

LOW WAGES CAUSE STRIKE

Little Falls Textile Workers Tell of Drop in Pay.

TESTIFY BEFORE MEDIATORS

Law Limiting Work to Fifty-Four Hours Per Week Brings with It Reduction in Already Scanty Remuneration.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Low wages, which made it impossible for them to earn enough to live on despite long hours, was the direct cause of the big strike in the textile mills here, according to the testimony today of a score of witnesses before members of the State Board of Arbitration, who are acting as mediators. The strike has been in progress for months and has resulted in frequent outbreaks.

Men, women and girls who appeared as witnesses united in saying their only grievance related to wages.

All of the witnesses, who are members of the Industrial Workers of the World, were born in Europe and have been in this country from one to ten years.

Most of them were examined through interpreters. They were given wide ranges in testifying, but their stories varied little except as to the amount of pay they had received. Practically all the witnesses were piece hands. None of them received more than \$11 a week. When the law limiting their work to fifty-four hours went into effect they testified that wages had fallen as low as \$7 and \$8 a week and even lower in some cases.

Want Former Pay Restored. Their demands, which they said led to the strike, were that they should receive sixty hours' pay for fifty-four hours' work and a 15 per cent increase for piece work.

Several night workers testified that they worked thirteen hours, with half an hour off for lunch and received \$10 and \$11 a week.

Tim O'Neil, aged 18, worked from 5 a. m. to 1 p. m. of these hours. He said he was not compelled to work that number of hours, but did it to make more money. She took five minutes for lunch at noon, although permitted to take an hour. Working thus, she said, she made \$6 to \$6.50 a week.

Ashillo Strambo, aged 15, was one of the typical spinners sworn. She said that before the fifty-four-hour law went into effect she made \$7.50 a week and afterward but \$6.75.

Glenn Campbell, aged 17, said that when work was slack he made only \$5 or \$4 a week. When the mill was running well he made as high as \$10 a week.

Frances Kazimirska, aged 23, said she made \$6 a week and that she went on strike when ordered to increase her work from sixty to seventy dozens of underwear a day.

The testimony of other witnesses was along practically the same line.

Government Desires to Keep Out Castro

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Cipriano Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, said to be on board the steamer La Touraine, due at New York from Havre Sunday, will be detained at the Ellis Island immigration station until Secretary Haun of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has passed upon his admission to the United States. Mr. Nagel today instructed Commissioner of Immigration Williams at New York to subject Castro to a rigid inspection under the immigration laws to determine his right to enter and to forward the result to Washington as soon as the examination failed to show grounds for deporting the Venezuelan. The unusual course is due to the fact that the State department has requested Secretary Nagel to strictly apply the immigration laws to the ex-president. That department is searching for evidence which would bar Castro.

Change in System of Bank Clearings

January 1 Omaha banks will inaugurate a change in the method of clearing that will show the real volume of business transacted daily. This, it is believed, will result in giving the daily clearings a decided boost, increasing them, according to some of the bankers, fully 30 per cent. Under the new plan each bank in the Clearing House association will report daily to the clearing house the volume of check business cleared. Under the present system checks and drafts drawn direct and that do not pass through the clearing house are not counted in the totals of the clearings.

Urges All Farmers to Raise Sugar Beets

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—With the declaration that the United States should raise all its sugar, the department of Agriculture today issued an appeal to the American farmer to go in for the cultivation of the sugar beet. There are 2,000,000 short tons of beet sugar now imported annually, says the department, which should be raised at home. "The average American consumes eighty-three pounds of sugar each year," says the report, "and only ten pounds of that is produced in this country. The farmer of this country should keep that money at home."

COLORADO SMELTING PLANTS HANDLE TWENTY MILLIONS

DENVER, Dec. 28.—Gold, silver, lead and copper ore valued at \$21,162,601 was handled at the Colorado plants of the American Smelting and Refining company, according to figures contained in the annual report for 1912 issued today. The plants are located at Pueblo, Leadville and Durango. The report also shows that ore from various states was handled at the Colorado plants as follows: Colorado, \$14,122,948; Idaho, \$1,956,922; Utah, \$1,878,766; Canada, \$1,214,713; and smaller quantities from Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, British Columbia, South Dakota and Wyoming.

FATHER LOUIS EXTEVENON PASSES AWAY IN PARIS

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A private cable message received today brought news of the death of the Very Rev. Louis Extevenon, S. J., superior general of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, in Paris yesterday after a short illness, in his sixty-second year. He was the founder of the house of this order located here and was its superior for two years.

Cement Stucco Construction

By Arthur C. Clausen, Architect.

NOT more than two years ago the author of these articles more than once criticized the shortcomings of cement construction, basing most of his criticism on the fact that it was not then known or had at least not come into popular use. Any metal lath that would properly withstand the test of time and much familiarity and disappointment from work previous to that time, has more than supported the stand then taken.

The world is progressing, however, so fast that it is not safe to say that anything is impossible, for no sooner is such process made than someone has accomplished it. It is now known that the reason that galvanized metal lath would not do the work expected of it was because it was galvanized before being perforated, leaving the raw edges in the perforation, with the result that we now have galvanized lath which is galvanized after being perforated and expanded, and the numerous makes of this class of lath now give satisfactory results. There is now also on the market a new kind of iron. A scientifically prepared iron. Every high school boy knows from his laboratory chemical tests that certain chemical qualities in water combined with certain chemical qualities in iron, and especially in steel, bring about corrosion or what we call rust. The new iron known to the trade as Ingot Iron, a name which stands for a process and is not a trade mark, is so prepared as to have removed from it the most of those properties, which combined with other chemicals create rust. Ingot iron is now manufactured by numerous concerns into every conceivable metal product, such as metal lath for cement stucco, rain water gutters and conductors, cornices, ridge rolls, roof valleys, chimney flashing and imitation tile shingles. Different manufacturers work up ingot iron lath in different shapes, but it all serves practically the same purpose.



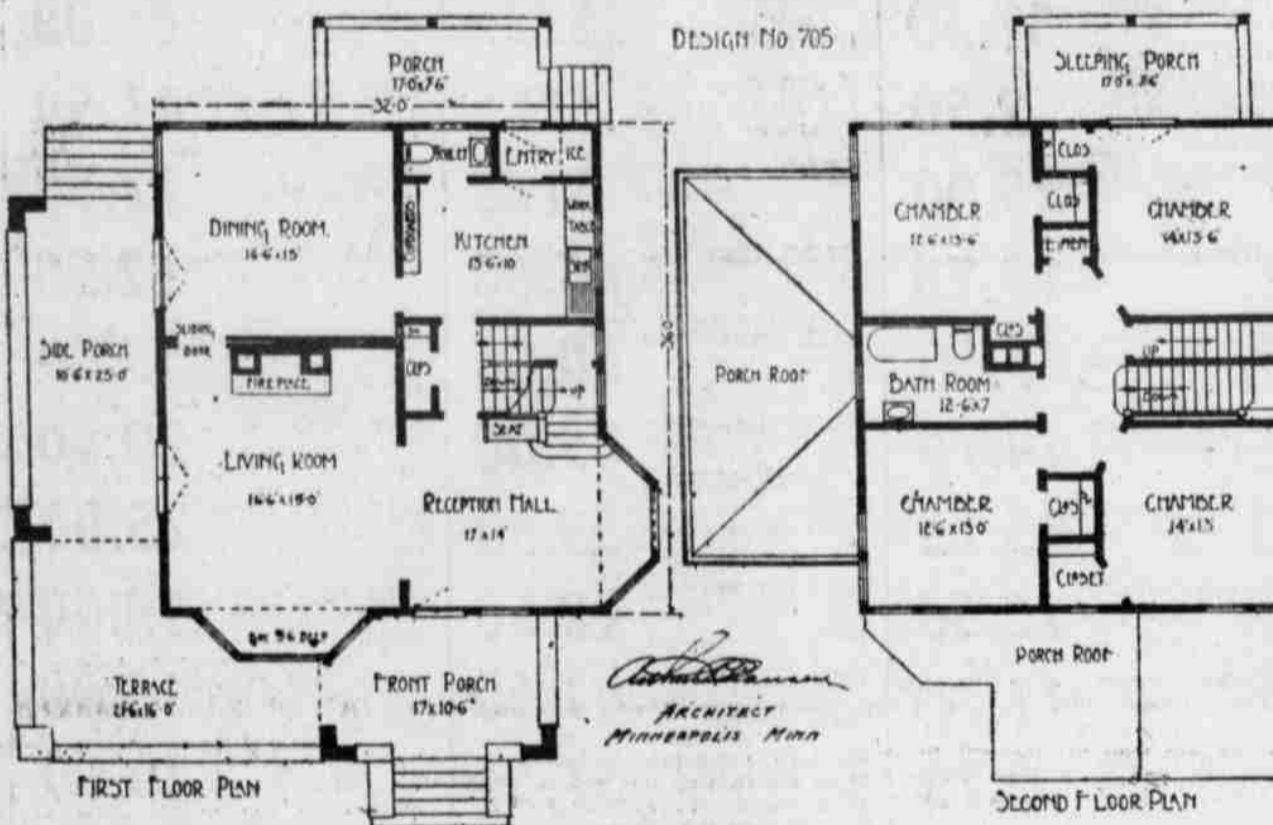
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meantime made extensive observations and experiments on actual work. Of course, only the test of time extending over some ten or fifteen years, can be absolute proof of the permanency, but extensive laboratory tests intended to give a twenty-year trial on metal lath in a few minutes indicated that the two processes of making metal lath will give very satisfactory results. There are, of course, things which have to be taken into consideration, such as the right mixture and application of the mortar, but this is simply a matter of having the right kind of a specification and the right man to carry out the work. Cement stucco construction is used more in the Twin cities, especially in Minneapolis, than in any other part of the country. About six houses out of every ten are now being built with this construction. As now being applied this form of construction is proving a success.



SWENSON BROS. STOCK BURNS

Wholesale Notion Store at Eleventh and Howard Guttered by Fire.

LOSS TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND

Building Owned by Meeker Estate and Stock Insured for Ninety Per Cent of Value—Big Buildings Scorched.

The wholesale notions house of the Swenson brothers at Eleventh and Howard streets was damaged to the extent of \$25,000 by fire last night at 9 o'clock. Mr. Swenson appraised the stock in the neighborhood of \$100,000, about 90 per cent of which is covered by insurance.

The fire started on the third floor in the rear. By the time the fire departments were called out the fire had reached the fourth floor and was fast reaching the top story. After an hour's work the flames were checked and adjoining wholesale buildings, which were in great danger of being destroyed if the fire gained headway, were saved from great damage.

Damage by Water. The greater portion of the damage to the Swenson establishment was done by water, which poured in streams from the upper stories down to the lower floors and basement. The building from the third floor up was completely gutted.

Slight damage was sustained by the "Trumble Bros." fruit house east of the burned building. The smoke poured into the rooms and injured some of the fruits. Chief Dineen's horse and buggy, driven by Joe Nichols, was struck by a street car at Eleventh and Farnam streets. The buggy was badly demolished, but the occupants and the horse were uninjured.

While the fire companies from the downtown sections of the city were working on the fire an alarm came in from Fifteenth and Davenport streets. An old two-story frame building, which was occupied by negroes, became a fire and before the fire companies arrived the old structure was completely gutted.

Knights of Zion Hold Informal Meeting

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Three hundred members of the Knights of Zion, a "heavenly" Hebrew organization, met here informally tonight in preparation for the annual meeting which begins Sunday. Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and the Dakotas are represented.

Tonight's meeting was addressed by Max Schulman, grand master of the order, who urged support for the movement to return to Palestine, where farming colonies have been formed. Prof. H. M. Kallen of the University of Wisconsin told the delegates that the 26,000 Hebrews now settled in the forty-two Zion colonies are not in danger from the Balkan war.

The grand master's annual message will recommend that financial aid be sent to Jews in Saloniki, European Turkey.

The Persistent and Judicious Use of Newspaper Advertising is the Road to Business Success.

Waldo Not Sure of Any Police Official, His Own Admission

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—"Are you sure of Becker?" "I am not sure of any one at police headquarters."

This is the question which former Commissioner of Accounts Fustick today told the aldermanic committee investigating the police department that he asked Police Commissioner Waldo early this year and the answer which he declared Mr. Waldo made.

Former Police Lieutenant Becker, referred to by Mr. Fustick, was recently convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, and is now confined in the death house at Sing Sing prison. Becker headed the "strong arm" squad which raided many gambling houses.

Commissioner Waldo, who was also a witness before the committee, denied that he had hampered investigators who are probing the workings of his department. "I told the police records from them. I was getting a large number of complaints regarding Lieutenant Becker," Fustick declared in his testimony, "and that they came in such numbers we were uneasy about it. We asked him if he was sure of Becker. He said he was not sure of any one at headquarters, but that under the system by which the men watched each other closely and jealously he thought it would be impossible to carry on such operations."

Glover Injured and Young Woman Killed as Train Hits Buggy

Ernest L. Glover, brother of Cyrus D. Glover of a local real estate firm and salesman for the same company, witnessed the violent death of a young woman with whom he was riding and was himself seriously injured at Hammond, Ia., last night.

Dispatches from Hammond last night said Mr. Glover was perhaps fatally hurt. He was riding in a buggy with Miss Sarah Boers, daughter of a wealthy contractor, when their vehicle was struck by a freight train near the town.

Mr. Glover was visiting another brother, J. E. Glover, at Hammond. He left Omaha about a week ago.

Smith Gets Decision After Slow Contest

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—Gunsold Smith of San Francisco was given the decision over Frank Moran of Pittsburgh at the end of twenty rounds of slow fighting tonight.

Neither man showed anything like championship form, but Smith was easily the winner in every round of the contest. Moran, who had been hooped at intervals of the fight, left the ring in a volley of hisses and catcalls from the crowd.

Lincoln Will Fight For Gas at Dollar; Beats Franchise

LINCOLN, Dec. 28.—At a special election held today, Lincoln voters by 3,831 to 1,000 defeated the proposition of the Lincoln Gas company to extend its franchise for a period of fifty-nine years along with a compromise proposal permitting dollar gas from this date and a concession of a two-year rebate of an overcharge to consumers who have been paying at the rate of \$1.20 a thousand.

Six years ago the city council adopted an ordinance providing for dollar gas. The company took the case to court and the fight will now be waged to a finish. Consumers demand the full six years overcharge rebate.

Soldier of Fortune Killed on Railroad

RENO, Nev., Dec. 28.—With both hands cut off and his skull fractured, Max Von Bulow, said to be a descendant of Count Von Bulow, the famous German general, was picked up on the railroad track near the state line last night and died two hours later in the railroad hospital at Sparks.

Von Bulow was a globe trotter and soldier of fortune. Several years ago he married Miss Christine Plumer, a wealthy woman of Pueblo, Colo., and they traveled through Europe in regular style, only to be separated by the divorce court. Von Bulow was highly educated and spoke several languages. It is believed he was beating his way west on a passenger train last night and fell beneath the wheels.

Pickpockets Divide Spoil Before Victim

Hearing pickpockets express their disappointment because there was only \$40 in his pocketbook was the first intimation Paul Almshoch of Murdoch had that his money was gone. At the time he was entering a street car at Fourteenth and Farnam with a crowd and his arms were encumbered with many bundles so he could not at once investigate. He found later that dips on the platform had evidently abstracted his purse from a side trouser pocket and were dividing the spoils under his very nose. Mr. Almshoch is visiting Pastor Adam of the German Lutheran church, 2316 S. street, South Omaha.

MAN WHO GIVES COCAINE TO BOYS IS FINED \$200

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Harry Pratt, 23 years old, known to the police as the "walking drug store," who was charged with having made a practice of distributing free small packages of cocaine to youths in pool and billiard halls in order to create victims of the drug habit and then profit by their patronage, was fined \$200 by Municipal Judge Mahoney today. When arrested Pratt had a dozen large boxes of the drug in his room.

SCORE BOARD OF PROGRESS

Year's Record of Man's Conquest Over Forces of Nature.

WIRELESS AROUND THE GLOBE

Speed Mania Develops Some Freaks—Business Utilities, Mechanical Music, and Other Useful Developments.

Since brute brawn first yielded to thinking brain, longer ago than calendars can tell, each succeeding twelve-month has stood witness to man's progress in his conquest over the elements and very forces of nature. Pondering by his hearty working in his laboratories, testing here and experimenting there, slowly but surely he has more and more perfected his control of things material, till today he stands master of the earth and the air above it, of the seven seas and the depths of them. In this "steady march of time," 1912 has played an active part, pushing yet farther and initiating movements of its own destined in a near future to give it high rank in the annals of human achievement.

January, in four dispatches, sounded with unmistakable clearness the note which was to become tonal throughout all the days and weeks to come. Paris reported that the pocket telephone had been at last so perfected that all municipal governments were to be supplied with the device. London announced that an inventor named Rose had completed work upon a self-recording rifle target, doing away with the dangerous calling of "marker" at the butts, as the position of every shot is automatically recorded on a screen at the firing point. The twenty-first of the month brought the final word of an engineering accomplishment which not the United States only, but half the world beside has for some time watched with growing interest and wonder—the opening of the Flagler "oversea railway" to Key West. The completion of this work is admittedly one of the most remarkable achievements in railroad construction ever recorded.

Via Wireless. January 25 saw the first message flung off across the miles from the wireless station at Aranjuez, Spain; an indicative happening surely, for in no other single respect has this passing year shown longer forward steps than in the development of this most wonderful of all modes of communication from man to distant man.

Since a land but now is linked to sister states the world around by this unseen Mercury, Colombia and Nicaragua have installed services, and the far reaches of the upper Amazon basin are now reached by it. The recesses of darkest Africa are to be linked with civilization, and ere long the "Amirs and Buenos Ayres" Late in October the globe-circling system of our federal Navy department at Arlington was inaugurated when, crackling and sputtering, the most powerful plant in the world scattered its first greeting from the top of its lofty aerials. In February, Admiral Thomas, commanding the Pacific fleet (then at Honolulu), was in communication with Washington via Mare Island yard and Key West, 4,300 miles, while a span almost identically as great was covered by wireless when Astoria, Ore., "talked" with the Japanese steamer Yokohama Maru.

In March a message from London to New York had been received only a few seconds over ten minutes after its filing in the British metropolis, while yet another distinctly new record in this relatively recent science came when, on the evening of "the first Tuesday after the first Monday" in last November, the election returns were flashed out from San Francisco to 15,000 people on board fifty ocean greyhounds.

The Man-Bird.

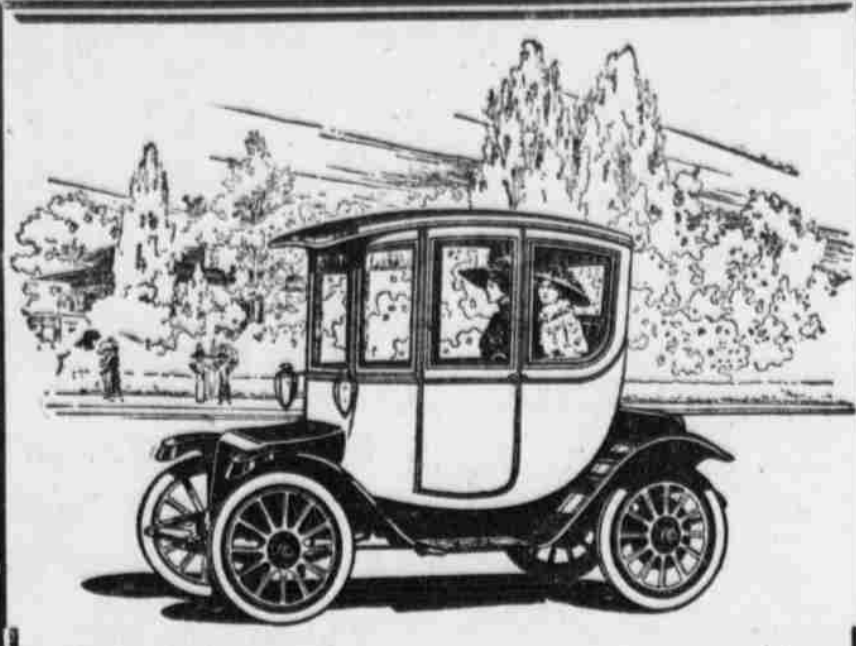
How this would have astounded old Deedalus, the first of the aviators; how Icarus, his son, who held an altitude "record" in those mythological days (with a most unhappy ending), would have opened his archaic eyes at the news! Yet we take it quite for granted—we who, four short years ago, were in awe-struck tones that the Wright brothers had actually flown seventeen miles in a light breeze! We think nothing of it that 1912 should have seen eleven of the "birdmen" specks crossing the British channel aloft, within a few moments of each other, fighting at Dover like a flock of giant gulls. We treat it as an of-course of the daily papers to read that more than \$1,000,000 has been won within eighteen months by various sorts of "planes" in all kinds of competitions. But the point to be emphasized in such a chronicle as this is that swifter alights, lighter ones, those to climb higher or convey greater passenger weights, are no longer the chief objects of these inventors whose specialty is the development of aeroplanes. Safer aeroplanes and dirigibles—that is the goal aimed at, and with increasing success.

Aviation's established history has been amply satisfactorily by two of the French experts, Morau in May and Roger Sommer in October. The Tagliero Rundschau of Berlin, in closest touch with German aviation circles, announces an even more laudable advance in a "plane which may be arrested in its flight and held stationary at any point desired. In the matter of safety for operators in case of accident, the parachute is being used by Russian experimenters; a device which opens automatically should need arise, and the American, W. L. Twombly, has perfected what he calls a "safety harness," which holds the aviator in his seat in the roughest kind of weather but releases him instantly on the pulling of a single cotter-pin. It should also be said that the military authorities of the third republic, where, perhaps, the greatest progress in aeronautics is being now made, are using a recent Belgium invention for measuring the altitudes reached, a sort of theodolite adapted to this latest demand.

By Road and Rail.

Wings have been given the auto, too. On July 12 a successful trial run was made between Paris and Lyons (121 miles) by a car driven by revolving arms adding raw terror to the already sufficiently threatened life of the mere pedestrian. Skimming the earth like some uncanny bird it reached a speed of above ninety miles an hour, till even the plaid pigs shuddered in their pens.

Another road advance fitly to be recorded tells of the beginnings of cyclo-pedals, planes, or wings; "aviettes," the French call them. Lavalade, at Juvisy, in June, and Gabriel Follin, near Paris, in July, had each done enough in this sort (about little if regarded absolutely) to prove that a next step in rapid movement.



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chanical locomotion may lie along this path. A railway achievement of 1912 properly to be ranked close to that of the Flagler "over-seas" line was the completion of the Trans-Andean road from Arica, Chile, to La Paz, Bolivia. The 270 miles length suggests nothing of what has been here accomplished by man's patience and ingenuity, nor even the elevation of 14,000 feet, which is reached at one point; the work has had to be prosecuted through a country of such natural difficulties that a few years back the most skilled engineers flatly declared it impossible.

Of greater popular interest than this and falling in much the same category is the announced perfection of a device for preventing head-on collisions in railroad travel, which has been patented by A. R. Angus, an Australian. The demonstration in Somerset, England, last July was thus described: The trains without engines, approaching each other at high speed on the same line, automatically stopped when collision seemed inevitable. The portion of the railway to be used had been fitted with steel ramps on inclined planes between the rails. A shoe fitted to the engine touches these with a slight impact and the engineer is warned if the section ahead is not clear by a combined disk and whistle. Should he not, himself, stop his train an electrical apparatus automatically shuts off steam and applies the brakes.

In the Business World.

An apparently successful attempt to solve another of those problems which now and then have led to horrible loss of life through lack of solution, is an emergency door for theaters, invented by a Chicago man. This can be opened from without only by the use of a small key, though the slightest pressure on any part of its inner surface opens it instantly. Of not dissimilar kind, in that it looks to the saving of life, is the production by a native of Dortmund, Germany, of an electric safety lamp for miners. If this, as would appear, is absolutely proof against fireproof combustion, its inventor has richly earned the \$2,000 prize which the British government has awarded him.

Another prize (\$500) for life saving, though it be of horse, not humans, has been won this year by Dr. G. W. Kinnell of New York City, who has worked out a device which, when attached to the shoe, prevents the animals slipping on greasy pavements.

Be it also chronicled that a Californian has put on the markets an automatic change-making machine; that for the first time in many years of experimenting a typewriter for the Arabic characters has become practical; that yet another typewriter, recording syllables, not letters, has been invented by Paul de Carasalde of Paris, and that a "Signagraph" had made its commercial appearance, by means of which movements of a pen held in a writer's hand are exactly duplicated over other checks, bonds or what not. A Philadelphia financier is said to have affixed his signature to 4,000 documents in this way in thirty-eight minutes.

Around the Home.

After the automatic piano-player comes the automatic violinist; the two of Germany's contributions to the twentieth century's wonders. Three violins are used, each with a single string, played by a revolving circular bow, composed of 1,000 horsehairs, which, it is said, will reproduce practically any effect to be attained by the most accomplished virtuoso—but one wonders if there is not another side to this penny. May it not be necessary, if this sort of thing multiplies, to greatly extend the use of a certain drug whose virtues are being heralded by A. J. Wineand, a retired chemist of Santa Monica, California? He has a concoction, he says, which, fed to ambitious roosters, prevents early morning crowing.

A French agriculturist has gone further than this, however. Knowing that canary breeders obtain a delicate rose-pink tinge to the plumage of their birds by mixing chryseine pepper with their food, he subjected some white hens to a like diet. The result went somewhat beyond his expectations. For the billicia, coral pink under a steady harvester,

flushed violet scarlet whenever there was dampness in the air. After this "stingless been" sound tame and unpoetic, though a Loughton, England, aspirant has obtained some by crossing Cyprian doves and Italian queens.—Brooklyn Eagle.

NIX ON THE ROUGH STUFF

Chicago's Clean Language League Throws the Kibosh into Low-Brow Jingo.

The Clean Language league of America, which is plum nuts about being deaf against slang, cuss words, risqué stories, purple razzmata and wriggly cabaret shindigs—not because it cares a whoop, but because such things always sound like heck to strangers—held a wild-eyed jamboree in Chicago and cooked up plans for a grand hallelujah campaign to induce everybody to climb into the pure-words wagon and swear off on throwing the low-brow jingo. Quite a considerable bunch of language bugs took the plunge and the enthusiasm was all to the velvet.

According to the dope that was passed out today by one of the high moguls, Tommy Russell, the main doing tonight was to pick out a publicity gang, which will have the job of throwing this line of built into every state in the union, being particularly strong on the schools and colleges, and not passing up the educational hangouts for skirts. The sidshow of the movement will be to go after the kind of music that you hear in the night dumps and at public hog-rasies. Brother Russell declared, but, his crowd had already framed it up with some of the big guys in the music world to put the kibosh on this line of junk, and that it was only a question of time before they would have such pieces as "When I Get You Alone Tonight" completely on the pizzazz.

Another idea of the league is to put a straw boss in every other state for the purpose of hitching up with mutts as dippy as himself in order to help the good word along. This state-gink is to be a sort of an old-miss-overkill and the purty expert in his particular neck of the woods.

The crowd passed a whole lot of hallelujah resolutions. They said that it made them as sore as a goat to have to hear mothers using slang in the presence of the kids, because it was a ten to one shot that it would put the little duffers' morals on the blink. They said that steter must not say "fudge"—not even when there was nobody but guineas around—because "fudge" wasn't a proper dido to find in flower's vocabulary.

They pulled quite a bunch of stuff about what was O. K. for little brother to let himself loose on, but they swore to goodness that "doggone it" was a dog-gone bad thing to say, and that "gosh darn" was putrid, and that "hully gee" and "I'll be swindiggled" were expressions that a mucker might use, but that a gilt-edged young gasabo would never attempt to play up, even before a coon.

The league said that fathers must not say—"well, no matter if a guy waitlout up and wallowed poor old pop on the bezer, and that only pie-trimmers and hash-slingers would ever condense to come across with such rough stuff as "Aw, nix on that," "Cheese it" and "Shut your trap."

As for the risqué stuff, there was quite a lot of hot air about that, too, and everybody agreed that if America was ever going to do the nobby and quit being a home of roughnecks it was about time that the chickens and other young boobies let up on swapping yarns about what used to happen on Uncle Joshi's farm.—Chicago Journal.

Fire in Grand Island Dormitory. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Fire yesterday caused about \$2,000 damage to the boys' dormitory at the Grand Island college. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen, which was marshmellowed in the fire, but it is the theory that the wood back of the grate charred, smoldered and finally began to burn. Much of the damage was caused by smoke and water.

Key to the Situation—Bee Advertising.