Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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★★★★ TODAY'S COMPLETE N.Y. STOCKS ★★★★

The Kokua Line

We'll answer questions, cut red tape, solve problems. TELEPHONE 8 a.m.-8 p.m. weekdays or WRITE: Kokua Line, Box 3080, Honolulu.

DIAL 567-477

Q—Why do people say "God bless you" when someone sneezes?

A—It is a custom, or habit. The sneeze can be an indication of impending ill health, and the expression is a prayer asking God to ward off the ill health. One old superstition is that God is supposed to leave the body of a person when he sneezes. And some people, it is said, believe the heart stops beating momentarily when the sneeze occurs. The term "Gesundheit," incidentally, means "Good health!"

Q—Does a boy have to maintain a certain grade average in school before he can become a Star-Bulletin newspaper carrier?

A—No, although circulation manager Al Fink says the paper prefers better students so their newspaper work will not interfere with school work.

Q—If I come to Hawaii for Rest and Recuperation, does the Air Force or Army fly my wife to me, or must I pay the fare? What about hotels and tours?

A—You have to pay the fare if your wife comes to Hawaii to join you while you are here. The hotel association is co-operating with the R. and R. program and reduced rates are provided in most cases. Also, the Army's Fort DeRussy in Waikiki has many accommodations available at reasonable rates. Many businesses offer R. and R. discounts.

Q—What is the large pink Oriental-type temple on Jack Lane just behind Temple Emanu-El? Why is it locked and why does it have a "No Visitors" sign?

A—It is the Todaiji Hawaii Bekkaku Honza, a Shinto shrine which is a memorial to the Japanese Imperial Family. the shrine is 10 years old and was open to the public until four years ago. But the bishop of the shrine closed it to visitors because many came inappropriately dressed and were not sufficiently respectful. Curious visitors also interfered with worship services, which are held daily at 6, 7 and 10 a.m.

Q—Are social welfare workers allowed to open a personal letter addressed to patient?

A—Most social welfare workers will respect privacy and only open patients' mail out of necessity. If patients need help, they may call upon an occupational therapist or social worker to open their mail and perhaps read it to them. Common courtesy and the ethics of the social worker profession govern such matters.

Auwe!

For the past two years I have been driving regularly on the highway from Nanakuli to Waipahu. No more graphic example can be found of why we have traffic deaths in this area, than the number of passing zones which have been marked in areas where it would be sheer death to attempt to pass. But the areas where it is safe to pass are marked with a double yellow line. I've talked to the police in the area and they say they have been turning in recommendations to their superiors. I hope this situation is improved.

Burns says he can win with Gill as teammate

By DOUGLAS BOSWELL
Political Writer

Governor John A. Burns for the first time in the current political campaigns has acknowledged a belief that he can win re-election with Thomas P. Gill as his running-mate.

Burns, in a telephone interview from Africa, told United Press International he is "certain that a Burns-Gill ticket will be a strong combination that will carry the Democratic Party to victory in November."

Political observers indicated a belief that the Gill victory Saturday appears likely to reassemble the power centers of labor and the Democratic Party, a combination which produced a Statewide triumph in 1962.

The Governor indicated he was not surprised at the overwhelming victory registered by Gill over Kenneth F. Brown, Burn's personal choice as the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

Burns is expected to return to Honolulu October 8 from Botswana and Lesotho, where he has participated as the personal representative of President Lyndon B. Johnson in the two new African nations' independence celebrations.

Burns declined to comment on the "protest" vote recorded against himself, as reflected in the more than 20,000 votes which went to G. J. Fontes, the Governor's opponent in the primary.

The "protest" vote was registered both in the balloting for Fontes and in the victory achieved by Gill, who led Brown by margins of up to three-to-one in all of Oahu's senatorial districts.

In Botswana, Burns was notified of the election results at 3:15 a.m. yesterday by Robert Miller, U.P.I. correspondent in Honolulu.

Asked about his reaction to the election outcome, Burns said:

"I haven't heard about it."

Given the results of the Gill-Brown race, Burns asked that they be repeated, then said:

"I'm not surprised."

He then asked for the figures in his own race.

When they were read off to him, Burns was silent for some time, then said he would have no comment on the protest vote for Fontes until he returns to Honolulu.

Told that Dan W. Tuttle, Jr., in a television commentary had called the primary results "a spanking" for Burns, the Governor again said he would have no comment.

Reached again by telephone this morning, Burns told the Star-Bulletin he will return to Oahu in about one week to begin "an aggressive" campaign for re-election.

Given the final unofficial election returns in the Gill-Brown race, Burns said he was not surprised.

He added that when he left Hawaii for Africa he had already concluded that Gill would win the election by a margin of two-to-one or better.

Given the final figures on his own race for the nomination, Burns said he could not comment on what has been termed a "protest" vote for Fontes.

On the Neighbor Islands, Gill held a decisive edge everywhere despite a strong turnout of I.L.W.U. members committed to the union's indorsement of Brown.

On the eve of the primary election, Burns had indicated agreement with a forecast made by Democratic House Speaker Elmer F. Cravalho, who said he be-

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PEEKABOO—Edward E. Johnston, State Republican Party chairman, looks in on the opposition at election returns headquarters in the First National Bank Saturday night. Seated are Thomas P. Gill, victorious Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Mrs. Gill.—Photo by Jack Matsumoto.

Riley Harris Allen

Riley H. Allen dead at 82; burial Thursday

(More stories on A-1C and A-1D)

Riley Harris Allen, an editor who was a vital force in shaping modern Hawaii, is dead today at the age of 82.

He was the editor of this newspaper from the time it was founded in 1912 until he retired in 1960. He retired then only in order to meet Circuit Court conditions for his appointment as a trustee of the Wallace R. Farrington Estate, which then owned controlling stock in the Star-Bulletin.

Nationally known and nationally honored in the field of journalism, Allen's span of 48 years as editor make him the most imposing figure in Hawaii's newspaper history.

Death came at 11:15 a.m. yesterday at the Queen's Hospital, just over four weeks after he had slipped into unconsciousness from a stroke on the night of September 3.

His tremendous vitality finally ebbed and life slipped away almost unnoticeably.

He had been active and kept regular hours at his downtown office in the Stangenwald Building on Merchant Street until August 31.

That morning, while driving himself to work from his home on Pacific Heights, he felt a dizzy spell, stopped and called medical aid for what turned out to be a slight but not disabling stroke. The more serious stroke struck him in the hospital three days later.

Funeral arrangements are being handled by Williams Mortuary.

Services are planned at Kawaiahao Church at 3 p.m. Thursday with burial immediately afterward beside his wife in Diamond Head Memorial Park.

It is requested that friends desiring to send flowers or otherwise pay tribute to him accord with a wish he once expressed and contribute instead to a scholarship fund to be established in his memory at the University of Hawaii.

Pending further arrangements, gifts to the Riley H. Allen Scholarship Fund may be made in care of either the Star-Bulletin or the University of Hawaii.

It was on July 1, 1912, that two evening newspapers, the Hawaii Star, headed by Frank C. Atherton, and the Evening Bulletin, of Wallace R. Farrington, were merged into The Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

As their first editor, Atherton and Farrington chose 28-year-old Riley Allen, who previously had been with the Bulletin as city editor.

It turned out to be a happy choice.

When Allen stepped down 48 years later, the Star-Bulletin's circulation had climbed from 4,000 to 104,000 and the paper had been in the forefront of many battles—most notably the one for Statehood.

But there had been numerous others including an aggressive fight to keep out legalized gambling, and a gallant defense of the rights of Hawaii's Japanese citizens after December 7, 1941, as well as a campaign to rid Hawaii of military rule once the tide of battle in World War II had been turned at the Battle of Midway.

In the Statehood fight, Allen marched forward carrying the banner with the Star-Bulletin's successive publishers—Wallace Farrington, who served eight years as Governor of Hawaii in the 1920's; Wallace's son, Joseph R. Farrington, who was Delegate to Congress from 1942 until his death in 1954; and Joseph's widow, Elizabeth P. Farrington, who succeeded as both Delegate and publisher.

Mrs. Farrington continued as president of the Star-Bulletin until it was sold in 1962.

In the years that Allen edited the paper, Hawaii went from a remote Pacific outpost to a highly developed area linked by jet aircraft with its sister states.

Allen made the Star-Bulletin a metropolitan paper with a wide respect in the Islands and in the newspaper profession.

He constantly improved the paper by expanding its facilities and services to readers. When he became editor, Associated Press news from the Mainland cost 25 cents a word, and a quarter was worth more than a dollar today.

At those prices, news files had to be limited, but he steadily expanded them. By 1960, the paper was receiving hundreds of thousands of words a day by teletype, including the full New York Stock report, plus many supplemental mailed services.

Of the thousands of editions of the Star-Bulletin that he edited, none were more famous than the three extras published on Sunday, December 7, 1941, in the wake of the Pearl Harbor attack. The attack found him (as usual for a Sunday) at his desk and he imme-

Turn to Page A-1D, Col. 1

Allen writes '30' in own death notice

Twelve Mainland relatives of Riley H. Allen today were sent messages notifying them of his death—messages he had written himself earlier this summer.

Leaving blanks only for the date, place and cause of death, Allen dictated the messages to be used when needed, which said:

"Riley Allen died . . . at . . . of . . . Funeral ceremonies will be simple. He stipulated no flowers, no mourning. He said, 'This is Thirty for me on Earth. Next edition will be printed somewhere else.' First National Bank of Honolulu is executor of estate. Please notify relatives in your area."

First National Bank dispatched the messages today, specifying that their author died October 2 in Queen's Hospital of complications following a stroke.

In journalism, "Thirty" is used to denote the end of a story.

FOUND — The Duke is shown with his statue before it was stolen.

Duke's gold statue found in California

The gold-plated statue of Duke Kahanamoku, stolen from his automobile last New Year's Eve, has been found—in Modesto, California.

The statue, depicting Duke on a surfboard, was discovered in the possession of a burglary suspect by Modesto detectives.

The suspect, Daniel C. Smith, 23, of Sacramento, denied the theft, telling police only that he bought it in Honolulu shortly after it was stolen.

The hand carved statue was broken off the hood of the car while it was parked in front of the Edgewater Hotel on New Year's Eve.

Duke was on the Mainland appearing on the Ed Sullivan Show, and the car was being used by George Patton, Duke's Los Angeles business manager.

Kimo McVay, president of Duke's corporation, offered a $100 reward with "no strings attached" to anyone who would return the statue.

Smith told Modesto police Thursday he was living in Honolulu under the name

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Crossley says he can win

Burns-Gill rift seen as key

By KAY LUND

Complete election results Page C-3

The Burns-Gill rift is a key political factor which the G.O.P. will be trying to spotlight and the Democrats trying to soothe over in the next 36 days of campaigning.

"The Governor has made it clear that he cannot work with Mr. Gill," said Randolph A. Crossley, the Republican candidate for Governor.

"How can Governor Burns now turn around and say that he can work with him?" asked Crossley. "I don't think the public is that gullible."

The G.O.P. gubernatorial contender doesn't think the public will accept a "reconciliation" after Burns's pointed statements against Gill in the primary campaign.

"I think it may be hard to convince the voters that they're (Burns and Gill) as compatible as they want the voters to think," he added.

Crossley said he can see a November Crossley-Mills victory in the primary election figures despite a seemingly low Republican tally.

Crossley said he thinks that most of the Democratic "protest votes" that were either blank for Governor or given to George J. Fontes will wind up in the Republican column November 8.

Crossley also thinks that most of the non-voters who skipped the primary but plan to vote in November will wind up voting Republican.

There was little in the way of G.O.P. contests to lure them Saturday.

Democrats, on the other hand, voiced confidence of unifying the ranks behind the Burns-Gill ticket and healing the painful intra-party wounds of the past month.

"The Democratic Party has had a long history of fighting in the primary and going on to victory in the general election," said Gill after his resounding victory over Kenneth F. Brown for

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Manila summit meet delayed

MANILA (UPI)—Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos said today the proposed seven-nation summit conference on Viet Nam has been postponed for at least 10 days.

The meeting in Manila of President Johnson and six other chiefs of states involved in the war originally was set for October 18.

But Marcos said on his return from a three-week visit to the United States and Japan that it now "has been tentatively agreed that it should be held on the 28th or 29th of October."

Marcos did not give any reason for the postponement. But earlier Foreign Minister Narciso Ramos told newsmen the delay was made at the request of some of the invited governments.

Marcos said the summit conference may be preceded by a meeting of the foreign ministers of the seven nations: the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Viet Nam, Thailand, South Korea and the Philippines.

In a nationwide broadcast shortly after his arrival here from Tokyo, Marcos said the conference would be the first concrete step towards a negotiated settlement of the Viet Nam war.

The conference, he said, "is going to be a council of peace."

He said, "its purpose will be to take the first concrete step toward seeking peace in South Viet Nam, but also in Southeast Asia . . .

"The history of Southeast Asia or even of the world for the next century or so is being decided today," Marcos said.

On the inside

The election story

Gill and Brown tell how they felt after it was all over C-1

Linkletter

(Note: Other election stories on Pages A-1A A-10, A-12, B-3, B-4, C-2, C-3, C-6.)

Honolulu weather—Clear skies through Tuesday except some afternoon cloudiness and possible isolated brief showers over the mountain sections. Gentle variable winds. High today 89. Low tonight 70. Total rainfall at Honolulu Airport between 2 a.m. yesterday and 2 a.m. today, none. Yesterday's high temperature 89. Overnight low temperature 73. Sunset tonight 6:18 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow 6:24 a.m.

Oahu's traffic boxscore

1966
DEAD ___ 75
INJURED _ 4,904
Last year 59
Injured 5,043

Riley H. Allen

Continued from Page 1

diately began calling in reporters and production people to get out a paper.

Remained active following retirement

Since his retirement, he had maintained an office on the fourth floor of the Stangenwald Building, adjoining the former Star-Bulletin offices on Merchant Street, and still had a phone local connecting him with the Star-Bulletin switchboard in the News Building.

When he became trustee of the Farrington Estate in 1960, as part of the settlement of a long court fight among estate beneficiaries, its principal asset was the majority stock in this newspaper.

The trustees decided reluctantly in 1961 that it was in the best interest of the estate to sell the paper rather than spend millions on needed new facilities.

After receiving a number of Mainland and local offers, sale was made for $11.1 million in 1962 to a local group including Chinn Ho, president of Capital Investment Company, and Alexander Atherton, son of Frank Atherton, who had been president and publisher of the Hawaii Star, and whose family had always retained a minority ownership interest in the Star-Bulletin. The Farrington Estate received $5.7 million from the sale revenue.

Ho is now chairman of the board of the Star-Bulletin and Atherton is president. Allen expressed great satisfaction that the new owners represented both local ownership and a large degree of continuity of the old ownership and policies.

The Star-Bulletin has had two editors since Allen, both people who worked for many years under him in the newspaper business—William H. Ewing from 1960 through 1965, and A. A. Smyser, since the beginning of 1966.

Longest tenure and the greatest impact

Of the many editors who have served Hawaii, since the first newspaper (a religious journal) was printed here in 1834, Allen unquestionably had both the longest tenure and the greatest impact.

Journalists who worked with, under or even against him were apt to become maudlin in their sentimentality about him, and his accomplishments.

Except at testimonial affairs where he was a sort of captive audience, he usually shut off such demonstrations with a brusque switch to some other business of the day—but he was neither un-gracious nor un-moved by the displays of respect and affection.

His bustle and brusqueness were a part of the character that drove him to race upstairs several at a time even when he was in his 70's, and to seem to be everywhere at once—out at the scene of some newsbreak, in his office pounding out an editorial, down in the newsroom counselling with reporters, back in the composing room correcting proofs, or being among the first to call and offer help to some sick or bereaved friend.

His mind seemed to size up situations instantly and snapped to conclusions like a beartrap—a trait that might have seemed a weakness, except that the record usually proved him right.

Work weeks of seven days of 12 hours or more were something he imposed on himself with regularity. On a big story he managed to keep going and seem fresh with almost no sleep for days.

Men considerably younger than he couldn't match his pace. Within a few hours after he had his appendix removed in 1937, he had his secretary at his side taking dictation.

His doctor sent her away. He summoned her back.

He delivered a paper in pouring rain

Also typical of his activity is a story told by one subscriber (Trude Akau) whose paper arrived soaking wet on one of the rainiest days in years. She called the Star-Bulletin to report that her youngsters were sick over missing the comics. Soon afterward, with the rain still driving down, a new paper was personally delivered by a puddle-hopping Riley H. Allen.

He always maintained a wide variety of both interests and friends.

As a college student he knew Amos Alonzo Stagg, the great football coach. In 1951 he still was interested enough in football to attend a football clinic at the University of Hawaii on modern science of the gridiron.

His whimsical "Editor at Large" columns were concerned with the problems of the preservation of barbershop quartet singing in America, the "clinophobes" who are addicted to staying up most of the night, the matter of park benches, and similar weighty subjects.

It was to his great amusement to try to enter a Hawaii toad in California's jumping frog contest and tout it so highly that he had to alibi equally hard that Federal agencies had prevented its ever getting to the race scene.

He wrote an estimated 125 letters a week and kept up a correspondence with perhaps 1,600 different people, all around the world.

Those behind the Iron Curtain found him exerting every effort to get needed food and gifts to them.

His philanthropies and kindnesses were numerous—and unrecorded.

Among them, were generous gifts to community and civic groups, aid to many in need, college support for a student he met in the Philippines.

His supply of stories and anecdotes was close to endless, reflecting both an active mind and an active life.

Golf and gardening were his principal recreations.

He was much in demand socially and as a speaker.

Pursued an independent political line

A registered Republican, he still insisted on pursuing an independent political line and never, so far as is known, supported a "straight" party ticket.

He covered the national political conventions of both the Democrats and Republicans in 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1952, and got to know the machinery so well that he was regarded as an unofficial member of the delegations of both political faiths.

Where Statehood was concerned, the parties made common cause and he lent his hand toward fighting to get Statehood planks into the national platforms of the Democrats as well as the Republicans.

Counted among his close personal friends were men like Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, who recalls Riley Allen as the man who met him and befriended him when Romulo, then little known, arrived in Honolulu in 1942, after being evacuated from Corregidor.

Syngman Rhee, founder of the Republic of Korea, was a friend from the days when Rhee was in exile in Honolulu.

Allen traveled widely in days when travel was much more difficult and time-consuming than it is today.

In 1914, he traveled to Japan with a Hawaii tour party.

The end of World War I saw him in Siberia and undertaking a world cruise to repatriate 780 Russian children to their homes in Petrograd (now Leningrad).

He made frequent—sometimes annual—trips to the U.S. Mainland to report on political developments and cover the national political conventions.

He visited Samoa in 1948 to study the problems of that growing American community, and followed this up with trips to Japan in 1949, to the Philippines in 1950, to Samoa, Fiji, Guam and the Pacific Trust Territory in 1953 and to Alaska in 1953 for the Senate Statehood hearings there.

All of these trips he reported extensively, and ably, for Star-Bulletin readers.

Considerably more than just an editor

Considerably more than just an editor, Allen from the start played an active role in the community his paper served.

He was much concerned with the problem of welding people from the Asiatic communities into the body of a harmonious community that was thoroughly American.

As a part of this, he took an active interest in school programs, encouraging school garden development, oratorical contests and awards for outstanding students in various fields of endeavor.

The Quill and Scroll Society for journalism students named its Farrington High School chapter the Riley H. Allen Chapter in his honor. The Hawaii Young Farmers Association and similar groups received his active encouragement.

He was president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce in 1929 and a leading figure in the formation of the Honolulu Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In 1940 and 1941 he was chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Hawaii and its ardent defender later against charges in Congress of subversive activity.

For several years during and after World War II, he was chairman in Hawaii for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

He also served on the Hawaii Visitors Bureau, the Hawaii Equal Rights Commission which fought for Statehood, the first Pacific Memorial Foundation to select a World War II memorial and the board to form a convalescent nursing home.

During World War II, he was an air raid warden and chairman of the Hawaii Emergency Committee to save waste and scrap iron.

Other activities included service as a director of the Adventurers Club, an incorporator of the Maunalani Convalescent and Nursing Home, long-time membership in the Honolulu Automobile Club.

Allen's accomplishments and activity earned him many honors, literally too numerous to mention.

Honored by Hawaii Bar Association

Earlier this year, the Hawaii Bar Association singled him out for its 1966 Liberty Bell award for his service to the community and dedication to the precepts of democracy.

This year's Eagle Scout Class will be known as the Riley H. Allen Class and the November 17 dinner honoring them will be a tribute to him. It was planned that he would take part. Now the tribute will be paid posthumously.

In February, 1960, he received from the Aloha Council, Boy Scouts of America, the Silver Beaver award "for distinguished and outstanding service to boyhood." He was cited for 23 years of work with Island Boy Scouts, having served as a troop committeeman for 11 years, a Cub pack committeeman for three years, a pack committee chairman for three years and an elected member-at-large of the Aloha Council for the last six years.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars gave him its silver citizenship medal in 1950.

Even though he left the University of Washington to complete his education at the University of Chicago, Washington singled him out in 1958 to receive a plaque designating him Alumnus Summa Cum Laude Dignatus for that year.

As a student, he had written the lyrics to the Washington alma mater that is still sung today.

A year earlier, Allen had received from the University of Missouri its award to the Star-Bulletin for Distinguished Service in Journalism. The award mentioned the paper's service to Hawaii, exemplification of American ideals, and promotion of agriculture and industry in the islands.

His honors from Hawaii's diverse racial groups were many and a reflection of the active interest he showed in their development.

He was made an honorary member of the Hawaii Chinese Civic Association after being its only non-Chinese active member for many years; was an honorary member of the Korean University Club, and Puerto Rican Athletic Association; the first male honorary member of the Filipino Women's Civic Club.

American-Korean Foundation activity

He served as an international director of the American-Korean Foundation and was cited in 1953 by the Filipino Community for "wise thinking, unbiased writings and sincere personal dealings" in helping to cement friendship between the Filipinos and the rest of the community.

In 1955, he was honored along with the late Ray S. Coll, editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, at a testimonial dinner sponsored by the Hawaii Public Relations Association in honor of the long service to the community of both editors.

Allen was born April 30, 1884 in Colorado City, Texas. His father died two months after his birth and his mother, the former Anvaline Beck, took her two daughters and baby boy back to her family home at Smith's Grove, Warren County, Kentucky.

After five years in Kentucky, Mrs. Allen moved her brood across the nation to Seattle, Washington, to join other members of the family. The children grew up there while their mother, a brilliant woman, taught school and entered real estate work to support them.

Allen began college at the University of Washington. He never graduated there, but went on to the University of Chicago where he did his first newspaper work as campus reporter for the University of Chicago Daily Mirror.

He was graduated from Chicago in 1905 and went back to Seattle to take his first newspaper job with the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Before 1905 was out, he had ventured to Hawaii and spent eight months here as a reporter for the Honolulu Evening Bulletin.

He returned to Seattle to be assistant sports editor for The Post-Intelligencer.

Returned to Hawaii with wife in 1910

On September 6, 1910 he married Suzanne McArdle, of Seattle. They came to Hawaii on their honeymoon and moved into the Courtland Hotel at Beretania and Punahou Streets, an area then considered well out on the outskirts of town.

Allen returned to the Evening Bulletin as city editor and remained until its merger less than two years later with the Star.

His editorial service was broken only once, during the period from 1918 until 1921 when he served with the American Red Cross in Siberia.

He went there at the urgent invitation of Major Alfred L. Castle of Honolulu, who was then serving in Siberia. Commissioned a major in the Red Cross, Allen first was in charge of publicity, then became financial secretary of the Red Cross Siberian Mission and a lieutenant colonel.

He worked under fire during fighting at Vladivostock to care for wounded, and in 1920 was in charge of the memorable assignment of transporting 780 Russian children from Siberia by ship across the Pacific, through the Panama Canal, and back to homes in Petrograd from which they had fled during the revolution. The job of locating their parents took months.

With this mission completed, he left the Red Cross and returned to Hawaii on July 20, 1921.

For 36 years until his death, Allen lived at 3275 Pacific Heights Road in a Mediterranean-style home that he and his wife started in 1930. It was two stories of hollow tile construction with a tile roof.

Mrs. Allen interested in music

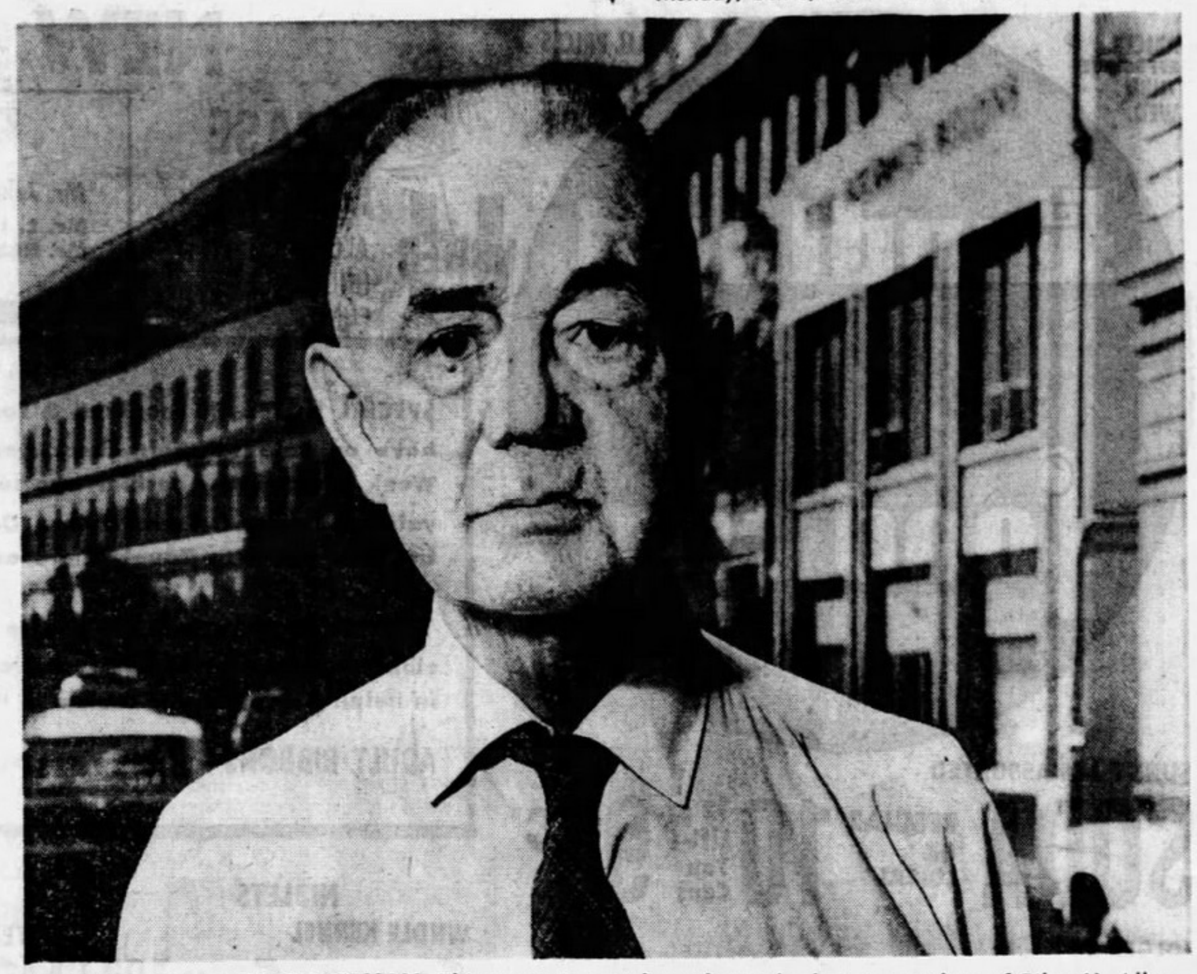
Mrs. Allen was active in community affairs and especially interested in music. She had an exceptionally good voice and made frequent public appearances.

Falls in 1941 and 1944 broke her health and she was an invalid before she died on July 6, 1950.

The Allens had no children.

Mr. Allen's only relative in Honolulu is a cousin, Mrs. Jack Altman. His eldest sister, Jessie, is the widow of Dr. Wallace Charters, a prominent educational psychologist. She lives in Michigan. His other sister, Ella, is Mrs. Quincy Scott, widow of a former cartoonist for the Portland Oregonian.

In addition to these relatives, he leaves a large number of nephews, nieces and cousins.



PORTRAIT OF A NEWSPAPERMAN—This portrait may have been the last ever taken of Riley H. Allen. In the background to the right is the Title Insurance Building, 125 Merchant Street, which for half a century was the home of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. The picture was taken August 30 by Star-Bulletin photographer John Titchen.

1918-1920: Allen saved 780 children in Siberia

Editor's Note: The following article, reprinted from the Star-Bulletin of July 21, 1965, tells the dramatic story of the late Riley Allen's successful effort to repatriate 780 Russian children after World War I.

By Chuck Frankel

The dramatic story of 780 children trapped in Siberia after the Russian Revolution is told in a new book, "Wild Children of the Urals," by Floyd Miller.

The hero of the story is Hawaii's **Riley H. Allen,** who took a couple of years out of his active career as editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin to work for the American Red Cross in Siberia in 1918 and 1920.

It was his imagination, determination and fight that enabled the children to be rescued from starvation, to be gathered together, to be placed on a Japanese freighter and carried three-fourths away around the world to be reunited with their parents.

"The Wild Children of the Urals," published by E. P. Dutton and Company, is an exciting story of man's triumph over bureaucracy and of the heart's victory over politics.

These were the years of the Great Red Scare in the United States, but Allen refused to capitulate to hysteria and insisted that the Red Cross fulfill its obligation to return the children to their parents.

"The files of the Red Cross are full of stories about human courage, sacrifice and devotion, but none of them quite compares with the amazing saga of the Petrograd children," says General Alfred M. Gruenther, former president of the American Red Cross.

Reduced to begging

Sent by their parents to mountain camps when the war danger and privation swept Petrograd—formerly St. Petersburg and later Leningrad—in the summer of 1918, they were trapped behind the fighting lines. In the bleak winter that followed, they were reduced to begging and were on the point of starvation when members of the Red Cross Relief Commission to Siberia heard of their plight.

Siberia at that time was a battleground between the Red Russians and the White Russians—plus troops from Czechoslovakia, France, Britain, Italy, Canada, Romania, Serbia, Poland, Japan—the United States.

Miller notes:

"There was interference with the political sovereignty of Russia. There was intervention in her internal affairs and impairment of her territorial integrity. And out of it all came a military debacle and a political blunder of such dimensions as to sharply influence decades of future history."

Most Americans don't realize that U.S. troops once invaded Russia—but Russians are often reminded of this fact.

The Red Cross attempted to give help to all in Siberia, regardless of politics and nationality, but it was accused of taking sides.

It was in this atmosphere that Allen brought up the suggestion that the trapped Petrograd children be rounded up by the American Red Cross and returned to their parents.

BOUND FOR RUSSIA — Riley H. Allen as he was leaving for Siberia in the service of the American Red Cross.

The Red Cross workers collected the starving children at Tyumen, Shadrinsk, Irbit, Petropavlovsk, Kurgan, Troitsk, Ouiskaia and other places with strange names. One Red Cross worker told the children:

"The American people are going to take care of you. You're going to have warm new clothes and all the food you can eat and plenty of firewood to keep you warm. And most important, the children were told, they were going to be reunited with their parents.

Collect children

"The Red Cross was plunged into a policy crisis," Miller notes. "There were those who advised that the children simply be abandoned, but this was stoutly opposed by Riley Allen.

"He maintained that having saved these children from death, the Red Cross was committed to keeping them alive and returning them to their parents."

He proposed that the children be gathered in the comparative safety of Vladivostok until the Russian civil war was ended and the Trans-Siberian Railway repaired. "Allen held firm to his simple principle that whoever won the war, Red or White, the children should be reunited with their parents."

School organized

In Vladivostok the Red Cross organized a school for the Russian children.

The Children's Colony arrived in Vladivostok on three different trains in the first week of September in 1919. The children's weekly consumption included 2,000 eggs, 2,000 pounds of meat, 1,600 pounds of cabbage and 1,600 pounds of onion—a formidable supply in a wartime city.

The Communists started to cite the American control over the Russian children in their propaganda, but Allen resisted State Department pressure for counter-propaganda.

"It had become clear by now that the Allied intervention in Siberia was a shambles," Miller writes.

But while the European and American Allies started to withdraw, the Japanese expanded their area of control.

The American troops left Vladivostok on April 1, 1920, but the American Red Cross and its Russian children remained behind, still unable to use the Siberian railroad.

"At all costs we must keep the children out of Japanese hands," Allen told a meeting of his Red Cross staff.

"That may not be easy with American troops gone," a Red Cross worker replied.

Another said, "Riley, we've done all we can for the children."

Determination grows

Miller writes:

"Allen raised his eyes to look at the speaker. 'Have we?' he said. There was an edge to his voice, a steeliness that no one had ever before heard.

"This man of gentle persuasion had altered. The pressure of events had not softened him but fused him to a new hardness.

"And if all the logic of the situation was against him, he would simply stop being logical, he would substitute a fierce stubbornness. Whatever else, he would not surrender.

"The staff sat silent and slightly ill at ease. After several moments he said, quite matter-of-factly, 'Since we're cut off by land, there is only one thing for us to do. We'll put to sea.'"

Allen tried to get a ship from the United States, but the Army, Navy and private lines refused to send him one, or let him charter a ship to Petrograd.

"We are exceedingly sorry that our War Department could not be induced to furnish us a boat to take the children home," Allen wrote briefly to the American Red Cross in June, 1920. "Aside from the Red Cross, I think it would have been good advertising for both the War Department and the State Department."

So Allen chartered a Japanese freighter, the Yomei Maru, despite the fierce Japanese - Russian hostility of the day.

Costly venture

It was a costly venture for the Red Cross. Estimates, which proved to be low, were $4,500 a day to charter the ship; alterations to the ship to accommodate its strange cargo, $100,000; food, $75,000, and salaries and equipment of Red Cross personnel, and their fares home, $75,000.

Boarding the ship were 428 boys, 352 girls; 17 American men and women; 85 Russian adults and 78 former prisoners of war.

The average age of the boys and girls were between 12 and 13; the oldest was 20 and the youngest 3. Nationalities other than Russians were 15 Poles, eight Letts, five Estonians, two French, and a Lithuanian, Finn, Persian, Swiss and English.

The children were members of various segments of society, and were not aristocrats, as they were sometimes pictured in the anti-Bolshevik press of the time.

Leave Vladivostok

The ship left Vladivostok on July 12, 1920. It was no pleasure cruise.

Captain Kayahara and Allen clashed frequently; one of the crewmen attacked one of the girls, and there were ugly incidents between other crewmen and the Russian youth.

But there was also songs and laughter.

Miller writes:

"The songs were darkly textured, rich with human longing and need. And coming now from the voices of these children adrift on a great ocean, the innocent victims of war and revolution, they were deeply moving."

The ship, after stopping at Muroan, Japan, arrived in San Francisco on August 1, where the local chapters of the Red Cross had prepared an elaborate welcome. The ship set sail for New York, via the Panama Canal, on August 4, but Allen had left the ship to do battle in Washington.

Robert E. Olds, Red Cross European commissioner, urged that the children be sent to France, instead of Russia, and in those days of

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Siberia (Continued from page A-1D)

rampant anti-Bolshevism, his argument carried much weight.

Arrival in New York

The arrival of the Yome Maru in New York on August 28 caused much competition among the various Russian groups, but even anti-Communist groups were aghast at the idea of sending them to France, then considered an enemy of the Russian people. The Division of Investigation of Department of Justice, the forerunner of the Federal Bureau of Investigation kept close tabs on the children during their stay in New York. Miller is particularly critical of the agents who ruled that there be no fraternization between the children and New York residents during a visit to the zoo, when a "Justice Department agent dashed away to intervene between an 8-year-old girl and a bag of gum-drops." The New York police tried to get Allen to halt a Madison Square Garden rally for the children, arguing that it would be Communist-con-trolled. Allen said it wouldn't be. But Allen was wrong, as speaker after speaker de-nounced the Red Cross and the United States. "They are hostages in the criminal conspiracy to smash the mother-land!" one speaker said. Passions aroused. The passions of the Madison Square Garden mounted, and there were fears of a clash between Reds and Whites. One of Allen's, children, one of the older boys, saved the day for the Red Cross with a stirring speech in its defense. "We trust the American Red Cross because of what they have done for us," he said. "We were starving in the Ural Mountains when they found us. They fed us and clothed us and let our teachers teach us. And they always promised they would return us to our parents. "And we believe them. We would not be alive and here today but for the American Red Cross." The ship sailed from New York on September 11, with the question of its final destination still undetermined. The ship anchored off Brest, but Allen insisted that it proceed northward.

Back to Russia

The Yomei Maru finally docked at Helsinki October, 6, but Allen's days of diplomacy were not yet over. He had to convince the Finns that they should co-operate in this mission of mercy, and he had to deliver the -children to Rus-sia. He insisted that the parents, approve of the children's return-only one parent requested that a child be sent else-where. The' first children walked across the Russian-Finnish border on November 10. Miller writes: "At last Allen's responsibility was ended, but he was surprised to discover that he felt not relief but loss. For an irrational moment he almost wished they could have all stayed together, but he was immediately ashamed of the thought, for it was a self-ish one. "No, he had done the right thing by uniting the children with their parents, but he realized now that this did not mean he would be free of them. "For the rest of his life, he would feel concern for these children, he would con-stantly speculate on what they might be doing. "Their lives would hold pain and joy, despair and hope, for that was the destiny of all men, but he hoped the good would overbalance the bad, and he hoped they 'would remember the time they had together."