

hence comprises with it one inseparable entity.

...In 1878 only Danubian Bulgaria is freed. The state borders that would have secured full national unification, as defined by the San-Stefano Peace Treaty, are subsequently nixed by the Great Powers, during the Congress of Berlin.

Eastern Rumelia is freed in 1885. Macedonia and parts of Thrace are freed (from the Turks) only in 1913, by the Peace Treaty of Bucuresti. The purpose of that treaty is not at all to bring lasting peace, because through it the national feeling of the peoples living in Macedonia was deeply hurt. **Macedonia was forcefully and amid gross violations of elementary justice divided between Greeks and Serbs, without taking into account the interests of the Bulgarians, the Albanians and the Turks, who, combined, are the predominant part of its population.**

...The bulk of the population in Macedonia consists of Bulgarians, whose territory starts from the old political borders of Bulgaria, broadens as an interconnected community to the west up to Prespa and the Lake of Ochrida, to the north up to Shar Mountain, and to the south reaches the sea at the mouth of the Vardar river.

Next to the Bulgarians, the Turks are the second element ... The Greeks are on the third place, in terms of numbers... The Albanians are on the fourth place...

Here is how they rank by numbers: **1. Bulgarians**, 2. Turks, **3. Greeks**, 4. Albanians, 5. Aromuns, 6. Shpaniols, 7. Gypsies, **8. Serbians**, 9. Meglens, 10. Circassians, 11. Armenians, 12. Tartars.

...While previously there existed no doubt about the character of the Bulgarian language in Macedonia, recently the Serbians are trying to impose, through skillful political propoganda, the opinion that the language spoken in Macedonia is a Slavic vernacular of a Serbian dialect and that the population is Serbian. The result of that propoganda and of the inclusion of Serbia on the side of the victors, was that the Treaty of Neuilly awarded the northern part of Macedonia to Serbia and the southern part to Greece while Bulgaria was left empty-handed. **And even though before the First Balkan war broke out Serbia itself has admitted that all Macedonia is Bulgarian except for the district of Skopije**, by the will of the Russian Emperor it was given to Serbia (*already at the Conference of Bucuresti; Neuilly only reconfirmed that. Note mine, ID*).

...The phonetic, flexic and syntactic rules and constructions correlate so tightly the Macedonian language to Bulgarian, that no one-sided interpretation can separate them. All scientists who are politically unbiased are unanimous about that, like Yagich, Leskin, Dripov, Oblak and many others. The Bulgarian origin of the Macedonians is reviewed in most detail by the Czech Vladimir Sis²⁹ and the Russian Derjavin³⁰, whose works are readily available and very informative, and therefore worth quoting here. For me personally, the Bulgarian nature of the Macedonians is a fact, proven by the demonstrated text by Daniil, and by other research of my own.

...And then there is this extremely important fact: the Slav population of Macedonia describes itself as “Bulgarian” from the very beginning and till now, and so it is called also by its neighbours – Greeks, Serbians, Turks, Aromuns and Albanians. Most interesting here is the detail that the Greek, Aromunian, Albanian and Turkish forms always retain this internal “l,” while the Bulgarian Macedonian calls himself “Bugarian,” i.e. using the Serb form of the word; the reason for this is most likely that this form has been introduced during the Serbian occupation, during the reign of Stefan Dushan who called himself “Ruler of Serbians, Greeks, Bulgarians and Albanians.” The form “Bugarian” can only be Serbian... The form “Bugarian” is in fact an acknowledgement and a confirmation, on the part of the Serbians, of the Bulgarian nationality of the Macedonians.

All the travelers from the ancient times, like the knight Arnold von Harf from Köln (1496 – 1499), the Arab Hadji Kalfa (XIVth century), and all the more recent travelers are unanimous about the fact that the Slavs of Macedonia call themselves Bulgarians, and that they wanted to be such long before there has been Bulgarian propoganda; the same is proven by the fact that the leaders of the Bulgarian movement are almost exclusively local Bulgarians, like **the brothers Miladinovi from Struga, who sacrificed their lives**

29 *Makedonien, Zürich, 1918, with detailed literary examples.*

30 *Makedonien, wissenschaftliche und kritische Forschung, Leipzig, 1918.*