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Citizens To Meet Enmasse Tomorrow!

Vital Questions to Be Discussed

TULSA PEOPLE WILL HEAR NOTED MUSKOGEE LAWYER TALK ON RACE QUESTION Purpose of National Negro Congress to Be Explained.

A citizens' mass meeting has been called to meet in the Dreamland theater tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon to hear Hon. W. H. Twine, a famous race man and a lawyer of Muskogee talk on important race questions. Among other things Mr. Twine will discuss the race congress in Washington this month.

Mr. Twine is secretary of the Oklahoma delegation and is well acquainted with the issues now confronting the race in this country. Several years ago the editor of The Star and Mr. Twine were associated in the newspaper business as manager and editor of the Muskogee Scimitar, which is still being published at Muskogee, where Mr. Twine has lived for more than twenty years.

Twine stands in the front rank as a public speaker, and always has a message for his people. A special program has been arranged for the occasion which will begin promptly at 2:30 p. m.

Everybody invited to attend. No admission charges. Important local questions will also be discussed. Lawyer Sadler will preside over the meeting.

STATE MEDICS TO MEET NEXT WEEK.

ROSCOE C. SIMMONS TO ADDRESS ASSOCIATION THURSDAY, MAY 10TH

The eleventh annual session of the State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of Oklahoma, will meet in Okmulgee next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and judging from the program circulated, each day will be crowded full of detail work pertaining to the scientific study and practice of medicine in its relationship to all kinds of diseases.

J. B. Key, a wealthy citizen of Okmulgee, and A. L. J. Merriweather, a prominent lawyer of that town, will deliver the welcome addresses for the business and professional men, and Dr. J. E. Guess for the local medical association.

Dr. M. H. Wakefield of Bristow, who has quite a reputation as a public speaker, will respond to all the welcome addresses.

Dr. A. M. Curtis of Washington, D. C., will address the association Thursday evening and will be followed by Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, who will be the principal speaker. Colonel Simmons has spent most of his time recently traveling the country over, thrilling large audiences with his eloquent appeals for democracy and his people and many others will go to Okmulgee to hear him.

CHURCH TO ENTERTAIN

The members of the First Baptist church will banquet their officers and the city ministers at this church on Wednesday night after the first Sunday in May. There will be no pains to make this a grand affair. John O. Vaughn and Doctor Motley will be in charge.

TO CUT WHEAT USE ONE-HALF

Military Necessity Demands That Each American Eat Only 1 1/2 Pounds Wheat Products Weekly.

CORN AND OATS SUBSTITUTES.

Allies Must Have Wheat Enough to Maintain Their War Bread Till Next Harvest.

If we are to furnish the allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1 1/2 pounds of wheat products weekly per person, the Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1 1/2 pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1 1/2 pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.
2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.
3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.
4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

Manufacturers using wheat and housewives overlooked for a time. For instance, if a customer wishes to buy a 24 pound sack of flour the necessary substitutes might be assorted as follows: Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; cornstarch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

acts for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional program in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing agencies.

HELP IN 50-50 WHEAT PROGRAM

Thousands of Retail Grocers Support Food Administration Rules.

SIGN PLEDGE VOLUNTARILY.

New Wheat Saving Program Demanded - Allied Food Shortage Increases - America Must Feed Fighters.

Explaining the United States Food Administration's new 50-50 wheat regulations is a war time task the American grocer has gladly shouldered. Many stores are already displaying their Food Administration wheat saving pledge cards, that they have signed, agreeing to carry out the new wheat program.

Each flour customer is now required to buy one pound of cereal substitute for every pound of wheat flour. The substitute may be of one kind or assorted. This 50-50 sale is made by weight and not by value of the commodities. There is, of course, no regulation demanding the consumer to buy wheat flour at all.

A wide variety of substitutes has been provided: Cornmeal, corn flour, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, Feterita flour and meals, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour.

Graham and whole wheat flour constitute an exception to the national regulation. Either of these commodities may be sold at the ratio of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour—that is, five pounds of graham or wheat flour counts the same as three pounds of the usual wheat flour.

Mixed flours form another exception. Where any flour contains 50 per cent, or less of wheat it may be sold without any substitutes. Where the flour is mixed at the rate of 90 per cent, wheat and 10 per cent of other ingredients an additional 20 per cent of substitutes must be purchased by the consumer.

Where necessity is shown specially prepared infant's and invalid's food containing flour may be sold. That the approved substitutes may be assorted is a fact many grocers

and housewives overlooked for a time. For instance, if a customer wishes to buy a 24 pound sack of flour the necessary substitutes might be assorted as follows: Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; cornstarch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

None of the substitutes should be considered as a waste purchase. There are many household uses for each. The eight pounds of cornmeal can be made into cornbread, corn muffins or used in the baking of wheat bread.

Cornstarch is useful in making custard, thickening gravy or may be used in cake baking. Corn grits fried like mush forms a delicious dish, or it may be used in baking corn bread. Rolled oats are used largely as breakfast porridge or in oatmeal cookies or in making muffins.

Buckwheat flour may be used in bread making, forming an excellent substitute for one-quarter of the wheat flour, but is especially choice in the form of buckwheat cakes for breakfast.

With 11 wheatless meals needed each week in America to provide enough wheat for the allies, the Food Administration believes the substitutes will be used to advantage.

PYTHIANS HEAR ANNUAL SERMON.

REV. ABERNATHY PREACHES ABLE SERMON FOR K. P.'S

The annual sermon of the Knights of Pythias was preached at the Mt. Zion Baptist church last Sunday afternoon by Rev. J. H. Abernathy, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city.

The spacious basement floor of the church was filled to capacity. A special program had been arranged for the occasion, which was enjoyed by all those present.

Rev. Abernathy was at his best and delivered a very able sermon on "Damon and Pythias." After the exercises at the church the uniform rank headed a parade several blocks long. The women of the Court of Calanthe rode in automobiles behind the uniform rank. It was one of the best parades ever seen in Tulsa.

ADAMS ADDITION OPEN TO COLORED PEOPLE.

EXCLUSIVE RESIDENCE DISTRICT NOW OPEN

The Adams Addition on the north of the city limits, which heretofore has been sold to white people only, is now open and for sale to colored people. This is one of the high-class residence districts in Tulsa, and is the only addition in the city not segregated. There are just 36 lots open for sale and these will be sold under restrictions as the owners are desirous of establishing a restricted residence district for colored people.

Lawyer E. L. Sadler and A. J. Smithman are the sole agents for the property. Telephones 6918 and 931.

For the present these lots, all fronting east, will sell for \$250.

"SAMMIES" WANT THE STAR

With the U. S. A. Somewhere in Oklahoma.

Dear Editor—We (Hiro Hughes, Emory M. Gibbs, John H. Arbaugh) arrived in Oklahoma City, April 25, 1918, 4:39 p. m. Had a good night's sleep, good breakfast, departed Friday morning, April 26, on way to Jefferson barracks, St. Louis. Left there

next day for Newport News, Va., where we will continue training.

Hoping to get the kaiser soon, Yours truly,

The Boys P. S.—Please save us a copy of your paper. We will send you our address when we get to Newport News. We will also send for a subscription when we get there.

SOLDIER BOYS GET BIG SEND OFF.

DRAFTED MEN LEAVE HOME IN GOOD SPIRITS

The Cleaver-Cherry hall on North Greenwood was filled with the friends and loved ones of 27 drafted men last Saturday night for the one purpose of giving the boys a "good time" send-off to Camp Funston in Kansas. Each of the drafted men were in the best of spirits and left with the usual look of determination upon their faces. The boys danced with their best girls as they never danced before. After the dancing the boys were served with fruit, cake and ice cream, while Madame Billy Kersand and her company sang a number of patriotic songs, which were certainly appreciated by those present.

The boys left for the Katy at 10 o'clock for Camp Funston.

CIVIC LEAGUE ENTERTAINS WITH HIGH-CLASS SMOKER

Geo. Reeves Was Principal Speaker of the Day.

A smoker was given at Smith's hall on North Hartford, Tuesday night, by the Civic League of Tulsa, at which a number of the members were present, besides a few outsiders.

County Attorney George Reeves was present and was the principal speaker for the occasion.

This was the beginning of a series of entertainments to be given by the league. On each such occasion some good speaker will be introduced.

The next entertainment will be held some time this month.

90,000 DRAFTED MEN WILL BE CALLED OUT MONTHLY IN 1918

Trained Troops to Be Rushed to France to Make Room for Recruits.

Washington—Orders for the mobilization of the first large number of men of the second draft will go out to the governors of the states very soon.

Fifteen thousand men of the second draft now are mobilizing and the April call about to go out will represent probably more than the month's proportion of the 800,000 men who it previously has been announced will be called during the remaining nine months of the year. To call the 800,000 in equal monthly increments will mean to mobilize them at about a rate of 90,000 a month.

A. G. RODGERS FINED \$100 AND GIVEN 20 DAYS IN JAIL.

The preliminary trial of policeman A. G. Rodgers for assault upon J. J. Jackson on election day was held before Justice Daniels yesterday and resulted in a conviction. He was fined \$100 and given 20 days in jail. His lawyer appealed the case. The court fixed his bond at \$500.

Late War News

LONDON, May 3.—The German infantry in Flanders is still resting from Monday's supreme exertion. The guns are pitching in again with great vigor, however, and the lull seems about to be broken. There was one local raid by the enemy today at Hebuterne, between Albert and Arras. It was easily repulsed by the British. At Arras, Lens and at St. Vincent, the Kruppis thundered forth an overture to new infantry assaults which had not yet materialized up to late today, however.

French Score Local Successes.

In Picardy, too, there were heavy gun duels. There the French scored a couple of important local successes. They captured Baune wood, southwest of Mailly-Raineval (south of Morizel) taking 30 prisoners, they also registered an appreciable advance in Hangard wood. Earlier in the day the repulse of a German local thrust at Thennes (nine miles southeast of Amiens) was officially reported by Paris. The German artillery paid special attention all night and day to the sector of Villers-Bretonneux, the village nine miles due east of Amiens which the French and British retook the other day just when the Germans were making ready to sweep westward down the slopes of the high ground on the summit of which the village is located. The German war office called the situation in Picardy and Flanders unchanged in the day reports and claimed in Lorraine. Paris in the earlier statement reported successful French thrusts in Lorraine.

Twenty prisoners were taken. The estimates of the German losses in killed, wounded and missing since March 21 range all the way from 350,000 to 500,000.

Just now, von Arnim is "taking breath," as one correspondent puts it, and a revival of the German effort to break through is looked for with certainty before many hours have passed.

ASSASSIN WHO PRECIPITATED WAR DIES OF TUBERCULOSIS

LONDON, May 1.—Gavrilo Princip, the assassin of Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand, the heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, died yesterday in a fortress near Prague of tuberculosis, telegraphs the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Princip shot the Austrian arch duke and his wife while they were on a visit to the Bosnian capital on June 28, 1914, and out of this double murder the European war developed. Princip, who was a student, was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Princip fired two explosive bullets from a revolver at the Austrian heir apparent, the first striking the Duchess of Hohenberg, the arch duke's morganatic wife, in the abdomen, and the second taking effect in the neck of the arch duke. Both bullets caused death within a short time. Earlier in the day, Medeljo Gabrinovic, a typist of Serbian nationality, had thrown a bomb which the arch duke ward off with his arm, so that it exploded some distance from his automobile. The bomb injured six persons. Gabrinovic was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Four other conspirators were sentenced to death by hanging, one to life imprisonment, and one to twenty years in jail.

MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION