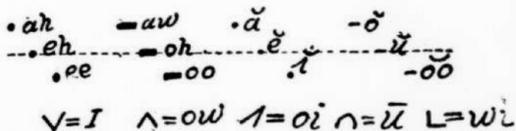


ANALYSIS

Pitman-Spencerian Chartier By J. M. REASER, Prin. Com'l Department



Figure 3



circle of Figure 1, marked with numerals from 1 to 8. Segment arc or curve, 1-7, he called "f"; curve, 2-8, "th"; curve, 4-6, "a"; curve, 5-7, "sh"; curve, 1-8, "i"; curve, 3-5, "r". Having thus obtained six consonant signs or symbols, he doubles the use of five of these by writing them heavy and thus giving symbols for the heavy sounds of these five consonant signs. Thus the sign for "f," written heavy, becomes "v"; "th" (as in "myth") becomes, written heavy, "th" (as in "with"); "a" becomes "z"; "i" is written upward or downward, the usefulness of this segment of the circle is single; "r" written heavy becomes the vowel sound, "y"; "m" and "n" are the top and bottom of the circle.

SIR ISAAC WAS STILL SHORT AT LEAST EIGHT CONSONANT SOUNDS, and he proceeded to use all possible unconfusable radii of the circle for these missing consonants: Radius, 2-c, he called "p"; 3-c, "q"; 4-c, "ch"; 1-c, "k." Observe, please, that there is not a single other segment of the circle or radius thereof which can be used without imminent and even hopeless danger or confusion, but he had now all necessary CONSONANT SOUNDS and the EMBRYO of a system, HOPELESSLY NONFLUENT, and DESTINED ABSOLUTELY to require, for the reason of its CUMBERSOMENESS, a vast dictionary of word-signs.

HE HAD NOT YET A SINGLE VOWEL SIGN. Of these—in the writing of English, these vowel signs are absolutely important, at least: ah, eh, ee, aw, oh, oo, and (short) a, e, i, (short) o, u, oo.

The device by which Sir Isaac attained their expression is hopelessly defective, as will be shown. He made position the expression of the vowel, calling above the line, on the line and below the line the three positions. "Ah," for instance, is indicated by a heavy dot above the line. That heavy dot on the line or in the middle of the stroke or letter becomes "eh" and in the last place, "ee." Written light, it becomes the short sound of the same vowels. Taking a short dash and writing it heavy in these three positions, he furnished his system the second series of long or heavy vowel sounds, "aw," "oh," "oo"; and, writing them light, the second series of short vowel signs, "a," "e," "i," "o," "u" (short). The diphthongs are arbitrary characters, as are "r," "m," "n."

That is the alphabet of the system for the invention of which Queen Victoria conferred upon Sir Isaac the great honor of knighthood! With these signs any word can be written, in some sort of a fashion, but before a man can take testimony or speeches running from 125 to 200 words a minute, or twice as fast as a clock ticks, he has to acquire a skill, to so make this system a part of him, to so WRITE SOUND (abstractly) that the apparent simplicity vanishes and he finds that he is against practically the problem which kept the immortal Dickens sleepless, hewing down forest after forest of difficulties even in his dreams.

This article proposes to discuss this matter to a finality—to show the relative merits of the Spencerian Chartier and Pitman.

It is not doing so in a spirit of cavil. It believes in the sublime dignity of the 114-foot craft of Fulton, which made its way laboriously up the Hudson at five miles an hour. But it is certain if the restless progressiveness and energy of man had been content with it and declared it the finest possible boat that human genius could build, he would not to-day be crossing the ocean in a little over four days on mighty leviathans which are practically safe against all storm and which breast the fiercest of them without a perceptible decrease in speed!

This is the age of progress. Progress is impossible if we cling with blinded eyes to opinions which we have accepted for their age and by reason of no thought which we ourselves have spent.

Progress is possible only as a result of investigation—and investigation is the child of freedom from bias, freedom from accepted conventionalities. Progress has its place in America.

With all honor to the great intellect of the student who has, in spite of all the criticisms to which his system is open, made it possible for men to transcribe thought with the swiftness with which it glides from the tongue, THIS ARTICLE ASKS THAT YOU INVESTIGATE WHAT IT IS SEEKING TO PUT BEFORE YOU WITH ALL DEFERENCE AND HUMILITY, BUT WITH A CONVICTION THAT EVERY CLAIM AND ARGUMENT ADVANCED IS SANE, SOUND, TRUE—WORTHY OF YOUR ATTENTION, INASMUCH AS THE DAY IS FAST ARRIVING WHEN EVERY CHILD IN THE THIRD GRADE WILL BE LEARNING SHORTHAND (SPENCERIAN CHARTIER SHORTHAND) WITH AN EASE AND READINESS IMPOSSIBLE IN ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

THE GREAT PITMAN'S DIFFICULTIES

Before we go any further in this analysis, and while you have the alphabet of the Pitman system fresh before you, let me give you another plate in order that we may make plainer our talk.

I pick this plate at random. It is a Pitman transcript of an utterance of the great showman, P. T. Barnum, and here is what he said, written in longhand:

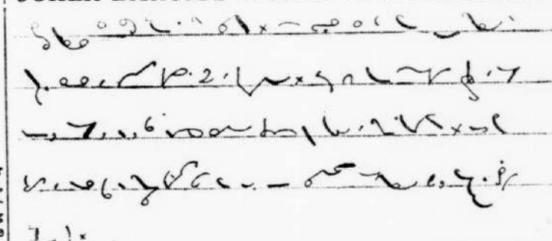
"As far as business is concerned, I have a particular hobby. My craze is that every young person, of both sexes, should learn at least shorthand and typewriting. Here you have mental discipline and knowledge together, knowledge, too, that is almost certain at some time to be convenient and practically available. I cannot conceive that one who knows these two branches thoroughly will ever need to go hungry in the present generation, for they have a constantly widening use."

Know Pitman thoroughly! Truly P. T. is a humorist. P. T. was either ignorant of his subject or joking.

How many there be of these craftsmen in this city of almost 400,000 souls? Count them over—those who really answer P. T.'s description. You or anyone with the slightest sort of memory can learn that alphabet which has just been given and which, with endless use and practice, can enable one to do that speedily, but try, knowing this alphabet, to take a

speaker at 150 words per minute, and see how thoroughly you really know it. See if you don't find your pencil with the same sort of fits that afflicted that of the great Dickens.

JOKER BARUM'S WORDS IN SHORTHAND



The above is the plate showing the transcript in shorthand of Barnum's point of view of shorthand. It is probably written by a man who answers Barnum's description, full of word-signs, correctly used—a perfect specimen.

First, let us call your attention to the fact that the vowel-signs are entirely eliminated—and believe me when you are taking a speech, you have no time for vowel-signs with Pitman's shorthand. THE REASON WHY IT TAKES YOU SO MUCH PRACTICE TO MAKE THIS SYSTEM VALUABLE TO YOU IS THAT YOUR EYE, YOUR INSTINCT MUST BE TRAINED SO THAT YOUR EYES ALMOST SUPPLY THE INVISIBLE AND NON-EXISTING VOWELS. In fast writing you are forced to drop the vowels. We set forth here one proposition of shorthand which defies refutation.

It is elemental:—The reading power of any system is based on the percentage of vowel sounds you can indicate.

Here is another truism: ITS SPEED IS BASED ON THE SPEED WITH WHICH YOU CAN DO THIS.

From these two axioms it is impossible to get away.

Now, in this light—so clear and self-evident—let us get at the transcript of what Joker Barnum says, as transcribed in the Pitman system.

Notice, please, that the very first three words are written as a word-sign—the very first three words. These first three words are "as far as," and the Pitman system writes them "sfrs". There is not a hint of a vowel sound anywhere. In the position! Why should "as" be written in the first position and in the last position, and each time spell "as"? The accuracy of geometry is sadly deserted in this: "Fr," "far." Is there any possible reason, conceding for the sake of argument that the "fr" is in the first position, why this should not be "afar," "afar," and since there is no more position visible, why it should not be "offer"? It is, however, "far" to the trained eye in Pitman, for the reason that that house there is a house to your familiar vision. In "business," position pretty well indicates the word. You have "ch" and "ns," and require no flight of imagination to make it out. "Pn" is conventionally in the second position, making it literally and meaningfully "open" with the "o" long, as in "mode" or "pone" (same long o) or "pain" (long a), or "pen" (short e), etc. In short, the "pn" in the second position spells "upon," because it is conventionally so accepted. "Concerned" has a little bit of dot before the initial circle—a for "con," an "r" cut half its length, thus adding "d" and a little "a"—hook—still the "d," created by the shortening of an "r" is read after the "n"—hook. Here, then, are the consonant signs guiding the experienced eye in reading "concerned"—"consrnd." "I" in other words, is "I have." "A" is the dot in the first position. "Particular" is "p" shortened to half length to show that there is a "t" or "d" sound somewhere concealed about its person, and the "p" is begun with an "r"—hook, although the "r" is read after the "p." Literally, we have "rpt (or d)" spelling "particular." Another word-sign: "Hb" (vowel sounds to be guessed) "hobby." In a sentence of eleven words, thus, we have seven word-signs.

What now is really a word-sign? It is something that has to be learned and stored away in the memory. When the first eleven words of the man who says that his hobby is that every young person should learn shorthand "thoroughly," are found to contain seven words that have absolutely to be remembered, it is to be seen at a glance that he is either ignorant of what he is talking about, or has a large and expansive sense of humor. This system cannot be taken on and carried as a sideline. One who learns it has to dedicate himself to it as did Dickens. Another thing, this system cannot be mastered and allowed to rust. Speed, accuracy, a working order of the possession is maintained by constant practice and that alone.

There are sixty-eight words in the rest of what P. T. Barnum here said. There are over forty word-signs in this number. Capacious memory at this point, don't you think, to know this language of lines and arcs and circles thoroughly—a big word-sign store-house necessary; and you cannot pause, you know, when you are writing 150 words a minute to recall how "I have been," "as far as," "that," "particular," etc., are written. Pitman is almost impossible with night students.

It is strange, almost remarkable, that an analytical genius such as must have been the mind that invented and evolved Pitman system did not reflect that the two greatest impediments in his system were inflicted unabated on all the men and women who studied and the comparatively few who mastered his system:

A lack of vowel power. A diminution of speed proportional to the number of vowel signs used.

Net result—an absolute necessity of an enormous dictionary of word-signs.

A difficulty of mastery increased by every word-sign. A MULTIPLICATION, IN THE CASE OF EXPERTS, OF WORD-SIGNS SO GREAT AS TO MAKE THE WRITING OF EACH EXPERT A SYSTEM OF HIS OWN, BASED ON PITMAN, BUT PECULIAR TO THE WRITER AND ABSOLUTELY UNDECIPHERABLE BY ANY ONE ELSE.

As a matter of my own knowledge I know that Spencerian Chartier shorthand can be learned with one-fifth the study required for Pitman; it can be written faster than Pitman—it makes fewer strokes in writing any given matter—and it can be read with an ease never claimed for Pitman. In fact, people knowing the system, correspond in it and read each other's writing as though it were longhand or Roman print.

AMONG the foremost novelists of the world and time was Charles Dickens, a parliamentary shorthand reporter. He studied and used a system to which I am going to devote reverential attention.

Like Robert Fulton's steamboat it was the first system—at least with the English speaking race.

The only difference is that Fulton's achievement is unquestionably the progenitor of our mighty ocean greyhounds, our battleships, our Lusitanias. Pitman's craft grew. The parent Pitman did not. It required an approach to the subject entirely different from that for the devising of which Sir Isaac was knighted. AND THERE IS NOT A MAN WHO ATTAINS THIS PROFICIENCY IN PITMAN WHO WILL NOT TELL YOU THAT HIS TRIALS HAVE BEEN JUST AS GREAT AND THE TIME HE HAS TAKEN AS LONG.

David Copperfield (which is, most of the time, simply a character used by Dickens for his own autobiography) thus describes the trials and tribulations of the weary and heart-rending time he had in learning Pitman to prepare himself to report Parliament—AND THERE IS NOT A MAN WHO ATTAINS THIS PROFICIENCY IN PITMAN WHO WILL NOT TELL YOU THAT HIS TRIALS HAVE BEEN JUST AS GREAT AND THE TIME HE HAS TAKEN AS LONG.

"I bought an improved scheme of the noble art and MYSTERY of stenography, which cost me ten and sixpence, and plunged into a sea of perplexity that brought me, in a few weeks, to the confines of distraction. The changes that were rung upon dots, which, in such position, meant such a thing, and in such another position something else entirely different; the wonderful vagaries that were played by circles; the unaccountable consequences that resulted from marks like flies' legs; the tremendous effects of a curve in a wrong place, not only troubled my waking hours, but reappeared before in my sleep. When I had groped my way blindly through these difficulties, and had mastered the alphabet, which was an Egyptian temple in itself, there appeared a procession of new horrors called arbitrary characters—the most despot characters I have ever known. When I had fixed these wretches in my mind, I found that they had driven everything else out of it; then, beginning again, I forgot them; while I was picking them up, I dropped the other fragments of the system—in short, it was almost heart-breaking."

This is Charles Dickens' own account of his struggles with what may be called the parent system of all shorthand now in vogue.

It is a vivid and true picture of the struggles of the best and brightest minds who undertake, with this medium, to report so exacting and difficult a kind of work as debates and speeches—with this exception: SOME NEVER LEARN PITMAN, IN SPITE OF EFFORT. OTHERS NEVER ACQUIRE A FAMILIARITY WITH WHAT THEY WRITE SUCH AS TO ENABLE THEM TO TRANSCRIBE IT ACCURATELY AND FLUENTLY.

TO EXAMINE WHY THIS IS SO—TO LAY BEFORE YOU WHY IT IS NOT SO WITH THE WONDERFUL SPENCERIAN CHARTIER SYSTEM IS THE AIM OF THESE COMPARATIVE ANALYSES.

Sir Isaac Pitman was born in 1813.

He was a scholarly thinker. In 1837 he published what he called "Stenographic Soundhand."

The system, the invention of a trained, logical and well-ordered intellect, reflects those intellectual qualities.

You can trace the mental process by which Sir Isaac devised the alphabet which once ruled the stenographic world.

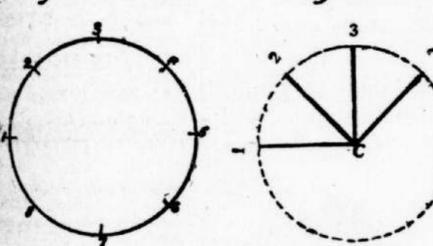
Sir Isaac, a graduate of the British Normal College, fell back on the eternally useful circle; the angle or slant of straight lines, and finally succeeded in composing an alphabet, itself easily remembered, but, used as a shorthand system, presenting difficulties it requires months and years to master so thoroughly as to be able to take testimony, speeches, etc., with it. In some instances, a heavy percentage, this mastery is never attained.

Let's look into this, first tracing the steps of Sir Isaac's pioneer work, and then analyze why this system, having no reference to English spelling, to the ingrained habit of the mind by which people spell and write in longhand, requires so much study and work of the student of it before he can master it.

Sir Isaac took a circle and cut it up into as many parts as would enable one to use the segments or arcs as symbols for consonant sounds without confusion. This is indicated by the points checked off in the

Turn to Figure 1

Figure I Figure II



1-7 = ( = f: ) v 2-c = ( = p: ) = d  
2-8 = ( = th: ) z 3-c = ( = t: ) = d  
4-6 = ( = s: ) z 4-c = ( = ch: ) = f  
5-7 = ( = sh: ) zh 1-c = ( = k: ) = g  
1-3 = ( = l: ) m ✓ = w 6-y 6-h  
8-6 = ( = n: ) ng  
3-5 = ( = r )

CHARTER

OF THE SOUTHERN FILM EXCHANGE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

It is known, that on this twelfth (12th) day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven (1911), and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-sixth (136th), before me, Henry Leon Mendola, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the undersigned witnesses hereinafter named and appeared, personally each and appeared: Pierce Walmesley, Jr., all residents of the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and of the full age of majority, who declared, that, signing themselves of the provisions of the general laws of the State of Louisiana relative to the formation of corporations, and especially of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana of the year 1904, they have agreed and agreed, and they do hereby present, agree, bind and obligate themselves as well as such other persons who may hereafter become associated with them to constitute and form themselves into a corporation and body politic, in and for the purposes and objects and under the articles and stipulations following, to-wit:

ARTICLE I. The name and title of this corporation shall be "THE SOUTHERN FILM EXCHANGE," and by that corporate name it shall have and enjoy succession for a period of ninety-nine (99) years; it shall have the right to contract, sue and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal; to issue bonds; to borrow and lend money secured by mortgage; to have and employ such managers, directors, officers, agents and other persons as the interests of the corporation may require; to make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management and control of the affairs of said corporation as may be necessary, and to have and possess all the powers granted by the laws of this state to do all things necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of this corporation shall be in the City of New Orleans, and all citations and other legal process shall be served on the president, or, in his absence, on the vice-president, and, in the absence of both, on the secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE III.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed, and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are hereby declared to be: to manufacture, purchase, sell, lease, and to deal generally in all kinds of films and picture machines for the exhibition or reproduction of moving pictures on screens or otherwise for its own account or as agents for others, in the State of Louisiana and elsewhere; to build, purchase, own, lease and operate theatres for the exhibition or reproduction of moving pictures on screens or otherwise; to buy and sell, as well as lease, patents and patent rights in connection with the objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed; and in general to do all things necessary, incidental and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of said corporation.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is fixed at the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), to be divided into and represented by one hundred (100) shares of the value of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each; and said stock shall be paid for in cash, or its equivalent, as called for by the Board of Directors. This corporation shall commence doing business and become a going concern as soon as three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) of its capital stock shall have been subscribed to. No sale or transfer of stock shall be valid or binding on this corporation unless made on the books of the corporation. Should any stockholder desire to sell his stock he shall first offer the same to the stockholders of this corporation through its Board of Directors, and any stockholder shall have the right to purchase the same at its book value, at the time of offering, or within seventy-two (72) hours thereafter; but upon the failure of the stockholders to purchase said stock within that time, such stock may be sold to any one desiring to purchase same. No stockholder shall ever be held liable for the contracts, debts or faults of said corporation, nor shall any member informally in its organization have the effect of rendering this charter null, or of exposing any stockholder to any liability beyond the unpaid balance due on the stock owned by him.

ARTICLE V.

The corporate powers of this company shall be exercised by a Board of Directors of three (3) directors, each of whom shall own at least one (1) share of stock in his own name, and the majority of the corporation shall constitute a quorum to transact business. They shall elect from their number a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer. The directors shall be elected annually, by ballot, by the stockholders, at the office of the company, on the Thursday of May of each year, beginning with the year 1912. Each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to one vote for every share of stock held by him, and said election shall be held under such rules as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, and a majority of the votes cast at such meeting shall elect. Henry W. Lamb, John Albion Saxton and Sylvester Pierce Walmesley, Jr., are declared to be the first Board of Directors of said corporation to serve until the third Thursday of May, 1912, or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, with Henry W. Lamb, as president, John Albion Saxton, as vice-president, and Sylvester Pierce Walmesley, Jr., as secretary-treasurer. Any vacancies occurring on said board shall be filled by the remaining directors for the unexpired term of the term of office of the holders; and directors may vote by proxy or in person.

The Board of Directors shall make and establish, as well as alter and amend, any and all by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of said corporation; and authority is given to the said board to do and perform, and to embody in such by-laws, rules and regulations all the rights and powers granted to such corporations by the laws of this state, and not repugnant to these articles of incorporation.

ARTICLE VI.

This charter may be modified, changed or altered, or said corporation may be dissolved, either by limitation or by any other cause, its affairs shall be liquidated by three (3) stockholders who shall be appointed as commissioners of liquidation at a general meeting of the stockholders to be convened

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever this corporation may be altered, either by limitation or by any other cause, its affairs shall be liquidated by three (3) stockholders who shall be appointed as commissioners of liquidation at a general meeting of the stockholders to be convened

for such purpose after ten days' previous notice shall have been given by mail to each stockholder and mailed to his last known place of residence as it appears on the books of the company; said commissioners shall remain in office until after the affairs of the corporation shall have been fully settled and liquidated. In case of death of one or more of said commissioners, the vacancy shall be filled by the surviving commissioner. Thus done and passed, at my office, in this city, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Messieurs Joseph M. Gore, Jr., and Ambrose G. LaFoe, competent witnesses, residing in this city, who have hereto signed their names with appearance and me, notary, after due reading of the whole. Original signed by H. W. Lamb, 45 shares; John Albion Saxton, one share; S. P. Walmesley, Jr., one share. Witnesses: A. G. LaFoe and J. M. Gore, Jr. HENRY L. SARY, Not. Pub.

I, the undersigned Recorder of Mortgages in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act of incorporation of the "Southern Film Exchange" of record in my office. In faith whereof, I have hereto set my hand and have affixed the impress of my official seal, on this twelfth (12th) day of the month of May, A. D. 1911. HENRY L. SARY, Not. Pub. May 25 June 1 8 15 22 29 1911

CHARTER

OF THE MENDOLA BROS., INC. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, before me, John Wagner, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn in, for the Parish of Orleans and City of New Orleans, thereat residing, and in the

presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personal appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that availing themselves of the laws of Louisiana, relative to the organization of corporations, do by these presents covenant, agree and stipulate to form themselves, their heirs and assigns into a corporation and body politic for the objects and purposes and under the following stipulations, which they hereby adopt as their charter, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be "MENDOLA BROS., INC." and its domicile shall be in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, and under said name it shall have and enjoy a corporate existence for a period of ninety-nine years from this date; to sue and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal, the same to break or alter; to purchase, to hold, own, lease, acquire, sell, alienate, mortgage, pledge, convey, both real and personal; to borrow money and give or receive securities; to own stock in any other corporation; to conduct and carry on the business hereinafter stipulated; to elect and appoint directors and such officers, agents and employees as may be necessary in its business and to do all things necessary to carry on such business.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of this corporation shall be in the City of New Orleans, La., and all citations and other legal process shall be served on the president, or in his absence or disability on the vice-president.

ARTICLE III.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are hereby declared to be to manufacture from wood, paper, press board, tag boards, card board, straw, manilla and news board and from other like substances, different kinds of boxes, cartons and like receptacles and to print on and label same; to do printing, embossing, steel engraving and lithographing of a general nature, and book and pamphlet binding, etc., and to undertake any other enterprise or business which may be germane or which may grow out of the objects and purposes above enumerated, and generally to do a general printing business and to deal in stationery, office furniture and supplies. It being optional to carry out any or all of the subjects above named from time to time without the necessity of engaging in all of said different objects.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at three thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares of the value of ten dollars each, which said stock shall be paid for in cash, or in property, goods or merchandise, or in services, labor performed for the corporation; all stock shall be full paid and non-assessable. No shares of stock shall be transferred, except by the books of the company and until the certificate of stock shall be delivered to the company and cancelled.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this corporation, including the power to buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, or in anywise acquire or alienate or encumber the property, real or personal, shall be vested in and exercised by a board of directors composed of five directors, three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board of directors shall be elected annually on the first Monday of January at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose. All such elections shall be by ballot and conducted at the office of the company under the supervision of two competent witnesses. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock owned by him as shown on the books of the company, to be cast in person or by proxy, and the majority of the votes so cast shall elect. A ten days' notice shall be given to each stockholder in person or by mail to his last known address as shown on the books of the company. The directors thus elected shall continue in office for one year and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, but a failure to elect directors on the date designated shall not dissolve the corporation, but the directors then in office shall remain in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and shall perform all the duties of the office until their successors shall have been given as above specified. Any vacancy occurring among the directors shall be filled by the remaining directors. The board of directors shall elect from its number a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. Said board shall have the right to appoint and discharge such clerks, agents and employees as may be necessary. Of the president shall bear the signature of the certificate of stock and the secretary-treasurer. Any of the directors shall have the right by written instrument to delegate the powers possessed by him or them as such directors to

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated under the supervision of three liquidators to be appointed from among the stockholders at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose after the ten days' notice required above. Said liquidators shall remain in office until the affairs of the company are fully liquidated, and any vacancy occurring in their number shall be filled by the remaining liquidators, who shall continue to act during said vacancy. Said liquidators shall have the power to sell and dispose of the property and assets of the corporation, either at private or public sale for such price and on such terms and conditions as they deem best, and to accept and sign all acts, deeds and other instruments necessary in the premises. In liquidating the affairs of the company said liquidators shall distribute the residue, after payment of debts and liabilities, among the stockholders pro rata according to the number of shares held by them. Thus done and passed in my office, 317 Carondelet street, on the day, month and year herein first above written, in the presence of Messieurs William Christianson and John J. McCloskey, competent witnesses, who hereto signed their names, with appearance and me, notary, after due reading of the whole, and the said officers declaring that they placed after their signatures the number of shares of stock subscribed by them, which they hereby adopt as their original stock subscription list. Original signed by H. W. Lamb, 45 shares; John J. McCloskey, one share; S. P. Walmesley, Jr., one share. Witnesses: William Christianson, John J. McCloskey, JNO. WAGNER, Not. Pub.

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such person or persons as they may designate, the parties, however, must be acceptable to the board. All meetings of stockholders, whether general or special, shall be held only after the ten days' notice required shall have been given as above. The first board of directors of the company is hereby declared to be composed of Louis G. Mendola, Simon Mendola, James Wilmers, Magdalena DiGiovanni and Ezilda Sacardote Mendola, of whom Louis G. Mendola shall be president, Simon Mendola vice-president, James Wilmers secretary-treasurer, who shall hold office until the first Monday of January, 1912, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

No stockholder shall ever be responsible for the conduct or failure of said corporation in the future. All meetings of stockholders that may be held by him to said corporation on the unpaid amount on the shares of stock owned by him, nor shall any informality in organization shall have the effect of rendering this charter null or exposing the stockholders liable for any further amount than the unpaid balance due by them on their stock subscription.

ARTICLE VIII.

This act of corporation may be amended, altered or modified, or this corporation may be dissolved by a vote of three-fourths of the capital stock present or represented at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, after the ten days' notice as prescribed above.

ARTICLE IX.

Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated under the supervision of three liquidators to be appointed from among the stockholders at a meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose after the ten days' notice required above. Said liquidators shall remain in office until the affairs of the company are fully liquidated, and any vacancy occurring in their number shall be filled by the remaining liquidators, who shall continue to act during said vacancy. Said liquidators shall have the power to sell and dispose of the property and assets of the corporation, either at private or public sale for such price and on such terms and conditions as they deem best, and to accept and sign all acts, deeds and other instruments necessary in the premises. In liquidating the affairs of the company said liquidators shall distribute the residue, after payment of debts and liabilities, among the stockholders pro rata according to the number of shares held by them. Thus done and passed in my office, 317 Carondelet street, on the day, month and year herein first above written, in the presence of Messieurs William Christianson and John J. McCloskey, competent witnesses, who hereto signed their names, with appearance and me, notary, after due reading of the whole, and the said officers declaring that they placed after their signatures the number of shares of stock subscribed by them, which they hereby adopt as their original stock subscription list. Original signed by H. W. Lamb, 45 shares; John J. McCloskey, one share; S. P. Walmesley, Jr., one share. Witnesses: William Christianson, John J. McCloskey, JNO. WAGNER, Not. Pub.

ARTICLE X.

I, the undersigned Recorder of Mortgages, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act of incorporation of the Mendola Bros., Inc., in this day duly recorded in my office, in book 1018, folio 727. New Orleans, La., May 15, 1911. HENRY L. SARY, Not. Pub. May 25 June 1 8 15 22 29 1911

A true copy from the original on file in my office. JNO. WAGNER, Not. Pub. June 22 29 July