescu: “The Albanians – as it is written in their manifest – have been the fiercest fighters for freedom and they «have opened the way towards the success for the Balkan states». We can not talk about freedom in the Balkan Peninsula without mentioning the Albanians”⁸³.
84. *September 23.* Assumptions regarding The origin of Albanians, focusing on the considerations of the Romanian scholar Bogdan P. Hașdeu⁸⁴.
85. *September 23.* With the title *Albania’s border*, it is shown that the decision taken in the Conference of London is not satisfying neither the Albanians, nor the Serbians: “And this hate can not be removed either by skills or by the savage repression which is prepared. It remains only one way: the rectification of the border delimited in London and the establishment of a border which can take into account the sacred principle of the national autonomy”⁸⁵.
86. *October 27.* Biography of prince William and of princess Sofia of Wied⁸⁶.

⁸¹ *Apelul albanezilor din țară pentru ajutorarea familiilor soldaților plecați în război*, in „Minerva”, V, no. 1.636, July 6, 1913: 2.

⁸² *Doleanțele albanezilor. Textul memoriului înmănat d-lui T. Maiorescu, prim-ministru*, in Ibidem, V, nr. 1.654, 22 iulie 1913: 2.

⁸³ T.D. Panaitescu, *În chestia albaneză (I-III)*, in „Seara”, IV, no. 1.322, September 21, 1913: 2; no. 1.323, September 22, 1913: 2; no. 1.324, September 23, 1913: 2.

⁸⁴ D. Caselli, *Originea albanezilor. După părerea lui Hașdeu, ar fi urmașii a trei triburi dacice*, in „Minerva”, V, no. 1.715, September 23, 1913: 2

⁸⁵ M. Sărățeanu, *Granița Albaniei*, in „Dimineața”, X, no. 3.433, September 23, 1913: 1.

⁸⁶ xxx *Prințul și prințesa de Wied*, in „Voința națională”, XXVIII, no. 8.245, October 27, 1913: 3.

⁸⁷ I. Foti, *Epirul românesc. Pindul trebuie alipit la Albania. Glasuri din Macedonia*, in „Viitorul”, VI, no. 2.105, December 17, 1913: 1.

⁸⁸ Idem, *Pindul românesc trebuie să fie încorporat la Albania. Un apel către guvernul român*, in Ibidem, VI, no. 2.106, December 20, 1913: 1.

⁸⁹ xxx *În Albania*, in „Viitorul”, VI, no. 2.116, December 31, 1913: 1.

87. *December 17*. The press body of the National-Liberal Party is pleading that *The Romanian Epirus, the Pind must be annexed to Albania* (the title of the article signed by the Romanian poet and publicist Ion Foti, with Macedo-Romanian origin)⁸⁷.
88. *December 20*. Continuation of the pleading, with the title *The Romanian Pind to be incorporated in Albania. An appeal for the Romanian government*⁸⁸.
89. *December 31*. Editorial of the national-liberal newspaper from Bucharest, "The future": "The difficulties of today's Albania are the beginnings of its modern life. They will pass, like the other nations' difficulties have passed. The history is repeating itself"⁸⁹.

1914

90. *January 5*. Concern among the political circles from Germany regarding the attitude of Turkey towards Greece and Albania ("the Muslim danger in Albania")⁹⁰.
91. *January 8*. Comment regarding the situation of Albania, with the title *The difficulties of the beginning, the hopes of the future*, in the context of divergent interests of the Great Powers in the Conference of London: "The Powers had, regarding the Albanian question, the attitude dictated by their own interests. And these interests were diametrically opposed"⁹¹.
92. *January 12*. News regarding *The situation from Albania*⁹².

⁹⁰ xxx *Pericolul musulman în Albania*, in „Minerva”, VI, no. 1.816, January 5, 1914: 5.

⁹¹ M. Sărățeanu, *Soarta Albaniei. Greutățile începutului, speranțele viitorului*, in „Dimineața”, XI, no. 3.537, January 8, 1914: 1.

⁹² xxx *Situația din Albania*, in „Conservatorul”, XIV, no. 8, January 12, 1914: 3.

⁹³ xxx *Regele Greciei despre chestiunea albaneză*, in „Conservatorul”, XIV, no. 8, January 12, 1914: 2-3.

⁹⁴ xxx *Situația militară în Albania*, in „Minerva”, VI, no. 1.823, January 13, 1914: 1.

⁹⁵ *Turcia și Albania. Posibilitatea unei înțelegeri între Turcia și Grecia*. Scrisori din Turcia. De la corespondentul nostru permanent. Constantinopol, 14 ian. 1914, in *Ibidem*, VI, no. 1.827, January 17, 1914: 1.

⁹⁶ xxx *Greutățile cu care va avea de luptat principele de Wied*. Situația în Albania, in *Ibidem*, VI, no. 1.832, January 22, 1914: 4.

⁹⁷ xxx *Albanezii vor un prinț musulman*. Situația în Albania, in *Ibidem*, VI, no. 1836, January 26, 1914: 3.

⁹⁸ D. Caselli, *Viitoarea reședință a prințului de Wied. Durazzo*, in *Ibidem*: 4.

⁹⁹ *Delegația albaneză la principele de Wied. Essad-pașa cu delegația albaneză a plecat în Germania pentru a oferi tronul principelui de Wied. Viitorul domnitor al Albaniei*, in *Ibidem*, VI, no. 1.842, February 1, 1914: 5.

¹⁰⁰ xxx *Un albanez despre prințul de Wied*, in *Ibidem*: 1-2.

93. *January 12.* The king of Greece about the delimitation of Albania's borders: "The claims of the Great Powers regarding the cession of Southern Albania represents a great injustice. By this, Greece brought a great national sacrifice, because the Epirus is in reality a part of Greece, the inhabitants from Epirus being in their majority Greeks"⁹³.
94. *January 13.* Comment regarding the military situation in Albania: "Which will be the situation after the evacuation of Albania by the Greek regular troops, we can not anticipate. But there are still indices that the Greek volunteers are waiting only for the departure of the regular troops in order to start their action for the conquest of the entire Epirus"⁹⁴.
95. *January 17.* Correspondence from Constantinople, regarding the relations between Turkey and Albania, and "the possibility of an agreement between Turkey and Greece"⁹⁵.
96. *January 22.* Editorial of "Minerva" newspaper, with the title *The difficulties which will have to face the prince of Wied*⁹⁶.
97. *January 26.* Comment with the title *The Albanians want a Muslim prince*: "The situation in Albania is far from being satisfactory. There are made serious preparations for the arrival of Prince of Wied. But the population can not be reconciled with the idea that they have to give up their desire of having a Muslim prince"⁹⁷.
98. *January 26.* Presentation of the city of Durazzo, "the future residence of the prince of Wied", and also of "three nice ports, which are: *Alessio, Valona and Giovanni di Medua*"⁹⁸.
99. *February 1.* Essad Pasha, with an Albanian delegation, left in Germany for offering the throne to the prince of Wied⁹⁹.

¹⁰¹ xxx *Micul patriot albanez.* Cine a dat principelui de Wied primele amănunte despre Albania. - Cea dintâi audiență, in „Dimineața”, XI, no. 3.572, February 12, 1914: 5.

¹⁰² *Te-Deumul albanezilor din Capitală. Intrarea prințului de Wied în Albania,* in „Minerva”, VI, no. 1.865, February 14, 1914: 3.

¹⁰³ *Cursul d-lui N. Iorga: istoria Albaniei,* in „Neamul românesc”, IX, no. 6, February 16, 1914: 3-4.

¹⁰⁴ S.B., *Albania și albanezii,* in „Cuvântul studențimii”, I, no. 10, February 20, 1914: 2.

¹⁰⁵ xxx *Mărul albanez.* Politica externă, in „Dreptatea”, II, no. 49, february 21, 1914: 1.

¹⁰⁶ R., *Independența Epirului.* Buletin extern, in „Seara”, IV, no. 1.474, February 23, 1914: 1.

¹⁰⁷ N.P.D., *Banchetul Coloniei Albaneze din Capitală,* in „Dimineața”, XI, no. 3.584, February 24, 1914: 9.

¹⁰⁸ xxx *Albania,* in „Minerva”, VI, no. 1.866, february 25, 1914: 1.

¹⁰¹⁹ I.J.R., *Un nou regat: Albania.* Buletin extern, in „Seara”, IV, no. 1.476, February 25, 1914: 1.

¹¹⁰ xxx *Sărbătorirea prințului de Wied la Constanța,* in „Minerva”, VI, no. 1.866, February 25, 1914: 2.

¹¹¹ xxx *Bucuria din Albania.* Buletin exterior, in „Conservatorul”, XIV, no. 44, February 26, 1914: 1-2.

100. *February 1.* The considerations of Faik Bey Konitza, “one of the most important young patriots of Albania. He was also the president of the great Albanian Congress from Trieste in the last summer and he led the conference in London”, regarding the prince of Wied¹⁰⁰.
101. *February 12.* An Albanian pupil from Bucharest, Petre S. Marin, “gave to the prince of Wied the first details about Albania” (when he was in Bucharest, as a guest of the King and Queen of Romania); the title of the article – *Little Albanian patriot*¹⁰¹.
102. *February 14.* The Albanians from Bucharest welcome the arrival of the prince Wilhelm of Wied in Albania, at Durazzo. The Te-Deum was in the Albanian language; telegrams sent to king Carol I and to “king Wilhelm I of Albania”¹⁰².
103. *February 16.* Reference regarding the course of N. Iorga about *The history of Albania*, held at the new Institute of South-East European Studies (January 31)¹⁰³.
104. *February 20.* Article-essay of the student S.G. Boțoiu about *Albania and the Albanians*¹⁰⁴.
105. *February 21.* Editorial in “Dreptatea” [The Justice] newspaper, with the title *The Albanian apple*, which reveals the impact of the relations between the Great Powers regarding the birth and the consolidation of the Albanian State: “The Austrian-Italian cooperation in Albania is one of the happiest surprises of our era. Albanian has just been born, its prince is not already installed and between the two allies there are already some difficulties”¹⁰⁵.
106. *February 23.* Editorial in “Seara” [The Evening] newspaper, with the title *The independence of Epirus*, whose incorporation within the Albania’s borders is strongly contested by Greece: “Maybe it would not be bad at least for this time, that the misunderstandings between the inhabitants of Epirus and the Albanians to be left in their account, or, in the happiest case, if Europe believes that it has to intervene, then it should give all the claims required from Epirus and guarantees that its union with Albania will not lead to the denationalization and to the kneeling of its autochthonous element”¹⁰⁶.

¹¹² D. inginer N. Cuțarida. Scrisoare din Durazzo, in „Dimineața”, XI, no. 3.590, March 2, 1914: 3.

¹¹³ Z., Debarcarea suveranului Albaniei. Frunțașii albanezi primesc pe suveranul lor, in Ibidem, XI, no. 3.603, March 15, 1914: 1.

¹¹⁴ D. Dumbravă, *Suveranul Albaniei*, in Ibidem, XI, no. 3.608, March 20, 1914: 1.

¹¹⁵ xxx *Pentru victimele asasinatelor de la Corița*. Parastasul dela Biserica „Sf. Gheorghe Nou”. - Asistența. -Cuvântările ținute, in „Universul”, XXXII, no. 91, April 3, 1914: 2.

¹¹⁶ xxx *Apărarea românilor din Albania*. Propunerea unui militar român. „Un corp de voluntari români să-i apare de cruzimile grecilor”, in „Adevărul”, XXXVII, no. 8.821, April 4, 1914: 2

107. *February 24.* The member of the Albanian Colony from Romania celebrated by a banquet the arrival of the prince Wilhelm of Wied in Durazzo; the uttered speeches¹⁰⁷.
108. *February 25.* Editorial about Albania, “which, receiving these days its sympathetic king, reached its final constitution”¹⁰⁸.
109. *February 25.* With the title *A new kingdom: Albania*, it is underlined the significance for the Albanians of founding themselves in an independent state, at the same time a guarantee for the regional stability: “it is important that the big step is already done, and if the human history is scoring on this occasion a new victory – the Balkan peace, as always likely to be disturbed, will find a new support”¹⁰⁹.
110. *February 25.* Celebrating the arrival in Albanian of the prince of Wied, by the member of the Albanian Colony from Constantza, “and also by the Macedo-Romanians from Constantza”¹¹⁰.
111. *February 26.* With the title *Joy in Albania*, the editorial of the national newspaper of the Conservative Party is revealing the festive atmosphere in Albania, concluding: “to be sincerely happy, we, the Romanians in the free kingdom from the Danube, for the joy of Albania, at the founding of which we have contributed to a large extent. We wish the Albanian nation to have sunny days, a brilliant future, in order for it to be among civilized nations, and, imitating our country, we wish for the new Albanian state to make the same progresses as Romania have made”¹¹¹.
112. *March 2.* Letter sent from Durazzo, by the engineer N. Cuțarida, eyewitness at the arriving of the prince Wilhelm of Wied¹¹².
113. *March 15.* Editorial in which there are presented the political-diplomatic circumstances regarding “the debarkation of Albania’s sovereign”¹¹³.
114. *March 20.* The publicist Dinu Dumbravă reveals the realities of Albania to the prince of Wied, compared with those found by king Carol in Romania in 1866¹¹⁴.
115. *April 2.* Liturgy and speeches in the memory of the Romanians assassinated in Coritza¹¹⁵.
116. *April 4.* Letter of a Romanian “soldier”, in which it was made the proposal of creating a detachment of volunteers, “of at least 500, for the safety of our brothers, whose blood is extinguishing at Coritza”¹¹⁶.
117. *April 6.* The Romanian professor, publicist and politician (with Macedo-Romanian origin), Nicolae Bațaria, about the city of Coritza (article reproduced from a French-language Turkish newspaper)¹¹⁷.

¹¹⁷ D. N. Bațaria despre Corița, in „Neamul românesc”, IX, no. 13, April 6, 1914: 8.

¹¹⁸ G. Croia, *Albanofobia d-lui Nicu Filipescu*, in „Adevărul”, XXXVII, no. 8.831, April 10, 1914: 1-2.

118. *April 10.* The Albanian George Croia, resident in Bucharest, is protesting, in the article *The Albano-phobia of Nicu Filipescu*, regarding his considerations about the attitude of Romania in “the Albanian question”, underlining that “We, the Albanians, are indignantly rejecting the accusation brought by Mr. Nicu Filipescu, that we are so far just an element of randomness. This is absolutely unreal. We never provoked anyone, but we answered to our oppressors”¹¹⁸.
119. *April 15.* The considerations of the influent publicist Emil D. Fagure, regarding *Romania and the struggles in Albania*: “Being diligently interested that the European Powers to support the peaceful organization of Albania, which is their creation, we are defending at the same time, in a civilized way, the interests of Macedo-Romanians, who, even after the Turkish domination, have been always different from the Greeks and Bulgarians, precisely because they have never adopted a revolutionary system, imposing themselves as a superior element of civilization”¹¹⁹.
120. *April 20.* The writer and publicist G. Diamandy reveals, in the article entitled *Albania, Italy and Austria*, the struggle of the Great Powers to exercise a greater influence in Albania: “We can only watch with keen interest the deaf struggle between Italy and Albania”¹²⁰.
121. *April 22.* Comments about the project of the prince of Wied regarding Albania’s organization; it “is stipulated the educational and the religious freedom for the Macedo-Romanians”¹²¹.

¹¹⁹ E.D. Fagure, *România și turburările din Albania*, in *Ibidem*, XXXVIII, no. 8.830, April 15, 1914: 1.

¹²⁰ G. Diamandy, *Albania, Italia și Austria*. *Cronica externă*, in „Universul”, XXXII, no. 100, April 20, 1914: 1.

¹²¹ *Organizarea Albaniei. Proiectul prințului de Wied*, in „Dimineața”, XI, no. 3.639, April 22, 1914: 3.

¹²² M. Sărățeanu, *Răzvrătirea din Epir*, in *Ibidem*, XI, no. 3.645, April 28, 1914: 1.

¹²³ *Sărbătoarea unui popor și sărbătorirea regelui său M.S. Wilhelm I, rege al Albaniei*, in „România Mare”, I, no. 10-11-12, April 1914: 1.

¹²⁴ xxx *Albanezii și interviewul d-lui Simos*, in „Dimineața”, XI, no. 3.648, May 1, 1914: 9.

¹²⁵ xxx *Întrunirea albanezilor din Capitală*. Moțiunea. -Telegrama adresată regelui, in „Epoca”, XX, no. 117, May 1, 1914: 3.

¹²⁶ xxx *Luptele de la Corița*. Cine a ordonat atacurile grecilor. -Cum au decurs luptele. -Pierderile albanezilor și grecilor, in „Dimineața”, XI, no. 3.653, May 7, 1914: 3.

¹²⁷ xxx *Situația din Albania*. Cum o prezintă d. dr. Dillon, reprezentantul ziarului englez „Daily Telegraph”, aflat acum la Durazzo, in *Ibidem*, XI, no. 3.654, May 8, 1914: 3.

¹²⁸ Floridor, *Albania arde*, in „Dreptatea”, II, no. 115, May 9, 1914: 1.

¹²⁹ E., *Răscoala din Albania*, in „Adevărul”, XXXVII, no. 8.854, May 9, 1914: 1.

¹³⁰ Diplomat, *Albania în fierbere*, in *Conservatorul*, XIV, no. 105, May 15, 1914: 1.

122. April 28. The journalist M. Sărățeanu, reveals under the title The rebellion from Epirus, that “Albania, created by a European conference which heard the age-old longing of the Albanian nation, faces at the beginning of its independent life obstacles likely to hinder the work of consolidation started by the leaders of the new Adriatic state. After Albania’s borders have been painfully amputated at the green table of diplomats, after the new state was reduced in a much smaller extent than the one inhabited by the Albanian people and after foreign hand are trying to dominate the economic future of Albania, creating a network of intrigues around the new state, the situation from Albania is disturbed by rebellions staged by the neighbours”¹²².
123. April. Editorial of the “România Mare” [Great Romania] newspaper from Constantza – signed “in the name of the Albanian Colonies from Constantza and Bucharest”, by Petru Vulcan – in which it is shown why the current number of the magazine “is dedicated to the Albanian question and to His Majesty King Wilhelm I of Albania”¹²³.
124. May 1. Letter of the leaders from the Albanian Colony in Romania, in which they protest against the assertions of a Greek diplomat, according to which “in southern Albania would live a Greek population of 200,000 inhabitants. *We affirm, without the fear of being denied, that in the contested area, and especially in the province of Coritza, there is no Greek village, no Greek family, not a Greek person, apart from the Greek metropolitan, who is from Fener*”¹²⁴.
125. May 1. Meeting of Albanians in Bucharest, “for protesting against the horrors committed by Greeks against the Macedo-Romanians and Albanians”; the adopted motion, the telegram sent to king Carol I, and another one “to the representatives of all foreign states in Bucharest”¹²⁵.
126. May 7. Correspondence from Corcea, “from which it may be clearly seen the interference of the regular Greek troops and of Greek officers in the events from Albania”¹²⁶.

¹³¹ *Un interview cu d-l Talaat-bey*. Scopul voiajului său în România. -Reformele Turciei. -Chestia insulelor egeice. -Raporturile cu Italia. -Părerea despre evenimentele din Albania, in „Minerva”, VI, no. 1.942, May 15, 1914: 1.

¹³² R.S., *Ce se petrece în Albania*. Cine e Essad-pașa? -În jurul asasinatului din Scutari. -Tactica lui Essad. -Ultima lovitură, in „Acțiunea”, XIII, no. 3.274, May 15, 1914: 1.

¹³³ xxx *Situația principelui de Wied*, in „Minerva”, VI, no. 1.932, May 25, 1914: 1.

¹³⁴ xxx *România și Albania*, in „Epoca”, XX, no. 151, June 4, 1914: 1.

¹³⁵ M. Sărățeanu, *Soarta Albaniei*, in „Dimineața”, XI, no. 3.686, June 9, 1914: 1.

¹³⁶ xxx *Situația în Albania*, in „Conservatorul”, XIV, no. 125, June 9, 1914: 2.

¹³⁷ Al. Ciurcu, *Albania*, in „Adevărul”, XXVII, no. 8.841, June 9, 1914: 1-2.

¹³⁸ *Un apel către albanezi*, in Ibidem, XXVII, nro. 8.891, June 16, 1914: 4

127. May 8. The “real” situation from Albania, according to the references made by the English publicist dr. Emile J. Dillon, “who can give a precise idea regarding the new kingdom”¹²⁷.
128. May 9. Critical comment with the title *Albania is burning*¹²⁸.
129. May 9. Editorial of “Adevărul” [The Truth], old and influent newspaper from Bucharest, with strong and revealed connections with the political circles: “The prince of Wied, who now is passing through difficult times, will discover now if he is the right man for the situation created for him and accepted by him. For the political situation of Europe, the Albanian events can not represent a danger. The Powers have agreed in founding Albania and, as far as it can be seen, they also agreed to impose their will. But if some of them will not want to risk anything for the new principality – there is the definite statement of Austria and Italy, that they are ready to risk”¹²⁹.
130. May 15. Under the *Diplomat* pseudonym, the conservative newspaper from Bucharest shows that “If Albania falls in the civil war, if the Muslim Albanians enter into battle with the Catholic Albanians, the Albanian State could hardly be reinforced. And then, the Greeks on one hand, the Turks on the other hand, and the Montenegrins, will seek to draw all the possible benefits”¹³⁰.
131. May 15. Interview of Talaat-bey, Turkey’s Interior minister, present in Bucharest, with an evasive response about the responsibilities regarding the events from Albania”¹³¹.
132. May 15. Situation in Albania. Essad Pasha’s biography¹³².
133. May 25. The situation of the king Wilhelm of Wied, commented on the basis of a correspondence of the English publicist E.J. Dillon¹³³.

¹³⁹ Situația disperată din Albania. De Albania depinde pacea europeană și menținerea Triplei Alianțe. Antagonismul dintre Austria și Italia, in „Epoca”, XX, no. 163, June 16, 1914: 1.

¹⁴⁰ N.P.D., *Plecarea voluntarilor români pentru Albania*. Echiparea. -Serviciul divin. -Plecarea, in „Adevărul”, XXVII, no. 8.895, June 20, 1914: 5.

¹⁴¹ L.I. Vianu, *Agonia regatului albanez*. Politica externă, in „Dreptatea”, II, no. 150, June 20, 1914: 2.

¹⁴² xxx *Echiparea voluntarilor români pentru Albania*. Scrisori din București, in „Românul”, IV, no. 136, June 22 iunie/July, 1914: 5.

¹⁴³ xxx *România și Albania*, in Ibidem, IV, no. 137, June 24/July 7, 1914: 9.

¹⁴⁴ N. Mișuțiu, *Spre Albania*. Informațiuni, in Ibidem, IV, no. 137, June 24 /July 7, 1914: 9.

¹⁴⁵ *România și salvarea Albaniei. Intervenția armatei române*. -Ce se spune la Roma. -Tratatul de la Viena. -Abdicarea prințului e iminentă, in „Dimineața”, XI, no. 3.703, June 26, 1914: 3.

¹⁴⁶ D. Karnabatt, *Trupele române în Albania?*, in „Seara”, IV, no. 1.593, June 26, 1914: 1.

¹⁴⁷ Const. Mille, *Noi și Albania*, in „Adevărul”, XXVII, no. 8.902, June 27, 1914: 1.

¹⁴⁸ *Abdicarea prințului de Wied*, in „Epoca”, XX, no. 176, June 29, 1914: 3.

¹⁴⁹ *Un apel al Coloniei Albaneeze din Capitală*, in „Seara”, IV, no. 1.599, July 2, 1914:

134. *June 4.* Editorial of the influent newspaper of the Conservative Party, “Epoca” [The Age], with the title *Romania and Albania*: “Today, Albania is prey of internal revolution and of rivalry from outside its borders. We deplore this situation, both for the Albanian nation and for the prince who accepted a mission of the most dangerous and hardest, aimed by the most noble thoughts”¹³⁴.
135. *June 9.* Comment in which it is revealed the complexity of the young Albanian state; apart from internal divergences, “Albania and the Albanian have been the victims of diplomatic intrigues”¹³⁵.
136. *June 9.* Details regarding the running of events in Albania¹³⁶.
137. *June 9.* The well-known journalist Al. Ciurcu, originating from Transylvania, reveals in “Adevărul” [The Truth], about the situation and history of Albania: “What do the insurgents want? Even they do not know. To return under Turkish domination, to have a Muslim prince, claims in opposition with the nation’s aspirations of independence and progress. This naive people do not see that the neighbours are lurking in order to invade it and that by the fratricidal war they will facilitate this event”¹³⁷.
138. *June 16.* Call for the participation to a meeting of “Albanians good patriots”, occasion “for the volunteers to register themselves for going in Albania to defend it, with three Romanian officers as leaders”¹³⁸.
139. *June 16.* Comment regarding an article published in a well-known newspaper from Vienna, under the title *The European peace and the maintenance of the Triple Alliance depend on Albania. The antagonism between Austria and Italy*¹³⁹.
140. *June 20.* Reportage telling the story of the Romanian volunteers in Albania¹⁴⁰.
141. *June 20.* With the title *The agony of the Albanian kingdom*, a young newspaper from Bucharest, reveals, analysing the events, that “The new kingdom that the Powers sought to settle in the Balkan Peninsula with the price of so many sacrifices, is on the verge of being broken in the first year of its existence. Nobody would have expected a so fast agony. Only few foreign statesmen and Mr. Petre Carp also, did not had great expectations and they suspected from the very beginning what it is happening today to everyone’s surprise. Albania is dying”¹⁴¹.

¹⁵⁰ M. Dona, *În Albania nouă. Pe cărări bătute*, in „Românul”, IV, no. 144, July 3/16, 1914: 1-5.

¹⁵¹ xxx *Albanezii voluntari spre Albania*, in „Minerva”, VI, no. 1.992, July 4, 1914: 2.

¹⁵² xxx *Pentru apărarea Albaniei*, in „Minerva”, VI, no. 1.992, July 4, 1914: 2.

¹⁵³ xxx *Manifestațiile pentru voluntarii români sosiți la Durazzo*, in „Românul”, IV, no. 145, July 4/17, 1914: 5-6.

¹⁵⁴ V. Gh. Ispir, *Pentru viitorul Albaniei*, in „Neamul românesc”, IX, no. 26, July 6, 1914: 3.

142. *June 22.* Letter from Bucharest to a prestigious newspaper from Arad, "Românul" [The Romanian], about the leaving of the Romanian volunteers in Albania¹⁴².
143. *June 24.* With the title Romanian and Albania, comment of the main newspaper of Romanians from Transylvania, regarding the identification of our interests in Albania; the conclusion is: "But this does not mean that Romania would be or would have been ready to militarily intervene in Albania. The only intervention of Romania is the expectation of a rational solutions, that is each of the three main groups of the Albanian nation, which live in different regions, to have a governor from their own citizens who will have to be protected by him. And on the throne to remain the prince of Wied, because, among others, no other Christian prince would not want to face the difficulties managed by the current Albanian sovereign. Regarding the enthronement of a Muslim prince, this solution is a dangerous chimera, because it would not remove the difficulties, but, on the contrary, it would create new antagonisms"¹⁴³.
144. *June 24.* Account of an eyewitness regarding the leaving of the Romanian volunteers in Albania¹⁴⁴.
145. *June 26.* Information and comments regarding the events in Albania, extracted from well-known European newspapers (from Berlin, London, Milan, Paris, Roma, Vienna)¹⁴⁵.
146. *June 26.* The writer and the publicist D. Karnabatt, does not agree, in the article *The Romania troops in Albania?*, for political reasons regarding the national interest and the international context, the idea of Romanian troops' presence in Albania¹⁴⁶.
147. *June 27.* The influent publicist Constantin Mille, in an editorial with the title *We and Albania*, urges caution regarding an armed intervention of Romania for supporting the king Wilhelm of Wied: "The big state, within the Conference of London, created Albania. If they believe that this state is necessary for the Balkan equilibrium and if they care about its existence, then they can interfere for their will and choice regarding the election of the prince of Wied to be respected..."¹⁴⁷.
148. *June 29.* Information regarding the abdication of king Wilhelm of Wied¹⁴⁸.

¹⁵⁵ „Albania și România” – mai bine zis România și Monarhia, in „Românul”, IV, no. 147, July 6/19, 1914: 5-6.

¹⁵⁶ *Albania. Interesele noastre!*, in Ibidem, IV, no. 147, July 6/19, 1914: 1-2.

¹⁵⁷ Baldini, *Dela românii din Albania*, in Ibidem, IV, no. 155, July 16/29, 1914: 2.

¹⁵⁸ M. Dona, *Albania nouă. Pe cărări bătute* (urmare), in Ibidem, IV, no. 158, July 19/August 1, 1914: 5-6

149. July 2. Call of the Albanian Colony from Bucharest to “the Romanian and Albanian brothers”, for the participation to a public meeting, “where the speakers will properly stigmatize the Greek banditry”¹⁴⁹.
150. July 3. Extensive correspondence from Coritza, signed by Mitu Dona, with the title *In the new Albania. On trodden paths*¹⁵⁰.
151. July 4. The departure from Bucharest of a group of Albanian volunteers (nearly 200), “who were going to defend their country”¹⁵¹.
152. July 4. The registration as volunteers of the Albanians in Romania¹⁵².
153. July 4. The arrival of Romanian volunteers in Durazzo; the commandant Gr. Cristescu is received in audience by the king Wilhelm of Wied¹⁵³.
154. July 6. Considerations regarding the present history and the future of Albania, from the part of Vasile Gh. Ispir, graduate of the Oxford University: “Albania needs now sincere people and soldiers devoted to their king. Albania needs money for its government. Albania especially needs the moral support of the press, where too many enemies are entering. Each Romanian to give it all he can! And we send our warm greetings to a free people under an elected prince”¹⁵⁴.
155. July 6. Editorial of “Românul” [The Romanian] newspaper from Arad regarding the relation of Romania and of the Monarchy with Albania, being commented an article from the press of Budapest¹⁵⁵.
156. July 6. Comment of the Romanian newspaper from Transylvania, with the title *Our interests!*: “Until now, the Albanian and the Balkan question have been treated in the columns of our newspaper and of the newspapers from Romania, almost always in sentimental articles. Only the Austrian press – of the Monarchy, if you want – having more realistic views regarding these questions”¹⁵⁶.
157. July 16. Correspondence from Trieste, signed by Baldini, with the title *From the Romanians in Albania*¹⁵⁷.
158. July 19. Further correspondence from Coritza, *In the new Albania. On trodden paths*¹⁵⁸.
159. July 19. The professor and publicist dr. Ilie Gherghel takes position against the attitude of “Românul” [The Romanian] newspaper, regarding the relations with Albania: “With all consideration for the worthy press body of the Romanians from Transylvania, we want to discuss these ideas, taking into account that our opinion is not according to the general interests of Romania and with the so brilliant role which Romania won in the concert of European nations and especially in the Balkans”¹⁵⁹.
160. July 24. Letter of the major Gr. Cristescu, the commandant of the Romanian volunteers present in Albania¹⁶⁰.

161. *August 29.* Editorial of the body press of the Romanians from Transylvania: “By the abdication of Wilhelm of Wied, it has disappeared a strong man, who, if would had only a part of the support promised from the beginning by the Powers, could bring the order in this Kurdistan of Europe. Now will start more intense the ambitions of Essad Pasha and others, maybe will start again the religious fights and the civilization will stay at Albania’s gate for decades until it would open. And our poor brothers spread through the rocky valleys of Albania, which lost a powerful support of their existence by the abdication of Wilhelm of Wied, will continue their struggled life with even less hope in the arrival of better times”¹⁶¹.
162. *August 31.* Article written by N. Iorga, with the title *Finis Albaniae*: “This means that from now on there will be a new Albania, much stronger, much safer, under a Muslim form? Oh, no! There was possible a single Albania, an inter-religious Albania, with the Christian prince as representative of the tolerance, Albania of Scanderbeg who left the Islam and fought under the Christian flag. Wilhelm of Wied wanted this Albania. The other Albania resides from the Ottoman conquest, has lived as Ottoman province and has raised itself under Christian flag”¹⁶².
163. *September 2.* Letter of the Romanian volunteer Nicolae Floresco; details regarding the life in Durazzo in the last weeks before the abdication of king Wilhelm of Wied¹⁶³.
164. *September 14.* Connotations of N. Iorga – regarding the fate of the Romanian volunteers present in Albania – in the article with the title *A sad memory*.¹⁶⁴
165. *September 21.* Considerations regarding the physical and material condition of the Romanian volunteers, nearly 400, who have been in Albania¹⁶⁵.

¹⁵⁹ I. Gherghel, *Albania și România*, în „Săptămâna politică și culturală”, IV, no. 29, July 19, 1914: 385-387.

¹⁶⁰ *O scrisoare a majorului Cristescu*, in „Românul”, IV, no. 164, July 24/August 6, 1914: 3.

¹⁶¹ xxx *Albania*, in Ibidem, IV, no. 189, August 29/September 11, 1914: 2.

¹⁶² N. Iorga, *Finis Albaniae*, in „Neamul românesc”, IX, no. 34, August 31, 1914: 3-4.

¹⁶³ *Situația în Albania. Un soldat român /N. Floresco/ descrie situația*, in „Dreptatea”, II, no. 220, September 2, 1914: 4.

¹⁶⁴ N. Iorga, *O tristă amintire*, in „Neamul românesc”, IX, no. 36, September 14, 1914: 3.

¹⁶⁵ G. Săpunaru, *În chestia corpului de voluntari pentru Albania*, in Ibidem, IX, no. 37, September 21, 1914: 4.