

EMPIRE DAY IN CANADA

A Valuable and Illuminating Catechism on the Day and Its Importance, and on the Greatness and Extent of the British Empire.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE—ITS SIZE AND POPULATION.

Q. How large is the British Empire?
A. About 12 million square miles, or one-fifth of the earth's surface. Britain thus leads the world in area, Russia being second with 8 million square miles; United States third, with 3,623,000.

Q. How many inhabitants are to be found within the Empire?
A. Nearly 400 million, or one-fifth of the entire human race. China has the same number, Russia 130 millions, United States, 84 millions.

One out of every five of the world's inhabitants owes allegiance, directly or indirectly, to King Edward.

Q. Who compose the 400 million inhabitants of the Empire?
A. 84 millions of white people, 344 millions of colored—viz., copper, yellow and black.

Q. Where are the 400 millions found?
A. On five continents, viz., Asia, 300 millions; Africa and Europe, each, 43 millions; America, 73 millions, Australasia, 5 millions.

Q. How are they subdivided religiously?
A. Hindoos, 208 millions; Mohammedans, 94 millions; Christians, 58 millions; other religions, 35 millions.

THE SUB-DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE'S POSSESSIONS.

Q. How many dominions, colonies and dependencies comprise the British Empire?
A. 72.

Q. What is the official designation of the self-governing nations within the British Empire?
A. "Dominions," of which there are seven, viz., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, Newfoundland, Transvaal.

Q. When was this title of "Dominion" decided on?
A. In 1887, by direction of Lord Elgin, then Secretary for the Colonies in the British Government.

Q. What constitutes a "Dominion"?
A. Having a parliamentary government or representative institutions.

Q. What is the title of the British possessions that are not self-governing?
A. Colonies, viz., India, the various parts of Africa, the Sudan, West Indies, Guiana, and many minor possessions that have no representative institutions or parliamentary government.

Q. Under what head does Egypt come?
A. Egypt is a protectorate.

KING EDWARD—HIS TITLE AND REIGN.

Q. What is the full title of King Edward?
A. His Most Excellent Majesty, Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Q. When did he ascend the throne?
A. In 1901.

Q. How many Kings and Queens has England had?
A. 50, from the year 827 to date. Scotland had 28, from 1057 to the Union.

EMPIRE DAY—ITS MEANING AND ORIGIN.

Q. What is "Empire Day"?
A. An effort throughout the King Emperor's Dominions to remind all British subjects of the virtues which make a good citizen, such as loyalty, patriotism, courage, endurance, respect for, and obedience to, lawful authority, and to encourage self-sacrifice for the public good; to teach all, and especially the young, the sacredness of the trust committed to

them; and to inspire them with determination to do their duty.

Q. When is it celebrated?
A. In Canada, on the last school day before May 24th. In the other Dominions of the Empire and in Great Britain, on May 24th.

Q. Why the difference in dates as between Canada and the rest of the Empire?
A. Because May 24th, the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, is already observed as Victoria Day in Canada.

Q. Where and when did the Empire Day idea originate?
A. The first resolution for an Empire Day observance was passed by a committee of the Hamilton School Board, on December 2, 1897, on the suggestion of Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, of that city.

Q. When was the first Empire Day observed in Canada?
A. On May 25, 1899, in Montreal, when a choir of a thousand children sang patriotic selections, Queen Victoria replying to a loyal message.

Q. When was the Empire Day idea adopted in England?
A. On April 25, 1899, when Lord Meath wrote to the London Times suggesting the adoption of the Canadian idea, resulting in the 24th of May being set apart in the British Isles as Empire Day.

Q. Is Empire Day observed elsewhere in the Empire?
A. Yes. Since 1904 in the British Isles, and in other Dominions and Colonies until today the chain of celebration is complete so far as the self-governing and crown colonies and the motherland are concerned. Even in India individual celebrations are held.

Q. What is the Empire Day celebration intended to serve?
A. "That it shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties and responsibilities which lie at their door."—The Earl of Meath.

Q. What are the three watchwords of Empire Day?
A. "Respectability, Duty, Self-Sacrifice."

Q. What is the motto?
A. "One King, One Flag, one Fleet, one Empire."

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Q. How much of the white population of the Empire's Dominions and Colonies is in Canada?
A. More than one-half.

Q. In what respect has Canada been a leader among the Empire's Dominions?
A. Canada was the first colony to federate its scattered provinces into a Dominion in 1867, an example since followed in part by Australia, and likely to be followed in South Africa.

Q. Why is the British House of Commons called the Mother of Parliaments?
A. Because nearly fifty parliaments and legislatures have been established in the Empire under Britain's plan of giving self-government to her possessions.

Q. How many legislators has Canada in its federal parliament and nine provincial legislatures and councils?
A. 735.

Q. How many legislators has the United Kingdom?
A. 1,302, viz., 632 peers and 670 members of the House of Commons.

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THE BRITISH NAVY—ITS COST AND SIZE.

Q. What is the naval expenditure of the British Empire?
A. £33,575,000 in 1906, or about 165 million dollars. United States comes second with 100 million dollars; Germany third, with 65 million dollars; France fourth, with 60 million dollars.

Q. How much of this sum did the Dominions and Colonies contribute?
A. £440,390, or a little over 2 million dollars, viz.:

India £299,511
Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand 252,885
Cape Colony 50,000
Natal 35,000
Newfoundland 3,000

Great Britain pays, therefore, 163 million dollars, or over 98 per cent. of its navy cost, and its Dominions, two millions, or under 2 per cent.

Q. What are the British naval estimates for 1907-8?
A. £31,000,000 or 150 million dollars.

Q. What is the strength of the British Navy?
A. 508 (built, buildings and projected, April 24, 1906).

Q. How much do battleships, cruisers, etc., cost?
A. Cost of a battleship, \$7,500,000; cost of an armoured cruiser, \$2,000,000; cost of a torpedo-boat destroyer, \$350,000; cost of a submarine, \$250,000; cost of a 58-ton gun, \$50,000; cost of armour piercing shot for 58-ton (12-inch) gun, \$350; cost of Whitehead torpedo, \$2,500; cost of the annual upkeep of a 16,000-ton battleship, \$750,000.—Daily News Year Book.

Q. What is the Empire's naval force?
A. Officers and men, 129,000; reserve, 53,000; British seamen in mercantile marine, 176,975.

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Q. What is Canada's relative area in the Empire?

A. Canada has 33 per cent. of total Empire area, but only 11-3 per cent. of Empire population of 400 millions.

Q. What is the value of British investments in Canada?
A. British investments in Canada have a market value of \$1,275,284,000. Canada's interest bill due Britain is about 60 million yearly.

England bought 63 million dollars' worth of Canadian bonds in 1907.

Great Britain has over 15 billion dollars invested in colonies. South Africa gets 13.2 per cent., Australia 0.4, Canada 4.1. British investments in Canada have more than doubled in 10 years.

Q. What is Great Britain's and Canada's public debt charges?
A. Great Britain, \$3.14 per head; Canada's \$2.06.

Q. What is the value of British investments in Canada?
A. British investments in Canada have a market value of \$1,275,284,000. Canada's interest bill due Britain is about 60 million yearly.

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Great Britain has over 15 billion dollars invested in colonies. South Africa gets 13.2 per cent., Australia 0.4, Canada 4.1. British investments