

# KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH HAVE LIVED "HAPPY EVER AFTER"

(By Sir Philip Gibbs)  
LONDON, May 3 — King George looks delicate, and is, I fancy, not robust.  
As a boy he was not very strong after an attack of appendicitis, and during the war his career in the navy — he served in the grand fleet and was present at the Battle of Jutland — as well as his adventures as a pilot in the air force were interrupted by illness.

At least he was not considered strong enough for continual active service and was appointed to the headquarters staff, much to his own disappointment. But he won his wings and proved his courage. In that respect he shares the quality of his elder brother and of his father before him.

I have seen these two brothers playing squash together, and it was interesting to study their form and style. One, afterward Edward VIII, was very fast, very nimble, dynamic in energy, but the Duke of York played a first class game, I thought. He looked very thin and wiry and boy-like. He had the quick eye of a man who is a fine shot. Beyond ordinary form at tennis, he has played at Wimbledon.

It was after the war, when he became an undergraduate at Cambridge, that he took up tennis quite seriously. That period of his life was the most important, perhaps, in his development of character. He had seen something of the horror of war and its human agony. He had listened to the talk of young officers like himself. He had been conscious of the terrific drama and ordeal of that time, and of the burdens which were borne steadfastly by his own father.

All that was an astonishing preface to life and thought. But at Cambridge he was able to read, to think, to talk things out, to get at principles and philosophy. He read well and seriously, I am told, in history and economics. He had the real student mind, and showed a zest for hard facts. But he was no prig. He entered into the life of his fellow undergraduates and broke the rules of his college now and then.

The King looks back on those days as a good time when he studied hard, played hard, and made many friends. Those friends he keeps, being very loyal in friendship, as I have heard from some of them.

It is fortunate for the nation and for himself that he fell in love with Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, who is now the Queen. She is the youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, whose family is still in possession of the ancient castle of Glamis and has its roots far back in Scottish history.

She had been bridesmaid to Princess Mary, and it was at Glamis that the future King became deeply attached to her. They were married in Westminster Abbey on April 26, 1923, and lived for a time in White Lodge, Richmond Park, afterward moving to 125 Piccadilly. Princess Elizabeth was born on April 21, 1926.

Everybody who sees the Queen is enchanted. Her photographs never do her full justice, because she has the most beautiful coloring, and when her eyes are lit up by a smile, as they always are when she receives anyone, or passes among the people, she has a charming expression which is very radiant. I once stood near her when she was wearing a little hat with tiny blue flowers and as she passed she spoke a few words.

"I had no idea," said a friend of mine who had received this gift of her smile, "that she was so exquisite. I shall never forget this moment. She belongs to Shakespeare's England."

With Princess Elizabeth and Princess Mary-Rose, the King is a happy father and a good comrade. He is devoted to his home life and is a lover of simplicity.

What more is there to say about him? Only the future will test his quality for kingship. It is no secret that he suffered intensely during the crisis which led to the abdication of King Edward, for whom he had a brotherly affection and a warm admiration. No one admired more than he did his brother's keen spirit, gaiety, dash and restless energy. When he stood before the Privy Council after his accession to the throne, his face was

# ROBBERY FREIGHT ON THE RAILWAYS OVER \$600,000

(Special to The Daily Mail)  
MONCTON, N. B., May 3—Claims paid in 1936 by the railroads of Canada and the United States as a result of robbery of freight in transit were the smallest on record for any one year, according to George A. Shea, director of investigation of the Canadian National Railways and vice chairman of the protective section of the association of American railroads, who returned from Washington today. The total amount paid last year was \$688,792 which was 18 per cent. less than the amount of claims paid in 1935, and was an average of only 1.8 cents for each carload.

Credit for the decrease in robbery losses goes largely to the efficient police organizations which have been established by the railroads, Mr. Shea said, and the vigilance of those organizations in guarding the billions of dollars' worth of freight transported annually over the rail lines of this continent.

The first railroad police or special service department on this continent was organized about 1865. With the growth of railway mileage this work has developed until there are approximately 7,000 employees in the police or special service departments of the various railroads. These departments worked independently until 1921 when the protective section of the American association of railroads was organized and a system of co-operation between the police of the various railroads was adopted. As a result there has been an almost constant reduction in robbery losses from \$9,924,747 in 1921 to the amount paid last year, \$688,792.

"That crime does not pay, especially when it involves the railroads," Mr. Shea commented in discussing these figures, "is shown by the fact that in recent years convictions have been obtained by railroad police in approximately 98 per cent. of the cases tried."

dead white and he spoke in broken words of the painful ordeal which had just passed.

There is no shade of doubt that he will win the perfect loyalty and affection of the British people. He has

# GERMANS FACE NEW "MISSION"

## Ho Hitlerism Changes Profoundly Structure Even of Agriculture — Must Stay on Land. The Children's Hour

(By Grant Dexter)  
LONDON—The destruction of the liberties of the German people and the moulding of the minds of the younger generation, while much the most important phases of Nazi rule, by no means exhaust the record of the Hitler regime.

Day by day, the human element is being mobilized for the sacred mission. At the same time, an economic machine suitable for the purpose in view is being fashioned. The structure of agriculture, finance, industry — of capitalism in general — has been and is being profoundly changed.

Take agriculture. In 1933, German farmers were in a bad way. They were heavily in debt; prices were low; yields had been none too good. The Nazis drew up a plan to restore agriculture and make the nation self-sufficient in foodstuffs. For a time it seemed that the collective farm experiment in Russia would be copied. It was, in East Prussia, but else where it was decided to retain the maximum population on the land, stop the drift to the cities. The East Prussia experiment has been successful and, no doubt, in the event of war, would rapidly be applied to the whole country. In that extremity, war power for the farms would be lacking.

The problem of how to keep people on the land was solved by a proclamation providing that to leave the land and seek employment in a town

the steadiness of his father. He has a true nobility of character, as one can read in his face, being simple in heart, pitiful of suffering and devoted to duty.

In my opinion, King George will bear the burden of the crown with dignity, courage and wisdom. We may be sure of his in times of crisis. He will never step out of his frame to any rash adventure, but he will use his influence firmly to uphold all that is best in the British tradition and code.

or city is a crime against the State. A hereditary farm ownership was promulgated which forbade the sale of farm land. The owner was secured in his possession and must pass his farm along to his eldest son. If he had no son, a daughter could retain ownership by marriage to man deemed by the State to be an efficient farmer. If there was no heir, the farm reverted to the state. This law meant the repudiation of existing farm debt, because it became uncollectable, and, also, the destruction of the farmer's credit. Having no security to offer, farmers were not suitable risks for loans. Likewise, the law chained him to his farm. He could not dispossess himself, nor be dispossessed of his land, save by or with the consent of the State. The government, in addition, gave the farmers high protection to assure them profitable prices.

The position of the country at this time was as follows: Forty-five per cent. of food requirements was then grown at home. Thirty per cent. was imported. The remaining 25 per cent. comprised meats, eggs, etc., and this was produced on German-grown fodder.

The problem was to replace the 30 per cent of imports—chiefly wheat, butter, eggs, rye, potatoes and sugar. This involved an increase in home production of about 60 per cent. in these lines.

Agricultural self-sufficiency is desired not only as a war measure but urgently necessary in order that the re-armament program could be carried through. In the belief that all was going well with the agricultural plan, the government proceeded to cut down imports of foodstuffs. The money, which would have paid for these imports was used to pay for armament raw materials.

But the agricultural plan failed to increase Germany's capacity to feed herself. This is only now becoming plain. There was a change in the character of agricultural production and a semblance of self-sufficiency which may yet prove to have been ruinously deceptive.

When imports were cut down, the prices rose. German production tended naturally to conform: farmers sought to reap the profits available. The land behind the 25 per cent. of production which had come on the market in the form of beef, pork, poultry, etc., swung over to sugar beets, potatoes, wheat and so on. There was a marked increase in directly marketable crops, an equally marked decrease in fodder crops.

For a time the fodder shortage was screened by slaughter, but last win-



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ter is became plain that the German live stock and poultry industry was in peril. Between 1933 and 1936 the reduction in herds and flocks was 12 per cent.—the young were killed and the old retained—but the effects will be cumulative, and this year the drop against 1933 will be 25 per cent. The older animals and poultry are reaching the age where they must be slaughtered and there are no young to take their place. The only way to prevent the collapse of the industry is to import fodder and stop the wholesale slaughter of young stock. These facts in part explain the recent entry of Germany into the grain markets. Imports of fodder, in turn, place a strain on foreign exchange, which is largely pledged to

pay for copper, iron, nickel and so on.

But the Nazis are not lightly to be turned from their ambition of military supremacy. There has been much soul-searching at Berlin to discover how the disaster occurred. The alibi of the Bureau of Agriculture is that fodder was to be produced synthetically by the chemical industry, and that the chemists, not the bureau, are the guilty parties.

But whoever blundered, the Nazi Government in the past few months has overhauled the agriculture plan. Defeat is not admitted, despite the fact that Germany is more dependent on imported foodstuffs now than in 1933.

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