

The Princeton Herald
ESTABLISHED 1923
A Weekly Newspaper Published on
Fridays by Princeton Herald, Inc.,
Harriet Samuels, President; Freder-
ick S. Osborne, Secretary and Treas-
urer.
Office and Press
12 Chambers Street
Telephone 421
Editors
HARRIET SAMUELS
FREDERICK S. OSBORNE
Subscription \$3.50 the year
Advertising Rates on Application
Entered as Second-Class Mail Mat-
ter, February 16, 1926, at the Post
Office at Princeton, New Jersey, under
Act of March 2, 1879.

MEMBER OF N. R. A.
Friday, August 24, 1934

NAZIISM IN AMERICA

Patriotic citizens in this section have no doubt found it disquieting to learn that a Nazi boys' camp, sponsored by the Friends of the New Germany, had been established six miles from Princeton on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, Camp Wille und Macht it is called, signifying "will and might".

Hugo Haas, "Der Fuehrer", as he is known in the camp, is not a naturalized citizen of this country, according to reports, although he has lived in America fourteen years, coming from Germany at the age of nine. He has been the leader here of 200 boys between the ages of eight and sixteen—boys who, in a few years, will be given every privilege of American citizenship. At Camp Wille und Macht they have been taught, says Haas, "to speak the language of their mother country and to sing the songs their fathers loved to sing in their youth". It would be better if they learned to speak well the language of the country which has given sanctuary to them and their parents.

When the camp was first opened, a program of regimentation and camp discipline was established, which was in keeping with the avowed purpose of the leader to inculcate in the boys the ideals promulgated by Adolf Hitler. "His ideas are our ideas, and his ideals are our ideals," said Haas.

The swastika, the Nazi emblem, flew over the camp and the uniform worn by the boys included the brown shirt of Hitler's followers. All conversation was carried on in German and at night the boys gathered around the camp fire to hear German songs and German stories.

In the weeks that have followed the opening of the camp, newspaper correspondents have made repeated visits there and, due to the publicity it has received, Herr Haas deemed it advisable to tone down its military aspects.

A sub-committee of the Congressional Investigating Committee, of which Representative Samuel Dickstein of New York is Chairman, has subpoenaed Herr Haas in its investigation of Nazi activities in this country. Mr. Dickstein, who is also Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, has charged that foreign governments are spending large amounts of money on propaganda in this country.

The Somerset County Legionnaires have announced their purpose of making an inquiry into the activities of the Friends of the New Germany in this vicinity. If the policy of the organization does not run counter to the fundamental principles upon which the American Government was founded, Camp Wille und Macht should welcome the investigation.

The choice of a site for the camp near Princeton, a shrine of American liberty, was inappropriate. Here was fought the battle which has been called the decisive conflict in the War for Independence. Here Washington came after the long struggle was over,

to rest from his labors and to receive the thanks of Congress, convened in Nassau Hall. In the century and a half that have elapsed since that memorable day, thousands of boys have gone out to serve the nation in war and in peace. On the marble walls of Memorial Hall are inscribed the names of those who fell on the battlefield in defence of the ideals which "Der Fuehrer" scorns.

Herr Haas, it is said, has declared his intention of establishing all-year camps for the training of German-American youth, but not in this section where, in his opinion, there are "far too many reporters". The German immigrant will find that there is no place in America he can go where he will not be followed by newspaper correspondents if he persists in a determination to breed Nazism in this country. The American press is always on sentinel duty—its vigilance is never relaxed.

SAYS STERZL IS ELIGIBLE

Elderkin Incorrectly Interprets Postmaster News Stories.

TO THE PRINCETON HERALD: Recent references in THE PRINCETON HERALD and the Trenton Times to the candidates for the postmaster-ship at Princeton would lead one to believe that Assistant Postmaster Sterzl could not be named for the position. This information is entirely incorrect. The fact is that anyone already in the competitive civil service is not required to take an examination for the position of postmaster but can be named from among the candidates if the Postmaster General so desires. Assistant Postmaster Sterzl is not barred from candidacy for the position but since he is already in the competitive civil service his name did not appear upon the questionnaires recently sent out by the United States Civil Service Commission.

G. W. ELDERKIN.

[THE PRINCETON HERALD stated in its issue of August 17th that "if the Postmaster General believes there is no suitable person among the applicants for the office, he might exercise his first option and appoint Mr. Sterzl".

The following is an excerpt from the Executive Order issued July 12, 1933, which was sent to THE PRINCETON HERALD by the United States Civil Service Commission for publication in connection with the announcement of its open competitive examination. It appeared in the issue of July 6th.

"When a vacancy exists or occurs in the position of postmaster at an office of the first, second or third class, the Postmaster General may submit to the President for renomination the name of the postmaster whose term has expired or is about to expire, or the name of some qualified person within the competitive classified civil service. If no such person is nominated the Postmaster General shall certify the fact to the Civil Service Commission which shall forthwith hold an open competitive examination to test the fitness of applicants not in either of the above-mentioned classes to fill such vacancy.

The italics were not in the original copy of the Executive Order. EDITOR.]

FIREMAN-LABORER NEEDED AT PRINCETON POST OFFICE

(Continued from Page One)

Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Vacancies occurring in positions requiring similar qualifications in the same locality, at approximately the same rate of pay, will be filled from this examination, unless filled by reinstatement, transfer or promotion.

The salary to be paid the appointee will be \$1260 per year, subject to a deduction of not to exceed five per cent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, as a measure of economy, and also a deduction of three and one-half per cent toward a retirement annuity.

The duties consist of cleaning, heating and ventilating a small public library building, minor repair work and the performance of related work as required.

Competitors will not be required to

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report for a written examination, but will be rated on their experience and fitness on a scale of 100, such ratings being based upon competitors' sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States. They must have had at least six months' experience in the cleaning, heating and ventilating of a public or semi-public building (including office buildings, industrial plants, stores and apartment houses). Applicants must be in good physical condition, must be over twenty years of age but not yet fifty-five. Age limits do not apply to persons granted preference because of military or naval service, except that such applicants must not have reached the retirement age.

Applications must be filed with the Manager of the Third United States Civil Service District, 402 Post Office Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, not later than September 6th. Necessary forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Post Office, at the places above mentioned, or from the Philadelphia office.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SUMMONS NAZI LEADER HAAS

(Continued from Page One)

right that they should know and love the Fatherland, for the United States and its inhabitants can learn much from Germany."

When asked what, specifically, America could learn from the Nazis, Leader Haas declared that they could learn from the Germans how to train their youngsters better. "More practical things should be taught in the schools and better teachers should be obtained to teach them," he continued. "Their physical development is also neglected.

"And America as a whole could and should learn the spirit of equality, of true democracy from Nazi Germany. Years ago we had many different classes in the Fatherland, and justice was often a mockery. We are not advocating a one-class State, such as the Communists have developed in Russia, where all are proletariats. Instead, we seek in America, as we have achieved in Germany, a society whose every man can choose his own means of living and yet will not, if he proves more fortunate than other people, stick up his nose at them. He will rather help them along as best he can.

"In this camp, we are trying to carry out these principles. Every boy, no matter how rich or how poor his parents, pays the same rate—\$2 a week, believe it or not—and all are treated in exactly the same way. The boys are learning to consider each other brothers, and not until that is the case throughout the United States can citizenship here achieve the heights it has in Germany."

This fee of \$2 a week, however, barely pays for the food which each boy eats, prepared in open kitchens by two buxom German women. Leader Haas, however, is believed to have obtained substantial "contributions" from the parents of his charges. The rental for the property on which the camp is situated was \$75 for the four weeks. The property is owned by Dr. John Acken, a physician whose homestead adjoins the camp ground.

Leader Haas' contention that the camp routine was no more strenuous than that of the average Boy Scout camp, which he insists it resembles, has apparently not been borne out by the facts. For by the middle of last week the original enrollment of 200 had dropped below 120. The "will and might" which the camp's name signifies was evidently weakening. According to Haas, these boys left the camp because they had become homesick, but from other sources it was learned that many had departed because their parents objected to the undue amount of Nazi regimentation, which is part and parcel of the daily camp life.

Meanwhile the discipline of the camp had obviously been relaxed somewhat. No longer did boys with staffs stand guard over each tent; the Nazi brown shirts had been discarded, with most of the boys attired simply in shorts and sneakers; and the march in military formation from the site of one activity to the next had been abandoned. The large swastika flag which had originally flown from

the top of the central flagpole had disappeared completely.

On one point, however, Herr Haas stood firm. The "war game" would be conducted in full the following Sunday, which was to be Parents' Day. Two special railroad cars were being chartered to bring them down from New York, while many members of the Friends of the New Germany would also be present to see this culmination of the camp's activities.

The "war game" had been enthusiastically described by Leader Haas at the start of the camp season. Two "armies" or boys were to be trained to conduct a sham battle with attacks and counter-attacks and with simulated machine gun and rifle firing. An elaborate schedule of sports and maneuvers would complete the program.

Last Sunday was the appointed gala day of activity. Five hundred German-American thronged the sun-baked grounds and participated in the festivities. In honor of the occasion, the swastika put in an appearance; after having been banished from public view for a fortnight. The German and American flags hung side by side above the main entrance to the central area, while surmounting them both was the familiar Nazi emblem.

Smaller duplicates appeared elsewhere, but the Stars and Stripes still had the place of honor at the top of the central flagpole, though even above it was the wooden symbol of the lightning-flash, the official sign of the Nazi boys' organization, the Jungsenschaft. This symbol also appeared on the sleeves of the boy campers, who had again donned their brown shirts.

The large swastika flag was nowhere in evidence, however, until THE PRINCETON HERALD correspondent, curious to see what the interior of the boys' tents looked like, stepped into one at random. There was the large black banner, with a white silk swastika embroidered upon it, attached to a fresh pole and apparently ready for use later. The next tent entered had a photograph of Hitler pinned to its central pole, while a third displayed prominently the German marching song of the Friends of the New Germany.

But the "war game" had been abandoned because of the wide publicity which it had received, Haas explained. In its place, a circus performance was presented by the boys including humorous German songs and comic skits. The speeches of the performers were all in German, and the whole was climaxed by a German address by Haas, who, although he has lived in this country since the age of 14, has not been naturalized.

Athletic contests, including running, swimming, broad jumping, javelin throwing and shot putting, began in the morning and continued throughout the day, with groups of boys from each of the tents competing in these events for the camp championship. The running events were conducted in a recently-plowed cornfield, with the furrowed mounds forming imaginary running lanes.

Attired in their brown shirt uniforms when not competing in the ath-

letic contests, the 120 campers marched from the site of one event to the next in squad formation, using the goose step and marching to the beat of a drum. As they did so, they usually sang the German songs they have learned, one of them being a paean in praise of Hitler.

Some of the adult German visitors to the camp expressed considerable criticism over the investigations of alleged Nazi activities being conducted by a United States Congressional committee headed by Representative Samuel Dickstein. One such visitor, who would not reveal his name, declared that the Jews in this country are "persecuting" the American Nazis, and added that jealousy is the motive behind their investigations. Representative Dickstein, who is chairman of the committee on Immigration, has charged that foreign governments are spending large amounts of money on propaganda in this country.

"We are Americans," this visitor said, "but we are descendants of the Fatherland. As such, we have a perfect right to display the German flags. We cannot display our national flag without the Nazi emblem, and that's the reason the Jews in this country are behind these investigations. They have no national flag, and when we put up two it makes them jealous."

An article from the "New York Mirror" about the camp, which included a picture of Congressman Dickstein, was posted on the bulletin board. The paper was intact, save for that section on which Mr. Dickstein's head appeared, where it was roughly gouged out. When asked the significance of this, Leader Haas grinned and said, "Your New Jersey mosquitoes have shown poorer taste than usual in what to eat."

Haas has been deluged with letters concerning the camp since it opened. Most of them denounce its activities, declaring that its sponsors should go back to Germany if that is the way they feel, but many praise the movement highly, and several have contained checks to help it along.

The Griggstown camp is only the starting point of a nation-wide program to establish all-year camps for German-American youth, where boys and girls will be trained physically under strict discipline and at the same time be imbued with the new ideals of the German fatherland, Haas revealed in announcing that the camp would close according to schedule on Sunday.

Under the auspices of the Friends of the New Germany, which has branches throughout the United States, the camps will be the nucleus of a youth movement in this country, paralleling that in Germany, which, on the crest of its enthusiasm, swept Hitler into power. The Jungsenschaft and the Maedchenschaft will be the

names of the young men's and the young women's groups, respectively. Negotiations are already under way for the purchase of a tract of about 200 acres in New York State as the headquarters of the metropolitan branches of the youth groups, Haas, who is national leader of the boys' group, revealed. Properties will also be acquired in other parts of the United States for a similar purpose he said.

"I hope to have a thousand boys next year," he concluded. "But not in this section. There's too much poison ivy around here—and far too many reporters."

Christian Science Service

"Mind" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday.

The Golden Text is: "Who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been his counsellor? For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things: to whom be glory for ever" (Romans 11:34, 36).

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord; neither are there any works like unto thy works. All nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name" (Psalms 86:8, 9).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Mind, supreme over all its formations and governing them all, is the central sun of its own systems of ideas, the life and light of all its own vast creation; and man is tributary to divine Mind" (p. 209).

Trinity Church Services

Holy Communion will be celebrated at Trinity Church on Sunday morning at 7:30. Morning prayer and the sermon will be at 10, and evening prayer at 5.

On Wednesday there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 9:30, and on Thursday at 7:30.

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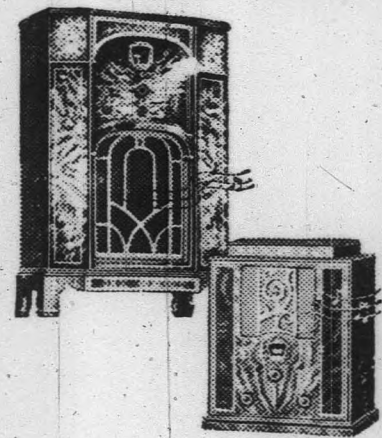
Electricity is one of the few commodities that did not advance during the last inflation period.

As President Thomas N. McCarter of Public Service Electric and Gas Company said in his recent argument in the electric rate case before the Board of Public Utility Commissioners:

"The whole principle of regulation rests upon the theory that, because of the peculiar nature of the business, operating utilities shall always be limited to a fair return upon the value of the property devoted to the public use. They are not like the ordinary industrial concerns that are unlimited as to profit, and in good times can lay up proper surpluses with which to meet depressions like the present. Conversely the principle is just as deep-rooted that, as they are limited in earnings in good times, so they shall be protected in earnings in poor times."

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