

WILSON'S NOTE IS BOMBHELL TO BRITISHERS

Viewpoint on Adriatic Question Considered Ultimatum, Though Washington Says It Is Not.

(Continued From First Page.)
sisted of messages from Washington that too sweeping a construction had been given to the president's words, fortified by news from Downing street that the council had not finished composing its answer. Nevertheless, Premier Millerand's cheerful observation to the reporters on Friday—"there is not a cloud ahead"—is taken as a purely diplomatic optimism.

The afternoon papers displayed stirring headlines, in which "bombshell" was the favorite word. If not a bombshell, it was an entirely unexpected ruffling of the waters about the parliament houses, where it appears to have been assumed that so long as America had not even a representative at the conference table, her voice would not be heard in the debate.

Drafting a Reply.
The supreme council engaged itself Monday in completing the draft of its reply to the letter of President Wilson concerning the Adriatic situation.

It is stated authoritatively the forecast of the allied reply published in France should be taken with reserve. It also was stated that the report from France that President Wilson announced that the United States would hold aloof from European affairs unless the United States was considered in the settlement of the Adriatic question was too sweeping.

The council will finally decide on its reply to President Wilson's Tuesday day and it will immediately be cabled to Washington. The council is cabling to the United States government the reports on its deliberations or decisions in which is considered the United States is interested.

Note Not a Threat.
Washington, Feb. 16.—Decided objection to recognition of a settlement of the Adriatic question on the part of the allied premier, and on the part of the United States, is not reconcilable with the principles embodied in the 14 points of President Wilson was expressed by the United States in the recent note to the allied governments.

The note was not a threat to withdraw from participation in European affairs, it was a statement of the White House, but said that this country could not be a party to the disposition of Fiume as agreed upon by the allied premiers without consulting the United States and consequently would not concern itself with the questions involved, including the policies of the Adriatic, if the settlement was forced on the government of Yugoslavia.

Wait on Reply of Note.
The next step of the Washington government waits on the reply of the allied premiers to the American note. The interesting suggestion was made in official quarters that the United States might cease its European relief work, which the allies have been anxious this country should continue, to keep down unrest, if a modification of the peace treaty were put into effect which the United States would regard as contrary to the principles of self-determination.

The facts which influenced the Department of State in framing the new American note were as follows:

Facts Behind Note.

December 9, last, at a meeting of the supreme council in Paris, a settlement of the Adriatic question was agreed upon which, to become effective, required acceptance by both the Italian and Jugo-Slav governments. The basis of this, in brief, was the creation of a buffer state of Fiume and adjacent territory, and America, as represented by Under-Secretary Polk, was a party to that arrangement.

After the withdrawal from Europe of the American peace commissioners, and while the Adriatic issue was still a subject of discussion between the principals, a meeting was held in London of the entente premiers, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Nitti, and an entirely new plan was drawn up without participation by America and forwarded in the shape of an ultimatum to the Jugo-Slav government.

Other Substantial Additions.
The basis of this was the recognition of Italy's title to much of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and Dalmatia, and there were other substantial additions to Italian claims which did not agree in principle with the original ultimatum.

The latest American note was in the nature of a protest against this method of procedure. It was not an ultimatum or a threat, but pointed out that if persisted in this would leave the United States in the position of being expected to ratify a treaty which confirmed boundary lines beyond readjustment which it already had declared to be wrong. And furthermore, it was recalled that this latest move had been made by the premiers without consultation or advice from the Washington government, though this country would be bound to abide by the results should it ratify the treaty.

French Reply Brief.

Paris, Feb. 16.—In semi-official quarters it was said the allied reply to President Wilson's memorandum regarding the Adriatic settlement will assure the president that the allied proposal of January 20 is not so unfavorable to the Jugo-Slavs as he believes.

The note will be brief, consisting of about 15 words, and according to these quarters will say it is recognized that the allies cannot settle the question without the co-operation of the United States, inviting the president to present a solution of the Adriatic problem.

Italians Ratify Peace

With Bulgar Kingdom

Rome, Feb. 16.—An official decree was issued Monday ratifying the peace treaty with Bulgaria.

Federal Appeal Board Is Provided for Labor In New Rail Measure

Final Railways Organization Legislation Reached by House and Senate Conferees, Who Plan to Have Report Ready for Signatures Today So It May Be Presented to House Wednesday.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Final agreement on railroad reorganization legislation was reached late today by the house and senate conferees, who planned to have the report ready for their signatures tomorrow so it could be presented to the house the following day.

Aside from textual changes the general features of the compromise bill follow the lines agreed upon recently by the conferees with the exception of the labor provision, which was modified so as to provide for a federal appeal board appointed by the president and consisting of nine members equally divided between the employees, employers and the public. As previously agreed upon this board was to have consisted of five members.

The new labor provision amounts virtually to a redrafting of the earlier agreement and results directly, according to Senator Cummins of Iowa, chairman of the senate conferees, from developments incident to the strike of maintenance of way employees, which was called off before the men walked out. Senator Cummins said he laid the draft before Director General Hines yesterday and the revised section was said to conform in principle with the director general's views.

Must Submit Dispute.
As originally proposed, five boards composed equally of employees and employers would have been established to deal with labor disagreements and their conclusions would have been subject to the approval of a federal board consisting of five members appointed by the president with the senate's consent. Instead, this plan was changed to provide that while adjustments of labor differences might be made by representatives of the men and the carriers in cases where a strike was threatened which would tie up interstate commerce, submission of the dispute to the federal board was made compulsory before a cessation of work occurred and the findings of this board would be final.

To prevent discrimination against the public, the conferees inserted a provision requiring the board's decision to be made by a majority, one of which must be a representative of the public.

Production of Air Craft "Waste Riot"
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minority report replies to the majority findings as "intemperate, biased and vituperative, an exaggeration of alleged mistakes and misdeeds," a "gratuitous reflection upon men who faithfully served the government during war" and a "repetition of defamatory charges admittedly unsubstantiated by evidence."

Answers Majority Report.
Answering the charge of the majority report that only 213 planes had been shipped to the front up to the armistice and that these were De Havillands, dangerous and known as "flying coffins," the minority report quoted Gen. M. A. Patrick, director of construction and forestry operations of the American expeditionary forces, as saying that no larger percentage of De Havillands came down in flames than other types. Mr. Lea asserted that only 35 De Havillands out of 417 sent over enemy lines were lost. The majority declared more American aviators would have been killed except for the "failure of General Pershing to receive more than 213 De Havillands."

Sending American aviators to the front in this type of plane the majority said, was more wasteful of human life than "equipping shock troops with wooden guns."

On this point the minority report said the government turned out more than 11,000 planes during the war, and these were practically the same as machines used by the allies.

Up to Secretary Baker.
Touching on responsibility the majority report said "Secretary Baker was properly chargeable with any success or failure of America's aircraft program."

The greater part of the majority report was taken up with an indictment of conditions in the spruce forests where 30,000 soldiers were assigned for civilian duty under Colonel Disque, a former warden of the Michigan penitentiary. It was charged that Disque illegally spent \$4,500,000 of government funds in 1918 when he "farmed out" 20,000 soldiers to cost-plus prices, the government paying contractors who charged a 7 per cent cost-plus profit on the soldiers' pay. Secretary Baker was charged with direct responsibility for this unprecedented practice.

Thirteen logging railways were said to have been started, none of which were completed before the war ended, and five cost \$8,325,194, the majority asserting that some roads took a roundabout course "in order to touch summer resorts."

Defends Use of Soldiers.

There were not enough skilled loggers in the country to carry out the government's spruce production program, said the minority report, defending the use of soldiers.

Government spruce properties, according to the majority report, were estimated by Disque to have a salvage value of 10 per cent of cost, on which basis settlements were made with Great Britain for its share of spruce losses. An expert accountant employed by the committee testified that \$30,000,000 was wasted by Disque based on the contract price in 1918.

The minority report held that at the end of the war the spruce production corporation had on hand salvageable properties costing originally \$18,000,000 and that settlement was made with Great Britain, which paid \$14,000,000 as a lump sum for its part of the obligation. On this settlement a 10 per cent salvage value was accepted. Property costing more than \$4,000,000, Mr. Lea declared, was sold at 74 per cent of its cost price.

\$30,000,000 Wasted.
The majority report alleged that more than \$30,000,000 was wasted through mismanagement in producing airplane lumber in the northwest. The cost plus contracts were described as "direct invitation" to extravagance. The cost of five of the logging roads was "practically double the assessed full cash value of three great transcontinental roads," the report charged.

With all of his force and preparation, the majority report asserted, Disque turned out only 7 per cent of the airplane lumber delivered in 1918. On the other hand, the minority report set forth that Oregon lumber men adopted resolutions congratulating the country that a man of Disque's foresight had been detailed by the government to produce lumber, while General Carnahan of the British army was quoted as saying the increased supply of spruce from the northwest had resulted "in a growing predominance of plane power" for the allies. Mr. Lea declared lumber men and loggers co-operated magnificently in

support of the government's efforts. Cost of investigations by five house committees, the majority report declared, would not equal much more than the cost to the government of one mile of the Lake Crescent railroad, and not equal 5 per cent of the cost to the government of the Siemens-Carr Sawmill folly, or 2 per cent of the money wasted on the worthless Bristol plane.

The majority recommended a special aircraft service, but the minority declared this was "impractical" and would lead to extravagance.

Women's League Urges Single Moral Standard
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written at the first suffrage convention in the world, 1848, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Want Packers Regulated.
The league will ask the republican and democratic national conventions to pledge their unqualified support to the Kenyon-Kendrick-Anderson bills for the regulation of the meat packing industry.

Monday's session of the league was devoted to a discussion of the high cost of living.

Co-operation with the Farmers' National council and the American Live Stock association in securing the passage of anti-H. C. L. legislation was recommended. Legitimate co-operative associations should be advertised and encouraged, the committee reported.

Ask Right to Unionize.
The right of women workers to organize in trade unions and bargain collectively with their employers was upheld in the report of Mrs. Raymond Robins, chairman of the committee on protection of women in industry.

Wage Payment on a Basis of Work Done, and Not Sex; establishment of a women's bureau in the department of labor with a woman at its head; state and federal employment offices for women; a constitutional amendment giving congress power to establish minimum labor standards; limitation of women's hours of work to 44 hours per week, with one day's rest in seven; prohibition of night work for women in factories; compulsory payment of a minimum wage and participation of the United States in the international labor conference to secure world-wide standardization of industry were among other recommendations.

WAR CRIMINALS WON'T BE TRIED BY ALLIED COURT

Berlin's Proposal to Bring Those Accused of Crimes Before Leipzig Tribunal Is Agreeable.

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queen's government to depart from its traditional policy, but to consider that the nature of their request—which does not in their opinion demand solely or even mainly, on Dutch municipal law—has not been adequately appreciated.

"No question of prestige is at stake and the powers pay as much heed to the conscientious sentiments of a state with limited interests as to the mature decision of great powers, but cannot wait for the creation of a world tribunal competent to examine international crimes before bringing to trial the responsible author of the catastrophe of the great war."

Prepares Way for Tribunal.
"It is precisely this contemplated trial which would prepare the way for such a tribunal and demonstrate the unanimity of feeling animating the conscience of the nations of the world. The powers wish to point out that the league of nations has not yet reached a state of development sufficient to allow any application to it, or to a tribunal of any kind created by it meeting with that prompt satisfaction which is surely demanded."

The state of January 15 was sent in the name of the allies, 25 in number, who were signatories to the treaty of peace and the collective mandatories of a majority of the civilized nations of the world. It is impossible to disregard the collective force of this request which is the expression not only of the feeling of indignation of the victims but of the demand for justice made by the conscience of humanity as a whole.

"The Netherlands government surely has not forgotten that the policy and personal actions of the men required for judgment by the powers have cost the lives of approximately 10,000,000 men, murdered in their prime and have been responsible for the mutilation or shattered health of three times as many, the laying waste to and the destruction of millions of square miles of territory in countries formerly industrious, peaceable and happy, and the piling up of war debts and interlocking debts, the victims being men who had defended their freedom and incidentally that of Holland."

Nations Into Confusion.
"The economic and social existence of all these nations has been thrown into confusion and they are now jeopardized by famine and want—the terrible results of that war of which William II was the author."

"The allies cannot conceal their surprise at finding in the Dutch reply no single word of disapproval of the crimes committed by the emperor, crimes which outrage the most elementary sentiments of humanity and civilization and of which, in particular, so many Dutch nationals themselves have been the innocent victims on the high seas. To help bring to justice the authors of such crimes, plainly asserts with the aims of the league of nations."

"How can anyone fail to be impressed by the reactionary manifestations which have followed the refusal of Holland, and the dangerous encouragement to those who are opposing the just chastisement of the culprits and their exemplary condemnation, whatever their social position."

Holland in Duty Bound.
"Holland, whose history teems of long struggles for liberty, who has suffered so grievously through disregard for justice, could not place herself back in the narrow conception of her duties outside of the community of nations. A duty, which none can avoid for national reasons, however weighty they may be, is to unite in order to mete out exemplary punishment to responsible authors of the disasters and abominations of the war and endeavor to revive concepts of solidarity and humanity in the German nation, which is still unconvinced of the falsity of the tenets of its government who confessed that might was right and success condoned crime."

"It was from this point of view, and not exclusively from a national standpoint, that the powers requested the government of the queen to hand over William of Hohenzollern, and from this point of view they now renew that request and the powers desire to remind the government of The Netherlands that if it should persist in its attitude of detachment toward the presence of the imperial army on its territory to close Germany, it would assume direct responsibility both for sheltering from the claims of justice and for that propaganda which is so dangerous to Europe and the whole world."

New Center of Intrigue.
"It is indisputable that the permanent presence of the ex-emperor under ineffectual supervision a few kilometers' distance from the German frontier, where he continues the center of active and increasing intrigue, constitutes for the powers who have made superior human sacrifices to destroy this mortal danger, called upon to accept. The rights they possess in virtue of the most express principles of law of nations entitles them and makes it their duty to take such measures as are required for their own security."

"The powers cannot conceal the painful impression made upon them by the refusal of the Dutch government to hand over the ex-emperor to them without any consideration of the possibility of reconciling the scruples of Holland with some effectual precautionary measures to be taken either on the spot or by holding the ex-emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes, making it impossible for him to exert his disastrous influence in Germany in the future."

"Although a proposal of this nature would not correspond fully to the request of the powers it would at least have afforded proof of those feelings which Holland cannot but possess."

The powers urge upon the Dutch

government in the most solemn and pressing manner the importance attaching to fresh consideration of the question put before her. They desire that it may be clearly understood how it may be made to become if the Netherlands government were not in a position to give those assurances which the safety of Europe demands."

"Get Together" Party Held by Nebraskans

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regions, upon which Mrs. Charles Dracht of Hastings served, was adopted. Nebraska is placed in the sixth region with Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. At a caucus of the sixth region of states, Mrs. W. E. Barkley was nominated for regional director, and Mrs. Draper Smith and Mrs. H. C. Sumney for directors-at-large. All three declined the nominations. Mrs. F. A. Harrison of Lincoln will officially assist at the election on Tuesday.

Vindicate Republican Honesty.
Grace Abbott, now of Chicago, who formerly lived in Grand Island and is consequently claimed by Nebraskans, appeared before the general assembly of the league Monday morning in behalf of resolutions from the women in industry section. Mrs. Barkley of Lincoln is a member of the committee which submitted the resolutions. Mrs. Abbott has been connected with the federal children's bureau for many years and is well-known in that work. At present she is secretary of the Illinois immigration committee.

Mrs. Barkley, who is registered as a democrat, lost her pocketbook Monday in republican headquarters. Her friends told her that the money would probably be used for republican campaign purposes and that she would not likely recover it. The honor of the republicans is vindicated, however, for the lost has been found and returned to the owner.

Will Attend School.
Mrs. Charles Johannes has received a telegram from Jeannette McDonald, teacher of English in the Omaha Commercial high school, saying she would arrive in Chicago to attend the citizenship school to be conducted following the closing of the conventions now in session. Miss McDonald will represent the Nebraska State Teachers' association in the school.

A somewhat similar school was held in Omaha two years ago conducted by Mrs. Frank Schuler, Mrs. H. W. Wilson and Miss Ames of New York, all of whom are prominent in the present gathering.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minnesota, who was in Omaha last January attending the general federation board, spoke Monday before the League of Women Voters on child welfare. Mrs. Winter is candidate for president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, subject to election at Des Moines next June.

Pioneer Day.
Today was pioneer day at the suffrage convention.

Nebraska's honored dead who received special recognition were: William Larimer, chief champion of the first suffrage bill ever introduced in the United States, which was called "The bill for describing qualifications for electors and electees," introduced in the territorial legislature January 10, 1856, and passed in the house; Charles F. Manderson of Omaha, who introduced the proposal to strike out "male" in the constitution of 1871; E. M. Carrell of Hebron, president of the National Suffrage Association for one year, who championed the bill that submitted the suffrage question to the voters in 1882.

Others honored are: Mrs. Clara R. Colby, Mrs. Clara A. Young, Mrs. Amanda Marble, Mrs. Esther Warner, Dr. Hettie Painter, Mrs. George Tilden.

Distinguished Service Veterans.
Pioneers in suffrage, who are those who have worked for the cause prior to 1880, now living and especially honored today are: Mrs. Ellen Parr of Kenosaw, Mrs. Thomas L. Kimball, Mrs. S. C. Stebbins, Mrs. Isaac Connor, Mrs. Mary I. Creigh, all of Omaha, and Mrs. Mahala Philbrick, Mrs. Deborah, and C. King of Lincoln. For long service on the suffrage board: Miss Mary Williams of Kenosaw, Mrs. Frank Harrison of Lincoln, and Mrs. Anna Kovanda of Table Rock.

Distinguished service veterans from 1880 to 1890, which group is limited to eight, include: Mrs. Mary Smith Hayward of Chadron, Dr. Inez Philbrick of Lincoln, Mrs. W. E. Barkley of Lincoln, Mrs. H. C. Sumney, Mrs. James Richardson, Mrs. George W. Covell, Mrs. David Crowell and Mrs. Draper Smith of Omaha.

For signal service to suffrage, also limited to eight: Governor McKelvin, William Jennings Bryan, Martin Brower of Fullerton, I. D. Evans of Kenosaw, editor of the first paper in the state to advocate suffrage; W. E. Hardy of Lincoln, Francis A. Brown and John L. Kennedy of Omaha.

The University of Nebraska club, of Chicago, will give a luncheon Wednesday noon in honor of Nebraska alumni who are in the city. Everett Swain is president of the club, and Harold Campbell has charge of the local management.

America's Business Not Ours, Earl Curzon Tells Britishers
London, Feb. 16.—Earl Curzon, secretary for foreign affairs, speaking at the Primrose League here, applied the publication of sensational articles concerning the settlement of the peace problems and the attitude towards these of the United States, which he pointed out, was confronted with exceptional difficulties.

"So far these difficulties are of a domestic character," he added. "They are not our business and I hope nothing will be done in this country to aggravate those difficulties."

Accepts Holden's Resignation.
Washington, Feb. 16.—Resignation of Hale Holden as regional director of railroads in the central western region was accepted by Director General Hines to permit Holden to resume his duties as president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Colorado & Southern railroad companies.

To Heal a Cough Take HAYES' HEALING HONEY, etc.

Bid Millions for Vessels at Auction

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individual vessels were considered. The highest group bid was \$14,050,000 by the International Mercantile Marine for nine ships, which went unopposed, and the record bid for a single ship was \$2,000,000 for the Callao, by the American Ship and Commerce company, double the offer of the International Mercantile Marine for the vessel.

The highest group bid covered the Leviathan, George Washington, America, President Grant, Nansam, Antigone, Pocahontas, Princess Matoika and the Callao, offered by the International Marine, the vessels to be put in the European service.

\$13,100,000 for Six Ships.
The next highest group offer was the International Mercantile Marine's bid of \$13,100,000 for the George Washington, Martha Washington, America, President Grant, Nansam and the Callao for service to Hamburg and Bremen. Moore & McCormack offered \$4,500,000 for five vessels: the Martha Washington, Aeolus, Huron, Princess Matoika and the Pocahontas for South American service and the same company bid \$4,000,000 for the Princess Matoika and the Pocahontas for service to the Baltic.

For individual ships, the high bids were as follows:
Black Arrow, \$700,000; Oriental Navigation Co.; Princess Matoika, \$975,000; International Mercantile Marine; Susquehanna, \$650,000; C. P. Richard & Co.; Artemis, \$750,000; International Mercantile Marine; Amphion, \$275,000; C. B. Richards & Co.; Antigone, \$800,000; International Bureau of Supplies; Eten, \$700,000; Oriental Navigation Co.; Madawaska, \$975,000; Oriental Navigation Co.; Pocahontas, \$925,000; International Mercantile Marine; Callao, \$2,000,000; American Ship and Commerce corporation.

Some Bids Are Withdrawn.
After making the \$13,100,000 bid for the group of six ships, Mr. Franklin was asked by Commissioner Scott if he desired to make any statement regarding the ownership of his company, to which he replied that the International Mercantile Marine was 99 per cent owned and controlled in the United States.

Bids submitted by the International Mercantile company have been withdrawn at the request of Mr. Franklin. These bids included one of \$28,000,000 for the entire fleet of 30 vessels and one bid of \$4,000,000 for the Leviathan. Chairman Payne said the other companies offering bids at that time would have the privilege of withdrawing theirs. In general the bids made today were much lower than the ones received in January.

Terms proposed by the bidders for the purchase of the ships offered today varied from the regular shipping board terms of 25 per cent on delivery and the remainder in five years to payments over a period of 15 years.

At the auction tomorrow the cream of the former German ships will be offered individually, including the Leviathan, Agammemnon, Mount Vernon, George Washington, Martha Washington, America, Von Stueben and De Kalb.

Maintenance Men to Put Off Strike, But Do Not Cancel Vote

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16.—The proposed strike of the more than 300,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers has not been canceled, but has been merely postponed, Allen E. Barker, president of the brotherhood, announced today. Unless speedy relief is given the workers, he said, the strike will certainly take place.

In making this announcement, Mr. Barker also said that the board of directors and vice presidents of the brotherhood have been called to meet here Thursday to consider the strike situation. "The managers of our 15 districts," he added, "have been instructed to remain in their territories for the purpose of strengthening the strike organization."

Art 8,000 Chinese Enter Bolshevick Army Monthly
Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 16.—The Chinese minister at Berne, in referring the statement in the press that 8,000 Chinese are entering the bolshevick army monthly affirms that only 1,000 Chinese subjects are now in Russia, and these are anxious to return home. The minister's statement disposes of the stories of Chinese legions in the bolshevick army.

Under a new agreement signed by the Iron Molders' union and the California Foundry Men's association, molders in San Francisco will be paid at the rate of \$7.10 a day.

THOMPSON-BELDEN & COMPANY

The Advent of Spring SILKS and WOOLENS

is always interesting and the fresh newness of colors and weaves is quite welcome. We take pleasure in introducing to you, day by day, the newest arrivals and the best of values.

Tricotines are particularly complete just now in their color range and they are equally desirable for suits, dress or separate skirts. A skirt of plaid and a coat of plain tricotine has been pronounced fashionable this season.

All wool challies in delightful patterns and colors are on display.

And in the realm of silks, plain and figured, sheer or heavy and lustrous, there's a wide variety to please your fancy—satins, chiffons, taffetas, Georgettes, crepe taffeta, Pussy Willows and a host of others.

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Silks Are on the Main Floor

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Producing illustrations similar to the one shown here are in our employ awaiting your command to execute equally attractive drawings for you. These artists are able to illustrate your product in a manner that will CREATE and DEVELOP BUSINESS for you.

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We are prepared to make Photo Engravings that print clean and causes the printer no trouble in "make ready." We make Engraving for every kind of commercial use known.

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Plus the ideal facilities they have to work with—plus a determination to excel in our field of endeavor that make our service second to none.

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