MEALS AT NOMINAL PRICE

Emergency Kitchens in Dutch Capital Have Been Found to Be of Great Value.

Emergency kitchens were not known in Holland before the war, but are now established in all the larger cities for the purpose of supplying the poor, as well as persons and families of small means, with one warm and wholesome meal a day at a nominal price. In The Hague are three such kitchens, which are well patronized and have accomplished a great amount of good.

One was established by the municipal government and is mainly intended for the use of the really poor of the city. It furnishes to all callers one meal daily for the price of four cents.

The menu for one week follows: Monday, oatmeal, milk, butter, and sugar; Tuesday, potatoes, carrots, onions, and beef; Wednesday, potatoes, red cabbage, and beef; Thursday, pea soup, with pork; Friday, potatoes, sauer-kraut, and edible fats; Saturday, potatoes, beets, and edible fats. No meals are served on Sundays.

Another kitchen was established by "The Dutch Society of Housewives," and is intended for the use of small-salaried persons. Dinners are served in the restaurant for 12 cents, and for 10 cents if sent for. The dinners consist of meat or soup, vegetables, and potatoes.

The third kitchen was also started by private initiative and is patronized by the better salaried persons, such as teachers, clerks, officers of the army, etc., who here get a good square meal for 30 cents.

FOUND MAN TO COOK CORN

Lucky Find Solved Big Problem for One of Hoover's Helpers in Hard Times in Belgium.

A cargo of corn sent to the commission for the relief of Belgium early in 1916 was a problem to dispose of until Robinson Smith, one of Hoover's helpers, ran into luck on a dusty Belgian road one day.

None of the Belgians had ever used American corn. The cargo was useless unless some one could be found who knew how to cook it. Smith was thinking over the problem as he drove along in his car, he related the other day. He espied a ragged-looking negro sitting by the roadside. He drew up his car.

"Are you an American citizen?" he asked the bundle of rags.

"I doan know, boss," the bundle answered. "I comes from Nohfolk. All I knows is I ain't got no business heah, sah."

"But you can cook, can't you?" Smith asked with rising hope.

"Bes' thing I do, sah."

Without a pass for him, Smith was perplexed as to how he could get the find back to Brussels. He took a chance and put the negro in the rear of the machine under a blanket and drove him off to the C. R. B. kitchens.

They put him in a chef's uniform and brought in the corn. The way the Belgians ate corn pone, corn bread and corn cakes made that cargo go so quickly the C. R. B. soon had no problem on its hands.

"As Good as Yours."

Recently there arrived at one of our Atlantic ports an American who recently managed to get out of Russia. He tells an amusing story illustrative of the chaos and the lack of respect for government which recently have come into existence in Russia.

The Kerensky government, it seems, at one time put out an issue of forty-ruble notes. They were about the size of a large postage stamp, and quite artistic in design. Almost immediately they were copied by a band of counterfeiters, who in an ecstasy of frank contempt for the government, printed across the face of their notes:

"Ours are just as good as yours."

As an example of Slavic humor, it must be admitted that this has its merits. And as things are turning out, the words of the counterfeiters were apparently as true as they were amusing.

Migration of Mosquitoes.

Some surprising facts regarding the migration of mosquitoes and other insects have been discovered by Prof. S. C. Ball, who spent a month at Rebecca Shoal lighthouse last summer. This lighthouse stands out in the ocean 12 nautical miles from the nearest land, which is Key West, Tortugas, while the nearest region on which any considerable number of mosquitoes can breed is Marquesas Atoll, 24 miles distant to the eastward. Breezes from the north and east brought mosquitoes to the lighthouse and in one case a strong southern wind brought them from Cuba, 95 miles away. Indeed, in some instances there was evidence that they were brought by favorable winds from even more distant points; perhaps from Tampa bay, 180 miles distant! Houseflies and various other insects were also captured at the lighthouse.—Scientific American.

In His Spare Moments.

There was a hideous noise issuing from the waiting room of the lonely country station, and the stranded passenger feared foul play.

"Who's that howling in there?" he asked the small boy who played porter.

"That's the station master," said the lad. "'E's got so little to do now—there ain't many trains stop 'ere—so 'e's settin' the timetable to music for the porters to learn when they come back from the war."—London Tit-Bits.

The Cat.

A Japanese schoolboy was told to write a short composition on the cat. After deep thought he handed this in: "The cat is little cattle. When first she sees a rat she illuminate her eye."

The Cynical Bachelor.

"You have had insane impulses?" "Of course," said the cynical bachelor. "Do you recall one?" "Several. But each time, just as I was about to say, 'Will you marry me?' my sanity returned."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

NANCY

Street Scene in Nancy.

NANCY, the former capital of Lorraine, which was left to France by the Treaty of Frankfort in 1871, and the chief city behind the sector which the American troops took over from the French, is of historical interest, writes Mme. Marie de Perrott in the New York Tribune. Illustrious at the time of the dukes of Burgundy, their last scion, Charles the Bold, came to a miserable end there. Thence the three last "Roman emperors" went to be crowned in Vienna. In 1914 another German emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II, believed that Nancy would fall three days after the hostilities began and, according to his habit, was already dressed for the part—had his face made up, like the actor he is, for a triumphant entry. But he had reckoned without the defense of the Grand Couronne, and above all without the indomitable will of a nation.

As I write I see once again before me the panorama I know so well. From the Plateau Haye there lies before me a view of a long stretch of close roofs, towers, spires, churches, high iron frameworks. This is Nancy itself, united to its suburbs by secluded, shaded avenues. In the distance sparkles the lake of the Seille, which forms a boundary, for it is German today. To my right glides softly the Moselle, no longer dashing impetuously through rough mountains and thick woods, but as far as Metz and Coblenz bordered by vineyards, already so famous in the Rome of old, where big clusters of purple or golden grapes reflect in the water their color and light. Close by the small River Amezule, a tributary of the Meurthe, is dominated by the abrupt hill of Amance and the woods of Champenoux, where so many of our brave dead are lying, for this was the theater of the first German attack in 1914.

Burial Place of Dukes.

All those who have visited Nancy before 1914 will remember its churches and public monuments. The ducal chapel, one of the gems of the world's architecture, has been, ever since the eleventh century, the burial place of those proud rivals of the kings of France, the dukes of Burgundy, whose great ambition was to become rulers themselves and make of France and Belgium one kingdom. The great French revolution dragged their bodies from their leaden coffins to put them into the graveyard, but the restoration of 1814 gave them back their legitimate place.

The last 40 years and the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany have bestowed upon Nancy, which was left to us, great importance. It has taken moreover a literary cachet, as well as one of elegance, and become the intellectual brain and the center of spiritual influence of eastern France. Its faculties, grouped in independent bodies, deserve their honorary title and are real universities, attracting students from all parts of the world. As to the professors, their renown far surpasses the narrow boundaries of a provincial town, la province, as we disdainfully call all that does not belong to Paris.

Its industries, also, until the great war, were in a most flourishing state; most of the manufacturers and workmen of Metz and Strasbourg took up their abode here after 1871, proudly styling themselves emigres, to show that they had left their homes to avoid German rule, bringing with their skill and activity great prosperity to the former capital of Lorraine. I remember as a small child during the siege of Strasbourg playing sometimes in the sheltered garden of a brewer at Schiltigheim, and was much pleased to find, twenty years or more later, that he had installed a brewery at Nancy on a really gigantic scale. Cabbage pickled in salt, which is a national dish of the Alsatians, is fabricated here for the whole of Alsace and is sent all over Europe.

Noted for Many Arts and Crafts.

Embroidery and the making of boots and straw hats keep thousands of hands busy in Nancy, which centralizes the work of the villages and hamlets surrounding it. Before the war the yearly export of boots and shoes amounted to over $4,000,000, divided among 25 manufacturers. They were of a common variety, sewn by machine, generally with nailed soles, and were almost solely destined for export. But the chief industry of Nancy is the making of straw hats, which once flourished all over Alsace, and after our defeats migrated to Nancy.

In the town itself, as I saw during my late visit, most home workers are employed at making hats, while the large factories often employed as many as 3,000 work people—and two-thirds of these were women. This trade, of which Nancy has the monopoly in France, has been a great loss for Germany, especially for the Rhine and Saar provinces, where, strangely enough, most of the towns continue to work for Nancy. The plaits, however, which serve to make straw hats, are quite an industry in themselves. In their raw state they come chiefly from China, and are sent to Italy and Switzerland for the bleaching process, whence they are imported into France. England, which is the chief intermediary, yearly imported half a million tons of plaits. But even here Nancy was making great progress before the war, and with groups which had formed in Lyons and Caussade was trying to make herself independent of both England and Switzerland.

Straw Hat and Printing Press.

The trade of straw hats gives rise to many others, for Nancy, after having received the raw material, turns out every kind of hat trimmed and ready for export, and for this accessories of all kinds are needed. What struck me most when I walked through the large workshops were thousands and thousands of bell-shaped hats, put one into the other, forming immense pyramids. It was the Panama hat, the light, white head cover which is so great a favorite and almost endless in its wear. These hats in their primitive state are the product of the Bourbon palm or latania, and are sent by the republic of Ecuador. The dressing of the Panama hats is one of the great industries of Nancy, and it is all the more important at the present time when our women have been compelled to take the place of men, for this is a light industry, well within their powers.

The printing works of Berger-Levrault form one of the most interesting features of Nancy. They are famed not only all through France, but I may say the world. Here is the printing done of almost all the branches of the French government, and the proprietors are the publishers for the ministries of war, finance, police and many other departments, for which they provide millions of copies.

Happiness That Satisfies.

Happiness is never more real, more satisfying, than when founded on cleanheartedness. The possessor of a clean conscience sees more beauty in the world around him, because he looks through clearer eyes. He has faith in his friends, because it is so easy for the one who is straight himself to believe the same of others. He gets the best out of life because he unconsciously attracts it.

Right living, by whatever name you may call it, has its own reward right here on this earth of ours.—Girls' Companion.

Camp Fire Hints.

A camp fire for cooking will burn with a steady glow if a small bag of charcoal is added to the wood after it has a good start. One successful camper builds his fire in a small trench about 18 inches long and a few inches wide and deep. Two flat stones placed across the top for the frying pan and kettle give an even heat. Meat, potatoes, corn and apples can be roasted by holding them over the fire on the ends of green, pointed sticks. An old newspaper is useful in starting the fire, and plenty of matches should be at hand.—World's Chronicle.

What has become of the old fashioned cigars that prehistoric proud fathers used to distribute every time a new baby came to town?

It must not be forgotten that the prettiest gardens are made on paper, but earth and elbow grease are required to make useful ones.

That "French scientist who has succeeded in keeping eggs fresh for ten months" is not only a great savant, but a gifted liar. Even a grocer couldn't do it.

About the only legitimate reason for your not being a member of the Boy Scouts is the fact that you're too old or a girl.

Maybe the great reason for success among our aviation boys is that every one of them is willing to begin at the ground and work up.

Isn't it inconsistent for Berlin to proclaim a victory over American troops when we are not supposed to have any one over there?

Economists are favoring more coal storage and less cold storage.

Talk about money having wings—another $450,000,000 is asked for aviation.

The captured German does not get an iron cross, but he gets a square meal.

A shortage of flour is predicted. Too many people out for the dough, you know.

Remember, our boy scouts will be the nation's leading citizens in a few years!

Couldn't the manufacture of sport shirts be included under the list of non-essentials?

There is no encouragement to American agriculture to look forward to any workless days hereafter.

Every time Germany captures a chunk of territory she describes it as having been "liberated."

Let's have less talk and more speed toward winning the war.

Uncle Sam wants more photographers in spite of the fact that the enemy is not prepared to "look pleasant."

The new theory that monkeys are descended from man is strengthened by the way some monkeys behave.

As bad as the pacifist is the man who regards a war as a form of outdoor sport like football, only rougher.

Reduction in meatless days does not justify one in making a pig of himself, for porkless days are important, too.

A man has invented a waterproof match. What is badly needed is a match that a three-year-old boy can't strike.

Once we have military training for boys more of them will be inclined to recognize the voice of authority in the home.

Pigmy elephants have been discovered in the Congo just in time for use as mascots and souvenirs in the 1918 campaign.

The bloodthirsty savage no doubt has in his primitive language some justifying phrase that corresponds to the word kultur.

War may be eliminated from the earth, but the millennium will never come until the practical joker has been exterminated.

The diamond output of South Africa is growing. And Germany has missed the chance to take it over, which will be another large thorn in the flesh of kultur.

Open-faced pie is the latest restaurant idea to conserve flour. We know of some brands of pies that would have been improved by cutting out the bottom crust.

CHARTER OF PAN-AMERICAN EXPORTERS, INC.

United States of America, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it known, That on this Third of the month of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second,

Before me, John Marshall Quintero, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, in and for this City and the Parish of Orleans, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State, relative to the organization of corporations, and more particularly Act No. 267 of the General Assembly of this State, approved July 8, 1914, they have covenanted and agreed and do, by these presents, covenant and agree, bind, form and constitute themselves, as well as such persons as may hereafter join or become associated with them into a corporation and body politic in law, for the objects and purposes and under the agreements and stipulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.—The name and style of this corporation shall be Pan-American Exporters, Inc., and under that name, it shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges and advantages granted by law to corporations; it shall exist for the period of ninety-nine years from this date; it shall have the power to contract, sue and be sued in its corporate name; to make and use a corporate seal; and the same to break or alter at pleasure; to hold, receive, purchase, cultivate, improve, convey, mortgage, hypothecate or pledge property, both real and personal; to issue bonds, notes and other obligations or negotiable instruments, to have and employ such managers, directors, officers agents and other employees as the interest and convenience of said corporation may require, or demand; to make and establish such laws, rules and regulations for the corporate management and control of the affairs of the corporation as may be deemed necessary and expedient.

ARTICLE II.—The domicile of said corporation shall be established in the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and all citations and other legal process shall be served on the president; in his absence on the Secretary; and in the absence of both, on the Treasurer.

ARTICLE III.—The objects and purposes for which this corporation is oragnized and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are hereby declared to be: To buy, sell and deal in general merchandise of every kind and character and to do a general mercantile business, including that of buying and selling on commission either for itself or others, and to do a general importing and exporting business with the United States, Europe, Mexico and South and Central America, and to that end, to own property of every kind and character whatsoever as may be deemed necessary in the discretion of the stockholders, and to do any and all character of business which may be germane or incidental to a mercantile business.

ARTICLE IV.—The capital stock of this corporation is fixed at the sum of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000.00), divided into One Thousand (1000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each. All shares of stock shall be full paid and non-assessable, and shall be paid for in cash or in property taken over by the corporation. No transfer of stock shall be binding upon the corporation unless made upon its books, and all certificates of stock shall be signed by such officers as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

This corporation shall have the right to increase its capital stock to the further sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00), to be divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each, provided said increase in the capital stock shall have been authorized by the stockholders at a meeting to be held pursuant to the provisions of Article V. of this charter.

ARTICLE V.—All the corporate powers of the company shall be vested in, and the management and control of its affairs shall be exercised by a Board of Directors composed of three stockholders, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. The Directors shall be elected annually by ballot on the fifteenth day of February in each year. Each stockholder shall be entitled, in person or by proxy, to one vote for each share of stock owned by him, and all elections shall be held under such rules and regulations as may be determined by the Board of Directors, after fifteen days notice by mail of such election shall have been sent to each stockholder at his last known address. The Directors thus elected shall continue in office for one year, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. No failure to elect shall be regarded as a forfeiture of this charter. Any vacancy occurring on said Board shall be filled by the remaining Directors for the unexpired term. The said Board shall, at the first meeting after its election, nominate, out of its number, a President, a Vice-President and Secretary and a Treasurer. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by one person. Said Board shall have the right to appoint and dismiss such clerks, managers and other employees of the corporation as conditions may justify, or the business of the corporation may require. The tenure of office of all employees of the corporation shall be during the pleasure of the Board of Directors. Any of the Directors or officers shall have the right to appoint, by written instrument, another Director or stockholder to act as his proxy, and in his stead, at any and all meetings of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI.—No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts, faults or debts of said corporation, nor shall any mere informality 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 shares owned by him.

ARTICLE VII.—This act of incorporation may be changed, modified or altered, or this corporation may be dissolved, with the assent of the stockholders owning three-fourths of all the stock of the corporation, at a general meeting convened for that purpose, and at least after ten days written notice of this meeting has been given through mail addressed to each stockholder, at his last known place of residence. Whenever this corporation is dissolved, either by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated by three liquidators, to be selected by the stockholders after a meeting convened for that purpose shall have been called.

ARTICLE VIII.—Until the election to be held on the fifteenth day February, 1919, the following shall constitute the first Board of Directors, viz: David Goldstein, Benjamin Anker, and Maurice Anker.

ARTICLE IX.—No stockholder in this corporation shall dispose of his stock to any third party without first offering it to the corporation at its Book Value. The Corporation shall have thirty (30) days within which to accept or reject this offer, and if said offer is not accepted upon the expiration of thirty (30) days, then and in that event, the said stockholder shall be at liberty to dispose of his stock as he deems proper.

Thus done and passed, at my office, in the City of New Orleans, on the day, month and year herein first above written, in the presence of Messieurs William C. McLeod and Edmund C. Bourgeois, competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with the said appearers and me, Notary, after reading of the whole, the said appearers signing, at the same time, after their respective names, for the amount of their subscriptions.

(Original Signed)

J. M. QUINTERO,
Notary Public.

Witnesses: Edmond C. Bourgeois, William C. McLeod.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of the Pan-American Exporters, Inc., was this day duly recorded in my office in Book 1222, folio ——.

New Orleans, La.

(Seal)

(Signed) EMILE J. LEONARD, Dy. R.

A true copy.

J. M. QUINTERO,
Notary Public.

Sept. 5-12-19-26, Oct. 2 9.

AMENDED CHARTER OF GULF COAST TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

United States of America, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it known, that on this 17th day of the month of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

Before me, Arthur A. Moreno, a Notary Public, in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned.

Personally came and appeared: F. W. Salmen and J. A. Salmen, who declared that at a general meeting of the stockholders of the Gulf Coast Transportation Company, a corporation, organized by an act passed before the undersigned Notary Public on the 19th day of August, 1913, which said meeting was held at the office of the Gulf Coast Transportation after due notices they were elected respectively Chairman and Secretary of the said stockholder's meeting, as will more fully appear by a certified copy of the minutes of said stockholders meeting, annexed hereto, for greater reference.

And the said apeparers further declared that as Chairman and Secretary respectively of the said stockholders meeting, they were authorized and empowered to appear before me, Notary, for the purpose of amending the said charter of the Gulf Coast Transportation Company.

And the said appearers as Chairman and Secretary of the said stockholders' meeting and acting in said capacity and on behalf of said corporation by virtue of the authority conferred upon them at the general meeting of said stockholders, declared that the charter of the said Gulf Coast Transportation Company passed before me, the undersigned Notary, on August 19th, 1913, has been changed, altered and amended to read in its entirety, as follows:

ARTICLE I.The name of said corporation shall be Gulf Coast Transportation Company, and under its seal said corporation shall have the power and authority to have and enjoy succession for the full term and period of ninety-nine years from and after the date hereof, to contract and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal and the same to break and alter at pleasure; to hold, receive, lease, purchase and convey, as well as mortgage and hypothecate property, real, personal and mixed; corporeal and incorporeal; to name and appoint such managers, agents, directors and officers as its business, interests and conveniences may require; and to make and establish as well as alter and amend, from time to time, such by-laws, rules and regulations for the proper government of the affairs of said corporation as may be necessary and proper.

ARTICLE II.—The domicile of said corporation shall be in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and all citations or other legal process shall be served upon the President of said corporation, or in the event of his absence upon a Vice-President thereof, and in the absence of said officers upon the Secretary of said corporation.

ARTICLE III.— The objects and purposes for which this corporation is established and the nature of the business to be carried on by it are hereby declared and specified to be the transportation of persons and property for hire; and to that end, to own, charter or lease all boats propelled by sail or steam, or other power; tugs, barges and vessels of whatever description; to construct, own and operate railroads and appurtenances thereto, docks, wharves, warehouses, barges, ships, boats and vessels of all description, either for its own use or for third persons; and generally to hold and exercise all such incidental powers and privileges as relate to the objects and privileges hereinabove set forth. All of the above corporate functions may be performed both in the State of Louisiana and in any of the other states of the Union, or elsewhere.

ARTICLE IV.—The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) to be divided into and represented by one thousand shares of stock of the par value of one hundred dollars each. Said stock shall be paid for in cash, and at such time, in such amounts, and after such notice to the subscribers as may be fixed by the Board of Directors; or the same may be issued at not less than par for labor done or money or property actually received or purchased by said corporation. The capital stock may be increased from time to time to one million dollars in the manner provided by law.

ARTICLE V.—All the corporate powers of said corporation shall be vested in and exercised by the Board of Directors, to be composed of eight stockholders to be elected annually on the second Monday of October in each year, except the first Board of Directors appointed in this charter, who shall hold their offices until the second Monday in October, 1914. All such elections shall be by ballot and conducted at the office of said corporation under the supervision of three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors. Notice of such elections shall be given by publications not more than fourteen nor less than fifteeen days prior to such election in one newspaper published in the city of New Orleans; or by written notice mailed to each stockholder by the Secretary. Every stockholder shall be entitled of one vote for each share of stock standing in his name on the books of the Company, to be cast in person of by proxy, and a majority of the votes cast shall elect. Any vacancy occurring among the directors by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by election for the remainder of the term of the board by the remaining directors. A failure to elect directors on the date above specified shall not dissolve the corporation, but the directors then in office shall remain in office until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall cause another election to be held as soon as possible thereafter, after notice thereof shall have been given in one newspaper published in the city of New Orleans as above provided.

Five (5) directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

The Board of Directors hereafter elected shall select from their own number a President, a Vice-President, and as many other Vice-Presidents, as it may conclude to elect; a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a Treasurer, and the said board shall have the power either to combine or separate the Offices of Secretary and Treasurer. It may appoint from time to time such other officers, clerks, agents or other employees as it may deem necessary for the purposes and business of the said corporation, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The President or Acting President of the Company, shall subject to the control of the Board of Directors of the Company, have power to institute and defend all suits in which the corporation is interested, and to give all bonds necessary and proper in the prosecution or defense of such litigation. The said Board of Directors may make and establish, as well as alter and amend, any and all by-laws, rules and regulations necessary and proper for the support and management of the business and affairs of the corporation. The said board shall have full power and authority to borrow money, issue notes or other obligations in the ordinary course of business, and to secure the same by pledge or mortgage, and generally to do all things reasonable or necessary for the proper carrying on of the business of the corporation and also to issue and deliver full paid shares of stock for cash, or in payment of labor done or property actually received or purchased by the said corporation. Each director shall have authority to appoint in writing a proxy to represent him, at all meetings of the board.

ARTICLE VI.—Whenever this corporation may be dissolved either by limitation or from any other cause, its affairs shall be liquidated by three commissioners to be appointed from amongst the stockholders at a general meeting of stockholders convened for such purpose, of which meeting notice shall be given in the manner and time provided for stockholder's meetings by Article Seven of this charter; and a majority in amount of the capital stock of said company represented at such meeting shall be requisite to elect. Said commissioners shall remain in office until the affairs of said corporation shall have been fully liquidated. In case of death or resignation of one or more of said commissioners the vacancy shall be filled by election by the surviving commissioners.

ARTICLE VII.—This article of incorporation may be modified, changed or altered, or said corporation may be dissolved upon compliance with law.

ARTICLE VIII.—No stockholder shall ever be held liable for the contracts or faults of said corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the corporation on the shares of stock owned by him, nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond the unpaid amount remaining due on his stock.

And the said appearers moreover declared that, in consequence of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority in them vested by the stockholders of said Company, they do hereby formally declare publicly and make known that in the manner prescribed by law and agreeable to the provisions of the charter of the said Gulf Coast Transportation Company, passed before me, the undersigned Notary Public, has been changed, altered and amended, as herein above set forth and written, and they do hereby direct and require that the above stated changes and amendments of the charter of the Gulf Coast Transportation Company be recorded and published in the manner prescribed by law, to the end that the said changes and amendments, hereafter and at all time be as to the above set forth, as regards all persons who are now or may hereafter become stockholders of the aforesaid Company.

Thus done and passed at my office in the City of New Orleans, on the day, month and year herein first above written, in the presence of Jacob F. Baer and Rob. I. Seiler, competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with the said appearers and me, Notary, after a reading of the whole.

Witnesses: Jacob F. Baer, Rob. I. Seiler.

(Original Signed)

F. W. Salmen, Chairman; J. A. Salmen, Secretary.

A.A. MORENO,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Amended Charter of the Gulf Coast Transportation Company was this day duly recorded in my office, in Book ——, Folio 376.

New Orleans, August 20th, 1918.

EMILE J. LEONARD,
Deputy Recorder.

A true copy of the original now on file in my office.

A.A. MORENO,
Notary Public.

Tug. 29 Sept. 5-12-19-26-Oct. 3

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Larroque House	411 Bienville, Cor. N. Peters	See ad. under Everything from A to Z for full information.
Fred Buerkle's House	Exchange Alley & Bienville St.	Rooms 25c and 50c per day. $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 per week.

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