

Women's Column

PICTURESQUE NECKWEAR NOW THE WHIM

With the new season comes a form of neckdressing which is completely revolutionizing the neckwear trade. Revolu-tionary and Directoire periods predominate in picturesque rollings and half standing shapes, combined with jabots, revers and vests. The general effect is enhanced by the sheerness, softness and silkiness of the material used, harmonizing with the present wide use of soft drapery stuffs.

Laces are especially in evidence in the neckwear for late summer and fall, those soft laces, like shadow lace, which are adapted to the much-demanded pleatings and drapings. Venice, val, maline and cluny, together with soft nets are also greatly favored. Bohemian lace is a new favorite for fall, this in the more expensive pieces, though very clever imitations may be had at popular prices.

The so-called Robespierre collar has taken an unusually strong hold on popular fancy, and is appearing in numerous variations at present writing with the promise of many new ones for the fall. In general this is the roll, or the stand up and turn down collar, V shaped neck, and double jabot of soft net, lace or chiffon. The central piece of the jabot takes numerous shapes, a straight band of ribbon; a strip of lace; a vest-like affair made of satin; tab ends; or two revers either joined or set a little apart, the lace frills around the outer edges. Button trimming is especially appropriate on some of these shapes; in fact there are buttons, buttons, everywhere—pearl, crystal, satin, crochet—in the new neckwear.

Collars of black satin in combination with lace, follow the popular black and white vogue. One creation to be worn with a white serge or mohair frock, showed the wide roll collar of black satin, running into a V shaped vest which had white pearl buttons and simulated buttonholes, with a wide frill of white shadow lace edging it. Another was a black satin collar and two wide revers, collar and revers edged around with a pleating of tulle.

The woman who depends on a quick change of neckwear to freshen a costume will find lingerie affairs to her heart's delight. Some are plain and tailored like a little one of handkerchief linen, with scalloped hemstitched edge, a button on each of the two front points, and two scalloped tabs, joined by five buttons and buttonholes. Another collar, jabot and cuff set suggested the use of bordered handkerchiefs. In the lingerie designs there are numerous dainty combinations of hand embroidery and lace, handkerchief linen and soft batiste. One of these showed a wide embroidered collar with quite sharp points inset with lace. A vest of two strips of val insertion, V shaped at the neck and fastened together to the waist line, was edged with narrow pleatings of val lace. From under the lace came two revers made of strips of the insertion. Collar and revers were finished with braid fastening.

In tailored neckwear the many variations of the high Robespierre are very smart, especially in black and white, and will be greatly in evidence during the cooler fall days. This style is much after the fashion of the stock worn by our own Revolutionary ancestors, made of black or colored satin, crush or straight, and with broad or narrow turnovers of white pique, ratine or linen, removable for laundering. Often the stock is of white material and the turnover of satin. One favored style closes in front under a flat bow. In another a space of about three inches is left open under the chin or is filled with tucked net or folds of satin.

What the Fashionable Folks Are Wearing. Two garments are notable in the outfit of the girl to-day and whatever else her wardrobe may lack it will have one or more "Polo" blouses and a "Blazer" coat.

The Polo Blouse. The polo blouse is made of silk, usually of the washable sort, and is built on the simplest of tailored lines like a man's shirt with turnover collar, caught by linke studs. Turn back cuffs to match, finish the sleeve that is usually wrist length. The fastening is down the front with pearl buttons in the regulation model.

The Blazer Coat. The blazer coat is the old time favorite revived in striped color contrasts as of yore, still there are many changes run on this model of loose sack shape, and some very pretty coats are built of good serge with large white pearl buttons and the customary patch pockets of this sporty garment which is useful to slip over a too thin frock at the shore or in the mountains.

Fancy Parasols. Parasols not to be outdone by the novelties in other dress accessories, have taken strange and bizarre forms this year. Pagoda shapes abound, with curves that would astonish the original models. Flat outstanding types are seen in both the sun and the rain varieties, which their makers claim give added protection from the elements, because of their wider spread. This point can surely not be urged in favor of the unlined parasols of lace which are the top notch of elegant expensiveness brought out by the most exclusive dealers.

Seed Pearls and Hat Pins. It's the thing to use matching hat pins now, and these of very moderate size, in enamel, or seed pearls or those of the fresh water variety, but as only imitation stones are used, at a cost of 50 cents to \$1 each, these are not prohibitive luxuries to even a modest purse. The same style pins in all black in dull finish are used for mourning headwear. Seed pearl necklaces, brooches, earrings,

and other jewels, are greatly desired by up-to-date dressers, and accord well with the fussy styles in vogue. Silver shoe buckles are another fad for Colonial pumps and slippers, and these are rivalled in favor by the rather more costly buckles of cut steel.

"Wash rag" hats are the latest thing for outing wear, and are worn like panamas with any costume. Panamas are very large and trimmed with a band of velvet or ribbon.

Fashion Notes. The vogue of the separate coat is increasing. Auto velis of Shetland silk are much worn. The word "bustle" is being whispered about. Pretty dresses for morning wear are made of linen. Many of the new sleeves are long and finished with a frill. Some few gowns have the panniers looped up well toward the back. Many striking combinations of colors are used for afternoon wraps. The vogue for black and white has extended to the bathing costume, and some of the smartest are of black and white stripes. Stripes of linens and the various weaves of muslin and cotton voile are popular. Linens and cotton voiles take the lead in the list of fabrics for smart blouses. Blouses of satin are trimmed with lace, and have often long, full sleeves of lace with tight lace cuffs and plaited frill. Wraps of Oriental red, Mediterranean green and lapis blue are worn with ball gowns.

HOW TO DUST. When you clean a room, it is not enough to stir up the dust. You must remove it. When you brush a feather duster over a desk or a chair, you merely scatter the dust. Soon it settles and you have your work to do over again. In the meantime, while the dust is in the air, you are probably breathing it into your lungs, irritating your nose and throat and putting yourself in danger of catarrh.

Don't use a feather duster. Take a soft, dry cloth when you dust and shake it frequently out of the window. Another method is to use slightly moistened cloths, rinsing them out in water when you have finished. It is hard to sweep a room without raising dust. If you can afford it, buy a vacuum cleaner. The next best thing in sweeping a carpet is to moisten a newspaper, tear it into scraps and scatter these upon the floor. The damp pieces of paper will catch the dust. Sprinkle moist sawdust on bare floors. This will prevent the stirring up of much dust when you sweep. Neither paper nor sawdust should be dripping wet—only moist.

Remember that the idea in sweeping and dusting is to remove the dust—not to stir it up—and act accordingly.—Karl de Schweinitz, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

WHAT IT COST TO BRING UP ONE GIRL. Cleveland.—Here's a mother's estimate of the cost of supporting and educating a daughter from seventeen to thirty-five: From seventeen to twenty, \$75 a month; from twenty to twenty-five, \$100 a month; from twenty-five to thirty-five, \$150 a month.

Mrs. Clara E. Kroehle, who died June 27, left an estate of \$35,000. Her will when probated leaves the bulk of the estate to her daughter, Gertrude Virginia, seventeen. F. C. Bosworth of Lakewood, trustee, is to invest the funds and turn over to the money as above, which Mrs. Kroehle made in the will, as was estimated is the girl's.

Mrs. Kroehle provides that at no time shall the trustee give the daughter more than is indicated.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY TO USE GIRL MESSENGERS. Pittsburgh.—The Western Union Telegraph company will put girls in as messengers in their Pittsburgh offices. The change is to be made soon, according to J. J. Deihl, superintendent of messengers. The company is using girls in Connellsville, Greensburg and some of the smaller cities. In Pittsburgh the girls will be put first in the branch offices.

TO NATIONALIZE LAWN TENNIS

Complete Supervision of Ranking Planned by Association. WANT RECORDS OF PLAYERS.

President R. D. Wrenn Hopes to Include Every Section of the Country in the Movement—Would Be Good Thing For the Sport.

Robert D. Wrenn, president of the United States National Lawn Tennis association, sounded the first note in the progressive movement toward the nationalizing of the game at a meeting of the ranking committee in New York recently. It was stated by Mr. Adeo, who is secretary of the committee, that it is the wish of the president of the association that every player in the United States who competes in tournaments may be registered with the ranking committee this season. This will afford the national association a comprehensive list upon which to work and the names of the active competitors through whom the betterment of tournaments may be brought about.

"It is the earnest desire of Mr. Wrenn to give to lawn tennis an active administration," said Mr. Adeo, "and he has been planning and working toward that end. Every branch of the game is being carefully gone over, and even now Henry W. Slocum and his committee associates are busily engaged in a complete revision of the rules.

"The president has conferred with this committee and has written to Miles S. Charlock of the Crescent Athletic club of New York, its chairman, upon the chief points which are to be developed in its systematic work this season. Already upward of a thousand letters have been sent out to players and tournament committees throughout the country. More will follow. Our efforts to establish a complete list cannot be successful, however, unless every player interested in the game lends his assistance toward making our records absolutely complete.

"At the last annual meeting it was ruled that ten players were to be rated numerically, and the following ninety men were to be rated in groups of ten each.

"It has occurred to Mr. Wrenn to offer valuable suggestions to the committee, so that no section of the country may be overlooked. Hereafter the eastern players have monopolized the ranking list. We propose now to ascertain whether or not they rightfully belong there. Undoubtedly there are brilliant performers in other sections of the country who have not received their just recognition. They are about to receive their just reward unless they persist in hiding themselves. I think that I can confidently state that this committee is inaugurating the most important movement for the development of lawn tennis that the game has ever known in this country.

"Necessarily we have to deal with a larger territory than any other nation. This makes the task more difficult. Mr. Wrenn has wisely pointed out, therefore, that middle season and late season playing should count for more in arriving at a just rating than the early season performances. Then at least three tournaments must be considered for a singles rating and two for a doubles, with, of course, occasional exceptions as of champions who have previously assured their positions.

"One of the greatest difficulties this committee will have to contend with is the shifting of doubles teams, which makes an adequate rating almost impossible. An effort will be made to establish permanent pairings so that Americans may not fall behind in this department of the game.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows: "Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts; "Changing the names of persons or places; "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys; "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State;

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines; "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters; "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; "Granting divorces; "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

"Changing the law of descent or succession; "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes; "Fixing the rate of interest; "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; "Exempting property from taxation; "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof; "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers, and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of lines:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts; "Changing the names of persons or places; "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys; "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State; "Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children; "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines; "Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters; "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting; "Granting divorces; "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts; "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

"Changing the law of descent or succession; "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables; "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes; "Fixing the rate of interest; "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury; "Exempting property from taxation; "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division thereof; "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof; "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track;

Section 2. Amend section eight of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—"Section 8. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

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Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year. Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 15. No obligations which have heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of water-works, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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