

LET US CONTINUE TO DO OUR DUTY IN WAR RELIEF WORK!

A FEARLESS EXPONENT OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE

THE TULSA STAR

OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST MAKES A VALUABLE MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISING

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Race Stands Acid Test For Patriotism!

Jim Crowism, Segregation And Other Race Discriminations, Tho Humiliating in The Extreme, Have Not As Yet Killed The Negro's Patriotism

700,000 BLACK MEN REGISTERED FOR MILITARY DUTY 100,000 Now in Training Camps and 28,000 in France.

The colored people are rallying to the call of patriotism all over the country. They are giving their sons, their money, and their energies to the task of mobilizing the Nation for the cause of democracy.

The United States draws no color line in the army and navy. It summons Negroes to arms just as it does whites. More than 700,000 men of these have been called to the training camps, and already 100,000 are in camp to fit themselves for service.

Thirty-six per cent of all the Negroes examined were certified as physically fit for the National army, a ratio higher than the whites can show. In 16 cantonments scattered throughout the northern and southern states and black troops are being prepared to meet the Hun.

In the old Regular Army of the pre-war days were four colored regiments—the Twenty-fourth and the Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. These troops proved their value in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, just as they did in the Indian campaigns on the border. They are notably steady under fire, patient to endure hardships, cheerful and good-natured at all times. And they can fight.

The War Department has organized a division of colored troops, known as the Ninety-second. To lead these men 750 colored officers were commissioned after a course of training at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Already a number of Negro chaplains have been named to serve with these and more are soon to be appointed. Three regiments of Artillery have been formed and a school for Signal Corps training has been organized. Howard University, an institution for colored people in Washington, D. C., will be kept open this summer to supply technical training to promising men of that race. At least 150 Negroes are engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in the army. Some of these are now in France with the troops serving under Gen. Pershing.

Back of the actual fighting army is the army of civilians at home. The Negroes of the country have joined in every activity that evinces a spirit of patriotism. They show a whole-hearted desire to take their full share of the war load. They support the principles which President Wilson has defined for us, and they assume cheerfully the burden laid upon the country as a whole.

The way that the colored citizen has taken hold of the Liberty loan is encouraging. Five thousand Negroes recently attended a patriotic meeting in a small North Carolina town and established a record for the quick purchase of war saving stamps.

"This is good but not at all surprising," comments the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer. "The southern Negro has long ago proved his intense patriotism. In wars of the past he has shown that his valor is second to none, and in patriotic undertakings in civil life he has done his part when once that part has been made

clear to him." The Mosaic Temple, with headquarters in Arkansas, subscribed \$25,000 to the first Liberty loan and later invested an additional \$50,000. Recently Secretary McAdoo telegraphed the Knights of Pythias of Florida, another colored order, his appreciation of their subscription of \$25,000 for bonds. The Provident and Mutual Insurance Co. of Durham, N. C., put \$5,000 of its spare funds in the loan.

No figures are available to show the total amount of bonds and war savings stamps purchased by the colored people. As a rule they have bought at the banks where they did business, and no record has been kept of sales made particularly to them. But to show how extensive these have been it may be mentioned that Amos Scott of Philadelphia has sold to date bonds to the value of more than \$80,000 to negroes of that vicinity.

Both white and colored speakers have toured the country to enthuse the Negroes for the Liberty loan and the response has been eager and enthusiastic, an emphatic repudiation of the German propaganda which has attempted to stir up the colored part of our population to sedition.

The organizations in charge of war recreation have not forgotten the colored troops. As much is being done for them pro rata as for the white soldiers. The Commission of Training Camp Activities, which coordinates the work for the soldier done by the American Library Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Y. W. C. A., the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, and other organizations, looks out for the colored troops as well as the white. The "Y" huts and the Liberty theatres are open to all, and at Fort Funston, where the Ninety-second division is stationed, a Liberty theatre for colored troops alone is soon to be opened.

One of the most important factors in gingering up the troops is mass singing, which has both a recreational and military value. The singing of a song lifts the weary man over the last mile of a long hike and under the discomforts of camp life raises the spirits and breeds comradeship. The colored troops are the best singers in the camps. They have a natural gift for expression in song, and a spontaneous originality born of the joy they find in it. At one camp a quartet gave "A Perfect Day" with response in gospel hymn fashion that brought down the house.

The War Camp Community Service division, which takes care of the soldier in his relations to the adjoining community, serves the soldier regardless of color. It establishes hostess homes in the cities adjoining the camps for the use of Negro troops when off duty. Dinners, dances, and vaudeville shows are furnished. From Washington, for instance, each week amateur or professional entertainers are sent out to Camp Meade to amuse the men. Recently the teachers of the Dunbar High School (colored) gave a French play and afterwards repeated the same drama in English.

One of the purposes of the Community Service is to fight the German propaganda that has been busy trying to poison the minds of the colored people. This took the form of

stories that the Negro troops are to be sent to France first and are to be sacrificed to save the whites. He whispers that many more than the proportionate number of colored men had been drawn for service. Leaders of the Negro race went out and answered these charges in meetings, explaining how useless they were.

The War Council of the Y. W. C. A. is donating \$200,000 of its \$5,000,000 war budget to its work among Negro women. The money is used to provide maintenance for hostess homes for the families of colored troops for emergency housing and recreational work among colored girls in war industrial centers, for providing work where there is no local Y. W. C. A., and for doing anything possible to protect colored girls in war time. The workers in these homes help the women relatives of men in the service and encourage them to take advantage of the present unprecedented opportunities in the industrial world.

Most of the Army camps already have hostess homes for the colored troops. The one at Camp Upton is a training school for workers at the other encampments. Three large recreation centers for Negro girls have been opened in Washington, Brooklyn and New York.

The colored secretary of the national board of the Y. W. C. A. has charge of this work. Through her the Negro woman are inspired to rise to their opportunity, and, as the white woman are likewise doing, to maintain the same and labor standards of the men whose places they are taking. The activity of colored women in Red Cross and other work has been notable. At Washington, for example, all Negro troops coming from Fort Meade are met at the train and invited to the hostess home at 1374 Fourteenth street, where food, amusements, reading matter, entertainment, and beds are supplied to the boys on furlough.

The war has brought to the Negro a better chance for national self-expression than any event in his history, and he is making the most of his opportunity. Much of the best talent of the race has been absorbed in meeting the need caused by speeding up war industries. Graduates of college and technical schools have found a ready field for the use of their knowledge and trained skill. The demand for educated Negroes has exceeded the supply.

No such prospect has ever before been given to education for the Negro. It is true that the illiteracy of the race has decreased from 90 per cent at the close of the civil war to 50 per cent today, but the necessity of wiping out ignorance has been called sharply to our attention by the demands which the war is making upon our man power. The proper training of the Negro is a problem which concerns both races. To leave one-third of the colored people underdeveloped is failure to utilize the resources of the Nation.

TULSA MAN WILL HAVE VALUABLE MEDICINE FOR THE SAMMIES

Some time ago Rev. C. Dearman of this city, manufacturer of the famous Hottentot medicine, communicated with Senator Robt. L. Owen offering his medicine as a remedy for pneumonia, meningitis, etc., for soldiers. Senator Owen referred him to the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army and Dearman wrote this official concerning his medicine, with the result that he has been assured that if occasion arise the Hottentot remedy may be tried out on its merits.

PAGE WINS BIG OIL LEASE SUIT

TOMMY ATKINS CASE ENDS IN FAVOR OF PAGE

Judge R. E. Campbell Awards Lease At Muskogee Monday to Chase, Page and Minnie Atkins

LITIGATION BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Contention That Tommy Atkins Was a Myth Is Overruled by the Verdict Rendered.

On Monday in Muskogee Judge R. E. Campbell, United States judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma, handed down a decision in the celebrated Tommy Atkins case, in which he decided the issues between the various claimants in the case, and held that Minnie Atkins and Charles Page, the lessee, were entitled to the property and the royalties.

Judge Campbell decided the long disputed and litigated question as to who was the mother of Thomas Atkins. He held that Thomas Atkins was the son of Minnie Atkins, born at Granny Letcher's home in Leavenworth, Kan., thereby sustaining the claim of Charles Page and his associates, and destroying the contention that he was a myth. He held that Henry Carter, another claimant, was not the son of Minnie Atkins, but the illegitimate son of another woman; and held further that whether Nancy Atkins ever had a son or not, about which he expressed the gravest doubts, the Dawes commission did not enroll that son, but did enroll Thomas Atkins, the son of Minnie Atkins.

This, in all probability, disposes of the case finally, because the opinion of Judge Campbell meets the proposition of the government that Tommy Atkins was a myth, by holding that he actually existed; and meets the proposition of Nancy Atkins and Henry Carter, by holding that it was Tommy Atkins, the actual son of Minnie Atkins, who was enrolled by the Dawes commission. Inasmuch as the judgment of the court, therefore, disposes of every issue in the case with a judgment on the facts, it would seem to be final and conclusive.

Charles Page's victory in this case will insure to the widows and orphans at the Sand Springs home. More than a year ago Mr. Page deeded all of his interest in this Atkins property to the Sand Springs home.

MUSKOGEE CITIZENS TO SEND THREE DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH

According to word received here this week the three race men who will go from Muskogee as delegates to the National Liberty congress which convenes in Washington, D. C., next month, will be amply provided for by the race men and women of Muskogee, who are now endeavoring to raise \$500.00 for the expenses of the three delegates, or \$200.00 each.

The Muskogee people have a reputation for doing big things in a big way and in this they are simply living up to their reputation. On an occasion of this kind when men are leaving their business at a great sacrifice to go on a mission of such vast importance to the race it is right they should be well provided with the necessary funds and the people of Muskogee are to be commended for their loyalty and high sense of duty in this particular instance. Tulsa is

LANGSTON PREPARES FOR A BIG ATTENDANCE

Langston, Okla., May 15.—The summer session of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University will convene here Monday, June 3, and continue eight weeks. Present indications point to a very large attendance and for this reason extensive preparations are being made to accommodate those expected to be present.

ODD FELLOWS HEAR ANNUAL SERMON

Rev. Tucker Fires a Broadside Into Social Conditions in Tulsa.

The local lodges of the Odd Fellows turned out in a body Sunday to the Mt. Zion Baptist church to hear the annual sermon preached by Rev. C. R. Tucker of the A. M. E. church. A band from Sapulpa headed a parade composed of members from each of the local lodges, including the Household of Ruth organizations.

The basement of the Mt. Zion Baptist church was packed to full capacity to hear Rev. Tucker, who it is said, scored the social conditions in Tulsa.

CIVIC LEAGUE WILL GIVE SECOND SMOKER NEXT MONDAY NIGHT

Another smoker, the second of a series planned by the Civic League of Tulsa, will be given at Smith's hall Monday night. The object of these smokers is to discuss important questions concerning the welfare of the race in Tulsa and to strengthen the good feeling existing here between the races.

At the last smoker County Attorney Geo. Reeves and Capt. T. D. Jackson were the principal speakers. Monday night Wash Hudson, ex-state representative, and E. I. Suddler will be speakers of the day. Refreshments will consist of sandwiches, punch and cigars.

NOTICE SCOTTISH RITE MASONS

Middle West Consistory No. 59, Valley of Tulsa, Okla., Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, United States of America, will hold meeting at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, May 22nd, 1918, at Smith's hall, located on North Hartford St. All Sublime Princes requested to attend. J. H. SMITHERMAN, 32d Degree, Commander-in-Chief. A. S. NEWKIRK, 32d Degree, Grand Secy.

Would Jesus Christ Approve of This?

SOUTHERN METHODISTS DRAW COLOR LINE

Here is the reason some black people say that white people have no religion: Atlanta, Ga.—Southern Methodists cannot unite with the Northern church until the Northern church puts its Negro membership into a separate church, the commission on unification has reported to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session here.

President Marquess and the faculty, aided by special instructors, will conduct the summer school. Among the special instructors will be fifteen lecturers from the A. & M. college at Stillwater and the U. S. department of agriculture.

Special Courses Offered

Among the courses offered this year are: Military Training, Community and Home Building, Teachers' Training, Manual Training and Carpentry, Blacksmithing, General Mechanics, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Cooking, Sewing, Millinery, Agriculture, etc., etc.

Special Features

Many Round Tables will be held during the session that those in attendance may get the latest preparation for their work. Among the leaders for these Round Tables are Prof. Kelley Miller of Howard University, Dean Wm. J. Pickens of Morgan College, Prof. George W. Carver of Tuskegee, and Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the U. S. War department.

Amusements

Moving Pictures, Tennis, Baseball, Croquet, etc., are being arranged for. Be sure and put this on your memorandum: "STUNT NIGHT," JULY 4th, 1918.

Sunday School Training

By an arrangement with the International Sunday School Association a specially trained and expert Sunday School teacher will be in attendance during the entire time of the Summer Session to take charge of the University Sunday School and to conduct voluntary classes in Sunday School work.

Expenses

Board and room in the City of Langston and community may be had at reasonable rates. Three dollars per week, payable invariably in advance, will be charged for accommodations at the University. Those who avail themselves of this low rate will be expected to furnish their own bed linen, towels, napkins, etc., etc., and to assist in keeping the building and grounds clean.

An incidental fee of \$1.50 will be collected upon enrollment from everybody connected with the Summer School. This fee covers the admission fee to lectures and all other entertainments with the exception of the Moving Pictures.

Be Present at the Opening

Credit will be given in all of the courses offered. This is conditioned upon satisfactory attendance and scholarship. The University will insist upon proper regard for these.

Railroad Connections

Langston is 14 miles east of Guthrie and two miles west of Coyle. Buy ticket to Coyle, Okla., on the Santa Fe. Automobiles meet all trains and the charge for transportation is low. For additional information address:

J. M. MARQUESS, President, Langston, Okla.