

New Union Ready for Business

Over a month ago—(as soon as convenient after amalgamation was defeated)—the Executive Committee of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union decided to carry out the provisions of the New Constitution, and as it authorized them so to do, appoint a Board of Directors, so that the New Union might be ready to take up the work intended to be accomplished by it. But thinking it would be more satisfactory to the members if they were consulted as to their preference for General Manager and those composing the Board of Directors, a circular and a voting card were mailed to each present member, the latter to be used in indicating those whom each member would prefer that the Executive Committee should appoint, in order that the official part of the organization should be complete.

After allowing sufficient time for the ballots to be returned to Mr. M. Best, of Toledo, Ohio (the member selected to receive and count the ballots, assisted by Secretary Mason), the Executive Committee can now issue the following notice, based upon the result as indicated by the returned ballots, there being 61 returned out of a total of 81 :
To the Members of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union :

We, the Executive Committee, according to the power vested in us by the New Constitution, hereby appoint the following as General Manager and Board of Directors of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, to hold their offices during the balance of the year 1897, or until their successors are elected and qualified :

GENERAL MANAGER—Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Ernest R. Root, Medina, Ohio; Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.; Dr. C. E. Miller, Marengo, Ill.; W. Z. Hutchenson, Flint, Mich.; E. Whitcomb, Friend, Nebr.; and C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

GEORGE W. YORK, Pres.,

E. WHITCOMB, Vice-Pres.,

A. B. MASON, Sec.

Executive Committee.

Chicago, Ill., April 1, 1897.

Now as the United States Bee-Keepers' Union is fully equipped as to its officers, we trust that bee-keepers everywhere will at once send in their dollar membership fees to the General Manager, Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa, or to the Secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason, Sta. B, Toledo, so that there may be ample funds to begin to carry out the objects of the Union,

which are expressed in the following paragraph taken from the New Constitution :

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to promote and protect the interests of its members; to defend them in their lawful rights; to enforce laws against the adulteration of honey; to prosecute dishonest-commission men; and to advance the pursuit of bee-culture in general.

What more do you want? Where is the bee-keeper that doesn't want to help carry out every one of those splendid "objects"? Surely, every bee-keeper in the land will be glad to have his name enrolled as a member of the New Union.

As to the newly selected and appointed officers, we need only say that all of them are too well known, and stand so high in the estimation of bee-keepers, that it would seem that the greatest success of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union is now already assured.

Sta. B. Toledo, O., April 26th, 1897.

To the Editor of Canadian Bee Journal :

Yours of the 15th enclosing enquiries in regard to the benefits to be derived by Canadians joining the United States Bee Keepers' Union was duly received, but feeling that I might differ with "the powers that be," I asked the General Manager's opinion and have received his reply.

He says, "I should say to our Canadian friends that their rights on this side of the line will be protected just the same as if they were "Americans." That is to say, if they ship their honey into the United States and are swindled, and if it is such a case as would, or could be acted upon by this Union I don't see why they should not have the same protection as any other members."

That's all right for a Yankee answer, and for us on this side of the line, but how about the members of the Union who are not so fortunate as to live in the United States, who have complied with the requirements of the constitution and are members just as much as any one is?

Article 2 of the constitution say, "Its objects shall be to promote and protect the interests of its members; to defend them in their lawful rights," etc., and Article 3 says, "Any person may become a member upon the payment of a membership fee of one dollar," etc.

It don't say anything about where such person must live, but "any person," whether he or she lives in Canada, Cuba, Greece, Turkey or the United States; and