

# CHARTER

of the Henry Rose Mercantile and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo, per- come and approved the parties names are hereunto subscribed, all ages, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State relative to corporations and especially of Act No. 36 of 1888, of the Gen- eral Assembly of Louisiana, they have read and agreed, and by these presents consent and agree and bind themselves, after become associated with them, to form and constitute a corporation and body polit- ic under the stipulations, articles and conditions following, to-wit:

**ARTICLE I.**  
The name and title of the said corporation shall be "THE HENRY ROSE MER- CANTILE AND MANUFACTURING COM- PANY, LIMITED," and its domicile is hereby established in the city of Shreve- port, State of Louisiana, under its cor- porate name, said corporation shall have power and authority to contract, sue and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal, and the same to break and alter at pleas- ure; to hold, receive, have, purchase, im- prove, alienate, convey, sell, borrow, pledge, mortgage and hypothecate, under its corporate name, property, real, personal and mixed; to name and appoint such officers, directors, agents and managers, or em- ployees, as the interest, or convenience of said corporation may require; to make and establish bylaws, rules and regulations for the proper management and regulations of its affairs, as may be deemed necessary and proper, and the same to change and alter at pleasure, and to do all other acts and things permitted by law, or as shall or may be necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of said corporation.  
Said corporation, unless sooner dissolved, in accordance with its charter, shall exist and continue for the period of twenty-five (25) years from and after the date hereof.  
The president, or in his absence, the vice president, shall be the proper person upon whom citation or other legal process shall be served.

**ARTICLE II.**  
The object and purposes for which this corporation is organized, and the nature of the business to be carried on, are declared to be, to-wit: A General Wholesale and Mercantile business, in fruits, produce, seed and fancy groceries, and the manufac- ture, especially of candies, extracts, syrups, carbonated and distilled waters and gro- cers sundries.

**ARTICLE III.**  
The capital stock of said corporation shall be One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000) Dollars, divided into and represented by One Thousand (1,000) shares of the sum of One Hundred (\$100) Dollars each, which said stock shall be paid for in cash at the time of subscription, or the same may be issued at not less than par in payment or exchange for property or rights actually received or purchased by said corporation or the same may be issued, full paid, for money advanced, and for such other val- uable consideration as the board of di- rectors of said corporation may deter- mine. No fractional stock shall be is- sued.  
The board of directors may sell, assign or transfer any stock in this corporation pro- vided thirty days prior notice is given in writing to the holder of the stock. The same be given the company and the other stockholders thereof shall have the first privilege of purchasing same, after which thirty days notice, the said stock may be sold in open market. The stock of said corporation may be transferred under the above conditions, provided such transfer thereof be made on the books of said com- pany at its office in Shreveport, La., and on surrender of the certificate therefor. No transfer of any fractional part of a share shall be made. This corporation shall commence doing business as soon as all of the capital stock shall have been sub- scribed for.

The board of directors shall have the right to determine how much stock shall be issued.

**ARTICLE IV.**  
The corporate powers of this company shall be vested in and exercised by a board of seven (7) directors, consisting of the president (who shall be the general manager) vice president and five (5) stock- holders. Four of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and their decisions shall be valid corporate acts.  
The following persons shall constitute the first board of directors: Henry Rose, President and General Manager; Henry A. Fetzer, Vice President; F. C. Marsden, Secretary and Treasurer and J. H. Gillespie, J. A. Motley, T. L. Barlow and B. R. Pierce directors.  
No person shall be eligible as director or as officer who is not a stockholder of this company. During the absence of the president the vice president shall act and preside.

Said board shall continue in office until the second Tuesday in January, 1922, on which date and thereafter annually a board of directors shall be elected on the second Tuesday in January of each year, unless the same should be a holiday, when the election shall be held on the next legal day thereafter. Notice of such election shall be given by at least ten days contin- uous publication immediately preceding such election, in one of the daily news- papers of this city; and the board of di- rectors shall appoint one or more stock- holders to preside at such election, com- missioners. In the event of the failure of any commissioner or commissioners to attend, the president shall, by appoint- ment, fill the vacancy. Any failure from any cause whatever to elect directors, the day named for that purpose, shall not dis- solve the corporation, but the directors then in office, as well as the officers of said company, shall hold over until their suc- cessors are chosen. In such event the president shall cause another election to be held within thirty days, and shall give notice thereof as herein above provided.  
At every election and meeting each stock- holder shall be entitled to vote for each share of stock registered in his name and may vote by proxy.  
The election of directors shall be by bal- lot, and the majority in amount of votes cast, each share of stock voted upon to be counted for one vote, shall elect the per- son or persons for whom they have been cast.  
After each election the Board of Direc- tors shall elect from their own number the officers of said company, including a Sec- retary and Treasurer.

**ARTICLE V.**  
The Board of Directors shall have full power to fill vacancies in their number caused by death, resignation or otherwise from among the stockholders of the corporation.  
The said Board shall have full control of the property of this company, and shall so conduct, manage and use the same as in their discretion they deem fit, and that is consistent with the objects of this company or the welfare of the same.  
The said Board is further authorized to amend and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as the affairs and the business of the corporation may require, and as it deems necessary for the conducting and management thereof; provided, the same do not conflict with this charter, or with the laws of the state, or of the United States.  
The President and General Manager shall appoint such agents, employees, ser- vants and clerks as he may deem necessary for the conducting of the business of the corporation; fix their compensation, term of service, with the right to dismiss them

at his pleasure, and he shall have the right to fix and determine the salaries of the several officers herein provided for.

**ARTICLE VI.**  
This charter may be changed, modified or amended, the capital stock increased or decreased, or this corporation may be dis- solved at a general meeting of the stock- holders convened for that purpose, with the assent of three-fourths of the entire capital stock, whether present or repre- sented at such meeting. Notice of such meeting shall be given according to law.  
In case of dissolution, either by limitation of its charter or from any cause, the liquida- tion of its affairs shall be conducted by three commissioners, selected from the stockholders, with like assent, and at a meeting called for that purpose, as above set forth in this article. Said commis- sioners shall remain in office until the affairs of said corporation shall have been fully liquidated. In case of the death of one or more of said commissioners, the survivors or survivor shall continue to act.

**ARTICLE VII.**  
No stockholder of this corporation shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or debts thereof, in any further sum than the unpaid balance due the company on the shares of stock subscribed or owned by him, nor shall any informality in organization have the effect of render- ing this charter null, of exposing a stock- holder to any liability, beyond the unpaid balance, if any, of his stock.  
Thus done and passed in the city of Shreveport, State of Louisiana, on the 7th day of January, 1921, in the presence of Geo. M. Gillespie and R. E. Hanna, compe- tent witnesses, of lawful age, and residents of this city, who, being sworn, signed, together with said parties, and me, notary, after reading of the whole.  
[Signed]  
Henry Rose, 800 shares,  
H. A. Fetzer, 50 shares,  
J. A. Motley, 35 shares,  
T. L. Barlow, 9 shares,  
J. H. Gillespie, 31 shares,  
John E. Prudhomme, 6 shares,  
J. L. Helppman, Jr., 15 shares,  
I. L. Helppman, Sr., 5 shares,  
by I. L. Helppman, Jr.,  
F. C. Marsden, 5 shares,  
W. R. Thomas, 1 share,  
B. R. Pierce, 5 shares,  
R. F. C. Marsden,  
R. F. C. Marsden,  
5 shares,  
Attest:  
Geo. M. Gillespie,  
R. E. Hanna,  
W. H. WISE, Notary Public,  
State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo—  
Having examined the foregoing act of in- corporation and finding nothing therein contained contrary to law, I hereby ap- prove the same this 7th day of January, 1921.  
JOHN R. LAND,  
District Attorney, 1st Judicial District of Louisiana.  
(Endorsed)—Filed and recorded the 7th day of January, A. D. 1921.

F. A. LEONARD,  
Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder,  
State of Louisiana, Parish of Caddo—  
I hereby certify that the above and fore- going is a true and correct copy of the original act, as the same now appears on file and of record in my office.  
Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th day of January, 1921.  
F. A. LEONARD,  
Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder.

**First National Bank**  
Of Shreveport, La.  
Fiscal Agents  
Of the City of Shreveport and Caddo Parish.  
Capital ..... \$200,000  
Surplus ..... 40,000  
W B Jacobs, - - - - - President  
W T Crawford - - - - - Vice-President  
W J Bayersdorffer - - - - - Cashier  
DIRECTORS.  
J M Foster, J S Noel,  
Henry Florshelm, S G Dreyfus,  
W F Dillon, Wm W Wite,  
W T Crawford, W B Jacobs,  
John P Scott.

**G BOETZ,**  
Family Groceries  
327 TEXAS STREET.  
Come and examine my new clear grocery stock. Everything at reasonable prices. Don't forget the nice  
E. WORTMAN SAM ADAMS  
WORTMAN & ADAMS  
TINNERS,  
GALVANIZED IRON CISTERNS  
MADE IN ANY CAPACITY  
ROOFING AND GUTTERING A SPECIALTY  
514 MARSHALL STREET

**Merchant Tailor**  
JACOB GALL,  
Texas Street, nearly opposite the Baptist Church.  
FIRST CLASS WORK  
EXECUTED PROMPTLY  
Orders solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Attention given to Re- tailing and Cleaning.  
Dissolution Notice.  
The partnership existing between R S Romby and S P DeBola, under the firm name of Romby & DeBola, is dissolved. R S Romby assumes all obligations and collects all outstanding accounts.  
Hershey, Pa., Jan 1, 1921.

# YANKEE VS. YANKEE.

CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCE IN VENEZUELA.

Rival American Asphalt Companies Both Claim the Same Property. Which Concession is Right?—Deposits Greatest in the World.

[Special Correspondence.]  
CARACAS, Jan. 10.—Of all the peoples of the earth the descendants of the Spanish in this country ought to feel grateful to the United States and American citizens. Didn't we save part of their land from being swallowed up by Great Britain? Instead of appreciating the favor the Venezuelans act as though we had harmed them. If an American citizen—that is, a North American—gets beyond calling distance of his legation, he sees nothing but frowning brows and threatening looks. Some time there is going to be an open



Photo by Fredericks, New York. GENERAL FRANCIS V. GREENE.

outbreak, and Uncle Sam will have to whip some more of the more or less noble descendants of the Iberian penin- sula.  
There is a good deal of trouble over the asphalt concessions, and matters are rather complicated. The facts of the dispute seem to be about as fol- lows: About 12 years ago a great American asphalt company, now known as the New York and Bermudez com- pany and as the "asphalt trust," obtained from the Venezuelan government the exclusive right for 25 years of working the asphalt deposits. These are situated in the state of Bermudez, in the northeastern part of Venezuela, and are the largest and most valuable de- posits of this paving material in the world, being several times as great as the famous lake on the island of Trinid- ad. For 12 years this company has taken out the asphalt, and it recently erected there the largest asphalt refin- ing works in the world. This company has had the monopoly of the business and contends that its title to the as- phalt lakes is perfectly good.  
There is in existence, however, an old concession whose date seems to be un- certain to some native capitalists and promoters which gives to them the right to work the most valuable part of the asphalt mine of the company. This would, of course, if enforced, work great injury to the "trust" and destroy its monopoly. The natives sold this concession to a new American syndi- cate, and the dispute between the two Yankee companies is the cause of the trouble. The old company has the ad- vantage of possession, with about 1,600 armed employees to help it stay. The new company has the enormous advan- tage of having President Castro, which means the Venezuelan government, on its side. The case is now pending before the Venezuelan supreme court, which it is expected will run counter to the president and confirm the New York and Bermudez company in its claim. On the other hand, it is reported on the best authority that Castro is about to annul its concession. So, speaking simply, the whole question is, Which concession is the valid one?  
The Venezuelan government has just had on its hands another of the periodic South American "revolutions," which has further complicated the asphalt situation. The "revolution," however, has about petered out, as they generally do, and President Castro is free to take whatever action he pleases in the matter. There is a well defined fear that he contemplates using the forces of the republic to oust the New York and Bermudez company. As they are American citizens this would be a breach of international peace and might lead to the gravest results. It is scarcely thought, how- ever, that President Castro will go to such extremes. General Francis V. Greene of New York is president of the New York and Bermudez company.  
This asphalt that is causing all the trouble is the queer stuff that has come into such general use as paving material during the past few years. In Trinidad and Bermudez it is found in great "lakes" which look as though they were nothing but masses of black mud. The surface is fairly firm, and a curious thing about the lakes is that the quantity always remains the same no matter how many thousands of tons are taken out. As the stuff is dug out more of it oozes up, and in a very short time the hole fills up and the surface of the lake becomes level again. As it is first taken out it looks like coal, and when it is refined it becomes like coal tar. For use in paving it is mixed with sand, carbonate of lime and other substances.  
JOSEPH L. MORTON.



It was the noon hour, and the Never- day restaurant was crowded. When I saw crowded, I mean not only that every place was occupied, but also that behind every chair there lurked a watcher who kept a pair of ferretlike eyes on every movement of the occupant. If one of the unfortunates hard at work eating wiped her lips after drinking her coffee, there was a general scramble in her direction, and if, in a spasm of nervousness, she choked over her food a deep frown on the fore- brain of the waiting line showed their disapproval of the valuable time she was wasting.  
The journalist watched her chance narrowly and managed to drop into a vacant seat. To her surprise, her left hand neighbor proved to be her friend the private secretary. "A piece of mince pie and a glass of milk!" she gasped all in one breath to the wait- ress. Then she turned to her friend with the remark, "Well, how is it?"  
The private secretary ignored the question. "I suppose you intend to write your article for The Sunday Screamer this afternoon?" she inquired, with a sarcastic raise of her eyebrows. "Well, and what if I do?" retorted the journalist defiantly.  
"Oh, nothing; only it'll be a fine spec- imen when it's written on top of a piece of mince pie and a glass of milk. That's nice food for a woman who works with her brain! Just fancy that milk curdling into one solid chunk on top of that pie!"  
"Stop!" cried the journalist indignantly as the plate and glass were set down before her. "After all, I'm not eating any worse stuff than half the women around me."  
"No, and that's just the trouble. Women don't take decent care of their

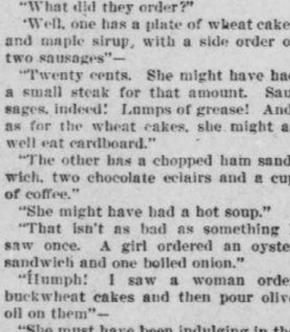
health. They spend all their money in fripperies and then lunch on a char- lotte russe to save. A man never does that. He fills his stomach with strength- ening food, and for that reason he can do twice the work. Half the women who earn their living are anemic. It isn't the strain of earning their salaries; it's the food they live on. Look at those two gayly dressed girls over there, for instance."  
"I know them. They're on the staff of The Daily Diameter."  
"What did they order?"  
"Well, one has a plate of wheat cakes and maple sirup, with a side order of two sausages."  
"Twenty cents. She might have had a small steak for that amount. Saus- ages, indeed! Lumps of grease! And, as for the wheat cakes, she might as well eat cardboard."  
"The other has a chopped ham sand- wich, two chocolate eclairs and a cup of coffee."  
"She might have had a hot soup."  
"That isn't as bad as something I saw once. A girl ordered an oyster sandwich and one boiled onion."  
"Humph! I saw a woman order buckwheat cakes and then pour olive oil on them!"  
"She must have been indulging in the olive oil treatment."  
"What's that?"  
"Oh, it's a way to make skinny girls grow plump. They treat them to a continual dose of olive oil both inward and outward."  
"Horror!"  
"Will you please pass me a napkin?" a plaintive voice was heard to remark at the journalist's elbow. She hastily complied.  
"I sometimes think," resumed the secretary dreamily, "that what a woman orders in a restaurant is a sign of her character. I find it works fre- quently. For instance, a woman with a peppery disposition will eat curries and other hot things of a like nature.

Then, haven't you noticed that the people who eat 'educated' foods, such as shredded wheat biscuits and 'entire wheat' concoctions, nearly always wear glasses and look as if they had come from Boston or some other center of culture?  
"To tell you the truth, I once heard a woman order for lunch two lady fingers and a cup of coffee, with whipped cream. When I turned around to look at her I found she had a bilious complexion, a retreating chin and pale peroxide hair.  
"I sometimes think that what a woman orders is a sign of indigestion. One hot August day I saw a friend of mine eating curry of lobster, followed by peach shortcake with whipped cream."  
"Now you're getting flippant; but, seriously, do you think there's any truth in what you say?"  
"About the senseless luncheons women eat as compared to those of men."



Yes. Look at that healthy specimen of a man opposite your two friends of The Diameter. By the way, doesn't he work there?  
"Yes, he's a reporter, and—my good- ness, look at what he has just finished—a piece of steak, potatoes, a dish of macaroni, rice pudding and a cup of tea!"  
At that moment the man arose, and as he walked briskly away the two girl reporters laid their heads to- gether.  
"He earns \$125 a week!" they ex- claimed in awestruck tones.  
The private secretary waited until they had left, then turning to the journalist with a dry smile, "How do you know that hasn't something to do with it?" she asked, pointing to the three empty plates.  
MAUD ROBINSON.

**Ermine Hat and Muff.**  
This winter there is a new departure in fur hats. Quite a few are made with wide brims. This style is particularly becoming to young girls who as a rule look too matronly in the tur- bans and small fur hats. The illustra- tion shows one of the latest things in ermine. The hat is very simply trimmed with a standing bow of pale blue panne ribbon; it is tilted upward di- rectly in front by a band and this is concealed by a puffed arrangement of the panne. All around the brim there is a narrow border of sable. Like many other creations of the season,



the style of this does not depend upon elaborate trimmings, but upon the rich- ness of the materials.  
The muff is a model of good taste. It is soft and pouchy, as fashion dictates, and it is trimmed with two lapel-like arrangements of sable. Deep falls of lace almost cover the openings for the hands. Of course the muff is lined with pale blue to match the hat.  
**Where Women Vote.**  
The four states in which women have full suffrage, voting for every officer from school director to president of the United States, are Colorado, Wy- oming, Utah and Idaho. These states made a notable show at the recent suffrage bazaar in New York city.

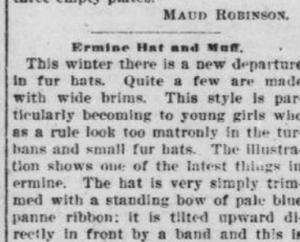
# AMID LAKEWOOD PINES.

The Delights of New Jersey's Famous Winter Resort.

[Special Correspondence.]  
LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 21.—It is the height of the gay season here and hun- dreds of so called invalids are enjoy- ing life in a most energetic fashion. But your society invalid is rarely seri- ously ill. Most fashionable women have some kind of ailment which no one would suspect them of and which only comes into evidence when they need a change of scene and they must invent an excuse for the same. There is no doubt that it is the fashion to run down to Lakewood for two or three weeks during the winter, and there are some who spend even as long as sev- eral months. The two principal hotels, the Laurel in the Pines and the Lake- wood, are in full swing and most of the cottages are occupied.  
Of course the Goulds have a house- ful of friends, and polo is the rage among the masculine element. The Georgian Court polo grounds are the finest in this country, and George Gould has 50 polo ponies in his stables. Dwight Harris, the railroad financier, has arrived also with his family, and he spends much of his time with his cousin.  
The three daughters of S. B. Ferris are among the most brilliant hostesses of the younger set. They are charming young women, and they always give one or more memorable entertainments during the season. Speaking of the younger set reminds me that the debut of Miss Bessie Leeds was a recent event here. She is a stunning brunette, and as she is quite an heiress her en- tree into society has been the excuse for a great deal of gaiety.  
Jasper Lynch, the famous ex-cham- pion of the golf club, has returned to his lordly stone castle on Forest avenue, and he will doubtless make many more famous drives and clever brassie strokes to the edification of the crowd which always throngs the golf links. In fact, golfing is the principal form of amusement at Lake- wood, and the morning hours are usually kept sacred to this grave and weighty sport. I have never seen such ardent enthusiasts as in this place. Some old hands can play for hours without saying a single word or even smiling. I don't care for games of that sort. It is too much like work.  
I won't speak of the ice boating, be- cause that is almost over now, al- though there has been a good deal of it on Lake Carasajlo. By the way, few people know the origin of that queer name. A certain man of the



name of Brick owned most of the land in the faroff times before Lake- wood was discovered. He had three daughters, Carrie, Sallie and Jo, so he named the lake after all three of them—Carra-sal-jo—and thus it has remain- ed until this day.  
But I mustn't forget to speak about the pine walks of this place, which are justly celebrated. In particular I have in mind one which extends around the lake and which is just four miles long. This is much affected by the fashion- able. There was another resort to which the more romantic element used to make pilgrimages, and this was the famous Kissing bridge. It was a prettily constructed little rustic bridge, but unfortunately George Gould needed it, and so he built a useful and homely stone affair in its stead and killed all the romance attached to the spot.  
The great attraction of Lakewood, however, is not its open air sports nor the people who crowd there so much as the wonderful climate. Here, within two hours of New York, we have the bracing atmosphere of the Adiron- dacks. It is impossible to give an idea of the exhilarating influence of the pine laden air of this charming little village set in the heart of the forest. All sorts of nervous ailments and tired feelings are soothed away, and the thin, overworked man or woman finds here new strength and life. Its very near- ness to New York makes it a favorite resort with business men of that city, and a great many have built substan- tial winter homes in Lakewood. It is only a slight matter to come back and forth, and indeed many men come in and out every day.  
I think all of our great cities should have within a short distance just such a haven of rest where those who are temporarily worn out in the struggle for the almighty dollar could snatch a breath of fresh pine laden air and for- get for a brief time that they were money earners. It is very probable that Lakewood has saved the life of more than one hard worker too busy to go farther away in search of rest and amusement.  
LOUISE MAYNARD.



ROADWAY THROUGH THE PINES AT LAKE- WOOD.



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