

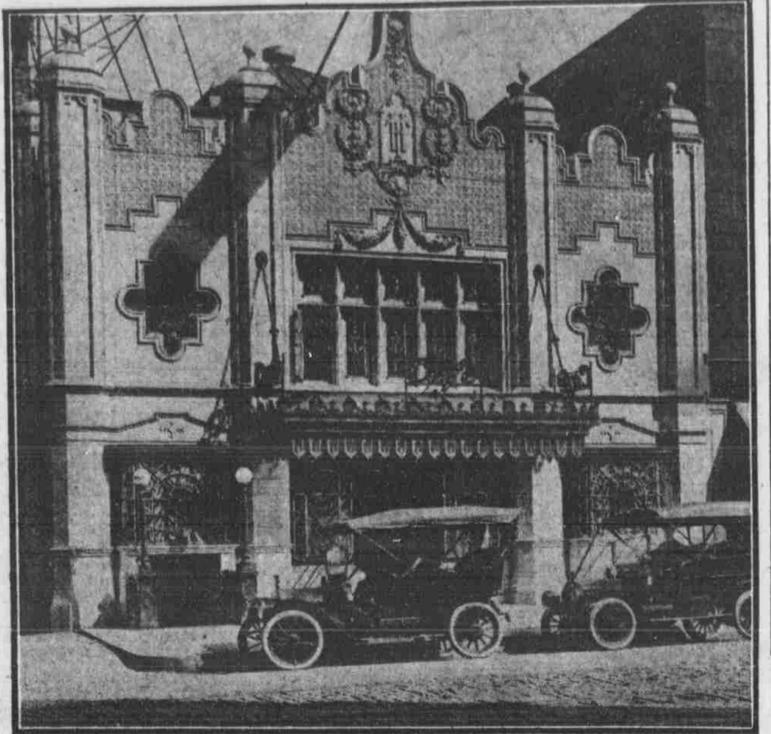
# In Its Splendid New Home—Milen Medical Co., Occupies Hanson Building



DR. THEODORE MILEN RECEIVING SPECIAL CASES WITH HIS STAFF and DIRECTING TREATMENT.

**T**HE new home of the Milen Medical Co. in the Hanson building is one of the best appointed in the United States and the prettiest in the west.

The reception room, where patients make appointments to be treated is 24x30. It is light and airy, and is in every way inviting to a sick person. It is provided with easy chairs, lounges, books and magazines and pretty pictures adorn the walls.



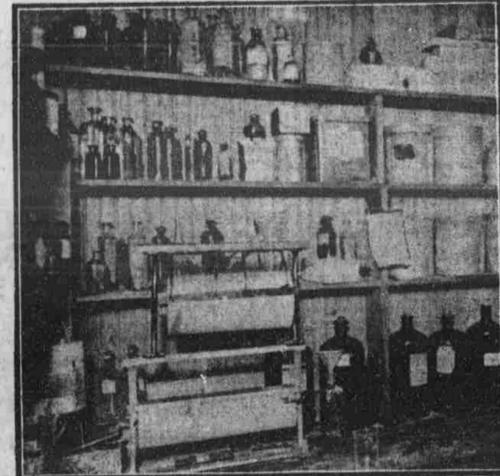
NEW HOME OF MILEN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

It is here that the specialist meets his patients and gives them an appointment. If the case is urgent, the patient is assigned to a room and an examination is made and the patient is given treatment at once. When patients are examined—which is free to every one—Dr. Milen reviews the case and that no delay shall occur, he directs the treatment and from that time the sick person is under his care.

Dr. Milen has given 30 years of his life to curing special diseases, and he has been wonderfully successful in all forms of catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, gall stones, all forms of kidney and liver troubles.

He is a thorough diagnostician. He believes in knowing what the disease is before treatment begins. If the case is of too malignant a type and a cure is impossible he believes that the honest course is to inform the patient of their true condition and decline to treat them. The frank method employed in the conduct of his business has given sufferers throughout his territory in Nebraska and Iowa confidence in his ability to cure them.

Dr. Milen adopts the Horny Cancer Cure and requires no pay of patients until the patient is cured.



NOOK IN THE LABORATORY.



RECEPTION ROOM—MISS MILLS, SECRETARY, INTERVIEWING PATIENTS.

## Some Things You Want to Know

### The British Crisis—The Landlords and the People

Half of all the land in England is owned by 2,000 persons and more than half of all the 50,000,000 acres of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland is owned by 5,000 persons. Two-thirds of all the land in the entire kingdom is owned by fewer than 10,000 persons. Of the population of 45,000,000 people only 6,000 farmers cultivate land which they own. Twenty-seven dukes own more than 2,000,000 acres, the duke of Sutherland alone possessing 1,350,000 acres. The dukes own approximately one-tenth of all the land in Great Britain. The farmers who own their own land are few, indeed, and of that 6,000 fewer than 15,000 own more than fifty acres, the great majority possessing holdings of less than five acres in extent. And, according to British government statistics, one-third of the people of Great Britain are constantly on the verge of starvation.

The landlords own the country, and until now they have ruled the country, with no one to dispute their will. They have never paid any taxes on their land. The land laws and the revenue laws have been framed always by the landlords in the interest of the landlords. Every political and social agency for centuries has been operating to increase the size of individual holdings of land and to make it more and more difficult for land to be sold or for estates to be divided.

The Lloyd-George budget was the first political attempt to interfere seriously with the privileges of the landlords, and its provisions would be regarded in any other country as being mild almost to the point of futility. But the astonished landlords rose en masse and declared that Lloyd-George was a socialist; that his budget was confiscatory and that its operations would destroy the British empire and send its old nobility to the demitison bow-tows. That the owner of land should be forced to pay a tax upon it was a notion so novel, a proposition so preposterous, a crime so conscienceless, that it seemed to be altogether impossible. But the budget passed the Commons, and for the first time in its history was made a chief issue in a general election, was approved at the polls and now is the law of England.

mediate neighborhood, paid for 500,000 square yards on a rental valuation of \$4,000. Because Lloyd-George called attention to this enormous discrepancy, he was accused by the conservative press of "calumny" and of slandering the noble Marquis of Bute. His effrontery in referring to this tailor shop was denounced all over the country as proving his utter unfitness for his high position as chancellor of the exchequer.

In every instance where land is rented the tenant or lessee must pay the rates. The owner of the land never pays taxes on his own property. This system was arranged by the peers, who are the principal land owners, over 300 years ago, when they exchanged to King William this money revenue, to be paid by their tenants in lieu of all services, tenures and levies of soldiers due to the crown from the peers under the remaining rules of the feudal system.

So much has been said about the terrible socialistic features of this land tax, it has been so often denounced and so seldom explained, that it is worth while to examine into its provisions in order to find out exactly what the British landlords are crying about. The new scheme of taxation is a complicated affair which at first can produce little revenue, but it is regarded as an entering wedge. The principal proposals are threefold, the increment duty, the reversion duty and the undeveloped land duty.

increase to the owner tax free. In a country where land rarely is sold, it is difficult to see how this tax would work a hardship. As a matter of fact, the Missouri farm would entirely escape taxation under the Lloyd-George system, for a purely agricultural land, all land worth less than 250 acres, all property occupied by the owner as a home, is exempted from taxation absolutely. In other words, the tax would be levied only upon the landlord owners of rented property of high value used for other than agricultural purposes to which the community has contributed generously by increasing its value, and from which, under the old system, no taxes could be collected. So much for the socialistic increment duty.

The second feature, the reversion duty, is a tax of 10 per cent upon the value of the benefit accruing to land owners, from improvements made by the lessee, at the expiration of leases of longer than twenty-one years duration. In England where nearly all improvements are made upon leased land, to become possessed of buildings and other improvements worth thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, for which he was in no way responsible. The government wants 10 per cent of the increase in value of his property thus created.

The third feature is the tax on undeveloped land, a direct tax of a half-penny in the pound, a trifle over 2 per cent, payable annually; the land to be reassessed every five years. This is the only one of the land taxes which is analogous to the general practice of state taxation in the United States. Strange to say it was the most objectionable feature of the entire Lloyd-George scheme. The landlords could stomach an increment duty and reversion duty, in which they were forced to give to the state a portion of the money earned for them by the community, but they regarded as a monstrous imposition the taxation of their idle land. It was a blow aimed directly at the heart of the British aristocracy, for it meant a tax on the land which they were forced to give to the state a portion of the money earned for them by the community, but they regarded as a monstrous imposition the taxation of their idle land.

### WOMAN'S BRILLIANT RECORD

Service in Boer War Wins Rank of Major and Royal Red Cross.

An English woman, Mrs. Melina Burke, who holds a brilliant record of army field service in the South African war, entitled to rank as major, personally decorated by King Edward with the Royal Red Cross, and the only commoner from whom the queen mother has ever accepted a gift, is now visiting in Washington. She is, besides, an actress of ability, an exceptionally fine horsewoman and one who can speak the language of many African tribes.

Mrs. Burke is visiting her son, who is with Senator Hughes of Colorado. In English military circles she is called the "Florence Nightingale of the Boer War."

Her life has been picturesque. While she was born in England, she went to South Africa at the age of 16, and as she naively puts it:

"I was educated there in a convent and climbed over a stone wall to get married when barely 15. I grew three and a half inches taller after my marriage, and my boy and I were cutting teeth at the same time, for my last double ones did not come until after his birth. I am just fifteen years and ten months older than my son, and we are sometimes taken for sweethearts, which isn't so very far from the truth, after all."

Mrs. Burke graduated from the British hospital, London, and obtained certificates for the "Nauheim" treatment. She also received a diploma from the London Obstetrical society, which is the highest given in Europe for obstetrics, and entitles her to attach L. O. S. to her signature.

When the South African war broke out she had a private institution of her own at Bulawayo, but left it to follow the fortunes of the British forces.

The decoration of the Royal Red Cross is especially interesting from the fact that it is exacted of a holder that she shall always live up to a high standard. When it is presented a printed edict goes with it, specifying that it shall be "worn on the left shoulder and setting forth, among other things, the following:—and entitles her to attach L. O. S. to her signature."

### FALL STYLES IN MILLINERY

Advance Tips on What the Season Promises.

#### NO GREAT CHANGE IN SIGHT

Decorative Ideas as Numerous as the Makers—Question of the Hat Off or On in House of Worship.

The millinery market is on the qui vive for information as to what the other fellow is doing. Advance models of domestic manufacture are plentiful enough, at the time of going to press, but the Paris output has not yet arrived, although there are hats on the high seas as these lines are written, and on receipt of these, many doubtful points may be determined, but as past experience has taught us, first impressions are far from infallible.

Among the hand-made and ready-to-wear people there is much interest manifested in the Hindoo turban, and this might argue that for early wear at least the draped oriental effects will be popular favorites. Another trend frequently on the lips of dealers in millinery, is the chapeau cloche or bell shaped hat, which is not unlike the erstwhile peach basket, and is keeping the mushroom green in our memory. Indeed, the consensus of opinion is that the mushroom reign is beginning again, if indeed, it has ceased for several seasons.

Of course the question of the large versus the small hat is again being agitated. Some say one, some say the other, and the safe answer and the most correct is that both will be worn. It seems likely that what the brim may lose in width the crown will gain in height, for the cloche is very high. Many shapes show the mushroom tendency and not a few are cut away or indented directly in the front. Tam and crowns appear to be greatly in favor, and not a few hats show a tendency to softened brim lines, ruffles, puffs and other devices being employed to soften the edge.

Shapes having a deep side and black flare are also good. Turbans with a deep crown curving in half way up, its depth and then spreading out, forming a flange, are also seen.

**Two-Tone and Two-Piece Effects.**

In beavers, two-tone and two-piece effects are strong. Beaver, both the fur and hat, are also good. Turbans with a deep crown curving in half way up, its depth and then spreading out, forming a flange, are also seen.

Colors that the trade feel positive about, and which beavers faced with black are very numerous, are those of satin and novelty silks faced with velvet or beaver. Among the materials combined with velvet are satin, plain and brocade, boucle, silk and cashmere silks, two-tone twill silks and elegant taffetas. Velvet hats are among the sure things in both large and small effects. There is a "short crop" of velvet.

Among the fabric novelties is boucle silk, a heavy curving often in two-tone effect and having a glaze effect in spite of the roughness of its surface. Persian and cashmere silks, little expected to be very scarce on account of their popularity, can hardly be regarded as novelties, unless one accepts the hand-loom Persians, which have an over design of flowers or figures over

the body design, which produces a very attractive and unusual effect.

Two-tone peau de sole is another silk which lends itself to drapery. Taffetas, particularly in changeant and glaze effects, promise well; indeed, silks of all kinds must not be overlooked in laying in one's stock of materials and the ribbons that are employed follow the weaves of the piece goods. Twill and corded effects are expected to be good. While cashmere and Persian silks are good now, and, while the trade are showing entire hats made of these silks, it is to be expected that they will be strong only as a facing or accessory to a hat of plain material.

The fancy feather houses are stocked with wonderfully attractive plumage, a great deal of which is in the "nature fakir" class. The demand for aigrettes, that was a feature of high-class trade both last season and the season before, shows no tendency to decrease. Ostrich in black, as well as colors, and in exquisitely blended colorings figures conspicuously on the handsomest designs. One exquisite black velvet and beige felt model, had six feathers tumbling over its crown, each shaded and each a different color; dull green, French blue, violet, rose, cafe, helle and gray were the colors. The total ensemble was most artistic and not at all garish, as low tones were chosen. It is predicted that there will be a demand for brilliant red and cerise plumes, as well as those of bright blue, and that this will be used on black shapes. A bright facing, matching the feathers is featured on some black velvet hats, and, while on the subject of facings, perhaps it is not amiss to record the fact that the majority of faced hats seen to date have shown a rather ornate arrangement of the facing—shirings, knife pleatings and other methods being employed. Velvet pressed hats are frequently faced with light or bright satin, and in the case of the deep bell and mushroom shapes this is rather more apt to be becoming than when the dark facing is used.

A group of fancy feather novelties is shown elsewhere, which includes the full bush effects as well as the smart brims, that are rather tailored looking, and are so smart on a pressed turban. Very small brim lines, ruffles, puffs and other devices promise to be quite as much in favor as the enormous ones.

The craze for cashmere design and coloring has invaded the fancy feather field, and we now have wings and birds in multicolored varieties that are described as cashmere effects. Pompons, which have been strong sellers to date, are to be had in this effect and these, as well as the solid color pompons are regarded with favor. The mention of Chantecier is taboos in millinery circles, but nevertheless, coque and pleasant effects are being shown in many novel and attractive designs. Owls and owl plumage are favored in natural and dyed effects. If the cloche variety of hat becomes the fashion, it will be a state of affairs that is quite liable to occur. Another feature sometimes used with this style hat is the lace ruffle or curtain, arranged on the lower brim. The cloche must be worn back on the head and at a rather rakish angle; otherwise, it sets down entirely too far for comfort or charm, and makes the addition of the curtain quite impossible.

Another way of trimming the cloche is by applying a flat applique to the crown. Velvet foliage and small cabbage roses made of ribbon are suitable for this. The

flowers, either of satin or grograin ribbon, most effective if each rose is made a different color, using dull, harmonizing tones, recalling the rococo method of decoration in vogue a season or so ago. Fur hats are good trimmed in this way; one is shown with a handsome passementerie motif in which dull gold appears with shades of dull rose and wood browns. Puffings of satin and velvet are used around the crown of the cloche, and when a high-standing trimming is used it is arranged at the back or well toward the back at the side.

#### Flowers and Feathers Mixed.

Roses are also mixed with feathers, which has not been done for some time. I was shown a large sailor shape of a natter blue, which has two white amazons lying flat on the brim, their two quills crossing in front, and on these is fastened a large silk rose of the same color as the straw. (Hats having two feathers fastened in the front of the brim almost in an erect position, will sometimes have a simple rose or a cluster at their foot.) A cloche of white chip is trimmed in this way by two pale yellow shower feathers flecked with white and a large soft-front yellow rose.

The latest fancy in wings—a pair, as nearly square as possible, mounted so as to give the appearance of a butterfly—to have been selected as the trimming of a large shape in Italian straw dyed a pale champagne hue; the wings, of a slightly lighter shade, placed in front of the crown a little toward the right.

Some of the leading firms indulge a fancy for condor feathers, but they are not particularly pretty and very costly. Ostrich couteaux are much more effective at a lower price. Some half dozen, short and long, striped golden brown on white compose a pretty trimming for a manilla hat clustered on the front of the brim with a little dip in it and two shooting back over the low crown.

Another manilla hat (I have seen a good many lately) has the crown entirely covered with ivy leaves and a group of four double poppies at the side—two brown and two green.

Marvelously pretty turban toques are made of draped Yedda satin straws, leghorn, tarsi, hair, so thin, soft and supple that they may be manipulated almost as easily as any material. These are given for trimming aigrettes, ostrich balls, puffs of curls, little bunches of cherries, green anemones, strawberries, and sometimes, though more rarely, flowers.

A sort of Charlotte with a soft, full straw crown edged by a double pleating of lace or embroidered muslin promises to take. One built up of hand-colored Yedda and Valenciennes edging, has pale blue satin ribbon twisted round the base of the crown and tied in an agrigetto bow at the side with a posy of moss rose buds at the foot—New York Millinery Trade Review.

**Lavender Water.**

To make lavender water get the dried flowers and also a few drops of the essential oil. Steep them in alcohol, keeping the bottle closely corked. In a few weeks pour off the liquid and add more alcohol. The same flowers will make double the quantity. A little essential oil should always be added. It is not expensive and makes the water much more fragrant. Bathing the temples and neck with the lavender water is soothing to nerves tired from battling with the heat. Do not remove the water with a towel. Allow it to evaporate.