

# GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE MADE PLANS TO CONTROL TEXAS; WAS "INTERESTED" IN JAS. E. FERGUSON!

Texans were first surprised and then amazed at the manner in which the trend of events in the State fitted into the plans of the German-American Alliance, as disclosed by the inquiry held in Washington in February and March of this year by the Judiciary committee of the United States Senate.

Under keen questioning, officials of the Alliance admitted it was formed years ago with a public enunciation of principles and a different and deeply hidden scheme for Germanizing America. It has sought to control our common schools and universities; it bragged of a great political victory in Pennsylvania, where of 207 representatives who were up for election, only 39 who had the endorsement of the legislative committee failed of election. (Page 36). More interested in itself and \* \* \* the German element than in the United States as a nation (page 23), it sought to control the education of our children and the sources of information, the newspapers, the Bolo Pasha incident serving as a particularly illuminating case.

"We have a weapon we can use to good effect, namely, our ballot," said Ex-Congressman Bartholdt; "in these days, so dark for Germanism, we must use our ballots for our Germanism." (Page 34) "Just as our brothers over there, so here we must fight the enemies of Germanism." (Page 26).

The presiding genius and chief spokesman for the Alliance was Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of whom the Kaiser said, when decorating him with the Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class in 1908: "If ever a man was worthy of decoration at my hands it was Herr Dr. Hexamer, who may justly be termed to be, by my grace, the acting ruler of all the Germans in the United States."

## ACTIVITIES ARE DISCLOSED.

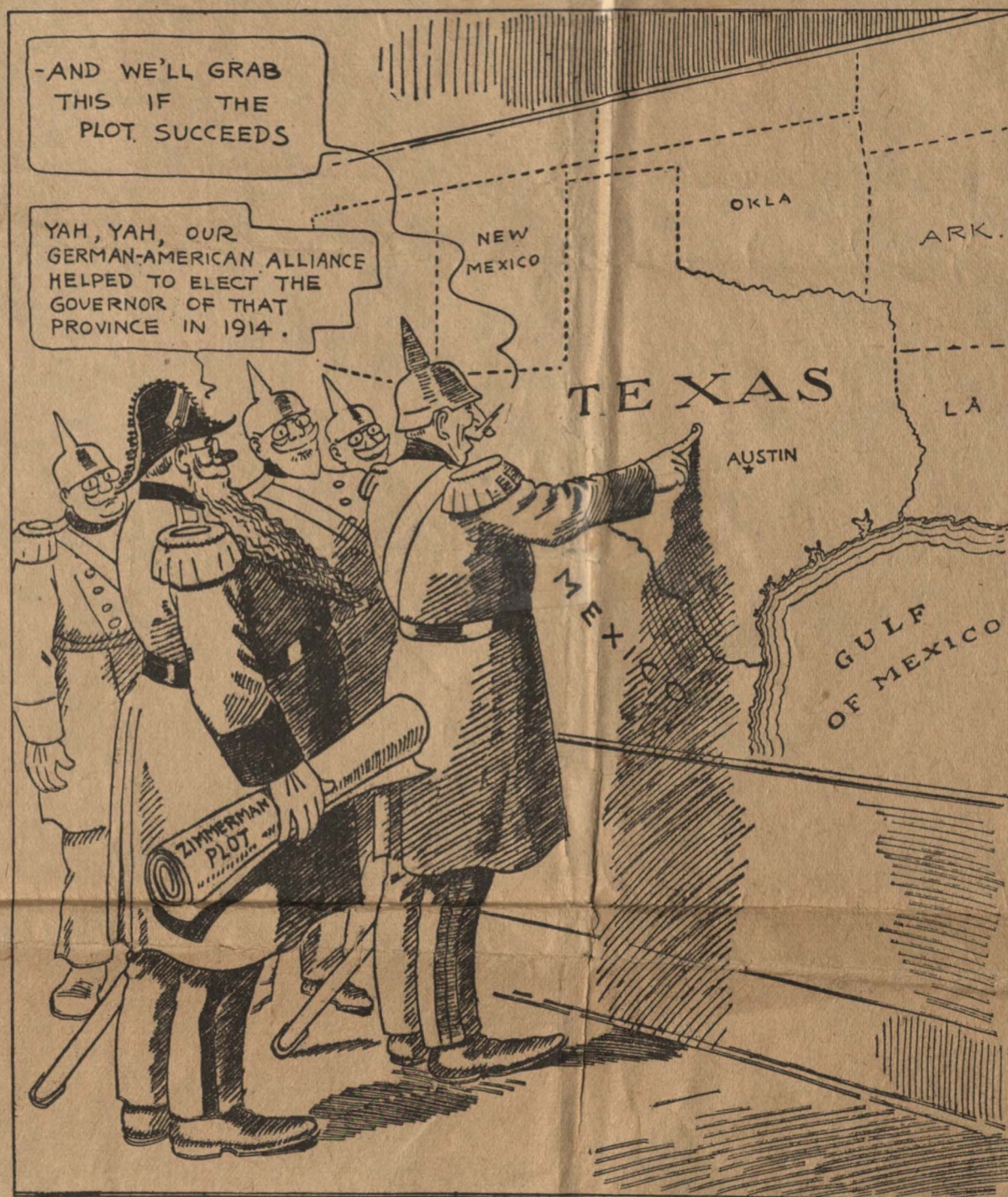
Not until 1918 were the activities of the pro-German alliance in Texas disclosed. Then before the Senate Committee, Joseph Keller, vice-president of the national alliance, president of the Indiana branch and president of the Indianapolis school board, said: "Yes, sir: I remember that WE ALL WERE VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR FERGUSON OF TEXAS IN 1914." (Page 287, Hearings of Senate Committee on the National German-American Alliance). "Counsel wrote me regarding the outlook down there and I informed Mr. Andreae." Mr. Keller then added, "In 1914 \* \* \* two men went down to Texas." (Page 288)

Percy Andreae was president of a German organization which distributed \$650,000 in behalf of certain liquor interests. (Page 206).

Senator Wolcott asked Mr. Keller: "Throughout the whole time \* \* \* your activities consisted in \* \* \* carrying on this propaganda over \* \* \* Texas, Ohio \* \* \* and Missouri?" Mr. Keller: "That is right. Yes, sir." Senator Wolcott: "It also consisted in \* \* \* actually seeking votes for certain candidates?" Mr. Keller: "Yes. But \* \* \* I was not particularly known." (Page 288).

"The \* \* \* Alliances devote themselves to \* \* \* German-Americans controlling schools \* \* \* to the establishment of German departments in Public Libraries." (Page 22).

## KEEP TEXAS FREE FROM THE DESPOILER



## APPOINTS GERMAN-AMERICAN

Mr. Ferguson accomplished the removal of E. W. Winkler, State Librarian, and installed in his place a German-American, C. Klaerner, who speaks English with difficulty. Klaerner was investigated by a committee of the Legislature. He had invested an unprecedented proportion of the State Library funds in German periodicals and books favorable to Germany. His removal was advised by the committee. He did not wait action on the report, but agreed to resign.

"Our attention must be directed also to the Universities." (Page 674).

According to the Austin American, Mr. Ferguson had barely taken the governor's chair before he began, in January, 1915, his attacks on certain professors. He next undertook to fill the presidency of the University, at that time vacant.

"According to friends of Governor James E. Ferguson, his choice for president of the University is Dr. L. M. Keasbey, professor of institutional history."—Austin American, Sept. 15, 1915.

"L. M. Keasbey, of the University of Texas, spoke before the People's Council of America, at Chicago."—New York Times, July 1, 1917.

## PACIFISTS WERE MADE MAD.

"Pacifists of the People's Council of America, Number 2 West 13th Street, New York, were greatly incensed today when they learned that Prof. L. M. Keasbey had been

dropped from the faculty of the University of Texas for the best interests of the University. Keasbey has been a member of the organization committee of the People's Council and has been active in spreading its propaganda, calling for a repeal of draft laws and peace on the Russian basis. He finished his collegiate education at the Kaiser Wilhelm University, Strassburg, in 1892."—The Dallas Morning News, July 21, 1917.

Between July 1 and 20, Keasbey was asked to explain his actions to the Board of Regents; he declined to say anything, refused comment or explanation, and was thereupon dropped from the faculty of the University.

Despite all these facts the Ferguson Forum, Jan. 28, 1918, said: "Lindley M. Keasbey, who was removed as a professor from the University of Texas, by the Board of Regents, now is holding a high position as associate editor of Pearson's Magazine, published for nearly half a century in New York. He is also secretary of the magazine publishing company. Dr. Keasbey is a scholar of high attainments and a gentleman of most splendid quality. He was out of harmony with other members of the faculty because he stooped not to some

petty political methods practiced on University Hill. That his excellent qualifications met with quick recognition is evidenced by the position he now occupies in the literary circles of the country."

"Pearson's Magazine is against the British and against the French and pro-German in every possible way," said W. F. Hall, professor of Princeton University.

## EDITING PRO-GERMAN PAPER

"Prof. L. M. Keasbey, at one time prominently mentioned as the choice of Governor Ferguson for the presidency of the University of Texas, is now editor of the International Monthly, organ of the German interests in the United States.

"The announcement of this appointment is made by George Sylvester Vierick as follows: 'Multifarious activities make it impossible for me to give the International the attention it deserves. I gladly relinquish the blue pencil and the stylus to the vital and generous personality of its new editor, Prof. Lindley M. Keasbey. The torch that passes out of my hands will flame as brightly in his. Wherever my advice or co-operation may be needed they will be loyally given.

"The International Monthly is the successor of Fatherland and Vierick's Weekly. Fatherland was first suppressed, and then Vierick's Weekly met the same fate."—Houston Chronicle, June 13, 1918.

Experiences of the University of Texas and the University of Cincinnati have been similar. "Intimidation is practiced to a great extent by the German-American Alliance. When it was discovered that Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Cincinnati, had written a kinsman to stand by President Wilson . . . the Alliance wrote the board of trustees: 'Hence the German American Alliance of Cincinnati demands most energetically that either Dr. Charles W. Dabney desist in future from all similar agitational acts, or he . . . be compelled to do so by proper authorities'."

## WOULD CONTROL UNIVERSITY.

Making his first bid for control of the University, James E. Ferguson wrote Fred W. Cook, Chairman of the Board of Regents, on June 11, 1916: "I thought it would not be best to exercise . . . the veto, but approved the appropriation and will content myself with calling your attention to certain matters which I think should have your serious consideration." (University of Texas Bulletin No. 59, page 154).

The battle raged many days, Mr. Ferguson making demands and the University defending itself as best it could. It was not, however, until the University became one of the chief training stations for young men entering the aviation section of the United States Army that the crisis was finally reached and Mr. Ferguson actually vetoed the University appropriation. As more than 7,000 men have been trained as officers for special army service at the University of Texas, the veto, had it been allowed to stand and result in closing the University, would have been worth more than a German Army Corps to the Kaiser.

## FERGUSON OPPOSED DRAFT

The Draft Law is America's instrument for creating a war-winning army. Attacks on it have resulted in Anna Goldman and Alexander Berkman being given prison sentences. Yet on April 9, 1917, the Austin American said Governor Ferguson wired every member of Congress from Texas urging the defeat of the draft law.

The Austin American of April 10 contained an interview from Ferguson opposing the draft law. That same evening he made an address in Dallas, at the Coliseum, opposing the draft act and praising the volunteer scheme. His speech was so out of harmony with the desires of the meeting that then and there a ringing resolution approving the draft law was overwhelmingly adopted despite the governor's speech.—(Dallas News, April 11, 1917).

Two days later Mr. Ferguson deposited \$25,000 in currency in the American National bank, at Austin. On April 13, he deposited another \$25,000 in currency to the credit of the Houston Exchange National Bank. (Pages 104-105, Impeachment record).

Concerning this money Mr. Ferguson said, " . . . if it means that the price of the governor's office is that I must unload (disclose) . . . the private accommodations extended to me; if that is the price . . . I must suffer and pay it." (Page 648 Impeachment Record).

At Mount Pleasant, referring to these loans he said he "wrote in blood that he wouldn't tell any one about it." (Dallas News, April 7, 1918).

