

THE MONTGOMERY PRESS
Published Every Friday at
KENSINGTON, MARYLAND

Entered as second-class matter in the
postoffice at Kensington, Maryland.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1937

Difference in Poultry
Mediterranean breeds of poultry,
including most of the smaller types
of chickens, differ considerably
from most others in the age at
which they feather out.

Medicines

Proprietary Remedies
Toilet Requisites
Candy, Cigars, Stationery
Paints, Oils, Glass

H. O. TROWBRIDGE

DRUGGIST
TOWN HALL, KENSINGTON
Phone Kensington 31

**DEPENDABLE
DRUGS**

The record of a quar-
ter of a century is
back of the stock we
sell. You can depend
on the drugs you

Buy at
VINSON'S
ROCKVILLE
Phone Rockville 16

**TRU-BLU
BEERS-ALE**
THAT FAMOUS OLD
BREW
Made by the Pennsylvania Dutch

Montgomery County
You handle all your own business
and there's a lot of detail in run-
ning a farm. You must direct it all
yourself.
Naturally you want any help you
can get. A telephone is an efficient
assistant. It will save your time,
your energy and your money. A
telephone will make you money—far
more than the few cents a day that
it costs.
It will keep you in touch with
markets—getting the best prices.
It will summon help in emergen-
cies such as fire and illness.
It provides social contacts.
Farming is a business. Every bus-
iness needs a telephone. The cost?
Very low, only a few cents a day.
THE TELEPHONE COMPANY
**THE FARM FAMILY NEEDS A TELEPHONE
EVEN MORE THAN MOST FOLKS**

**Chromium is a Silvery,
Hard Crystalline Metal**

Chrome yellow, chrome steel,
chrome leather, chrome green, and
chrome alum are the names of a
number of outwardly highly dissim-
ilar materials, and the layman may
wonder why a single adjective,
chrome, is used to describe all of
them. The word means that they
all contain the element chromium, a
substance whose unusual and varied
properties give it an unusual posi-
tion in the chemical industry, says
Dr. Thomas M. Beck, in the Chi-
cago Tribune.

Chromium is a silvery, hard, crys-
talline metal. It is about as heavy
as iron and melts at about the same
temperature. It is obtained chiefly
from the ore chromite, which is
found in a few scattered deposits,
chiefly in Rhodesia and New Caledo-
nia. The ore is a compound of
chromium with oxygen and iron. It
is worked up by roasting with soda
at high temperatures in a current of
air. The resulting mass is then
washed with hot water, which dis-
solves the chromium content as one
of its compounds, sodium chromate,
which may then be converted into
the other desired compounds of the
metal.

The name chromium is derived
from a Greek word meaning color.
The compounds of many metals,
such as aluminum, lead, or zinc, are
colorless (unless, of course, they
are combined with some color-pro-
ducing element). Compounds of
most other metals exhibit a single
characteristic color, such as the
blue of copper compounds or the
green of nickel. But the many com-
pounds of chromium present an ar-
ray of color that can be matched
only by Joseph's coat.

Food Plants Used by Indians

A lichen growing on the bark of
pine and fir trees in the Columbia
river area which was sprinkled with
water, allowed to ferment, then
rolled in large balls and baked in
an oven, was one of the favorite
foods used by the Indians. The palat-
able roots of the arrowhead which
were boiled or roasted by nearly
all the Indian tribes. The annual
wild rice, which grows in great
fields along the Potomac and was
one of the most important of all
Indian cereals. It is not a true
rice, but is almost indistinguishable
from that grain. The corne of the
jack-in-the-pulpit was known as Iro-
quois bread root. The sumac, whose
acid fruit was used to make cool-
ing drinks resembling lemonade.
The fruits of numerous wild roses
were eaten both fresh and dried.

Leaf Skeletons for Scrap Book
To make leaf skeletons place the
leaves in a little rain water to which
a trace of yeast has been added.
Allow the fermentation to proceed
until the membranous portion be-
comes soft and easily washed away
in a stream of water. Bleach by
dipping for a few minutes in a
strong aqueous solution of sulphur-
ous acid gas, or exposing them,
while moist, in a box filled with the
vapor of burning sulphur.

RUSSIA'S DEMOCRATIC ELECTION

**Communitic U. S. S. R. Prepares to Enfranchise 100 Million Sub-
jects This Month—If the Pencils Hold Out!**



Now on an equal basis with their sisters throughout Russia, these collective farm women are among the numberless Soviet residents participating in the epochal, gigantic election.

By JOSEPH W. LABINE
COMMUNISTIC Russia is trying to be democratic. But her efforts may fail for want of pencils!

This month an estimated 100,000,000 voters are balloting in a country that covers one-sixth the world's land area. They will select representatives for village, regional, province, area and Supreme Soviets. Most of them are voting for the first time.

Angry threats are heard against the Timber Commissariat for allegedly trying to "wreck" the election. The pencil shortage could have been avoided through proper use of Russia's forest resources. Likewise, a serious paper shortage (for ballots) is blamed on the same bureau. While school children use slates in the emergency, every Soviet agency but the Timber Commissariat is apparently straining to make the election succeed.

And why this great effort? Russia's "most democratic" election will probably cause Nicolai Lenin, father of Bolshevism, to turn in his grave. It is the perfect antithesis of the specially-flavored brand of Marxian doctrine on which Lenin founded Soviet Russia 20 years ago. The Bolshevik goal then was world revolution and abolition of democ-
racies. Mass suffrage was scorned.

Election Is Defense Measure.
The apparent about-face is a direct result of pressure from Germany, Italy and Japan. Russia fears war. She must build an adequate national defense and this cannot be done under policies of class distinction and restricted suffrage. Every man must be made to feel Russia's future is his own future. The new era of quasi-democratic government is encouraging this attitude, forsaking the revolutionary flag in favor of a healthy defensive diplomacy.

The momentous election falls under privileges inaugurated with the new "Stalinist constitution." The ballot is granted all men and women aged eighteen or more, "irrespective of their race, religious profession, trade and class extraction." Criminals and lunatics are barred. Unlike most "democratic" nations Russia gives the vote to soldiers



Gypsies, homeless and persecuted under the Tsarist regime, have been given "land, literacy, a happy and prosperous life" under Soviet rule. The grandson of E. P. Romashenko, seventy-six-year-old Gypsy collective farmer, is reading election rules to his aged relative.

and sailors. They are thoroughly tutored in communistic doctrine and are most likely to vote "right." Similarly, suffrage starts at eighteen years instead of twenty-one as in other countries, because Russia's younger generation has known no other government than Bolshevism and will not vote against it. Moscow boasts the election is a model of secrecy and democratic principle, but few foreign observers are hoodwinked. Comrade Stalin and his associates have safeguard-

ed themselves against an anti-administration vote. Press, radio and television are under the government's thumb and only one party—the Communist—is permitted. Hence any organized opposition to Communist candidates will die in its youth. Since meetings of community nominating committees must be signed by town officials, no minor authorities will endanger themselves by permitting the selection of non-conformist candidates.

Religion Enters Politics.
Moreover, Moscow has avoided religious interference in the election by interpreting the Stalinist constitution as it saw fit. Article 56 of the election law granted the nominating right to all "legally registered societies." Among these are 30,000 religious communities which recently saw hope for their cause in nominating and electing sympathetic candidates. Just as their influence became felt in the election campaign, Public Prosecutor Andrei Vishinsky denied religious societies the nominating right. "It is perfectly true that they are legally registered societies," he explained, "but they do not exist in the interests of the Soviet cause." Russia's "democratic" election is obviously tempered to suit the government's interests.

Despite the rejection of church groups as nominating bodies, thousands of village priests will play important roles on the day of election. The recent "purge" which brought new Soviet administrators to the small towns is playing into the hands of religious bodies. These men are strangers. Not knowing what local candidates are sympathetic to the Communist cause, they will ask the priest's opinion, since in most villages the priest is a leading citizen. Thus will the priest gain administration support for the nominee favoring his interests!



The December election is probably contrary to ideals of the late Nicolai Lenin, "father" of Soviet Russia.

Why Hold an Election?
If religious societies are trampled upon and all pre-election propaganda favors the Communist party, what is the sense of this mammoth voting orgy? As in Hitler's recent German elections, there can be but one outcome. But it is not sheer comedy, say the Soviet leaders. Voters may have no choice of political parties or principles, but they have free choice among men. Those they believe the most honest and efficient will be elected; incompetent and corrupt officials will be ousted. How a Mongol peasant in Siberia is to judge the qualifications of two candidates in Vladivostok, a thousand miles distant, is not explained.

But let no one scorn modern Soviet Russia as a backward country. Within 25 years she may pass even the United States in literacy. Today only 15 per cent of her population is unable to read and write. Her program for youth is building a physically-fit generation that will probably outstrip all other nations. There are so many amazing features about this giant country that the investigator goes away unable to understand it. Russia has suffered countless failures in the past 20 years, yet she has succeeded in a surprising degree despite her failure.

Lenin's communism is probably one of the failures, though the "Father" himself predicted his Utopia would be reached only via a zig-zag course, "by three steps forward and two steps back." Possibly the present "democratic" attitude is merely a temporary deviation from the intended path, necessitated by the encroachments of fascism from all sides. In defense

there cannot be class hatred. Russia discovered that once before when the hated Czarist regime found its subjects unwilling to play. **Still Experimenting.**
Thus today Russia employs methods little different from those of capitalism, so far as the average man or woman is concerned. An employee of Soviet Steel enjoys about the same status as a worker for United States Steel. The puzzle of this sprawling nation is further complicated when we realize that its methods are also similar to those of fascism. Twenty years after the revolution, Russia is apparently still in the experimental stage. What, then, is the force that has transformed her from medieval feudalism to Twentieth century modernity in a scant 20 years? That



A new Russian custom . . . college professors and scientists study rules for the December election.

Wm. Reuben Pumphrey
The Only W. R. Pumphrey
Oldest Member of the Original Firm
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
COLONIAL FUNERAL HOMES
Rockville and Bethesda
PHONE PRIVATE PHONE
ROCKVILLE 2-1-0 WISCONSIN 2200

**DODGE
PLYMOUTH
and Dodge Trucks**
Dependable Service
Bethesda Motor Sales
Corner Wisconsin & Miller Aves.
Wisconsin 2657
SERVICE OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

Phone Ken.—240
FRED. B. MOORE
Esso Dealer
**ATLAS TIRES, BATTERIES AND
ACCESSORIES—CAR WASHING
AND GREASING**
CONNECTICUT and HOWARD AVE.
KENSINGTON, MARYLAND

STAR MARKET
DISTRICT GROCERY STORE
OUR USUAL SERVICE
Closed Wednesdays at
1 P.M. for the Benefit
of Our Employees
Kensington 398 - 399
9 Howard Street Kensington