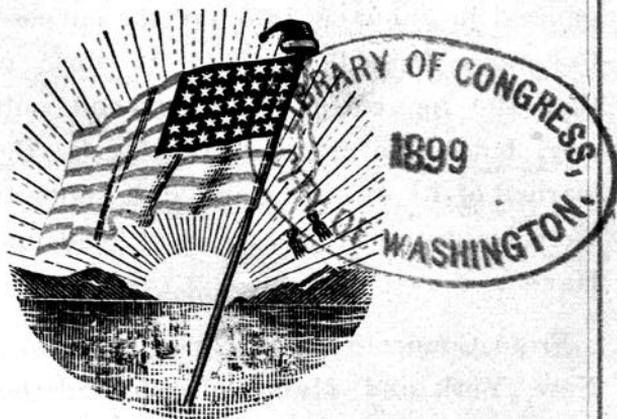


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ORDER OF
DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY,
" OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

—♦♦♦—
and **ITS MOTTO** *and*
FIDELITY, PATRIOTISM, INTEGRITY.



AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

—♦♦♦—
Organized in 1875, at Meriden, Conn.

—♦♦♦—
OBJECTS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER, ETC.
HOW TO ORGANIZE, ETC.

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Order United
Amer. Mechanics*

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ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

The Order was originated in the Council Chamber of Columbia Council, No. 5, Order United American Mechanics, at Meriden, Conn. A member of this Council conceived the idea of more closely connecting their families with the work of the Council, and as a result, a Committee of three was appointed to consider the matter. This Committee never made any report to the Council, but proceeded in its own way, and as a result Liberty Council, No. 1, was organized in January, 1875, for the purpose of assisting Columbia Council, No. 5, in its work, with no idea that the movement would extend outside of that city, but other members of the O. U. A. M. soon learned of its existence and in a short time Councils were instituted in the cities of Bridgeport and New Haven.

From Connecticut the Order went to New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, and thence to other States. In 1879 members of the Jr. O. U. A. M., became eligible to membership, and ever since that time the Order has been working in harmony and in conjunction with both the O. U. A. M. and the Jr. O. U. A. M., until now we have nearly 600 Councils, located in thirty-five States and Territories, with a membership of 45,000 or more and rapidly increasing.

PRINCIPLES AND WORK.

As American born citizens we have for years, and particularly of late, realized the fact that we are suffering under disadvantages created by foreign competition and foreign combinations, created for the purpose of advancing the interests of the foreign born at the expense of the native born citizen; we realize further that immigration, in its present form, is detrimental if not dangerous to the existence of our present form of free government; we therefore feel ourselves bound, by the duty we owe to ourselves, our families and our country, to provide for our protection, and have formed ourselves into an association to advance such objects and to carry out such principles as will best promote the interests, elevate the character and secure the happiness of the entire body of native born Americans.

Hundreds of foreigners are pouring into this country daily, thousands in the course of a week, the greater part of whom are from the lowest classes of Huns, Poles, Italians and Russians. In their ignorance they allow themselves to be sold like slaves to mining and manufacturing companies and take the places of intelligent and respectable American laborers. Among them are hundreds who have lived by crime, and have been taken from the prisons of their native land and sent here to continue their criminal career in a new field. Our prisons and penal institutions

are filled, while those of the old world are comparatively empty. In our land to-day are many secret criminal organizations that exist not only for plunder but for revenge. At the ballot box they become mere puppets in the hands of designing men, and suffrage becomes a matter of bargain and sale, instead of the intelligent expression of an enlightened people.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to allow no man to become an American citizen until he possesses an intelligent understanding of our political institutions, until he establishes his character as a law abiding and worthy member of society, and until his devotion to our constitution and his loyalty to the stars and stripes have been clearly shown.

Prominent among the forms which foreign antagonism assumes is that of opposition to our public schools. These schools originated in the conviction felt by the founders of the republic, that such schools were a necessary safeguard of civil and religious liberty. The reasons which led to their establishment are even more potent in urging their continuance and development. In the interest of good government their influence should be put forth upon all children who abide with us in order to remove false and dangerous ideas, and to inculcate correct principles of conduct as applied to both individuals and communities. In the education of the citizen is to be found the best and

the least costly defence of the State against the encroachment of every foe.

We believe in compulsory education, and that all teachings in our public schools should be in the English language, to the end that future generations may be able to take their place in the ranks of our country's workers, educated in the history, the customs and manners of Americans.

We believe that the Bible should be read in our Public Schools because it is the recognized standard of all moral and civil law ; we therefore believe that our children should be educated in its teachings, but that no dogma or creed should be taught at the same time. We believe that patriotism and love of country should be instilled into the hearts of the children, and that with the sacred words of "Home, Mother and Heaven," they should be taught that our flag is the symbol of all that makes a "home" for us. We should place a flag upon every Public School House in our land, and a Bible within, and the object lessons therein set forth should be a beacon light in every storm which threatens to engulf us.

We guarantee to every man the liberty of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and would protect every one in the exercise of this liberty, but we object most strenuously to the interference of any church, no matter under what name it may exist, in the temporal affairs of this country.

In this noble and patriotic work we ask the cordial and hearty support of all good citizens. Does not every man and woman, who love their country as they ought, believe it to be their duty to unite with us, and by the work they can do in our Council Chambers, and by the strength they can give to us in the community at large, place us in that position wherein this grand work can be accomplished? Unity of ideas, unity of purpose, unity of action. "United we stand, divided we fall."

FUNERAL BENEFIT DEPARTMENT.

Any Council of the Order desiring to become members of this Department shall make application on blanks to be furnished by the Secretary. Said blanks to be attested by the Councilor and Recording Secretary with Seal of Council attached. They shall pay 10 cents as an entrance fee upon each and every contributing member upon their roll. Honorary members are not admitted to this Department.

The funeral benefit of this Department is \$200. Present membership, 30,000 members or more.

For further information, apply to the National Secretary.

The cost per member the past year was only 10 cents per month for death assessments.

ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP.

All members in good standing in the O. U. A. M. or Jr. O. U. A. M., and any white lady of American birth, or born under the protection of the American flag, sixteen years of age or over, not engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, are qualified for membership.

RULES FOR ORGANIZING.

The first requisite for a successful organizer is a thorough knowledge of, and a perfect faith in the Order, its objects, principles and character.

The National Council will furnish to any person desiring to organize a Council, a blank application for Charter, and circulars containing the Objects, Declaration of Principles, etc.

At least 20 names should be procured, but it is better to have 35 or 40. White females of American birth, and members of the O. U. A. M. and Jr. O. U. A. M., properly qualified and between the ages of 16 and 50 years, are admitted to beneficial membership, and those over 49 years, to non-beneficial or honorary membership. Applicants must give their full name, age, residence, occupation and birthplace; and in case of members of the O. U. A. M. and Jr. O. U. A. M. must furnish Certificate from their Council, over seal; where there are a number from one Council, they can be certified to in one Certificate.

Charter members must in all cases, pay not less than \$1.00 as an admission fee (as provided by the law).

Councils regulate the amount for weekly dues, except they must charge at least 10 cents per month.

They also regulate the amount paid for sick and funeral benefits, but should pay at least \$2.00 per week for sick benefits, and at least \$20.00 for funeral benefits, after a member has been in the Order one year. Councils joining the "Funeral Benefit Department" receive \$200.00 on the death of a member, at a cost of about three cents extra per week to each member. When you have sufficient names upon the application it must be sent with a fee of \$20.00 to the Nat. Sec'y. This fee entitles the Council to a Charter, 4 Rituals, 2 copies of Funeral Ceremony, 6 copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, 24 Ode Cards, Obligation Book and 1 W. card.

The organizer should arrange for a preliminary meeting of the applicants, at which meeting officers should be chosen, (to be regularly elected on the evening of the institution), the Charter fee collected, and arrangements made for a hall for the institution. One week should be allowed from the time of sending in the application until the night for institution. Only those whose names are on the application can become Charter members, or be admitted on the night of institution, and they have 60 days in which to present themselves for initiation, after which, they forfeit their right to Charter membership and must be duly proposed. Members of the Order wishing to enter a new Council as Charter members must sign the application, and have their cards with them at the institution, or present them within 60 days.

After sending in the application and fee, the organizer will receive a card from the National Secretary notifying him to whom the supplies will be sent so that the date of institution can be promptly arranged. After a Council has been properly instituted and is in good working order, the organizer will forward to

the National Secretary, a certificate signed by the Recording Secretary, stating who is entitled to the premium offered by the National Council.

RULES FOR INSTITUTING.

The Instituting Officer, after arranging for the date of institution, will arrange to secure necessary paraphernalia and assistance from the Council most convenient. Where the new Council is to be located in any of the larger cities where there are other Councils, there need be no difficulty in securing enough volunteers to conduct the initiation.

When the hour has arrived all the applicants should be gathered in the hall. The Instituting Officer will call the meeting to order and state the object of the meeting. He will then proceed to read the Charter and explain that only those whose names are on the application can be Charter members, or be admitted on that night.

If there is any objection on the part of any applicant to any name on the list, a ballot may be taken, and the objectionable applicant be balloted for.

Where there is a large number of applicants it is much better to obligate and instruct in the signs, leaving the illustration of the work for another occasion.

If any members of the Order are joining by card, the Instituting Officer should examine the card, see that it is correct and turn it over to the Recording Secretary of the new Council. After the initiation is finished, the Instituting Officer will call for the nomination of officers. If these have been decided upon at a preliminary meeting, and there is no contest, it will only be necessary to go through the form of election, the act-

ing Recording Secretary casting the vote of the Council.

During the election the Instituting Officer will act as Judge, and appoint two members, not candidates for office, as Tellers. Next the Deputy will proceed to install the officers elect, obligating the Jr. Ex-C. and Jr. Ex-Associate C. elect with the rest. Only at the institution of a Council can a Jr. Ex C., and Jr. Ex-Associate C. be elected.

After installation and the Council is declared duly instituted, according to rules for instituting in the Ritual, they will open in the order of business, "Propositions for membership."

The initiation fee and amount for weekly dues should be settled by a motion pending the adoption of By-Laws. The Trustees should be instructed to arrange for a place of meeting, and securing such articles as may be necessary for the successful working of the Council.

The night of meeting should be fixed by motion. A committee on By Laws should be appointed. A warrant for \$20.00 for the Charter fee should be ordered, so as to appear properly on the minutes.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by the National Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., at Cleveland, Ohio, June 18, 1891.

"Whereas, The Daughters of Liberty, an organization having for its chief objects the promulgation of American principles, in harmony and conjunction with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Financial Secretaries of all Subordinate Councils are hereby directed to furnish upon request the financial standing of any member who may make application for membership in any Subordinate Council of the Daughters of Liberty. Therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the National Secretary of the Daughters of Liberty for the immediate information of the Councils of that organization "

It would appear from the above that any intelligent and loyal member of the Jr. O. U. A. M. would make no mistake in standing loyally by the Daughters of Liberty in preference to any other subsequently self-instituted organization.

Blank applications for Charter will be issued by the National or State Secretaries upon application, together with all necessary information.

Attest,

W. O. STAPLES,

Nat'l Sec'y.



NATIONAL COUNCIL OFFICERS.

1898-9.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

N. C., W. L. HAYWARD,
93 So. 5th St., Newark, N. J.

N. A. C., MRS. R. J. BURTON,
376 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. V. C., THOMAS B. IVEY, - Petersburg, Va.

N. A. V. C., MRS. DR. S. W. TOBIAS,
923 Parrish St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. S., Ex-N. C., W. O. STAPLES,
787 Chapel St. New Haven, Conn.

N. T., Ex-N. C., G. H. BURTON,
85 Warren St., N. Y.

Jr. Ex-N. C., E. E. HILL, - Milford, N. H.

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