

### THREE SCORE OF FAILURES WILL RETURN HOME

#### Russian Government Will Furnish Transportation to 65 Who Are Discouraged

To begin life afresh in their native land, about 65 Russians in Honolulu will go home next week. After five or six years which have been practically a failure, these three score and more will go back to their homeland.

For nearly a year 20 families in Honolulu have waited anxiously for this day; for long and weary months they have prayed that their government would hear their plea and take them back into the fold of the Cosacks. Now their wishes have been granted.

Last July over 50 Russians in Honolulu signed a petition which was forwarded to the Russian government, asking that they be furnished funds with which to return home with their families. No similar action has ever been taken by their government; the Russians here had no assurance that they could succeed, but now the money is here, about \$3500 it is understood, and the little colony sails June 4 for Japan on the Persia Maru.

The Russian consul, Dr. A. Marques, has charge of the fund which has been sent here for transportation.

There are no rich men in this homebound delegation; no one is tricking his government to obtain a free ride; practically every one of the returning Russians is in dire need with scarcely enough clothing to cover his back. The home-going ones sincerely hope to start afresh on a higher plane.

"It is a blessing that they received their transportation in the summer time," said one interested in the little pilgrimage, "else they would probably freeze to death in Russia before they earned enough to buy proper clothes."

There are about 25 men, 25 women and 15 children who have received their transportation. No old men are in the party although there are a few tiny babies. Fifteen of the party are soldiers of the Russian army. It is thought that possibly the Russian government expects to find some fighters in the ranks but it will be mistaken.

According to the police, most of the men who are leaving have been more of a liability in Honolulu than an asset. Many of the departing ones have spent many weeks in the city jail for petty crimes, coming back periodically. The police say they labor one day a week and bum the rest.

Camp No. 2, River street and Auld lane, is where most of these departing Russians may be found. During their residence here they have lived apart from the 700 or 800 countrymen who have become prominent, well-to-do and respectable citizens of Honolulu. By this latter class, the departure of the tiny crew will be hailed with delight, encored by the police.

One of the departing ones is in jail at the present time; he will be released in time to go. Another is lying in the Queen's hospital, claiming rheumatism; the police say it is an aggravated form of laziness. Many are horse peddlers, "wine bums" and drunkards, say the police, and the Russian government will never know how badly it is stung until it sees them.

The Russians' plea to get home had to be particularly strong to attract the attention of their government. Prominent Russians here say the czar's officials responded on account of the war, hoping to fill vacancies in the ranks of the laborers at home if not at the fighting front.

These Honolulu Russians told their government that they had been unsuccessful here, that they were poor and starving, on account of adverse conditions, unfamiliarity with American methods and so forth. They returned to the home government that if they returned to the native land they could do much better and would make good and respectable citizens. It is thought here that the chief reason these Russians want to go back is that they believe working conditions in Russia now, on account of the war, are even more advantageous than in the United States. The departing delegation was never on the mainland.

### TELLS OF VILLA BEING WOUNDED

(Continued from page one)  
and it seems plausible to me that he is dead."  
Berker was at the harbor beach when Villa and his troops were seen, nearby, last December. He next an order to harbor and all other Americans were once at Nader's, obey, knowing Villa for ransom or even to remain also means that they should be obeyed. When a Keene, an Englishman, and then by Villa's order.

### HONEY PRICES CLIMB UPWARD AS HAVE SUGAR

#### Market, Long Dormant, Awakens and Bee Owners See Profits Coming

Hawaiian honey is coming up—not in sweetness but in price. A sleeping market for the sweet product is awakening.

Bee men in this territory were jubilant when informed by Superintendent A. T. Longley of the Territorial Marketing Division that he could sell 1000 cases, and probably more, for two cents a pound.

The market is on the coast. Longley doesn't know how long it will hold out but hopes island apiarists may dispose of all honey which has been stored for the last several months.

The price on Hawaiian honey has been up to three cents a pound but recently has been selling at 1-1/2 cents and some as low as 1-1/4 cents. Very little has changed hands recently and Longley believes the trading will now be brisk.

It is the old story of the European war that is blamed for the decline in the price of Hawaiian honey. The islands were doing a thriving business in honey with Germany but had no way to ship it after war started.

Since the war there has been no great market elsewhere and the honey has been stored. Now the outlook on the honey industry is much brighter.

Some little honey was fed back to the bees to make wax, which was still sold by the bee men. But feeding honey to bees is a dangerous procedure, resulting in the death of the bee if not done properly.

Honey-dew honey is the common grade made by Hawaiian bees, according to Longley, although there are several kinds. The algaroba honey is the best to be obtained in the islands but is found in very small quantities. This compares very favorably with the mainland honey.

The common honey-dew honey is dark. It comes from sugar cane. An account of sugar cane being found almost everywhere in the territory it has been practically impossible to keep the honey-dew and the algaroba honey separate and all the various mixtures have resulted.

It is for the honey-dew that Longley has the demand at present. The cases are two 5-pound tins and an order of 1000 cases means 10,000 pounds.

"Some of the big bee companies like the Garden Island Honey Co. have been hit pretty hard by the depression in prices and will be glad of the rise," said Longley today.

### NOT ALWAYS DOES REPRESENTATIVE REFLECT WILL

(Special Cable to Nippu Jiji)  
TOKIO, Japan, May 26.—Representatives of the provinces of China which have not yet announced their independence moved yesterday to support Yuan Shih-kai at a meeting held in Nanking.

When asked regarding the action of the representatives at Nanking, Col. Gen. D. J. Wadsworth, leader of the Nationalists in Hawaii, said: "This is only an agreement made by the Yuan party to make believe that the people want Yuan. It is easy to find a representative to vote in favor of a certain measure, but the representatives do not speak for the people."

"As an instance the representative of Hunan voted in favor of Yuan while 80 per cent of the people in that province are opposed to him. In fact, only one city in the entire province is controlled by Yuan. It is a move of the sort experienced when Yuan allowed his representatives to hold a general election. In the meantime the revolutionists are winning. That quite answers the Nanking conference."

### ISSUE ORDERS FOR MEMORIAL DAY MARCHERS

#### Many Organizations Will Take Part in Big Parade to Start at 10 o'Clock

Parade orders for Memorial Day, which will be observed next Tuesday, were issued from Fort Shafter yesterday by Maj. William R. Dashiell, 2nd Infantry, who will serve as grand marshal. The orders are as follows: Fort Shafter, H. T., May 25, 1916.

**Parade Orders, No. 2.**  
1. The Memorial Day parade, the 30th instant, under the auspices of the Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., will start at 10 a. m. from the corner of Bishop and King streets on the latter.

2. Line of March: To Fort, to Vineyard to Nuuanu avenue, north to the cemetery. Each organization to maintain a distance of 30 paces from the one that precedes it.

3. Formation: Column of platoons.  
4. Order of march and stations:  
(a) Mounted police, on King street, facing northwest; head at Bishop street, at 9:45 a. m.  
(b) Grand marshal and aides.  
(c) Band of 2nd U. S. Infantry.  
(d) 1st Battalion, 2nd Infantry, Capt. C. L. McKain, on King street, facing northwest, head at Alakea street, at 9:45 a. m.

(e) National Guard of Hawaii, Col. C. S. Lincoln; and Naval Militia, Lieut. R. E. Lambert, in place grounds, in mass, facing south, in readiness to follow the 1st Battalion, 2nd Infantry, at 9:45 a. m.  
(f) Kamehameha Cadets, Capt. A. S. Booth, on Richards street, north of King, facing south, head of column at King street, in time to follow the National Guard of Hawaii.

(g) Honolulu School for Boys, Capt. Parker Widemann, on Richards street, south of King, facing north, head of column at King street, following the Kamehameha Cadets.  
(h) Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., chairman W. L. Eaton, on Millian street, facing north, head at King street, to follow the Honolulu School for Boys.

(i) I. O. Red Men, L. A. Perry, on Library street, facing south, head at King street.  
(j) Spanish War Veterans, Jas. T. McDonald, on Punchbowl street, north of King, facing south, head at King street.  
(k) Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jas. A. Phillips, on Punchbowl street, south of King, facing north, head at King street.

(l) Boy Scouts, Sergt. Barry, on King street, facing west, head at Punchbowl street.  
(m) Carriage of Governor Pinkham, followed by the general public.  
5. Organizations that will not participate in the ceremonies at the cemetery will continue the march beyond the gate of same, thence by most direct route to School street, south on the latter to Liliha street, thence to their respective homes.

By order of the grand marshal,  
JOHN B. RICHARDSON,  
1st Lieut. and Adjt., 1st Battalion, 2nd Inf., Aide.

### JUDGE MORROW-MAY RULE-IN F. L. DAVIS CASE NEXT MONDAY

Federal Judge W. W. Morrow said today that his decision in the Foster L. Davis case probably will be ready by 10 o'clock Monday morning. Work on the decision was begun yesterday morning. Asked regarding his progress this morning, Judge Morrow said: "I have only started on the title of the case." The decision will be on a demurrer filed by Davis to an indictment charging him with misappropriating the funds of the federal court clerk's office.

### VOLCANO SCENE SETTING OF MOVING PICTURE PLAY

Members of the Signal Moving Picture Company, who arrived in Honolulu this week, left on Wednesday for Hilo, where the company will stage a picture scene at the Volcano. Scenes in other vicinities of the Big Island will also be taken to use in the film "The Diamond Runner," featuring Helen Holmes, the movie star.

### LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

Small brown dog, part Japanese terrier; answers to "Brownie"; reward, Phone 5299, 6485-4t

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT AND TERRITORY OF HAWAII—IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of Cesar Fernandez, a bankrupt.  
To the creditors of Cesar Fernandez, Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, and district court, in bankruptcy.  
Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of May, 1916, the said Cesar Fernandez was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1000 Bishop Building, Honolulu, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time all claims against the bankrupt and all claims by the bankrupt against his creditors should be presented and proof of claims should be filed. The bankrupt and his creditors are appointed by the court as follows: JAMES G. PRATT, Trustee in Bankruptcy, Honolulu, T. H., and J. H. BROWN, Receiver in Bankruptcy, Honolulu, T. H.

### SLOT MACHINE IS FED NICKELS IN COURT ROOM

Nickels flowed freely into a nickel-in-the-slot machine in Judge J. M. Monsarrat's court room this morning; gum flowed out with each whirl of the little box, some times additional 5-cent trade checks came with the gum, but not often.

A. McDuffie, captain of detectives, and Judge A. D. Larnach were the players; Judge Monsarrat, newspaper men and court officials were interested spectators.

The machine is similar to several which have recently been placed in various stores in Honolulu by A. W. Beeson and was Exhibit A in court today in the trial of Beeson for violating provisions of anti-gambling laws.

The defense was represented by J. T. De Bolt and A. D. Larnach, County Attorney A. M. Brown and his assistant, A. M. Cristy, handled the prosecution. The former held the machine was not a gambling device as value was given for every nickel and

### MAUI JAPANESE FORM UNION TO SHIP PRODUCTS

Japanese and Chinese small farmers in Kula, Maui, have organized a small Farmers' Union with a capital of \$12,500. The union will make direct exportation of beans and corn to the American mainland. R. Saida, who represents the new organization, has been in this city to investigate shipping facilities.

New York city is fast replacing Paris as the world's pearl distributing center.

Considerable damage has been caused by floods in the province of Ontario.

because the player knew just what he was going to get before he played; the latter contended that the inducement to play was chance; that the spirit of the law had been violated if not the letter.

The case was continued until tomorrow.

### BE SURE TO ASK FOR LOVE'S GRAHAM CRACKERS

Quickens Your Appetite Buy them in the 10c packages  
FIREPROOF  
**STORAGE**  
WE STORE EVERYTHING JAMES H. LOVE CITY TRANSFER COMPANY PHONE 1281



A number of employes at a prom have been arrested on the charge of nent hotel in Geneva, Switzerland, being German spies.

# WAR, PATRIOTISM AND FREE SPACE

(An Editorial from Printers' Ink)

At the beginning of the war great pressure was brought to bear upon the newspapers of the various belligerent nations to donate their advertising space for patriotic purposes. From so many quarters did the appeals come that it soon became evident the publishers would go bankrupt if they yielded to all the calls. Consequently, they soon saw the necessity of a definite policy and of concerted action. They were patriotic and were anxious to do all they could to promote the cause of their respective governments.

But—is not advertising space a commodity with just as definite a value and just as fixed a manufacturing cost as a case of cart-ridges or a carload of canned goods?

If the manufacturers of munitions and other supplies were to be paid for the products of their factories, then why should not the manufacturers of advertising space be paid for the products of their factories? To give their space away would be to depreciate the value of advertising in the mind of the public at large.

We are all familiar with the advertising campaign in England to secure recruits, and we all know what great results were achieved. Now, this space was paid for in cash—not donated. The individual publishers contributed to the fund in the shape of checks and taxes, just like other business men.

Similarly, in Canada, the publishers had to decide what their policy would be. Did patriotism demand that they donate their space to all the objects growing out of war conditions? Or, were they justified in viewing their advertising as having as fixed a value as any other commodity needed for the equipment of the army and the prosecution of the war?

The answer is supplied in a letter to Printer's Ink from Charles F. Roland, president and general manager of the Winnipeg Telegram. We commend Mr. Roland's logic to the body of men who, in the years to come, expect to continue making their living out of the sale or purchase of advertising space:

"The policy adopted by the three Winnipeg papers is to charge the 10,000-line rate to all patriotic, Red Cross societies and organizations doing war-relief work. This plan was considered from a business standpoint, as advertising space is the only commodity the newspaper has to sell.

"I might add that the three Winnipeg papers are contributing

in cash to patriotic funds \$7,000 this year; the Winnipeg Free Press giving \$3,400, the Winnipeg Telegram \$2,500 and the Winnipeg Tribune \$1,200. I understand this same policy was adopted in Toronto by the Toronto Mail and Empire, the Globe, the World and the News.

"Previous to February 1, when I became associated with the Winnipeg Telegram, I held the position of secretary-treasurer of both the Manitoba Patriotic Fund and the Manitoba Red Cross Society. During the first year of the war we raised by public subscription, through the use of from four-column to fullpage appeals in the newspapers, over \$1,000,000 in cash; for the Red Cross Society we used only small space, which had the result of bringing in over \$250,000 in cash and supplies during the first year.

"Ten days ago Winnipeg required \$50,000 additional funds for patriotic purposes. The committee in charge of the campaign used five-column display announcements in each of the three Winnipeg papers for five days, and when the campaign closed the amount was over-subscribed.

"The Canadian Red Cross Society has sent millions of dollars' worth of goods to the battlefields of Europe, and the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, which helps to provide for the wives and children of the soldiers on active service, is paying out nearly \$100,000 per month.

"It would be just as reasonable for the Red Cross Society to go to one of our wholesale dry-goods houses and ask them to supply one hundred rolls of hospital linen as it would be to come to our newspapers and ask us to contribute our space free. Our space is just as much of a staple commodity with us as the linen is with the wholesale dry-goods house.

"The policy adopted has received no criticism; on the other hand, the patriotic societies only use a limited amount of space at such times as they are absolutely in need of funds."

There can be no question but that the stand of the Canadian and English papers is both patriotic and business-like. Under such a policy as Mr. Roland describes, advertising will emerge from the war with respect for it increased, rather than diminished.

Supposing the Canadian publishers had chosen to give away a million dollars' worth of space. People would have been quick to say, "Oh, it didn't cost anything—probably it isn't worth anything!"

But, instead of giving away a million dollars' worth of space, the Canadian papers charged their government a fair price and then, from a modest campaign, produced a million dollars' worth of results.

Which is the better advertisement of advertising—to give away a million dollars' worth of space, or to demonstrate that intelligent advertising can be made to yield a million dollars in direct returns?

And as for patriotism—we think the stand of the Canadian publishers was absolutely unimpeachable. What is freely given away is always lightly esteemed. If the Canadian dailies had donated out of hand a million dollars' worth of space, the chances are the space would have been filled with perfunctory, flabby copy. There would have been no returns worth talking about, and advertising would have received another black eye.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, meeting this week in New York, has just put out a bulletin to its members, the sentiments in which seem, not only to Printers' Ink, but to a great number of advertisers and advertising agents, to be thoroughly sound and deserving of applause. This is the official expression of the greatest and most influential organization of newspapers anywhere in the world:

### "Is the American Newspaper Published for Love?"

"Great Britain advertises in the newspapers for recruits and pays the newspapers for transmitting its messages to the public.

"Canada pays the newspapers for advertising her apple crop, for patriotism and production, a campaign to secure increase in agricultural production and a town-plot-cultivation campaign to increase the number of backyard gardens under cultivation, and also a campaign to increase the consumption of peaches and plums.

"The United States Government, and some others, seem to view the newspaper as an omnibus, designed for free transportation. The Government, however, pays its way in all other lines, including billboards for securing recruits.

"Are the newspapers of Great Britain and of Canada lacking in patriotism? Henry Ford pays for his peace advertising. The American Defense Society seeks the news columns to push its propaganda."

Printers' Ink believes in patriotism, preparedness and publicity—but refuses to believe they are objects of charity.