THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA,

To those of us who cling to our

views and vote for candidates, even

if we know they are going to lose,

this is hard to understand, but there

is no doubt that there is enough truth in it to make it important.

There is another point. So far,

the polls that are now so embarrass-

ing to New Dealers have been as-

tonishingly correct. But there is no

proving that sooner or later they

will not come a terrific cropper.

That has been the history of all

other polls on elections which have

Up to 1916, for example, the polls

taken by the old New York Herald

were amazing in their accuracy. In

that year, every Sunday for months

before election, the Herald editors

apologized to their readers because

they had taken too large a percent-

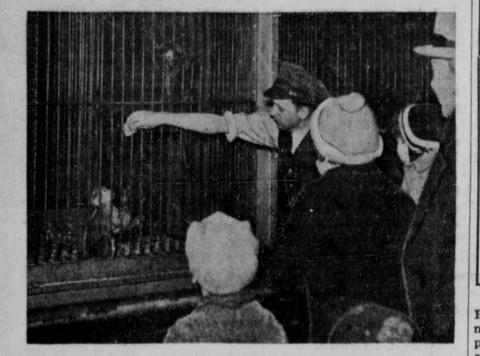
As California was virtually two to

Wilson, the editors explained, this

age of their totals in California.

attracted national attention.

Prankish Monkeys Best Liked By Summertime Zoo Visitors



'Four-Handed' Folk Enjoy Attention From **Onlookers**.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.-WNU Service. In captivity monkeys are

always among the most popular of animals. This may be because the four-handed folk have something approximating a sense of humor, prankish and perverted of monkeys that if you saw a new though it often is. Their capacity for mischief amounts to genius, and they hold up a mirror of caricature before our human foibles.

Another reason for the popularity of monkeys is the fact that-like bears and elephants-they are interested in the public. Those superb snobs, the lion, tiger, and leopard, on the other hand, stare disdainfully past the visitor who snaps his fingers at them, says "Woof, woof." or uses baby talk. People like to and central Asia, certain kinds may be noticed and recognized, even by be seen disporting themselves amid at the Democratic convention. They a monkey, and even when they know that this interest is largely prompted by the hope of a peanut. Monkey nature calls for careful but often they flock in tremendous study, and is almost as baffling as human nature. Pick up a monkey, even a tame one, and he will low trees, others in the open, perprobably bite you. But hold out haps curled up in a convenient tree

A group of excited youngsters and interested adults look on as tial nomination next year, not countan attendant offers a cigarette ing President Roosevelt himself. His to a monkey at the National tremendous lead over New York's Zoological park, Washington, D. native son, James A. Farley, who runs second in the polls, with every-C. Monkeys are said to really body else way down the list, is most like and understand the interest impressive. and attention given them by

ever, which keeps the whole effect also perhaps, of homesickness and from being perfect, from the Garthe lack of certain foods obtainable ner men's viewpoint. That is the only in their native haunts. possibility that the effect of such

polls will cause Farley to become There are so many different kinds a hundred per cent booster for a Roosevelt third term. That, to the one every day for a year there would still be more than a hundred Farley men, would be just about the most terrible thing that could hapyou had not seen. Of course, no zoo has anything like a complete pen. Big Jim in the next 10 monthscollection, as there are so many vanot to aid Garner directly, but to rieties and some of them cannot oppose Roosevelt and thus aid the live in captivity.

500 Different Kinds.

ice and snow

For some time now the Garner Numbering half a thousand kinds. folks have admitted privately that monkeys occur on all the continents except Australia, though in Europe their one big hurdle is Roosevelt himself, not the fear that he might they are found only in Gibraltar and in North America only in Mexico Garner-that would not worry them and southward. Generally monkeys at all-but the fear that he might go are characteristic of warm countries. after the nomination himself. They but sometimes, as in northern Japan are sure they can beat anyone else think they can beat Roosevelt him-

self, but when they begin to talk Usually monkeys live in family about that there is a certain change groups, sometimes few in number. in their manners which indicates that there is at least an element of tribes containing hundreds of individuals. Some kinds sleep in holdoubt. Hence another phase of the reyour hand invitingly and very likely crotch. They are generally polyga- cate that, at the present moment, he will climb aboard. He likes to mous, sometimes monogamous. Roosevelt could not carry New York be the one to take the initiative. There have been cases of a monkey, state against a strong Republican,

NATIONAL AFFAIRS Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Recent polls show Gar. ner is away the most popular of the Democratic contenders for the presidential nomination . . . Polls are very annoying to New Dealers; they want an investigation . . . Recent opposition to some of the President's policies indicates that congress has got back to normal.

There is one angle of this, how-

They are counting heavily on

Texas candidate indirectly.

improperly weighted their totalsmaking them appear too strong on WASHINGTON .- Friends of Vice the Hughes side. President John Nance Garner are naturally delighted with the recent Polls, Sooner or Later,

polls showing that Garner is far and Come a Terrific Cropper away the most popular of the Demo-Most people have forgotten, but cratic contenders for the presiden-

that is the explanation of why the eastern newspaper editors and political writers were so gullible about the early returns on that election night, when, as a matter of fact, newspapers of all shades of political opinion, including the New York Times, which was ardently for Wilson, conceded Hughes' election.

That was the end of the Herald polls. Big newspapers began after that election sending their own correspondents over the country to investigate political situations. But then came the Literary Digest poll. Its accuracy was uncanny for years. In 1936, when every good political reporter began to suspect that there was something sour about it, the poll none the less had the effect of putting doubt in the minds even of the most optimistic New Dealers.

In a subsequent magazine article Charles Michelson, shrewd director of New Deal publicity, admitted that he had spent a lot of money unsupport some candidate other than | necessarily to combat the last minute pay-envelope tax attack of the G. O. P. forces. He expresses only scorn for the Literary Digest poll, but one wonders whether this expense would have been approved if there had not been a lingering fear that maybe the Digest poll was indicating a ground swell which somehow escaped investigators. The new polls are much more sci-

entific, of course.

Actions Tend to Put Doubt cent polls, which would seem to indi-In the Minds of Voters Congress has almost gotten back

to normal-after more than six years of following the leader. This has nothing to do with how much President Roosevelt succeeds in getdelegates at the Democratic national ting his way despite the critical convention is that they may believe tactics, first of the house, on the TVA question, and, second, of the senate, on the silver and devaluation questions.



By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK .- News of the approaching retirement of Brig. Gen. Harley B. Ferguson is a reminder that it was he who supervised the raisone for Hughes as against Woodrow Retiring Generaling of the bat-Could Regulate tleship Maine Flow of Afton in Havana har-bor for the U. S. government in 1910 and 1911.

> In the service for 42 years in the engineering corps, he probably has won more shirt-sleeve battles against all the disasters of the Anglican litany than any other army officer with a gift for achieving the impossible. He will be 64 years old on August 14 and there is talk that he may be upped to the rank of major general before the bell rings on his finish fight against the elements.

He is the Hackenschmidt of flood grapplers, winning one fall after another against the Mississippi. He has been president of the Mississippi River commission since 1932: member of the board of rivers and harbors since 1930 and is also a member of the St. Lawrence Waterway board.

Back in the days of "manifest destiny," starting in 1897, the young second lieutenant got his first practice workouts in the mud and miasma, floods and elemental and human catastrophe in the Philippines and Cuba, and with the army swampers tidying up China and providing relief after the Boxer uprising around the turn of the century. If the "destiny" involved getting things shipshape in a hurry, he always made it a lot more manifest than it might have been otherwise. He was chief engineer of the China expedition.

He started fighting floods in Montgomery, Ala., in 1907 and through the years commanded army engineering works, defensive and aggressive, at Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Pittsburgh and Norfolk, Va.

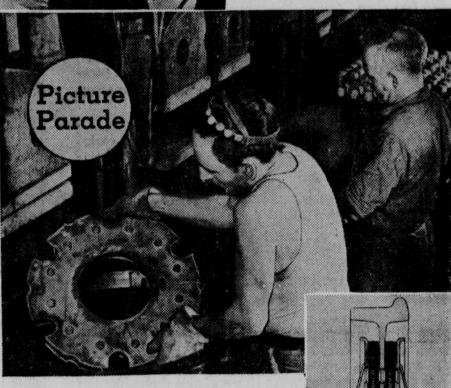
In the World war, he was chief

All Sandwiches Aren't on Rye

This peruked gent, the British fourth Earl of Sandwich, threw tremendous gambling parties in his castle two centuries ago. He began serving steaks between slices of bread so his guests could grab a bit without leaving the roulette wheel. He should have copyrighted the idea; today the sandwich is also an industrial institution.



For example: The two gentlemen at the left are known as "sandwich men" and they advertise anything from hardware to hamburgers up and down main street. Sportsmen have their "sandwich boats" in the famous Oxford-Cambridge bumping races. At least four towns (and the Sandwich islands) owe their names to the gambling nobleman.



human beings.

Once well acquainted, he will probably cling to you much of the time, putting up a most outlandish fuss when deprived of that privilege. Sometimes visitors to monkey houses are greeted by a display of terrible teeth, particularly by the baboons. This is often an indication of special friendship, the equivalent of a smile. Monkeys have been kept in captivity since earliest times, for they have always attracted the attention and interest of people.

The Egyptians worshiped some kinds, and mummified the huge gray-mantled Hamadryas baboon of the Sudan. The Hamadryas is a forbidding creature and exciting to look upon. One sees it in zoos and often in circus side shows where it sits sullenly in a cage labeled "lion-slaying gorilla." This, of course, is just showmanship, though this long-fanged baboon could put up a fierce and efficient fight against almost anything.

King Solomon kept monkeys, probably the Rhesus, or Bengal variety, which today is brought into America by the thousands for exhibition purposes or more frequently for experimental work in biology and medicine. Shylock's daughter, in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. traded her father's turquoise ring for a monkey, and Shylock, furious, declared he would not have given the ring for a wilderness of monkeys. Most any zoo would, though.

Children Like Them.

Every child seems to want a monkey. Recently a little mountain | tightly to its mother's fur as she girl from Virginia who in all her life had seen no animals at all except the domestic ones on her father's | marmosets, low in the monkey scale, hillside farm was guest in the National Zoological park at Washington. She spent a day looking over the collection, and that evening she declared that if she could have anything in the world she wanted, it would be a little monkey.

One of the duties of a zoo director is to answer questions about pets. Except just after the circus leaves town, when people want to know how to care for the chameleons they have bought from the circus folk. monkeys are the subject of more inquiry than any other animal. What kind of monkey does not bite? Answer: It has not yet been discovered. What kind of monkey makes the best pet? Answer: Almost any young monkey; almost no grown monkey.

Need Varied Diet.

How do you care for and feed have four more teeth, two in each monkeys? Answer: They should be kept warm and dry, free from drafts, and with room for exercise, and fed on a varied diet of fruits, vegetables, and cereals, Some of them like an occasional bit of meat, and a few are passionately fond of insects.

Contrary to popular opinion, monkeys do not often have tuberculosis. Those that die are usually victims of pneumonia or intestinal troubles; the least monkeylike of all.

bereft of its mate, pining away of is highly satisfactory to the Garner workers. Their chief fear about the



This picture shows two rare Tarsius monkeys believed to be the only ones ever imported into lieve Roosevelt would be the hardest this country. This particular man to beat. It would give Roosespecies must be fed every two hours and they must be kept in a temperature of 85 degrees if they are removed from their native habitat in the Philippine islands.

grief. Usually they have only one young at a time, the baby clinging runs or swings through the treetops. Sometimes they bear twins, and on rare occasions, have triplets.

Two Main Groups.

ed and pointed outward and, with

the exception of marmosets, they

jaw.

The many families of monkeys, leaving out the great apes (gorilla, chimpanzee, orangutan, and gibbon) on one end of the line, and the lemurs, or half monkeys, on the other, can be divided into two main groups: Those of the New world and those of the Old. The New world monkeys have a monopoly on prehensile tails, which they use as fifth hand for assistance in climbing and swinging through trees and also for picking up objects. ject. Their Old world relatives, in contrast, use their tails only for balance. The monkeys of the New world also differ in having nasal passages which are widely separat-

that Roosevelt is the only Democrat who could possibly be elected. View Is Unwittingly **Encouraged by Republicans** Curiously enough this view is be-

ing given more encouragement, though unwittingly, by the Republicans than by the Roosevelt fanatics themselves. The point is that every time a Republican leader sounds off about the third term he creates the impression that the Republicans | nominee for President. would rather have the Democrats nominate anyone else than Roosevelt. Hence the logical deduction that the Republicans believe they would hve more difficulty beating

Roosevelt than any other Democrat. To a man interested chiefly in party success-as many of the delegates will be, because in the nature of things they are men either holding office or benefiting in some other way from Democratic rule at Washington-it might become very

important that the Republicans bevelt a strong ace in the hole in the convention maneuvering. The truth is that there is no such positive conviction among the Republicans, though there is enough fear that it is true to justify the suspicion. The Republicans have been concentrating on the anti-third term tradition because they have been believing rather firmly up to now that Roosevelt would be the

Democratic nominee. **Embarrass** Advocates of Third Term for Roosevelt

New Dealers are terribly annoyed over the recent polls, widely published throughout the country. The move to have a congressional investigation of such polls-as to how they are taken, and particularly why they are taken-was born some weeks before the recent poll of New York state, which has been more embarrassing to the advocates of a third term for Roosevelt than any one other thing that has happened. anywhere, any time, or on any sub-

A very sound argument can be made against the polls, due to a queer characteristic of human nature. For some reason there are lots of people who like to be bandwagon riders. They want to be with the winner. This resulted in quite an outcry from the Democratic leaders back in 1916. It will be re-

They have exactly the same numcalled that most of the eastern ber of teeth as has man, and these states, which reported fairly early are sometimes highly developed into on election night, went decisively vicious weapons of offense and defor Charles E. Hughes. Democratic fense. Smallest and most primitive leaders contended that something of the monkeys are the marmosets, should be done about this on the about the size of squirrels, which theory that on the Pacific coast peoinhabit the forests of nearly all of ple who had not yet voted would tropical America. Their fingers are hear about how the East was going, almost like claws, and they are and would be influenced.

Every member of the house voting against the President on TVA, and every senator voting against him on silver and devaluation knew that these votes would hurt Mr. Roosevelt between now and next June when the Democratic National convention will pick the party's

The actions tend to put doubt in the minds of the voters as to whether the President is right on TVA, whether he is sound on the monetary questions. They will form the subject of crossroad store debates all next winter, from Maine to California, with the only possible result that the President will lose a certain percentage of his supporters. When the senate and house fight on such controversial issues it is almost beyond question that folks will be found, here and there, who will take the opposition side, no matter what the real merits of the case may be.

Since the President figures to a dominating degree in the monetary disputes, and since his attitude on TVA is well known, the effect can only be harmful to him. Some of those supporting him up to these issues are almost bound to leave him. This is almost an inexorable political law. It has nothing to do with Mr. Roosevelt's virtues or failings. It proves nothing with respect to Angeles before he became a biolothem. It is just a thing which al- gist and sociologist. ways works.

Despite His Huge Majority Former Leaders Opposed Him

This law works with especial rigor against a President who does a lot of things. Probably Calvin Coolidge suffered less from it than any President since the Civil war, but the chief accusation that critics bring against his record is that he was a "do nothing." Mr. Roosevelt has done a lot of things. Nearly every one of them went against the grain with some of his supporters, be they few or many.

In 1936, despite his thumping majority, a number of distinguished former leaders of his party opposed him publicly. The thing is cumulative.

Will H. Hays once said that the function of the Republican national committee was to "assimilate, not eliminate." The process under discussion here amounts to a series of eliminations.

The whole point of this is that every politician of enough importance to have gotten elected to the house or the senate appreciates this political axiom. So the boys in the senate knew what they were doing when they made a spectacular stand against President Roosevelt. (Bell Syndicate-WNU Service.)

engineer of the second army corps in France. He went to West Point from his home town, Waynesville, N. C. His son is a commander in the navy. He has two daughters.

DR. PAUL POPENOE, geneticist, biologist, and student of family relations, who has given much of his interesting career to clinical studies of home life, discovers that women are ag-

Women a Close gressive pro-Second to the posers and that N. W. Mounties 70 out of 85 get their man. This is his finding in his survey of this

hitherto unexplored field of statis-

Dr. Popenoe is director of the court of family relations at Los Angeles. A specialist in the daily squabbles of married life, he has been effective in settling many of them. He says it is a good idea to write down all your wife's faults, check them against your own, and then burn the paper. You should keep the family budget straight, refrain from nagging, and keep yourself and everybody else around the house interested and never bored. As a geneticist, he thinks it is a fair bet that we will become a race of "superidiots." whereas we could be super-Einsteins if we could use collectively the sense that God gave geese.

He is a native of Topeka, Kan., educated at Occidental college and Topeka university. He was a newspaper reporter in Pasadena and Los

BIG, ruddy John M. Carmody, known as "Powerhouse John," takes over 2,500 PWA employees under the new arrangement by which

he assumes a New FWA Boss load, compared Belittles Atlas to which Atlas With His Load would be just toting a tennis

ball. Leaving the Rural Electrification administration, he heads the new Federal Works agency, which takes in both the PWA and the FWA: also the bureau of public roads, the building operations of the treasury, the U. S. Housing authority and many other Herculean endeavors.

He is a rip-snorting Irishman with a booming voice, employing section boss technique in getting things done. He was for many years an editor of the Mc-Graw Hill Publications, making his career in industrial engineering. In earlier years, he managed coal companies, factories and steel mills.

He has been with the New Deal six years, first with the NRA and later with the NLRB. He has a Pennsylvania farm background and attended Columbia university. (Consolidated Features-WNU Service.)

In industry the word "sandwich" means a lamination (or division into thin plates or layers) of materials such as wood, glass, paper, metal or rubber for greater strength and efficiency. One of the most spectacular of these sandwiches is the new steeland-rubber wheel for railway cars. Photo above shows the rubber "sandwich" being placed in the wheel. The cross-section at the right shows how the rubber inserts prevent metal-to-metal transmission of vibration from rail to axle. This new process received one of its most successful applications in the new subway cars at New York.



The first "sandwich glass" was named after Sandwich, Mass., a Cape Cod settlement whose formula for beautiful colored glass is now lost. Modern sandwich glass is safety plate glass for automobiles. In the above photo girls at the Libbey-Owens-Ford plant place paper-thin plastic filler between sheets of plate glass. A new "filler" has just been perfected which has four times the strength and resilience of former fillers.



Finished "sandwich" glass, a far cry from the earl's ideal

