Gift of Kaiser Wilhelm to America Is Accepted

Statue of Frederick the Great Unveiled With Imposing Ceremony

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Hailed by a military blare of 20 trumpets, the bronze statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the American people by Emperor William, was unveiled this afternoon by the Baroness Speck von Sternberg, the wife of the German Ambassador. The ceremony was marked by great military and official display. The statue was presented on behalf of the Emperor by his personal Envoy, the German Ambassador, who made a brief address. The President made the chief address of the day and accepted the gift in behalf of the American people.

The weather was ideal. The line of march was crowded with spectators. Both the War and Navy Departments were closed at noon to permit the officers to participate in the ceremonies.

Remarks were made by Lieutenant-General Chaffee, Chief of Staff; Major-General Gillespie, of the General Staff; Master of Ceremonies Lieutenant-General Loewenfeld, one of the special commissioners sent to the unveiling by the Emperor, and Charlemagne Tower, American Ambassador to Germany.

Seldom has the National Capital witnessed a more brilliant and distinguished assemblage than was gathered on the grand esplanade of the Army War College around the pedestal of the statue. Immediately back of the statue, on the President's stand, which was completely covered in red, white and blue bunting and decorated with American flags, sat the President and his Cabinet, the German Ambassador and the Baroness Speck von Sternberg; Lieutenant-General Loewenfeld and Major Count von Schmettow, the Emperor's special commissioners to the unveiling, and the entire diplomatic corps, all in full uniform. On the stands to the right and left of the statue were officers of the Army and Navy in full-dress uniform, the members of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and other invited guests. Directly in front of the pedestal, on the statue, were grouped members of German societies from various parts of the country. Within the gates of the Army War College, along the line of march to the esplanade, were stationed the troops in attendance.

Early Alive With Marching Troops.

Early in the day Washington was alive with marching troops and by 1 o'clock Pennsylvania avenue contained a steady stream of carriages, filled with diplomats and Army and Navy officers, all moving in the direction of the War College. The diplomats, with the exception of the German Ambassador and his staff, drove informally to the esplanade to await the arrival of the official party, which came in three groups. They arrived in inverse order of rank, the military group first, then the diplomatic group and lastly the Presidential group, each under escort of a troop of cavalry.

Troop B, Seventh Cavalry, escorted General von Loewenfeld, Adjutant-General to the German Emperor. From the Lieutenant-General's apartments the cavalcade moved at 1 o'clock at a rapid trot.

Ten minutes later, escorted by Troop D, Seventh Cavalry, the Ambassadorial party left the German Embassy for the barracks.

To Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, fell the honor of escorting the Presidential party, which moved at a rapid trot down Pennsylvania avenue and along the route followed by the preceding cavalcade. The Presidential party left the White House in carriages at 2 o'clock.

As each party started, the escorting troop formed in line and rendered the appropriate honors. Formed in lines to the west of the old main road through the Washington Barracks were all the foot troops participating in the ceremonies. Two batteries of field artillery were stationed in the south battery of the post, and upon the arrival at the gates of the several groups fired the prescribed salute, Lieutenant-General Loewenfeld receiving 15 guns, the German Ambassador 19 guns and the President 21 guns. As each group passed in front of the line of foot troops, the prescribed honors were rendered.

As soon as the Presidential group passed down the line the troops moved promptly into a position facing south and directly in front of the President's stand, forming the fourth square enclosing the statue.

Arrival of the President.

The firing of the President's salute of 21 guns had barely finished when his carriage reached the west stairway of the War College terrace. The entire assemblage arose as he ascended the grand esplanade and remained standing until the master of ceremonies, Major-General Gillespie, had escorted him to his seat in the front row of the President's stand. The President's flag had been hoisted over the stand as soon as the first gun of his salute had boomed forth. It was lowered as the President left, and was returned to the White House in the custody of his escorting troop of cavalry.

The official programme began with the invocation by the Right Rev. Dr. Satterlee, the bishop of Washington. Major-General Gillespie then addressed the Ambassador in these words:

Mr. Ambassador—It is a pleasing office, as well as a most high honor, to preside at the ceremony of the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the people of the United States by his majesty, William the Second, the German Emperor.

The master mind which conceived and executed the brilliant movements culminating in the decisive victory at Leuthen, four allied powers opposing, will challenge in the future, as it has challenged in the past, the admiration of the thoughtful military student. Frederick the Great exemplifies in his character the highest attributes of the soldier and the system of organization, training and maneuvering of troops instituted and practiced by him has had its happy fruition in the splendid imperial German army of today.

It is, therefore, most appropriate that the statue of this illustrious soldier, distinguished alike as strategist and tactician, should stand in front of the American War College which the Congress of the United States has wisely provided should be erected upon this spot for the promotion of higher education in military science and tactics.

We feel in our hearts, Mr. Ambassador, that the international act we are now to perform in the dedication of the statue of Frederick the Great, in which the Ambassadress, Baroness von Sternberg, has so kindly and so graciously consented to share, can have but the one desired effect of drawing more closely the bonds of friendship and good will which now so happily unite the great empire of Germany with the great republic of the West, the United States of America.

Ambassador Pulls the Cord.

As he closed his address, Major-General Gillespie turned to the Ambassadress, offering his arm, escorted her to the edge of the statue, where were fastened the silken cords attached to the American and German flags in which it was shrouded. Gripping the cords firmly one in each hand, the Ambassadress had to give but one tug before the silken folds loosed from around the figure of Frederick the Great.

Straightway 20 trumpeters of the Army, drawn up in front of the President's stand, sounded a military blare of welcome, one prolonged note, and as the flags slowly parted, the American to the right and the German to the left, the Marine Band struck up the German national anthem.

Instead of falling to the pedestal, the flags, by an ingenious device, were hoisted to the top of flagpoles on either side of the statue and unfurled to the breeze, amid the inspiring melody of the German hymn. The Ambassadress was gowned in gray velvet, and wore a hat of chinchilla.

Lieutenant-General Von Loewenfeld was then presented by the master of ceremonies, and, as the special commissioner of the German Emperor, transferred the statue to the custody of His Majesty's personal envoy, Baron von Sternberg, the German Ambassador. The Lieutenant-General briefly addressed the Ambassador, saying:

Mr. President: The hearty and truly sincere welcome which Prince Henry of Prussia met with throughout the United States during his visit in February, 1902, has left a deep and lasting impression on the German Emperor and on the German people. The citizens of the United States showed Prince Henry the true manner of American hospitality and where he appeared he received a greeting which did not merely come from the lips, but which had the true ring of the heart.

In many addresses, with which the Prince was honored, the name of Frederick the Great was conspicuous. It was emphasized that the Prince's ancestor had shown himself a stanch and true friend of those people who were now welcoming the descendant on their own soil. It was pointed out that Frederick the Great had proved America's friend at a time when the young Republic was in the course of her formation, weathering many storms and perils. Thus it was this dauntless Hohenzollern, the father of Germany, who laid the cornerstone on which the friendship between the two countries might rest.

Emperor William followed with keen interest the movement of his brother in America, and was profoundly touched by the attitude of undisguised friendship and good will which characterized every step of the Prince, who returned to Germany as the true interpreter of the true American spirit.

In order to give this visit, which had terminated under such happy auspices, a lasting memorial, Emperor William called on the genius of Germany's most renowned sculptor to create a statue of his ancestor. This statue he has sent across the seas as a gift of friendship to the American people. We now behold it on the pedestal from which it is destined to watch the men who, in the magnificent building, soon to adorn these grounds, are to be instructed in those sciences which the military genius of Prussia's soldier King so marvelously perfected.

May the spirit of this hero inspire those men who are to stand as the pillars of the future Army of the United States with those qualities which made the iron Hohenzollern great among leaders and which alone render armies mighty and invincible.

Mr. President, by order of the German Emperor, I have the honor of asking you to accept this statue as a token of His Majesty's and the German people's sincere friendship for the people of America.

The Emperor is confident that, God being willing, this monument will remain a lasting pledge for the continuance of the friendly relations between America and Germany—relations whose foundation was laid in the time of King Frederick.

In this city, equally distinguished for its magnificent beauty and for the abundance of its historical memories, I hereby fulfill the honorable mission of my Imperial Master and give over to you, Mr. Ambassador, the statue of Frederick the Great.

Led by the President, the assemblage arose and with uncovered heads remained standing throughout the playing of "America" by the Marine Band.

Address of General Chaffee.

The next address on the programme was by special request of the President, who desired that Lieutenant-General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, should speak at the unveiling. Lieutenant-General Chaffee said:

Two years from now the building which you note as under construction here, and which has already been dedicated to the acquirement of knowledge in military science and in the art of war, will be occupied by the third division of the General Staff of the Army. Here and then will be assembled numerous officers of the Army for a course of study of the highest order pertaining to the profession.

As these officers ascend the steps that lead to the entrance of the War College they will take notice of the figure unveiled today and it will be reminiful to them of an extraordinary genius in their own chosen profession. The science of war, as developed by him, will be studied and discussed, and his wonderful success in military art will furnish an incentive to effort on their part.

We speak of the science of war; but you know, of course, that war is not an exact science. Such as it is, however, no science is better, or so successfully taught from examples, than is military science. We may, therefore, turn to the object of our respect, and heartily welcome to its place this statue of Frederick the Great, whose example for organization and employment of armies on the field of battle and whose strategy in war not only commanded world-wide attention 140 years ago, but still commands it, as being worthy of close study by all students of the military profession.

In all acts of importance, as in matters of minor consequence, there is the initial step. We see only the one statue today, but it will be the desire, and pleasure also, of the Army officers to cause other statues to be reared upon this front, in commemoration of geniuses in war whose methods must be studied with care, for they, too, achieved success in war, world acknowledged, not by accident, but through application of the true science, as did this wonderful instructor.

In conclusion, General Chaffee spoke at some length of the deeds of Washington and Grant on the field of battle. Their statues, too, he said, should be reared on the Esplanade of the Army War College.

Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador to Germany, was presented after the playing of "Hail Columbia."

The last notes of "Die Wacht am Rhein" were drowned in the enthusiastic greeting given the President as he arose and advanced to the edge of the stand to deliver his address of acceptance.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Paul A. Mensel, pastor of Concordia Lutheran Church.

Again the assemblage stood uncovered while the band rendered "The Star Spangled Banner," which closed the official ceremony.

After congratulating the German Ambassadress and shaking hands with the Foreign Ambassadors, the President and his party and Lieutenant-General Loewenfeld and his party in the inverse order in which they came, the Presidential cavalcade leading, the official procession was reformed and left the Washington Barracks, while the field batteries were firing the second Presidential salute of 21 guns.

STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, THE GIFT OF KAISER WILHELM

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Statue Is Accepted as a Symbol of Friendship and Good Will.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The address of President Roosevelt, in accepting the statue of Frederick the Great, was as follows:

Mr. Ambassador: Through you I wish on behalf of the people of the United States to thank His Majesty, the German Emperor, and the people of Germany, for the gift to the Nation which you have just formally delivered to me. I accept it with deep appreciation of the friendly regard which it typifies for the people of this Republic, both on the part of the Emperor and on the part of the German people. I accept it not merely as the status of one of the half dozen greatest soldiers of all time, and therefore peculiarly appropriate for placing in this War College, but I accept it as the statue of a great man, whose life was devoted to the service of a great people, and whose deeds hastened the approach of the day when a united Germany should spring into being.

As a soldier, Frederick the Great ranks in that very, very small group which includes Alexander, Caesar and Hannibal in antiquity, and Napoleon and possibly Gustavus Adolphus, in modern times. He belonged to the ancient and illustrious house of Hohenzollern, which, after playing a strong and virile part in the middle ages, and after producing some men, like the great Elector, who were among the most famous princes of their time, founded the royal house of Prussia two centuries ago, and at last in our own day established the mighty German Empire as among the foremost of world powers. We receive this gift now at the hands of the present Emperor, himself a man who has markedly added to the luster of his great house and his great nation, a man who has devoted his life to the welfare of his people, and who, while keeping ever ready to defend the rights of that people, has also made it evident in emphatic fashion that he and they desire peace and friendship with the other nations of the earth.

A Great Commander.

It is not my purpose here to discuss at length the career of the mighty King and mighty General whose statue we have just received. In all history no other great commander save only Hannibal fought so long against such terrible odds, and while Hannibal finally failed, Frederick finally triumphed. In almost every battle he fought against great odds, and he almost always won the victory. When defeated he rose to an even greater altitude than when victorious. The memory of the Seven Years' War will last as long as there lives in mankind the love of heroism, and its operations will be studied to the minutest detail as long as the world sees a soldier worthy of the name.

It is difficult to know whether to admire most the victories of Leuthen and Prague, Rossbach and Zorndorf, or the heart-breaking campaigns after Kunersdorf, when the great King, after having been beaten to the ground by the banded might of Europe, yet rose again, and by an exhibition of skill, tenacity, energy and daring such as had never before been seen united in one person, finally wrested triumph from defeat. Not only must the military scholar always turn to the career of Frederick the Great for lessons in strategy and tactics; not only must the military administrator always turn to his career for lessons in organizing success; not only will the lover of heroism read the tales of his mighty feats as long as mankind cares for heroic deeds; but even those who are not attracted by the valor of the soldier must yet, for the sake of the greatness of the man, ponder and admire the lessons taught by his undaunted resolution, his inflexible tenacity of purpose, his farsighted grasp of lofty possibilities, and his unflinching, unyielding determination in following the path he had marked out. It is eminently fitting that the statue of this iron soldier, this born leader of men, should find a place in this War College; for, when soldierly genius and soldierly heroism reach the highest point of achievement, the man in whom they are displayed grows to belong not merely to the nation from which he sprang, but to all nations capable of showing, and therefore capable of appreciating, the virile and masterful virtues which alone make victors in those dread struggles where resort is at last had to the arbitrament of arms.

Symbol of Good Will.

But, Mr. Ambassador, in accepting the statue given us today through you from the German Emperor, I accept it not merely because it is the statue of a mighty and terrible soldier, but I accept it as a symbol of the ties of friendship and good will which I trust as the years go on will bind ever closer together the American and the German peoples. There is kinship of blood between the two nations. We of the United States are of mixed stock. In our veins runs the blood of almost all the peoples of Middle, Northern and Western Europe. We already have a history of which we feel that we have the right to be legitimately proud, and yet our nationality is still in the formative period.

Nearly three centuries have elapsed since the landing of the English at Jamestown marked the beginning of what has since grown into the United States. During these three centuries streams of newcomers from many different countries abroad have in each generation contributed to swell the increase of our people. Soon after the English settled in Virginia and New England, the Hollander settled at the mouth of the Hudson and the Swede at the mouth of the Delaware.

Even in Colonial days the German element had become very strong among our people in various parts of this country; the Irish element was predominant in the foothills of the Alleghenies; French Huguenots were numerous. By the time of the Declaration of Independence, that process of fusion which has gone on ever since was well under way. From the beginning of our National history, men of German origin or German parentage played a distinguished part in the affairs both of peace and of war. In the Revolutionary War one of the leading generals was Muhlenberg, an American of German descent, just as among the soldiers from abroad who came to aid us one of the most prominent was the German, Steuben. Muhlenberg was the first Speaker of the House of Representatives; and the battle which in the Revolution saved the Valley of the Mohawk to the American cause was fought under the lead of the German, Herkimer.

As all the different races here tend rapidly to fuse together, it is rarely possible after one or two generations to draw a sharp line between the various elements; but there is no student of our National conditions who has failed to appreciate what an invaluable element in our composite stock the German is. Here on this platform, Mr. Ambassador, among those present today are many men partly or wholly of German blood, and among the officers of the Army and Navy who have listened to you and who now join with me in greeting you there are many whose fathers or grandfathers were born in Germany, and not a few who themselves first saw the light there.

Blood Kinship With Many Nations.

Each nation has its allotted tasks to do; each has its peculiar difficulties to encounter; and as the peoples of the world tend to become more closely knit together alike for good and for evil, it becomes ever more important to all that each should prosper; for the prosperity of one is normally not a sign of menace but a sign of hope for the rest. Here on this continent where it is absolutely essential that the different peoples coming to our shores should not remain separate but should fuse into one, our unceasing effort is to strive to keep and profit by the good that each race brings to our shores, and at the same time to do away with all racial and religious animosities among the various stocks. In both efforts we have met with an astonishing measure of success. As the years go by it becomes not harder but easier to live in peace and good will among ourselves; and I firmly believe that it will also become not harder but easier to dwell in peace and friendship with the other nations of the earth. A young people, a people of composite stock, we have kinship with many different nations, but we are identical with none of them, and are developing a separate national stock as we have already developed a separate national life. We have in our veins the blood of the Englishman, the Welshman, and the Irishman, the German and the Frenchman, the Scotchman, the Dutchman, the Scandinavian, the Italian, the Magyar, the Finn, the Slav, so that to each of the great powers of the Old World we can claim a more or less distant kinship by blood; and to each strain of blood we owe some peculiar quality in our national life or national character.

As such is the case it is natural that we should have a peculiar feeling of nearness to each of many peoples across the water. We most earnestly wish not only to keep unbroken our friendship for each, but so far as we can without giving offense by an appearance of meddling, to seek to bring about a better understanding and a broader spirit of fair-dealing and toleration among all nations. It has been my great pleasure, Mr. Ambassador, in pursuance of this object, recently to take with you the first steps in the negotiation of a treaty of friendly arbitration between Germany and the United States.

In closing, let me thank you, and through you the German Emperor and the German people, for this statue, which I accept in the name of the American people; a people claiming blood kinship with your own; a people owing much to Germany; a people which, though with a national history far shorter than that of your people, nevertheless, like your people, is proud of the great deeds of its past, and is confident in the majesty of its future. I most earnestly pray that in the coming years these two great nations shall move on toward their several destinies knit together by ties of the heartiest friendship and good will.

DESCRIPTION OF STATUE

THE statue is the work of the Berlin sculptor, Ferdinand von Uphues, and is a bronze replica of the marble statue of the greatest of the Hohenzollern line which adorns the Avenue of Victories in Berlin. The figure is seven feet high, being just a little larger than the proportions of Frederick, who was over six feet tall. Only the words "Frederick the Great" are cast in the bronze base, but it is the intention of the War Department later to place an inscription on the marble pedestal, giving the date and circumstances of the unveiling and an extract from the Kaiser's letter. This marble pedestal was erected by order of Congress, $10,000 being appropriated to purchase it and to provide for the ceremonies of the unveiling.

In the deed of gift Emperor William wrote to President Roosevelt and the United States at large:

"Here is the figure of a great German who belongs in part to you and who was intimately concerned with a crisis of history out of which your people emerged as a nation. Put this statue where your legislators may see it, and remember that there are ties of history and ties of blood between Germany and the United States."

WAS FREDERICK A FRIEND?

Though a Factor in Our Crisis Was Kindness His Motive?

It is true that Frederick, the General and the statesman, was a great factor in the crisis out of which the American Republic emerged. It is also true that Germany and the United States are connected by ties of blood and ties of history which may not heedlessly be tampered with, despite the temporary attempts of hotheads on both sides to stir up mutual dissensions. But that King Frederick in his individual self felt any special kindness for the United States would be difficult to prove. The old legend that he presented a sword to General Washington with a complimentary inscription has long been disproved. There is more truth in the story that he denounced the German Princes for selling 29,000 mercenaries to George III to be used in putting down the revolt of the American colonies, and in the analogous stories that he prevented some of these mercenaries from traversing Prussian territory on their way to the port of embarkation. In the Autumn of 1777 the Margrave of Anspach attempted to send 300 recruits down the Rhine. Frederick stopped them in transitu and obliged them to return to Hanau, whence they marched overland in February and March, 1778.

Stopped the Mercenaries.

Again, in the Spring of 1778, a regiment raised by the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, on its way to America, was obliged to march around the Prussian dominions, losing some 340 men by desertion in consequence. But it is more than doubtful whether Frederick was actuated either by hatred of the mercenary system or by love of America. He had never forgiven George III for removing William Pitt, the great friend of Prussia, from the British Ministry during the crisis of the Seven Years' War. He was consequently glad in any way to impede and annoy his old ally George III, who, indeed, had always been a less than half-hearted ally. As King of England George was logically the friend of any enemy of France and Austria. But as Elector of Hanover he looked with alarm upon the growth of Prussian prestige. And in this dual part which he had to play the heart of George III was with Hanover rather than with England.

This, therefore, explains his antagonism to William Pitt.

Look at the matter in another phase. Had Frederick felt any particular friendliness for the colonies he would have recognized their independence, as other Continental powers did, after France had proclaimed her recognition and upheld it by fleets and arms.

For these reasons the Emperor's gift aroused no enthusiasm in the United States. It was accepted by President Roosevelt in a graceful letter. But much opposition was developed by the public, the press and the politicians. On May 23, 1902, Representative Stephens, of Texas, introduced a resolution in Congress that the United States should not accept "from any foreign nation or government or erect in any public place any statue of any King, Emperor, Prince or potentate who had ruled or is now ruling any nation by supposed divine right of Kings," characterizing any such acceptance as a repudiation of the basic principles of the American Revolution and an insult to the memory of the fathers.

Nor was there wanting in Germany a protest against the offer. Three days after Mr. Stephens' speech in the American Congress, at the annual meeting of the Pan-Germanic Association in Berlin, Dr. Heise, a member of the Reichstag, declared that "the present effort to promote German culture in the United States rests upon a misconception. German culture never made Yankees Germans. It only results in increasing the mobility of the race and in adding to their education and wealth, making them in consequence all the more dangerous, just as it has made the Poles more dangerous."

Grave of Characteristics.

"The United States," he added, epigrammatically, "is the grave of German characteristics."

On the same day there appeared in the German Kladderadatsch a caricature breathing a similar anti-American spirit. The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was represented as welcoming the statue of Frederick the Great to New York harbor. In the background Uncle Sam was shown rolling up the Stars and Stripes in Cuba, preparatory to leaving, and still further in perspective American soldiers were bayoneting Filipino babies and shooting bound captives.

And so the merry war of words went on between the disaffected of both countries. Finally a compromise was effected. It was decided that the statue of Frederick the Great should be placed in the esplanade of the unfinished War College as soon as it was ready and that it should be one of the sculptured quartet representing the four greatest military men of university history.

The three other figures were to be Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon. All three are to be secured with American money. One result of this decision was to postpone the unveiling of the statue until after the Presidential election in the United States and thus avoid the intrusion of what might be an awkward issue into the campaign. It is not quite certain that a committee of historians and military authorities would agree to the personnel of the quartet. As a trio Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon would undoubtedly be accepted, but the fourth member of a quartet might give rise to discussion. Hannibal, the Duke of Wellington, even Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII, might have their advocates. Luckily this point has not yet been raised.

That Frederick II was a man of extraordinary abilities is freely acknowledged by every historian worthy of the name. That he had extraordinary defects is likewise admitted by all except his thick and thin advocates.

HIS MILITARY CAREER.

First as a Young King; Then in the Seven-Years' War.

But harken to Macaulay: "The anti-Machiavel," he says, "was an edifying homily against rapacity, perfidy, arbitrary government, unjust war; in short, against almost anything for which its author is now remembered among men."

This production appeared before Frederick's accession to the throne. When the young man became King, therefore, in 1740, in his 28th year, the world expected a King Log rather than a King Stork. Within a few months, however, he developed his storklike qualities by reviving an antiquated claim to the neighboring province of Silesia, which by every recognized international precedent belonged to Queen Maria Theresa of Austria and Hungary. In his own memoirs, written after the anti-Machiavel impulse had long expired, he does not pretend to justify this claim. His own words are: "Ambition, interest, the desire of making people talk about me, carried the day, and I decided for war."

He succeeded in making all Europe talk about him, first by a remarkable exhibition of pusillanimity at the battle of Molwitz, when he fled at the critical moment from a field which was won behind his back by his generals, and next in a series of victories of his own, in which he magnificently retrieved the reputation which apparently he had lost forever.

The net result was that he emerged from the war with a reputation for bravery and military skill second to none in Europe, and with the addition of Silesia to his own territory.

If Frederick was to blame in his first war he was certainly above reproach in his second. A vast coalition had been secretly formed against him by Russia, Austria, Sweden and France and the Germanic body. Frederick took the bull by the horns and began the Seven Years' War against tremendous odds. A world seemed to have arisen against the little state of Prussia. Austria had 143,000 troops, France 136,000, Sweden 22,000, the Empire 32,000. Even with the 45,000 soldiers of Hanover which, through George II, of England, had declared for him, Frederick could only muster about 195,000, a proportion of three to seven. He made up for his inequality of force by a rapid and decisive initiative. Before his enemies could muster their forces he poured 60,000 soldiers into Saxony, blockaded Pirna, took Dresden, invaded Bohemia, and at Luwositz won a great victory over the allied forces, which decided the fate of Saxony. The Elector fled, his army capitulated. Next year came a series of reverses. Frederick himself was defeated at Loten, his only ally, the Hanoverian army under the Duke of Cumberland, suffered an even worse reverse at Hastemback and practically withdrew from the conflict. Frederick, in despair, contemplated suicide, and in the interim poured out the agony of his heart in verses that added a new terror to life.

It was the darkest hour in all Frederick's career. But the proverbial dawn was at hand. That dawn was exceptionally brilliant. On November 5 of the same year, at Rossbach, he defeated a French army outnumbering the Prussians two to one, and exactly a month later, with about the same odds against him, he annihilated the Austrian army at Leuthen. "That battle," said Napoleon, "was a masterpiece. Of itself it is sufficient to entitle Frederick to a place in the first rank among generals."

The victories of Rossbach and of Leuthen remained until Konnigratz and Sedan, the proudest on the roll of Prussian fame. The glory of other great victories, like Waterloo and Leipsic, must be shared with other nations.

In short, the triumphant issue of the Seven Years' War opened to the modern Hohenzollerns, after a temporary eclipse in the Napoleonic age, the possibility of establishing the highest civil, military and national greatness and of achieving under Prussian ascendency the foundation of the modern German Empire.

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