

RULERS OF THE AND SULTAN ON

Nicholas of Montenegro Has Been In Power For Fifty-two Years.

ALLIED STATES WHOM THEY WAR

Mohammed Effendi Was Placed on the Throne by the Young Turks.

KING NICHOLAS of Montenegro has been ruling for the last fifty-two years, although he has enjoyed the title only since Aug. 28, 1910.

For just forty years of his reign he was known simply as Prince Nicholas, and the sympathy which the mountaineers displayed with their Christian kinsmen led to the country's rupture with Turkey.

During the fourteen years of peace which followed the country suffered greatly from pestilence and famine. Within this period the prince carried on a series of reforms. He reorganized and retrained his army, initiated an educational system and granted a constitution under which he surrendered various prerogatives to the senate.

In 1869 the Krivoschians rose against the Austrian government, and the prince had his hands full preventing his subjects from going to the aid of their neighbors to the north.

In 1876 Prince Nicholas formed an alliance with Prince Milan of Serbia and declared war against Turkey. He led an army into Herzegovina and captured Medun.

During the following year the determination of Russia to take the field against Turkey encouraged Nicholas to renew hostilities against the Ottoman arms.

The marriage of Princess Helen, daughter of Nicholas, to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy in 1896 led to an increase of Italian influence in Montenegro.

The King of Greece.

George I, king of the Greeks, was born in 1845. He is the second son of King Christian of Denmark. Following the expulsion of King Otho in 1862 the Greek nation elected the British Prince Alfred, duke of Edinburgh, to the vacant throne.

A few months before the accession of the new ruler his sister, Princess Alexandra, had married the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII. of England, and his father succeeded to the crown of Denmark during the following November.

Upon his accession George signed an act reserving his right to the throne of Denmark in favor of his younger brother, Prince Waldemar. He was a

popular ruler from the first. He adopted as the motto of his reign, "My strength is the love of my people," and he has ruled in strict accordance with constitutional principles.

King George was married on Oct. 27, 1867, to the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna of Russia. The queen has become distinguished in Greece for her activity on behalf of charitable objects. Their children were Prince Constantine, duke of Sparta; Prince George; Prince Nicholas; Prince Andrew; Prince Christopher and Princess Marie.

Leopold of Bulgaria.

Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria Ferdinand, king of Bulgaria, was born Feb. 26, 1861, and ascended the throne in 1887. For twelve years he ruled under the title of prince, but in 1899 the grand sultan confirmed the title of royal highness to Ferdinand and his heir.

Ferdinand was carefully educated in his youth. He early exhibited a taste for natural history and is now rated as a scholar in this branch of learning. In 1879 he took a trip to Brazil, and the results of his botanical discoveries in that country were published in 1883 and widely circulated.

He was serving as a lieutenant of the Austrian hussars when he was, by unanimous vote of the national assembly, chosen as prince to succeed Prince Alexander, who had abdicated on Sept. 7, 1887. For a while the young ruler was kept busy putting down revolutions, but the Porte and the great powers confirmed his election in 1896.

The prince was married on April 20, 1893, to Marie Louise de Bourbon, eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. Ferdinand had adhered to the Roman Catholic faith, but his son and heir, the young Prince Boris, was received into the Orthodox Greek church in 1896.

In 1908 Ferdinand was married to Eleanor, a princess of the house of Rens.

The accession of Peter Karageorgevich as king of Serbia followed the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga in June, 1903. The new ruler was selected by the regicides.

Immediately after he had assumed the throne Peter called the senate and skupshtina and had the constitution of 1889 restored.

Peter Karageorgevich.

King Peter was born in 1844. He is the son of Alexander Karageorgevich. He was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka, daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro. At first the authority of the new king was merely nominal. He was guided in his every official action by the men who had slain his predecessor.

At his coronation in September, 1904, all the powers, except Great Britain, were officially represented. England resumed diplomatic relations with the country—they had been broken off with the assassination of Alexander—in 1906.

Peter has had trouble with Turkey the better part of his reign.

The Sultan of Turkey.

Mohammed Reshad Effendi became sultan of Turkey in April, 1909, succeeding his brother, Abdul Hamid II, who was deposed by the national assembly through the influence of the Young Turks. The deposed ruler was sent to Saloniki.

On Aug. 5, 1909, the new sultan issued an imperial decree proclaiming a new constitution. Many reforms were made in the system of government through his orders.

WATER IN CANAL JULY 1 NEXT.

Dredges to Be Put to Work in Culebra Cut.

The Culebra cut of the Panama canal will be filled with water on July 1, 1913, according to an official announcement from Colonel Goethals received by the Isthmian canal commission in Washington. As soon as the water is let into the cut a ladder dredge is to be brought from the Pacific side to clean up any earth which may fall into the excavation from the slides along the cut.

Next spring when all the work on the locks has been completed the artificial lake will be filled to the eighty-five foot level, which will be the main level for the passage of ships through the canal.

Steamers Have Oil Burners.

Nearly all the steamers of the Canadian Pacific railway coast fleet have been equipped as oil burners and are proving satisfactory, both as to economy and power.

Wireless on Harbor Tugs.

The Dover (England) harbor board's flotilla of tugs has been fitted with wireless telegraphy installations, with a range of 100 miles.

EXCESS OF MEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Census Shows 106 Males to 100 Females—Due to Extensive Immigration.

The population of the United States (exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other noncontiguous possessions) comprised in 1910, according to the last federal census, 47,332,277 males and 44,639,989 females, or 106 male to every 100 females.

The excess of males in the United States is mainly due to the extensive immigration, a much larger proportion of the immigrants being males than females. In the foreign born white population there are 120.2 males to 100 females.

In the negro population the males are outnumbered by females in a ratio of 98.9 to 100. Among the Chinese in this country males outnumber females by more than 14 to 1, and among the Japanese by about 7 to 1.

The preponderance of males in the aggregate population of the United States is most marked in the Pacific and mountain divisions (far western states), with ratios in 1910 of, respectively, 129.5 and 127.9 males to 100 females. The proportion of males is lowest in New England, this being the only geographic division in which there is a slight excess of females over males.

Of the fifty cities having over 100,000 inhabitants there are twenty-eight in which the males outnumber the females. In thirty-nine of the cities the proportion of males was greater in 1910 than in 1900, and in eleven it was less.

The number of males per 100 females was greatest in Seattle (136.2) and only slightly less in Portland, Ore. (134.5). Nashville shows the smallest proportion of males, with a ratio of 89.6 to 100 females. Of the eight cities having 500,000 or more inhabitants, Baltimore has the lowest number of males per 100 females (92.4), and Cleveland the highest (106.6), but the ratio is almost as high in Chicago, where there are 106.3 males to 100 females.

PRINTS PARCELS POST MAPS

United States Geological Survey Gets the Postoffice Department Contract.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has awarded the contract for printing 125,000 parcels post maps of the United States to the geological survey, which submitted the lowest bid. Mr. Hitchcock is thus able to take advantage of the resources of the government to furnish these maps and rely thoroughly upon their accuracy.

The parcels post system must be in operation on Jan. 1. Mr. Hitchcock announced that the maps will be in the hands of the postmasters long before that time.

On the maps the whole area of the United States is divided into quadrangles, measuring thirty minutes on each side. These quadrangles are known as units of area. In the lower left hand corner of the map will appear a table of rates and brief instructions for its use.

HIS NEPHEW'S STEPFATHER.

Harkness is Soon to Marry His Brother's Widow.

Harry E. Harkness of Altoona, Pa., soon will become his nephew's stepfather. Harkness, who is fifty-three, and has been a widower for two years, is to marry his brother's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Harkness, fifty-three, of Philadelphia.

At the same time that Mrs. Harkness marries, her son, Gehring Harkness, will marry Maud C. Walton of Philadelphia, who was divorced last July. Suppose Gehring Harkness has children. What relation will they be to their father's uncle and stepfather?

A WOMAN COMPTROLLER.

Miss Bessie H. Townsend Appointed to That Office in Atlantic City.

The appointment of Miss Bessie H. Townsend as city comptroller is announced by the city commission of Atlantic City, N. J. She has been bookkeeper in the office for several years and will be the first woman, so far as known, to hold the position of city comptroller in this country.

Miss Townsend succeeds City Comptroller Barrett, who, with the city solicitor, Wootton, was removed from office.

Turkey's Care of Injured.

There is no Red Cross society in the Ottoman empire, but there is the Ottoman Red Crescent society, which serves the same purpose. Shortly before the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 the Red Crescent society was started and took good care of the sick and injured in that war, as well as in wars that followed.

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

In your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

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A NEW AGE OF ICE COMING.

Professor Schmidt Thinks We May Soon Be Busy Keeping Warm.

"I have no doubt that we are now in an interglacial period similar to those which have already existed and in the future the human race will have to use all its knowledge in another fight for its life against the encroaching ice," said Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of the history department at Cornell.

Speaking of the ice age, he added: "I wish to call attention to the recent discoveries in Switzerland of four distinct periods of glaciation and to the fact that Professor Winchell of Minnesota has been able to produce definite proofs that Kansas has gone through the same four periods. This is important because it proves the contemporaneousness of the glacial age in both hemispheres."

American Trade Benefited.

American trade has been much benefited by a recent law in Uruguay exempting from import duties agricultural implements and repair parts.

Gas Stoves In Great Britain.

In 1891 there were only 46,000 gas stoves in use in Great Britain. In 1911 the number was 1,494,000.

Sweden's Butter Exports.

Sweden exported last year \$12,000,000 worth of butter.