



"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. I.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1890.

NO. 23.

FIGHTING BEER

Following the Lead of the Onahan Administration,

The Chicago Board of Education Joins the Prohibitionists

In an Attack on Lager Beer in Its Text Books,

The Object Being to Ruin a Great and Growing Industry,

Which Employs Over \$60,000,000 of Capital in Chicago.

A Cowardly Attempt to Prejudice the People Against Light Drinks,

And to Drive Them to Taking Ardent Spirits or to Become Teetotalers.

Insidious and Dangerous Attack Upon the Brewing Interest.

One Hundred Thousand Children Taught that Beer is a Poison.

A Flaunting Lie to Cover a Prohibition Movement.

The Great Good that the Brewing Element Has Done for Chicago.

A Masterly Review of the Benefits Conferred by the Use of Beer,

Which the Chicago Board of Education and Its Creators,

Mayor Onahan and Old-Man-Not-Afraid-of-His-Whiskers,

Will Have an Exceedingly Hard Time to Answer Either with Falshood or Fiction.

The Chicago Board of Education has commenced a crusade against beer, but whether this crusade is in the interest of strong drink or in the interest of the Prohibitionists remains to be seen.

Beer is the poor man's drink. The Chicago Board of Education, through its text-books, denounces it as a poison.

The manufacture of beer, which is made of malt, hops and good grain, and which contains only four per cent. of alcohol, gives employment to thousands of men in Chicago.

The Chicago Board of Education denounces it as unwholesome and dangerous to human health.

The consumption of beer in Chicago has destroyed the appetite for strong drink in thousands of men.

The text book of the Chicago Board of Education pronounces it unfit for food or drink and positively dangerous to the health.

Over \$60,000,000 is invested in brewing property in Chicago, yet the Board of Education, which ought to have some regard for the rights of business men, strikes this great industry a terrible blow.

In the upper grades of every public school in Chicago there is a standard text book called

HOW TO LIVE:

—OR—

THE HUMAN BODY

And How to Take Care of It.

—BY—

James Johnson and Eugene Boulton, Ph. D.

Revised and approved by Henry D. Dilama, M. D.

The use of this text-book bearing the above title is compulsory in every public school of Chicago.

On page 75, chapter VI., section 15, this instructor of the people and mold of youthful opinion says:

"We should avoid the habitual use of beer, because it has a tendency to turn healthy muscles into a kind of spongy fat."

How is that? Brewers, who pay an immense tax into the public treasury, must be much pleased over the idea of having the above untruthful statement hammered into the minds of the rising generation.

It is a prohibition dodge about which THE EAGLE will have much to say in the near future. It is a part of the scheme of the fanatics which found space in the street-cars with sentences denunciatory of the brewing business.

On the latter subject the German and American Brewers' Journal recently contained the following able article.

Referring to the placards, the Brewers' Journal quotes two of them and continues:

"Chicago's beer bill of \$20,800,000 would supply an income of \$75 a year or \$92.50 a month to 35,000 families, leaving a balance of \$45,000 for Christmas presents!" reads a third—whereby it is insinuated that an annual outlay of such an amount for beer will have the effect of impoverishing the people of Chicago, undermining their health, arresting the progress of the city, and leading to general demoralization and ruin.

Accepting for the sake of argument, these figures as correct, what do they actually prove and what are the real facts?

Forty-nine gallons of beer to each man, woman, and child in Chicago in 1888 have decreased the death-rate so as to put it among the lowest of all great cities.

homes each year by the wage-earners of Chicago, almost all of them regular consumers of beer.

Sixty million dollars kept in circulation in Chicago by the brewing industry supply an income of \$750 a year or \$62.50 a month not only to 35,000 families but to 35,000 families more, leaving a balance of \$300,000 for Christmas presents!

More than \$22,700,000 are spent each year by the saloons of Chicago for bread, for meat, for clothes, for homes, for schools, for taxes, and for churches!

We are indebted to John W. Dunphy, Esq., Commissioner of Buildings, and to his polite Secretary, Mr. Chas. C. P. Holden, a citizen of Chicago since 1836, for the following statement of the number of permits issued from their office during the past eight years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of permits. 1881: 3,748; 1882: 3,113; 1883: 3,204; 1884: 4,160; 1885: 4,638; 1886: 4,664; 1887: 4,483.

The above represents first-class buildings and does not include the second class (stables, sheds, etc.), built during those years, nor the cost of the latter. The number of first-class buildings erected in 1888 was 4,958, at a cost of \$40,300,800. They covered a frontage of 22 miles and 250 feet. There were erected during the same period of time 1,913 second-class buildings, at a cost of \$191,300. There were issued by the department for the first six months of the current year ending June 30, 1,073 permits for first-class and 803 permits for second-class buildings, or a total of 2,776, the estimated cost of which we place at \$11,030,000.

Here we have an average of over 4,000 new buildings, at an average cost of over \$20,000,000 per year, showing a steady increase, in no sense a boom, and no fictitious values. The valuation of taxable real estate and personal property in Chicago, which we are told is about one-tenth of the actual value, has increased from \$147,153,726 in 1880 to \$100,441,719 in 1888, an increase of \$13,307,997 within eight years, or an average each year of \$5,409,499, representing in actual value a yearly increase of \$54,094,990. Does this look as if Chicago was working out its own destruction by the increasing consumption of beer?

But, say our friends of the temperance persuasion, this money is not spent for homes! The comparatively small average cost of the new buildings erected in the years mentioned would alone suffice to contradict their assertion. We have, however, looked closer into this matter and sought information from officers of building and loan associations as well as from the multitude of real-estate dealers who carry property of the poorer and thrifty class of citizens independent of the associations. Compared with Philadelphia, the leading city in the number of dwelling-houses and the pioneer of building associations, Chicago shows a wonderful advancement, considering that here the system has been established but fifteen years ago, while Philadelphia has building and loan associations since 1843. Chicago now rivals Philadelphia in the number of dwellings erected by the aid of building and loan associations, though Philadelphia still leads as far as the value of the houses is concerned. Cook County—which is practically Chicago—has at present 250 building and loan associations, and the average money taken in as investments and savings is \$100,000 a year by each association, making \$25,000,000 savings toward homes by the middle and poorer classes of Chicago's inhabitants, the vast majority of whom are consumers of forty-nine gallons of beer to each man, woman and child in Chicago in 1888!

Upon reliable information received from real-estate dealers who sell on instalments to this class of people, and carry the property themselves, it may be stated with absolute safety that from this source, at the lowest estimate, \$10,000,000 more can be added to the savings of the wage-earners of Chicago. We have placed these savings in the above enumeration of facts at only \$30,000,000 from all sources. If such savings are not conclusive evidence of the temperate habits, frugality, and thrift of a community, we would like to know what else is. And if such savings can be laid aside by a community consuming forty-nine gallons of beer per capita every year, can we ask for a more convincing proof of the beneficial effects of the increasing consumption of beer, which is gradually and steadily supplanting the harmful and injurious spirits?

This fact is appreciated by all but the intemperate fanatics, and it accounts for those who purchase their property in instalment, and who respect and enjoy the

confidence of the public, as is shown at every opportunity offered. Positions of honor and trust are frequently intrusted to brewers of Chicago, and the public have always felt that their interests are in safe hands when committed to the care of members of this patriotic, progressive and charitable class of citizens. We regret we are not permitted to state in plain figures the amount contributed every year by the brewers of Chicago to charitable purposes, including the support of religious institutions, but we may say that it is larger than that given by all churches of Chicago combined. Some information on this point was given to the public by the daily press at the time of the demise of the late Michael Keeley, one of Chicago's best-known brewers.

It is not questioned, we presume, by any sane people that the brewing industry of Chicago, far from being an obstacle in the way of the advancement of the city, has done as much, if not more, for its growth as any other manufacturing industry. The temperance folks themselves admit in one of their cards that \$26,800,000 are kept in active and constant circulation by retailing the product of Chicago's breweries. So much, then, is by their own admission the city benefited by the brewing trade, while in fact more than double that amount is put and kept in circulation by the brewers of Chicago. Aside from the millions invested in their business they pay \$1,300,000 each year to their employes. In order to distribute \$26,800,000 worth of beer, or 49 gallons to every man, woman and child, they use 5,000,000 kegs, three-quarters of which number are bought in Chicago, as nothing is purchased abroad that can be procured at home, care being always taken to employ local labor. They expend for renewing and repairing these kegs \$1,000,000 a year. The sums they pay to sign painters every year amount to \$500,000, and they expend at least \$5,000,000 annually for erecting additional and new buildings. No detailed mention can here be made of the large sums engaged in auxiliary trades, aggregating many millions of dollars and bringing the total amount of money kept in circulation by the brewing industry of Chicago up to \$60,000,000 or more.

There is no public enterprise to which the brewers of Chicago do not lend a helping hand, as evinced but recently again by their subscription of \$23,000 toward the World's Fair, this being merely a starting contribution which will be largely increased should occasion require. But, above all, they have educated the people of their city to temperate habits by giving them a pure, wholesome, and excellent beer, the immense consumption of which, even by far surpassing that in the old fatherland, proves that the people have become accustomed to the use of mild beverages. One thing the brewers are not generally given credit for, and this is the care and watchfulness exercised by them in regard to the purity of their product and in behalf of the health of the public consuming it.

It remains to be shown that for the \$26,800,000 spent by the people of Chicago each year for beer a much larger amount is expended by the saloonkeepers for bread, meat, clothing, etc., etc., and that it goes directly to and for these things, the assertion in the cards of our temperance friends to the contrary notwithstanding.

Chicago saloons pay \$500 to the city for licenses, aggregating an annual revenue of \$2,500,000. This is applied to defraying the cost of the Police Department, any surplus going toward paying general expenses of the city government. The total expense of the Police Department for the year 1888 was \$1,175,135.32, the saloons, therefore, paying more than the entire costs of the department, so that the clothes of the officers, their wives and children, their food, rent, and, in fact, every dollar of their living expenses, are paid for by the product of breweries.

Each saloon supports on an average five persons, and each person expends, on an average, \$2 a day for food, clothing, and other necessities, making in all \$7,000,000.

Each saloon expends on an average \$5 per day for lunch, this being paid for meat, bread, vegetables, etc., \$207,300.

Of the saloons in the city over 4,500 pay rent, or at least \$10 a month, amounting annually to \$5,250,000.

The average monthly expenses of each saloon, for rent, gas, oil, repairs, and other things, that is readily enumerated, are hereunder set at \$100 per month, or \$1,200,000.

The salaries of the city of Chicago are given directly by the salaries of officials at \$1,000,000.

All things paid, so what remains? \$2,500,000.

Continued on 2nd page.

DEPUTY DUPES.

The Eagle Exposures Bursting Their League.

A Ridiculous Claim of 40,000 Membership Proven Untrue.

Less than 3,500 Bandy-Legged Bigots in the Town,

And a Majority of These Unnaturalized Aliens.

Music Prompters, Waiters, and Theater Supes the Leaders,

While Misguided Men Masquerade as Members.

Several Aldermen in the Deal, Including a North-Sider.

An Attack of the "Grip" Which the Eagle Will Diagnose in Full.

Other Political Information on the Current Spring Campaign.

The exposure of the alleged principles of the so-called American League in THE EAGLE is breaking up that organization.

Many members have left it since the publication of the exposure, for the reason that they do not care to belong to a secret political society which cannot keep its secrets.

Some of the Democratic Wah-Nation members of the order are in hot water because THE EAGLE has the "dead wood" on them, and several ambitious Republicans are looking for squalls. Among the latter is a North Side Alderman whose term does not expire this year.

THE EAGLE's exposures caused a tremendous sensation in the sections of the tireless hatters of religious liberty.

In such sections as could muster a quorum every member was made to produce his "constitution" to prove that he was not the fellow who gave the snap away.

The Twenty-second Ward gang, or section, failed to materialize at their meeting at Pomerania Hall, Wells and Division streets, Monday night.

THE EAGLE's exposure made them too tired to turn up.

Here are a few facts that may be worth cutting out and preserving:

The President of the State League is J. K. Barry.

H. W. Hoffmann is the State Treasurer.

E. C. Miles is Chairman of the Organizing Committee.

Louis Kistler is Chairman of the Grievance Committee.

S. M. Meek of the Twelfth Ward, G. G. Minor, editor of the Western American, D. MacDonald of the Twenty-first Ward, A. V. Lee of the Twentieth Ward, J. W. Linn of the Twenty-fifth Ward, T. J. Coen of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and G. P. Shillito of the Twenty-fourth Ward are prominent organizers.

Shillito is the President of the Twenty-fourth Ward section, and he is a "music prompter," who lives in a little house on Illinois street, between Clark and La Salle streets.

By the way, Mr. Stone, the Secretary of the Twenty-fourth Ward section, is alleged to be an unnaturalized Englishman, who is employed by a big West Side lumber company.

The claim that the American League has 40,000 members is simply ridiculous. Its meetings, as a general thing, are gatherings of a dozen to twenty-five persons, mostly "prompters" or "supes."

Here is a revised and corrected list of the number of members by wards:

Table with 2 columns: Ward, Number of members. First Ward: 142; Second Ward: 119; Third Ward: 281; Fourth Ward: 257; Fifth Ward: 64; Sixth Ward: 51; Seventh Ward: 40; Eighth Ward: 16; Ninth Ward: 83; Tenth Ward: 113; Eleventh Ward: 283; Twelfth Ward: 200; Thirteenth Ward: 128; Fourteenth Ward: 30; Fifteenth Ward: 80; Sixteenth Ward: 30; Seventeenth Ward: 39; Eighteenth Ward: 30; Nineteenth Ward: 140; Twentieth Ward: 111; Twenty-first Ward: 30; Twenty-second Ward: 80; Twenty-third Ward: 34; Twenty-fourth Ward: 78; Twenty-fifth Ward: 49; Twenty-sixth Ward: 15; Twenty-seventh Ward: 6; Twenty-eighth Ward: 2; Twenty-ninth Ward: 31; Thirtieth Ward: 57; Thirty-first Ward: 184; Thirty-second Ward: 120; Thirty-third Ward: 62; Thirty-fourth Ward: 37.

Total: 3,437. Here are the "40,000 men" in buck-rain.

Shades of Falstaff!

What a fumble.

Yet these are the cold facts, and THE EAGLE will give more cold facts before it gets through.

It might be stated in the way of Deputy gossip that Mr. Barber, who has lately retired from the police force on half pay, is going to start a "section" at Ellingham, Ill., and that Mr. E. C. Miles will establish another at Wheaton, Dupage County.

When it is stated that every "section" in the city is head over heels in debt and that the "State Treasury" is bankrupt, enough has been said for this week.

THE MARQUETTE CLUB.

The Great North Side Organization Holds Its Annual Election.

The Marquette Club held its annual meeting last Tuesday night, at which the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, John S. Russell; Second Vice President, A. F. Schmidt; Treasurer, Lot P. Smith; Directors, Arthur H. Chelmain, Lloyd J. Smith, Chairman of Political Action Committee, Frank J. Loesch; members of Political Action Committee, Edward J. Judd, George F. Flisk, William A. Paulson, George D. Kirkham, Edwin F. Heywood, George V. Laumann, James S. Moore, Elwyn B. Gould, James E. Rogers, William E. Hayden, Charles B. Obermeyer, and Fred J. Tucker.

The ticket was that regularly nominated by the club, and was elected after a somewhat protracted and sharp-contested ballot. During the evening Charles L. Hutchinson, the special guest of the occasion, delivered an address upon "Art and Commerce," a