[E.]

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Educational (1907) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No 175

DATED 23-3-7

1

32

[Despatch Abstract.]

Empire Day Movement Acknowledging the receipt of the leaflets nos 1 to 5 on the subject of the —.

BACK PAPERS.

G O	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[F.]

1,000-6-9-08.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

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[P. T. O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. 0

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

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Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.

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C No. 651 Est.

Recd. } 18.3.07.
Reqd. }

To the Returning Officer
for Education
Bradford.

83 Lancaster Gate
London. W.
Feb. 23rd 1907.

Sir,

I am enclosing some leaflets on the subject of the Empire Day movement which you will notice has now taken firm hold of most portions of the British Empire.

Should you approve of the primary object of the movement I trust that you will use your influence & sympathy to induce the Scholars in your Schools to celebrate with it, thereby to encourage the Teachers, and

But you may consider some
of the enclosed suggestions worthy
of translation into the Spanish.

Believe me yours very truly

Scott

Please keep for Reference, or circulate, this Leaflet.

See pages 7 and 9.

"EMPIRE DAY" MOVEMENT.

(Non-Party and Non-Sectarian.)

WATCHWORDS: **"Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice."**

Extract from the Speech of the EARL OF MEATH, *May 24th, 1905:—*

"It is intended that the Empire Day Celebration shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the Peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties which lie at their door."

"Empire Day,"

May 24th.

LETTERS, ADDRESS, AND INFORMATION

IN REGARD TO

THE "EMPIRE DAY" MOVEMENT.

Open Letter from the Earl of Meath.

83, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W.

SIR,

Perhaps you will permit me to draw your attention to some of the points in the "Empire Day" Movement, which its promoters would desire to see emphasized.

The subject naturally divides itself into two divisions.

(1) The nature of the systematic daily training in Schools which it is desired to see established.

(2) The character of the celebrations which it is proposed shall be held on "Empire Day"—May 24th, *or on the day nearest to this date which may be found locally to be the most convenient.*

In the first place, it would be well to state that there is no intention of creating a new Bank Holiday, although it is hoped that children in schools will be granted a half-holiday on that day.

In regard to No. 1, "systematic daily training in schools."

The promoters of the Movement aim at the introduction into all schools of a moral form of training which shall have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens.

Such teaching should, in their opinion, include the encouragement of a reasonable, imperial, and local patriotism, loyalty to the Head of the State, obedience to authority, self-sacrifice in the interests of the community, self-preparation with a view to the proper performance of all duties which the State may be likely to require at the hands of the individual, either in peace or in war, the exercise of the individual intelligence in the interests of the State and of the community, and constant openness of mind in regard to improvements in the labour fields of life—always with a view to the best interests of the State and of the community. In short *they desire to see the rising generation taught to subordinate the individual to the common interest.*

Although it is, doubtless, desirable that there should be a simultaneous celebration throughout the entire Empire, if, for any cause, it be found locally more convenient to fix some other date, the spirit of the movement would be in no way infringed if the celebration were locally or occasionally held on some day other than May 24th, but preferably as near that date as possible.

It is hoped that each Parish and community will find some means of celebrating the occasion. The annexed Programme has been drawn up, not with a view to rigid uniformity, but as suggesting certain modes of celebration, some of which may form the nucleus of further development.

The poorest Parish which possesses Bells in its Church Tower can ring them, even if it does not own a Union Jack, and cannot afford to acquire one and fly it from the summit of Church, Chapel, or School House.

And although in the above sentence, for the sake of conciseness, only Church, Chapel, and School House are mentioned, it surely need not be necessary to add that *this movement invites and welcomes cordially the co-operation of all classes and of all creeds, and of those who owe allegiance to no creed;* for is not the movement one which includes all the 400 million subjects of King Edward in every part of his vast dominions?

For the cost of one penny, a copy of the "Flag of Britain" song, set to music, can be obtained of A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, London. This can be copied by the children, and learnt by heart so as to be sung in unison on the village green, or in the village School House. The National Anthem should already be known by the children, but if not, the sooner it is learnt the better.

The Village must indeed be intellectually poor which cannot find some individual within its borders, whether Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, Clergyman, or other person of some education, capable of giving the children a short address on the duties and responsibilities attaching to British Citizenship, a recitation of some Poem illustrative of heroic duty, and of self-sacrifice on behalf of the nation; or a lecture, enlivened, if possible, by Magic Lantern views of some Colony or Dependency of the Empire.

The children themselves should be encouraged to take part in the celebration, and the Challenge Cups and personal money Prizes offered by the League of the Empire (Caxton Hall, Westminster) for the best essay written by a school child on the objects of the "Empire Day" movement ought to produce a healthy rivalry between schools in obtaining a firm grasp of its inner spirit.

Larger centres of population will probably, as the movement developes, desire to emphasize the day in a more marked manner by popular entertainments, Mayoral receptions, processions, &c.

There is no reason why the day should not be celebrated in any of these ways, but it is to be hoped that the simple but effective merry chiming of church bells, and the unfolding and saluting of the National Flag will not be omitted, even should it be thought advisable to add the more elaborate ceremonials to the Programme.

Finally, the promoters of the "Empire Day" movement are confident that those who take part in the celebration will utter no word which could give offence to any individual or nation, and, in any remarks they may make, will point out

how much there is to learn from foreign nations, and how nationally suicidal is the stolid, self-sufficient pride which refuses to recognise the good points to be found amongst other peoples, and thinks it humiliating to adopt those which are worthy of imitation.

To counteract the subtle approach of any such spirit, it would be well to introduce, during the course of the ceremony, the recitation of Rudyard Kipling's noble and heart-stirring "Recessional" Hymn, "Lest we forget."

Your personal assistance in the promotion of the above movement is most respectfully and earnestly requested.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

MEATH.

SUMMARY OF PLACES WHERE "EMPIRE DAY" WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED ON MAY 24th, 1906.*

	Number.	Schools.
Self-Governing States	6	
Crown Colonies and Dependencies	28	
Number of Colonial Schools, as far as reported		29,447
United Kingdom :—		
Elementary Schools	8684	
Training Colleges	10	
Secondary Schools	171	
Institutions	26	
National Flag hoisted on Public Buildings	158	
Mayoral Receptions	17	
Sermons on May 21st	232	
Number of Schools in the United Kingdom		8,891
Total		38,338

N.B.—In the above summary of self-governing States, the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia, are only counted as two. But it should not be forgotten that the former includes the self-governing Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, North-West Territories, Manitoba, Sasketchewan, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia; and the latter the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, in all of which divisions of these two great Federations "Empire Day" is observed.

The total number of Schools within the Empire which have been officially reported to Lord Meath as keeping, or about to keep, "Empire Day," amount to 38,338. If 100 scholars be taken as the average number attending these schools, it may be calculated that the number of scholars brought under the influence of the movement is not less than 3,833,800.

As at least an equal number of adults attended the Celebrations, it may certainly be said that *May 24th last was observed by some Eight Millions of the Subjects of King Edward the Seventh.*

*In Canada, May 24th is observed as "Victoria Day," and the last School day before May 24th as "Empire Day."

APPEAL BY THE EARL OF MEATH

TO

CHURCHES AND CONGREGATIONS

OF

ALL DENOMINATIONS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The movement which has been inaugurated under the name of "Empire Day," and which has for its objects the training of the rising generation in the virtues of loyalty and patriotism, and in the duties and responsibilities attaching to British citizenship, is now officially recognised in all the Self-governing Colonies and in practically all the Crown Colonies and Dependencies. At home it has received the official support of the Education Committees of 23 Counties, of 77 Boroughs, of 24 Urban Districts, of 10 Training Colleges, of 171 Secondary Schools, and of about 700 Elementary Schools and Institutions unconnected with the above—in all, about 9000 schools, exclusive of those in the Colonies.

If the 400 million subjects of the King were truly bound together by feelings of mutual affection, the British Empire should constitute the most effective guarantee of peace the world has ever known.

Inasmuch as the objects of the "Empire Day" movement are the promotion of sentiments of peace and goodwill towards all men, and by the increase of mutual knowledge, to foster friendly and even affectionate feelings between the subjects of King Edward VII. throughout the entire Globe, it is confidently believed that religious bodies of all denominations within the Empire will lend the movement their active co-operation, both in the schools under their control, and by holding special services, as well as by *the delivery of sermons and addresses on the Sunday, or some other day, preceding the 24th May in each year*, so as to strike in time the moral keynote of a high ideal of Imperial and of Civic duty.

It is known that in 1906 over 230 sermons were preached in different parts of the Empire.

MEATH.

THE "EMPIRE DAY" MOVEMENT.

ADDRESS BY THE EARL OF MEATH,

Exeter Hall, London, May 24th, 1905.

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

Last year "Empire Day" was celebrated for the first time within the British Isles. On that occasion the chain of celebration around the earth's surface was not continuous. To-day we may paraphrase Webster's famous peroration by saying that the song of praise and of thanksgiving to the Almighty for His goodness to our race, and the prayer for strength and wisdom to enable us to fulfil our destinies aright, "following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth."

For to-day the chain is complete, as far as the self-governing and Crown Colonies and Mother Land are concerned. India, unfortunately, is not yet officially represented, but even there individual celebrations were held last year, and, doubtless, will be held again either on May 24th or on the King's Birthday.

The Commonwealth of Australia, which last year was the only self-governing Colony which had not officially declared its adhesion to the movement, has now, through the Premiers of its constituent self-governing dominions, expressed its intention of taking part in the celebration, and of bringing its school teaching in this respect into line with that of the rest of the Empire.

At home we believe that the day is being celebrated in some 6,000 schools, besides those in the Colonies, and in addition to the hoisting of the National Flag from the summits of many public buildings in all parts of the Kingdom, several Municipal authorities are making special

efforts to celebrate the day in divers manners. But however useful these outward demonstrations may be in drawing public attention to subjects of Empire, individually, I would scarcely have laboured, as I have, to promote the movement, *had it not contained an inner spiritual meaning, of which I trust all who hear me to-day are conscious. This inner meaning it is difficult to express in a few words, but it may partially be translated as the subordination of selfish or class interests to those of the State and of the Community, and the inculcation on the minds of all British subjects of the honourable obligation which rests upon them of preparing themselves, each in his or her own sphere, for the due fulfilment of the duties and responsibilities attached to the high privilege of being subjects of the mightiest Empire the world has ever known.*

Last year I remarked, and it is well to repeat it, that the ideas of the promoters of the "Empire Day" movement have absolutely nothing in common with the condition of mind popularly known as "Jingoism." They desire no aggrandisement of the State for aggrandisement's sake. They do not believe that the honour of the nation or the respect due to the Flag can in any way be augmented by wars carried on for mere military glory, nor do they desire to flaunt our Standard defiantly in the face of any Potentate or People. Britons wish to live in peace and amity with the whole world, but they are of opinion that the best step which they can take towards the realisation of a world's peace is so to consolidate and strengthen their Empire that no Power or Powers, however great, shall ever dare to attack or to treat with contumely these 400 millions of people, who should be bound together, not by force, but by the ties of mutual affection and of allegiance to a common Sovereign.

If a true union of hearts could be established between the subjects of the King, who constitute one-fifth of the population of the globe, it would not be long before such a mighty Power would make its influence for good or for evil irresistibly felt throughout the other four-fifths of the earth's inhabitants.

Britons believe that, on the whole, the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race has been a beneficent one, and has tended in the past towards the advancement of civilisation and of righteousness.

They are conscious of many shortcomings, and of some very serious blots in the history of their race, and of which they are heartily

ashamed, but if the good and the bad actions perpetrated by them as a nation be weighed one against another, they believe it will be found that the good will cause the bad to kick the beam.

But this need not prevent them from seeing, admiring, and endeavouring to imitate, the many good qualities possessed by other nations, nor need it blind Britons to national and social shortcomings, many of which are so serious that, if allowed an unchecked existence, they threaten to weaken the very foundations upon which the national stability is based.

Take, for instance, such vices as those of gambling and drunkenness, which alone are responsible for an immense proportion of the crime of the country, and, in conjunction with impurity, improvidence, and ignorance, are the cause of most of the pauperism, lunacy, and mental and physical degeneration with which portions of the British race are cursed.

Because we cherish liberty, we need not permit it to degenerate into license; because we believe in the independence of man, we need not consider manners superfluous; because we admire the man who has the courage of his opinions, we need not act rudely towards our fellow-creatures; nor need we under all circumstances decline to be guided by experience or authority.

We can profitably learn from foreign nations, in watching the manner they handle these and many other conflicting ethical and social problems.

The Germans, for instance, can teach us lessons in thoroughness, industry, perseverance, indefatigable application to duty, simplicity, and discipline; the French in thrift, refinement, outward marks of politeness, and the fullest utilisation of nature for the benefit of man.

In a similar manner there are few nations from which we cannot learn some useful lessons, if only we will condescend to study their characteristics, with a view to self-improvement.

There is one country, with which we are happily allied, which has set us an example by the thoroughness with which it has studied and sought out the best points in each nation; it has not been afraid to copy, and therefore it has much to teach us—Japan.

The gallant little people of the Rising Sun are daily furnishing us with object lessons, which it is to be hoped we are not neglecting.

We are learning to understand that the success of this marvellous country in its heroic struggle with the mighty forces of Russia are due,

not merely to superior military organisation and preparedness, but in great measure to the virtues of loyalty, of patriotism, of obedience to authority, and of self-sacrifice in the public interest, which since 1867 have, by order of the State, been daily taught in the schools of Japan, under the name of "Bushido."

Some credit for the extraordinarily united, lofty, patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit of the people must, therefore, be given to the school-masters of Japan, who for years have been at work systematically and daily teaching their school children to reverence their Emperor, to love their Country, and to remember that the greater the sacrifice demanded by the State of the individual, the greater the honour. Hence, the marvellous spectacle of a veritably universal enthusiasm amongst the people to court sacrifice and death in the common interest. Such a spirit is irresistible. It is the spirit which has produced such marvellous efficiency in both Army and Navy, for where the love of duty and the sense of honour surpass the love of self, there the corroding vices engendered by self-seeking are absent.

If the Japanese people have rightly assimilated the spirit of "Bushido," it should make them as successful in the contests of peace as it has in those of war. A people who value honour more than wealth, and the good of the community as higher than that of self-interest, are not likely to suffer from the evils of trade sweating and of the scamping of work. Labour will be regarded as honourable, and the product of such labour will in the future show itself to be as superior to that of the ordinary labour market as the Japanese Army and Navy have proved themselves to be to the military and naval forces raised under the bureaucratic system of Russia.

The "Empire Day" movement proposes to breathe into the souls of the subjects of the King-Emperor a spirit conceived on lines which we hope shall be of equal and even of greater power to inspire to noble deeds—both in peace as well as war—than that of "Bushido."

It is intended that the "Empire Day" celebration 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.

This remark applies more especially to the fifty millions of white men and women whose honourable privilege it is, under present political circumstances, to be responsible for the good government and con-

sequent happiness or misery of the 350 millions of coloured people—also subjects of the King—who are dependent on their voice.

It is hoped that the simultaneous turning of so many minds to the problems of Empire on the same day may unconsciously lead to a thoughtful and systematic instruction of the rising generation in matters mutually interesting to British subjects in all parts of the World.

This movement, if rightly directed, should be capable of raising the moral character of the people it affects.

It need hardly he pointed out that it is the moral character of the people of a nation which determines the position which such nation shall occupy in the world. It is useless to multiply armies and fleets, to supply them with the most modern appliances of war, if the men behind the guns are ignorant of the meaning of the terms, loyalty, obedience, self-sacrifice, courage, and devotion to duty. The same remark is equally true in regard to the avocations of peace. The country may possess richly-endowed universities, colleges, and technical schools; its factories may be supplied with the best machinery; but if its merchants, its manufacturers, and its workpeople are self-seekers, devoid of honesty, careless of the general weal, idle and profligate, ruin will sooner or later overtake that country, and sooner rather than later.

Any movement, therefore, which, like that of "Empire Day," endeavours to instil into the minds of the people a higher standard of private and public conduct, a more quickened sense of the calls of civic duty, a fuller understanding of Nelson's famous battle signal: "England expects that every man will do his duty," deserves well of the country, and should command the enthusiastic support of every right-thinking man or woman. *The only hope is in the education of the young.* If ever a higher sense of public duty is to take possession of the nation, it will be through the teaching received by the rising generation in their passage through the class-room and the play-ground, and it is such patriotic teaching which the "Empire Day" movement endeavours to encourage.

The schoolmaster and the schoolmistress may occupy comparatively humble positions in the world to-day, but, collectively, in their respective countries, they rule the destinies of the future more effectively than can a Czar of Russia or a President of the United States.

It should be our endeavour, therefore, to obtain the free and

intelligent sympathy of that band of men and women who are engaged in the most noble and honourable profession of training the character of those who, in a few years' time, will be responsible for the destinies of the British Empire.

The responsibilities of these hard-worked, and moderately-paid guides of youth, are so overwhelming that it is well the pressure of work leaves them little time to ponder over them, or they might falter in resolution, and faint at the thought of the magnitude of the interests committed to their charge. The happiness or the misery, the prosperity or the ruin of 350 million of people, all subjects of King Edward VII., rest absolutely in the hands of the remaining fifty millions of white men and women. The white boys and girls, who in a few years' time will constitute these fifty or sixty millions, are now malleable material in the hands of these teachers. The influence of the teachers under modern conditions surpasses, as a rule, that of the parents. What will the teachers do with their opportunities? The thought is one to make even the most confident pause. A movement, therefore, like that of "Empire Day," honestly and disinterestedly desirous of assisting to the best of its power all efforts which tend to elevate the moral character of the British citizen, to raise his ideals, to make him realise his responsibilities, to strengthen his sense of duty, and, consequently, to make him a living factor in the moral regeneration of the world, cannot fail to be of immense assistance to the teacher in his arduous, responsible, and often thankless task. If the "Empire Day" movement desires to promote amongst the rising generation a deeper sense of patriotic and of civic duty, how can these objects be most effectively accomplished? Support should in the first place be given to any efforts which may be made by parents and teachers to instil into the minds of the young the importance of certain virtues which in the past have been somewhat neglected, namely, those of unselfishness, and of respect and obedience to lawful authority. Without these virtues, no people can become permanently great. History distinctly teaches us this lesson. Wherever, and whenever, a people in the past history of the world have become united by reverence for the powers that be—whether these powers were represented by an autocratic or by a popularly-elected ruler—or whenever, and wherever, a people have been animated by some common ideal of a personally unselfish character, there and then that people have stepped into the front rank amongst nations. When, on the other

hand, a people have lost respect for their rulers, or have allowed the selfish interests of the individual to take the place of devotion to the State, or the common good, then, however apparently strong, however rich, however lavishly equipped either for peace or war, that people have ultimately fallen from their high estate. If we will only use our eyes and ears we shall readily observe the same results following the same causes in the processes of national evolution taking place in the world of our day.

Let us not with Pharisaical pride point the finger of scorn at Russia, but let us rather see to it that some of the causes which have led to the troublous times through which she is passing are not insidiously sapping the security of our own Empire.

What are the principal causes of internal decay and disruption as exemplified by the fate of other Empires?

1. Spiritual and moral atrophy in the body politic, leading to public and private corruption, to immorality and lack of public spirit.

2. The growth of enervating luxury and the spirit of selfishness, making men and women soft, weakening their minds and bodies, making them careless of the rights and wants of others, and inclined to subordinate the public to selfish or class interests.

3. Want of interest in, and adequate knowledge of, the affairs of the Commonwealth, thus placing the masses at the mercy of clever and unscrupulous men, seeking their own private interests to the detriment of the general welfare.

These are a few of the causes which have led to the decay and fall of nations. Are we quite sure that some of the seeds of the above causes of decay have not already been sown in our own midst? If so, let us who believe in the "Empire Day" movement endeavour to eradicate them in time. Are there not too many of every class who never look at a question except through their own selfish spectacles, and yet are most indignant when others do the same? The lesson of civic duty needs to be taught to both rich and poor. If the rich were more alive to their civic duty, and had in the past taken a more active and personal interest in the training and education of the people, we should not, for instance, probably have heard, as we did lately, that a a crowd of persons, mostly men, looked on supinely whilst a policeman was being battered by a violent ruffian, and that a woman was hooted

kicked, and buffeted by the cowardly mob, because she bravely pushed her way through the crowd in response to the policeman's cry for assistance in the King's name, and helped to arrest the prisoner.
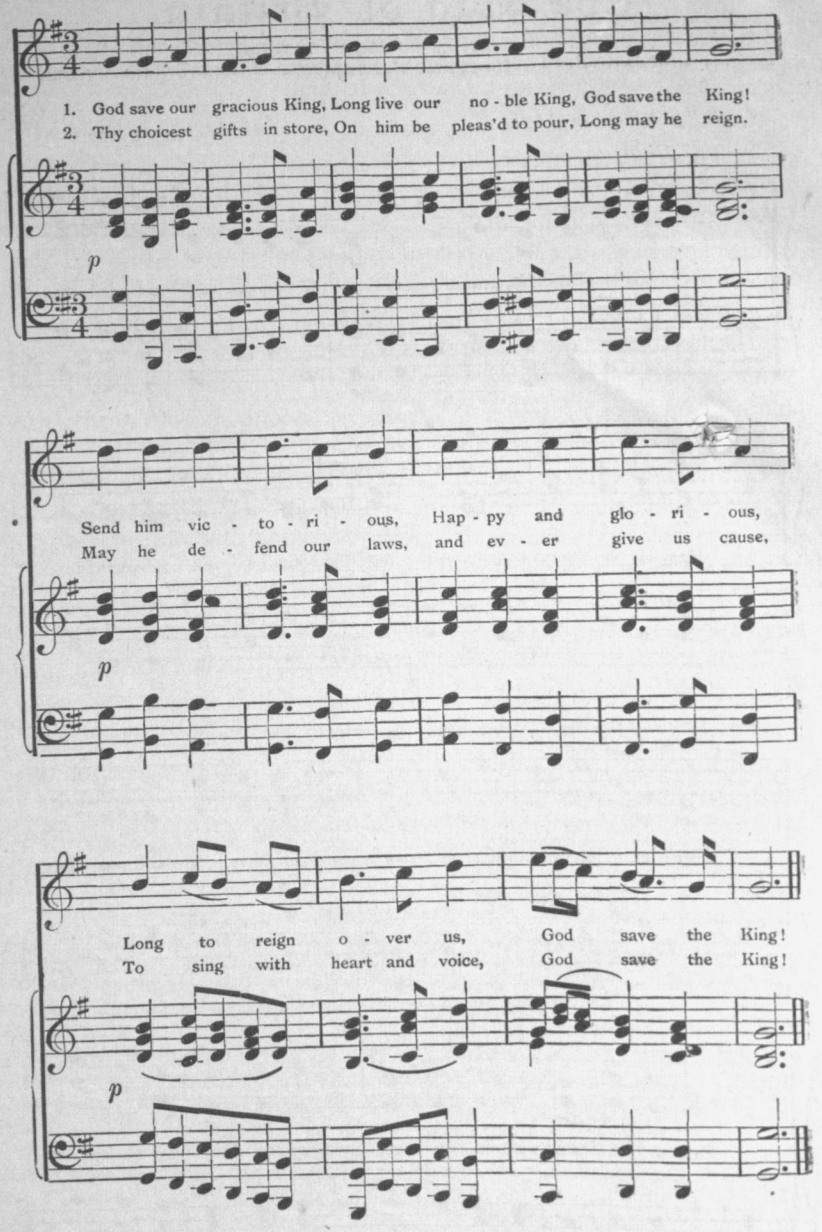
There is a lamentable lack, not only of a sense of civic duty, but of discipline, abroad amongst all classes. Lack of discipline in youth leads to self-indulgence in later years, creating idle, selfish pleasure-seekers amongst the richer, and tramps, loafers, corner-boys, and hooligans amongst the poorer classes. *No nation can be permanently strong which declines to be united by the fortifying cement of discipline.*

The modern mother and the modern instructor of youth are not without blame in this matter. Discipline is the foundation upon which must be built the virtues which distinguish a virile race—industry, self-reliance, obedience to legitimate authority, self-sacrifice, respect, endurance, courage, and unselfish regard for the rights and needs of others. Liberty and freedom are indispensable in the building up of the character of such a people, but let the liberty and freedom never degenerate into indiscipline and license.

We cannot hope to engraft the civic virtues on an indisciplined race. Let our first endeavour be to restore a reasonable discipline to the home and to the school, and then we may hope to instil that sensible loyalty to King and Country, that sense of duty to the State and to the Community, that love for our fellow-creatures, which shall enable the subjects of King Edward VII., in whatever part of the globe they may reside, to think not only imperially, but nobly and intelligently, thus rendering them worthy of the vast privileges and responsibilities to which, in the providence of God, they have been called.

"Our word is peace, our rights are equal laws,
Our arms of love we spread from sea to sea,
Our life is progress toward the broader cause,
Our hope, through justice, to give liberty."

God Save the King.
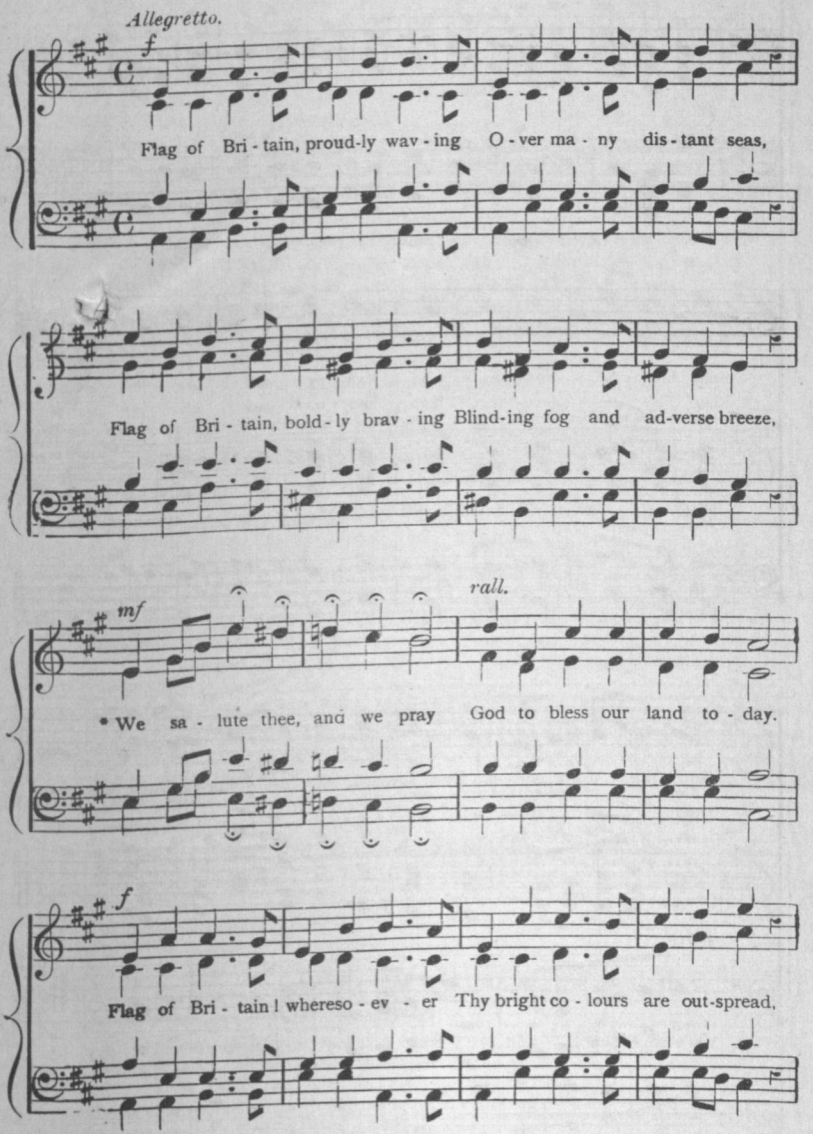


By kind permission of ARTHUR J. S. MADDISON, *32, Charing Cross, London.*
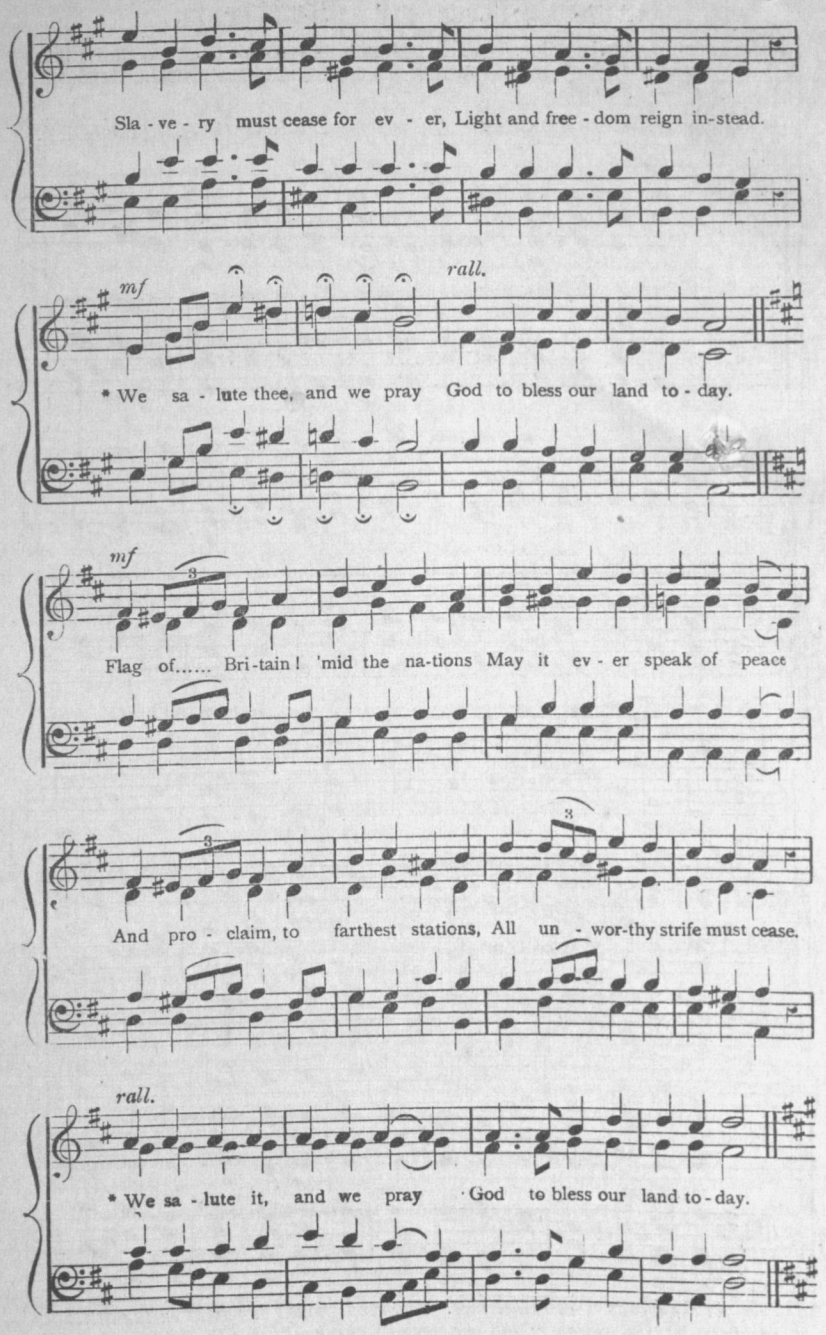
The Flag of Britain.
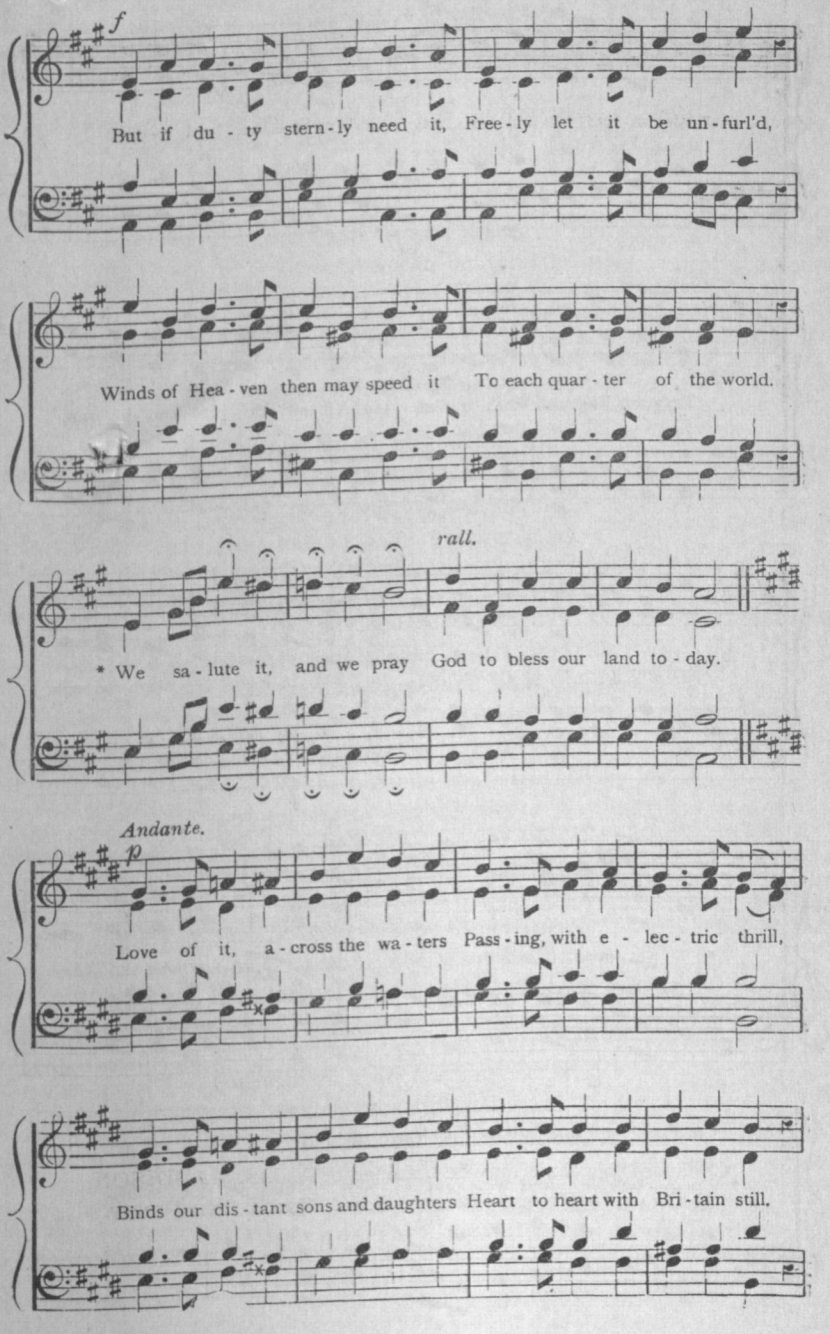
Dedicated to the Right Hon. The Earl of Meath, in recognition of his efforts to cherish patriotism in the hearts of the children of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies.

Words by E. A. WALKER. *Music by S. J. REILLY.*
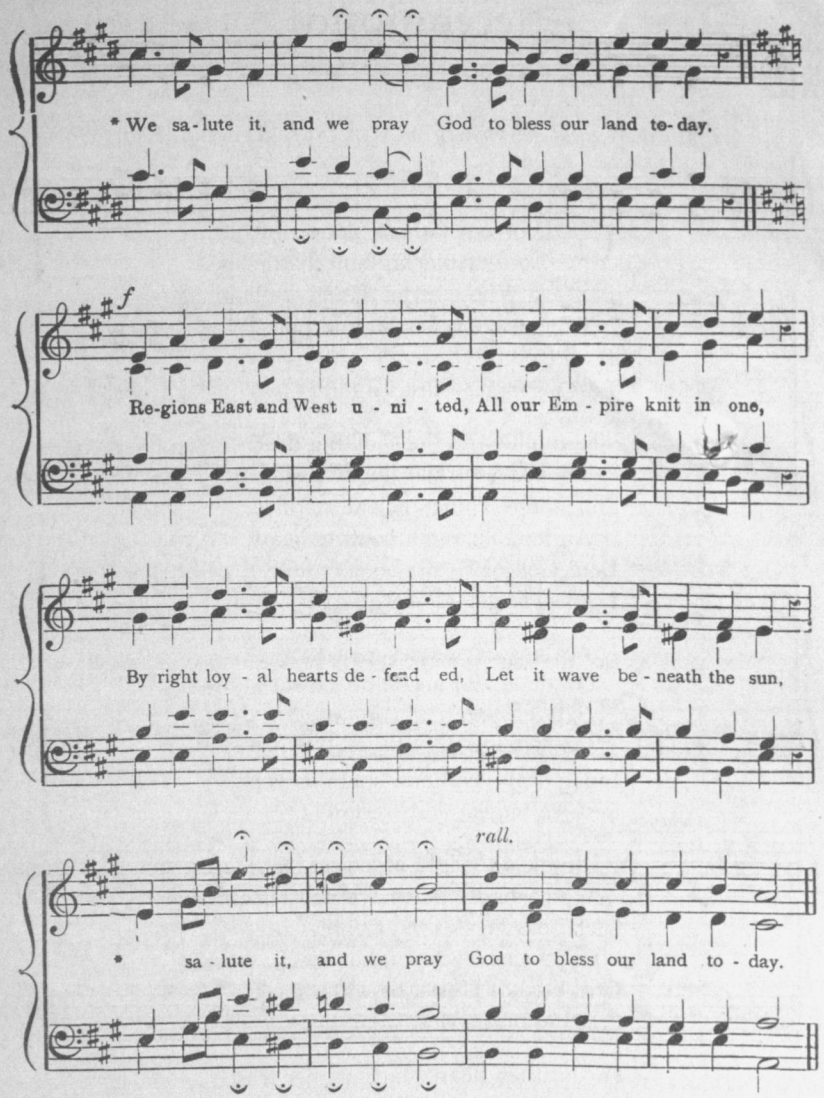


* *At the words "we salute thee," the hand should be raised in the attitude of salute. At the words "and we pray," the head should be bowed, still retaining the hand at the salute. It is desirable that a large Standard should be raised during the singing of the song.*


Sla - ve - ry must cease for ev - er, Light and free - dom reign in-stead.
mf
rall.
* We sa - lute thee, and we pray God to bless our land to - day.
mf
Flag of..... Bri-tain! 'mid the na-tions May it ev - er speak of peace
And pro - claim, to farthest stations, All un - wor-thy strife must cease.
rall.
* We sa - lute it, and we pray God to bless our land to - day.


f
But if du - ty stern-ly need it, Free - ly let it be un - furl'd,
Winds of Hea - ven then may speed it To each quar - ter of the world.
rall.
* We sa - lute it, and we pray God to bless our land to - day.
Andante.
p
Love of it, a - cross the wa - ters Pass - ing, with e - lec - tric thrill,
Binds our dis - tant sons and daughters Heart to heart with Bri - tain still.

THE FLAG OF BRITAIN.



Copies of this Song may be obtained of A. J. S. MADDISON,
32 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Recessional.

(1897.)

Printed by kind permission of RUDYARD KIPLING, ESQ.

GOD of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle-line,
Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the kings depart:
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called, our navies melt away;
On dune and headland sinks the fire:
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe
Such boastings as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard,
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding, calls not Thee to guard,
For frantic boast and foolish word—
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord!

Amen

"Empire Day."

SUGGESTED PROGRAMME.

1.—Assembly of Local Dignitaries, Officials, Military, Volunteers, Cadet Corps, or Schools.

2.—Hoisting of the Union Jack.

3.—National Anthem.

4.—"Saluting the Flag" and singing of the "Flag of Britain." (*Published at* One Penny *a copy by* A. J. S. MADDISON, 32, Charing Cross, London.)

5.—An Address on the duties and responsibilities attaching to British Citizenship.

6.—A short Lecture on the Empire, illustrated by the *"Howard Vincent" or "Navy League" Map.

7.—A Lecture illustrated by Magic Lantern views of some Colony or Dependency of the Empire.

8.—The Recitation of some Poem illustrative of heroic duty and of self-sacrifice on behalf of the Nation.

9.—The Recitation of Rudyard Kipling's Recessional Hymn, "Lest we forget."

10.—The National Anthem and final salute.

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*Messrs. W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, of 7, Paternoster Square, London, E.C., state that Sir HOWARD VINCENT has written a short lecture, entitled: "Through the British Empire in a few minutes," suitable for the celebration of "Empire Day."

MOTTO: **"One King, One Flag, One Fleet, One Empire."**

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Publications of the Empire Day Movement to be obtained from the Secretary, Empire Day Movement, 83, Lancaster Gate, London, W.

Leaflet No. 1.—Letters, Address and Information. Price 1d. each; or 9d. per doz.

,, ,, 2.—List of Places keeping Empire Day. Price 1d. each; or 9d. per doz.

,, ,, 3.—Catechism. Price 1d. each; 6d. per doz.; or 3/- per 100.

,, ,, 4.—Address to the Boys and Girls of the Empire. Price 1d. each; 6d. per doz.; or 3/- per 100.

,, ,, 5.—"The Children's Song," by Rudyard Kipling. Price, 1d. each; 6d. per doz.; or 3/- per 100.

BURT & SONS, Printers, 58, Porchester Road, Bayswater, London, W.

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NOTE.—Only those places are entered on this list which have been reported to Lord Meath at 83, Lancaster Gate, London. In all probability "Empire Day" was kept in many other localities.

"Empire Day" Movement.

WATCHWORDS:

RESPONSIBILITY—DUTY—SYMPATHY—SELF-SACRIFICE.

Extract from Speech of the EARL OF MEATH, *May 24th, 1905:—*

"It is intended that the Empire Day Celebration shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the Peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties which lie at their door."

List of Places where May 24th, 1906, was kept as Empire, Victoria, Commonwealth, or Empress Day.

PLACE.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.
EUROPE:—	
UNITED KINGDOM.	
In the Schools under the Education Committees for the Counties of—	
†Berks	211
†Derby	364
Dorset	276
Essex	562
§Glamorgan	228
Gloucester	201
Hereford	163
Herts	245
Huntingdon	94
†Kent	575
*Middlesex	255
Montgomery	98
*Nottingham	230
Salop	314
Scilly, Isles of	5
Southampton	365
Somerset	501
*Stafford	285
*Surrey	256
*West Sussex	168
*Wilts	348
‡Yorks, East Riding	
Yorks, North Riding	387
For the Boroughs of—	
Barnstaple	9
Barrow-in-Furness	20
Bath	23
*Bedford	7
Berwick-on-Tweed	11
Bexhill	9
Birkenhead	29
Bridgnorth	5
Brighton	39
Bristol	99
Bromley	11
Cambridge	22
Carlisle	16
Chatham	7

* Left to the School Managers. † Commended to School Managers.
‡ Committee will raise no objections to proposals from School Managers to celebrate the day.
§ Lessons only. No holiday.

Place.	Number of Schools.	Place.	Number of Schools.
Cheltenham	28	Warrington	22
*Chester	21	Wednesbury	11
Colchester	20	†West Hartlepool	11
Deal	5	Weymouth	4
Devonport	19	Whitehaven	7
Dewsbury	11	Widnes	9
Doncaster	10	Windsor	5
Dudley	21	Wolverhampton	35
Ealing	11	Worcester	20
East Retford	6	Worthing	11
Exeter	22	Wrexham	4
Falmouth	6	York	25
Folkestone	11		
Gloucester	19		
Grantham	13	*For the Urban District Councils of—*	
Gravesend	10		
Great Yarmouth	16	Alnwick	6
Grimsby	22	Barnes	8
Guildford	9	Barking	7
Harwich	10	Barry	11
Hereford	10	Beckenham	4
Ilkeston	9	Bilston	11
Jarrow	9	‡Chiswick	5
Lancaster	8	Coseley	9
Leeds	125	Finchley	8
Lewes	9	Hampton Wick	2
Lincoln	18	Hendon	12
Liverpool	168	Heston and Isleworth	14
Loughborough	12	Hindley	12
Lowestoft	14	Leyton	19
Ludlow	3	Mountain Ash	15
Macclesfield	15	Newport Pagnell	5
Maidenhead	6	Oldbury	13
Margate	6	Penge	5
Morpeth	4	Rhondda	42
Newbury	5	Stretford	11
Oldham	41	Tottenham	20
Portsmouth	33	Uxbridge	8
Ramsgate	9	Willenhall	10
Rochester	9	Wood Green	8
St. Albans	9		
Sheffield	101		
Shrewsbury	16	*For the School Boards of—*	
Smethwick	13		
Southampton	28	Coldingham	7
Southend-on-Sea	7	Dunbar	5
Stalybridge	11	Edinburgh	27
Taunton	11	Kirkcudbright	6
Tiverton	8	Lockerbie	5
Torquay	16	Paisley	11
Tunbridge Wells	18		

* Left to the School Managers.
† Celebration on 23rd April, St. George's Day.
‡ Lessons only. No holiday.

*Place.	School only.	Place.	School only.
Training Colleges—	*Training Colleges—*	Cheltenham	Ladies' College
Cambridge	Women's	Chingford	Pond House
Chelsea	Southlands	Chislehurst	Coed Bel
Dartford Heath	Physical	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Girls' High
Dublin	Church of Ireland	Clapham	Girls' High
Exeter	Exeter	Clapham Common	Young Ladies' College
London	St.John's,Battersea	Clapham Park	High
London	Stockwell	Clifton	Felixstowe
London	Westminster	,,	Girls' High
Saffron Walden	Saffron Walden	,,	Miss Whitmore's
Stockwell	Stockwell	,,	Mortimer House
		Coleford	Grammar
The Schools under the control of—	*Schools under control of—*	Coleraine	The College
		Cranleigh	Cranleigh
The Army Council	Army Council	Croydon	Whitgift Middle
		,,	Elmhurst
Secondary Schools—	*Secondary Schools—*	Dalkey	Castle Park
Aberdeen	Grammar	Darlington	Polham Hall
Acton	Aske's	Denbigh	Howells
Aston	K. Edward's Girls	Derby	Spondon House
Ashby-de-la-Zouche	Girls' Grammar	Dover	The College
Atherstone	Appleby Grammar	,,	Girls' High
		Dronfield	Grammar
Barnsley	Girls' High	Dulwich	The College
Battersea	Sir Walter St. John's	,,	High
Beccles	Highfield Girls	Ealing	Princess Helena
Beckenham	Kelsey Manor House	Eastbourne	Aldbro'
,,	Girls' High	East Putney	High
Bedford	Girls' Modern	Eccles	Carlton House
,,	Grammar	Edgbaston	Cambridge House
Belfast	Belmont Ladies' College	Ellesmere	St.Oswald'sCollege
,,	Knock Ladies' School	Eltham	The College
Birmingham,Camp Hill	King Ed. VI. Girls	Englethwaite	Armthwaite
,, Bath Row	K. Edwards' Girls	Eton	The College
Blackburn	Girls' High	Exeter	Girls' High
Bowden	The College	,,	Hele's
Bridlington	Grammar	,,	Middle
Brighton	Belvedere	Exmouth	Southlands
,,	The Misses Winder	Falmouth	Girls' High
Bristol	Colston's	Folkestone	St. Margaret's
,,	Hatfield House	,,	Rayham House
,,	Merchant Venturers	Fulham	L.C.C.
Brook Green	St. Paul's Girls	Gateshead	Girls' High
		Gravesend	Melton Mount College
Camberwell	Wilson's Grammar	Great Yarmouth	High
Cambridge	Perse	Greenwich	Roans
Canterbury	Simon Langton's	Hackney Downs	Grocers Co.
Carlisle	Girls' High	Haileybury	Haileybury
Carmarthen	High	Ham Common	West Heath
Casterton	Clergy Daughters	Hastings	Cornwallis High
Caversham	Queen Anne's	,,	Wellington College
Chelmsford	King Edward VI.	Hatcham	Haberdashers'Girls
Cheltenham	Girls' High	Haverfordwest	Grammar
,,	Grammar	Hereford	Girls' High

PLACE.	SCHOOL ONLY.
Hertford	Christ's Hospital
High Wycombe	Girls'
Hitchin	Girls' Grammar
Hyde Park	New College
Ipswich	Girls' High
,,	Middle
Isleworth	Green's
Kingsland	L.C.C.
Kingston-on-Thames	Tiffen's Girls
Knutsford	Grammar
Leamington	Comber House
Leeds	Girls' Grammar
Lewisham	Malvern House
Lincoln	Girls' High
Liverpool	Ladies' College
Llandudno	Mrs. Peer's
,,	Lansdowne House
,,	Miss Eakin's
London	Central Foundation
,,	Cromwell Road
,,	Denbigh Road
,,	Notting Hill High
,,	Roland House
Long Eaton	Trent College
Louth	Girls' Grammar
Malvern	Miss Baird's
Margate	Montrose
Middlesborough	Girls' Grammar
Midhurst	Grammar
Monmouth	Grammar
Morpeth	Grammar
Nightingale Lane	Ladies' College
North London	Collegiate School
Norwich	Girls' High
Oxford	Melham Ford
Paddington	Girls' High
,,	St. Hilda's
Penzance	West Cornwall College
Peterborough	King's
,,	Pupil Teachers' Centre
Poulton-le-Fylde	Baines' Grammar
Repton	Repton
Risley	Latin
Rochester	Girls' Grammar
Rossall	Rossall
Sandecotes	Parkstone
Sheffield	Girls' High
,,	University College
Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury
,,	Girls' High

PLACE.	SCHOOL ONLY.
Skipton in Craven	Girls' Grammar
Solihull	Grammar
,,	Girls' High
Southend	Queen Anne's College
South Hampstead	Girls' High
South Kensington	Alfred Place
Southport	Modern
Southwold	St. Felix
Stockport	Grammar
Stockwell	Girls'
Stroud Green	Girls' High
Streatham Hill	High
Sunderland	High
Sutton	Girls' High
Sutton Coldfield	Iona Cottage
,, ,,	Allerton College
Swansea	Higher Grade
Sydenham	Girls' High
Taunton	Haines Hill
Tunbridge Wells	Hamilton House
,, ,,	Skinner's
Uxbridge	Girls'
Wakefield	Girls' Grammar
Walthamstow	Girls' High
Watford	Grammar
Welshpool	Girls' County
West Bromwich	Woodville
West Hampstead	Haberdashers
West Kensington	Army College
Westminster	Greycoat
Winchester	Girls' High
Worcester	Victoria Institute
Institutions—	*Institutions—*
Bray : Cripples' Home	
Cardiff : United Service Brigade	
Crabb's Cross : Church Lads' Brigade	
Dublin : Veteran's Association	
Cragg Memorial Hall	
Epping Forest : 1,000 children	
Farningham and Stanley Homes	
Godalming : Meath Home	
Hampstead Patriotic Society	
Lichfield : Church Lads' Brigade	
Lingfield Training Colony	

PLACE.	SCHOOL ONLY.
Institutions—	
London : Foundling Hospital	
Homes for Working Boys	
St. John's Wood Home for Orphans	
The Tower, Veterans' Dinner	
Ragged Schools Union	
Manchester Telegraph Boys	
Newlands Corner Rifle Club	
Pitlochry : Young Men's Society	
Reading Boys' Brigade	
Sudbury : Boys' Life Brigade	
Wandsworth and Wimbledon Park Habitation of Primrose League	
Westerham Cadet Cps.	
Westminster : G. F. S. Festival	
Elementary Schools—	*Elementary Schools—*
Adderbury	Adderbury
Addington	Addington
Addlestone	Princess Mary's Home
,,	National
Albury	Albury
Alperton	Alperton
Alkerton	Alkerton
Aller	Aller
Alrewas	Alrewas
Alvie	Alvie
Angersleigh	Angersleigh
Anstey	Anstey
Appenham	Church
Arbroath	Dale Industrial
Ardingley	Ardingley
Arnold	Arnold
Arno's Court	Girls' Reformatory
Ashton-under-Lyne	Trafalgar Square
,,	Holy Trinity
,,	St. Peter's
Aston Clinton	British
,,	National
Authenrow	Authenrow
Austy-cum-Shilton	Austy-cum-Shilton
Awre	Awre
Ayot St. Peter	Ayot St. Peter
Babraham	Babraham
Bacup	Sharneford

PLACE.	SCHOOL ONLY.
Ballam	Ballam
Ballymahon	Church
Ballywater	Ballywater
Bamburgh	Bamburgh
Bampton	National
Barnard	Barnard
Barnack	National
Batcombe	Batcombe
Bath	Preventive Home
Battle	Battle
Beadnall	National
Beaminster	Beaminster
Bebington	Bebington
Beccles	Beccles
Bedfont	National
Bedfordshire	Albert Industrial
Beechamwell	Beechamwell
Belcamp St. Paul	Belcamp St. Paul
Belfast	Belfast
,,	Jubilee National
,,	Knockbreda
,,	St. Columbia's National
,,	St. Mathew's
,,	Willowfield National
Benson	National
Bere Regis	Heath
Berkhampstead	Berkhampstead
Bexley	National
Bexley Heath	National
Biddulph	St. Lawrence
Birch	Birch
Birkenhead	Reformatory
Birmingham	Industrial
,,	Blackheath
,,	All Saints
,,	Clifton Road
Bisley	National
Blackburn	Orphanage
Blackheath	Dartmouth Home
Blackrock	Meath Industrial
Bladon	National
Blandford	Blandford
Blantyre	Public
Bolton	Oxford Grove
Bonner Road	Children's Home
Boro' Green	Boro' Green
Bourton	Bourton
Boxted	Boxted
Braintree	Braintree
Bransgrove	Bransgrove
Branston	National
Branston Fen	National
Bray (Ireland)	Meath Industrial
,, ,,	Presbyterian
,, ,,	Church of Ireland
Brighton	Sacred Heart R.C.
Brightwell	Brightwell
Brigstock	Brigstock
Brinkley	Brinkley

Place.	School Only.
Bristol	Girls' Home
,,	Orthopœdic Hospital
,,	Waifs and Strays
,,	St. Barnabas
Broadelyst	Broadelyst
Brockleton	Brockleton
Bromborough	Bromborough
Bromsgrove	National
Brough	Brough
Broughton Gifford	Broughton Gifford
Buckland	Buckland
Buckland Newton	Buckland Newton
Buckworth	Buckworth
Bude	Bude
Burlesdon	Burlesdon
Burley, New Forest	Burley, New Forest
Burnham	Church
Burnham Market	Burnham Market
Bury	Tottington Home
Bury St. Edmund's	St. James'
,,	St. John's
Bushey	Royal Caledonian Asylum
Caister	National
Caldicott	Caldicott
Camberley	Royal Albert Orphanage
,,	Camberley
Camberwell	Boundary Lane
Cardiff	Girls' Home
Carshalton	Girls'
Castle Bytham	Castle Bytham
Casterton	Low Wood Church
,,	National
Caudle Bishop	National
Charcombe	Charcombe
Charlotte Street	Maurice Girls
Charlton	Cottage Homes
Charminster	Charminster
Charmouth	Charmouth
Chapel Hill	National
Chapel Lawn	Chapel Lawn
Charwelton	National
Cheltenham	Christ Church
Chequerbent	National
Chertsey	Church
,,	School of Handicrafts
——	"Clio" Training Ship
——	"Cornwall" Training Ship
Chewton Mendip	Chewton Mendip
Chislehurst	Christ Church
,,	National
Chobham	Chobham
Christian Malford	Christian Malford
Christoro'	Christoro'
Churchill	National
Christow	National

Place.	School Only.
Clapham Common	Parochial
Claydon	Claydon
Clifton Hampden	Clifton Hampden
Clophill	Clophill
Clutton	National
Cockerham	Cockerham
Colne Engain	Colne Engain
Combroke	National
Coombe Hay	Council
Conary	Church
Conington	Conington
Coppull	Coppull
Corfe Castle	Corfe Castle
Corscombe	Corscombe
Coryates	Coryates
Cosgrove	Cosgrove
Cove	Cove
Coventry	Industrial
——	Cripples' Nursery
Coventry	Holy Trinity
Cowden	National
Cradley	Council
Cranleigh	National
Crawley and Ifield	Crawley and Ifield
Creeting St. Mary	National
Crockenhill	Crockenhill
Crosby	National
Crowmarsh	National
Croydon	Parish Ch., Girls
Cumberland	Industrial
Cwmcarvan	Cwmcarvan
Damerham	Damerham
Darlington	St. Cuthbert's
Darwen	St. James'
Deal	Royal Marine Depôt
Denton	Denton
Derwent	Derwent
Desborough	Desborough
Devon and Exeter	Industrial
Devonport	Royal Naval and Military
Dewsbury	Dewsbury
Diptford	Diptford
Doncaster	Doncaster
Dobcross	National
Dodington	Dodington
Dorchester	Dorchester
Dorset	Industrial
Douglas	St. Matthew's
Dublin	Boys and Girls' Masonic
,,	Royal Hibernian Military
,,	St. Catherine's
,,	St. James'
Dudley	Halesowen Road
,,	Training Home
Dukinfield	St. Mark's
Dundee	Industrial

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Place.	School only.
Dunmow	British
Dunton	Dunton
Durley	Durley
Durston	Durston
Eardisley	Boys' Home
East Barkwith	East Barkwith
East Dean	East Dean
East Farleigh	East Farleigh
Eastham	Eastham
East Hendred	East Hendred
East Horsley	East Horsley
Eastington	Eastington
Ebrington	Ebrington
Eckington	Camms'
Edgmond	Edgmond
Edinburgh	Day Industrial
Egerton	Egerton
Elm House	Industrial
Elmstead	Elmstead
Elsworth	Elsworth
Elveden	National
Ely	Ely
Enniskerry	Enniskerry
Eriswell	Eriswell
Essex	Industrial
Everlode	Council
Eversley	Eversley
Exeter	St. John's
,,	St. Thomas
Exmouth	Exmouth
Exton	Exton
Exwick	Exwick
Farnborough	Children's Home
,,	Farnborough
Farnham Royal	Farnham Royal
Farndon	National
Fen Drayton	Fen Drayton
Ferndown	Ferndown
Field Lane	Industrial
Filey	National
Felton	Council
Fontmell Magna	Fontmell Magna
Forest Hill	Kilmorie Road
,,	Boys' Home
,,	Industrial
Forest-in-Teesdale	Forest-in-Teesdale
Foulness	Church
Fradley	Fradley
Frame Lynch	National
Freckenham	National
Frimley	Frimley
Froyle	Froyle
Garford	Garford
Garston	Garston
Gateshead	Abbot Memorial
Gayton	National
George Yard	Mission
Gilwern	Gilwern

Place.	School only.
Glanville Wootton	Glanville Wootton
Glasgow	Mossbank Industrial
,,	Langside Institution
,,	Maryhill Industrial
,,	Girls' Reformatory
Gleneagles	Public
Gloucester	Hardwicke Reformatory
Godalming	Meath Home
Gollanfield	Petty West
Goodleigh	Goodleigh
Gosport	St. Matthew's
Gotherington	Gotherington
Graffham	Graffham
Grantchester	Grantchester
Grantham	Reservoir
Graveley	Graveley
Great Easton	Great Easton
Great Mongeham	Great Mongehan
Great Moulton	Great Moulton
Great Paxton	Great Paxton
Great Torrington	Great Torrington
Greenock	Industrial
Grendon	Grendon
Gussage	All Saints'
Haddlesey	National
Halifax	Haugh Shaw
,,	Pelton Lane
,,	Parkinson Lane
,,	Queen's Road
,,	St. Augustine's
,,	Warley Road
Halton Holgate	National
Ham	Ham
Ham Common	National Orphan Home
Hammersmith	St. John s
,,	St. Paul's
Hampreston	Hampreston
Hampstead	St. Jude's Home
Hampton	Hampton
Hampton Poyce	National
Handley	Handley
Hapton	National
Hardwicke	Reformatory
Hargrave	National
Harpenden	Harpenden
Harrogate	Christ Church
Hastings	Girls' Home
Hatcham	Kinder Street
Hatfield	Hatfield
Havies	St. Margaret's
Hayling Island	National
Hayton	Hayton
Helston	National
,,	Wesleyan
Henley-in-Arden	Henley-in-Arden
Hereford	Boys' Industrial

Place.	School only.
Hereford	St. Martin's
Herriard	Herriard
Highbury	St. John's
High Easter	High Easter
Highgate	Morning Lane
High Littleton	High Littleton
Hillingdon and Cowley	Boys
Hillsborough	Hillsborough
Holcombe Rogus	Webber's Charity
Hollybush	Hollybush
Holmwood	Holmwood
Hook	Hook
Horham	Horham
Horley	Horley
Hornchurch	Hornchurch
Hornsey	Pakeman Road
Hornton	Hornton
Horsham	Boys
Horton-cum-Studley	Horton-cum-Studley
Houghton-on-the-Hill	National
Howick	Church
Hurstbourne Priors	Hurstbourne Priors
Hurstbourne Tarrant	Hurstbourne Tarrant
Hurstpierpoint	Hurstpierpoint
Hythe	National
Ilford	St. Nicholas
Ipswich	St. Helen's Orphanage
Isleham	Isleham
Isleworth	Nazareth House
Isle of Ely	Sutton
Kenilworth	St. Austin's
Kennington	Kennington
Kilby	National
Killiney	Killiney
Killiskey	Killiskey
Kilsby	National
King's Heath	King's Heath
King's Repton	King's Repton
Kingswood	Reformatory
Kingsnorth	Industrial
Kirkedge	Nautical
Kiveton Park	Colliery
Knaphill	Knaphill
Knebworth	Knebworth
Knightsbridge	St. Paul's
Knockholt	Knockholt
Lamorbey	Lamorbey
Langton	Langton
Langton-by-Wragby	National
Lathom	Lathom
Lauder	Lauder
Laystors	Laystors
Leamington	Leamington
Leominster	Leominster
Leverton	National
Lewisham	Brockley Road
,,	St. Stephen's
,,	St. Mary's
Lillington	Lillington
Lingfield	Training Colony
Linkenholt	Linkenholt
Liphook	Liphook
Lisnaskea	National No. 2
Little Paxton	Little Paxton
Little Ellingham	Little Ellingham
Little Langford	Little Langford
Little Thurlow	National
Litton	Litton
Liverpool	Alexandra Home
,,	Farm
,,	Holy Trinity
,,	St. Catherine's
,,	Sheltering Homes
,,	Vale House
,,	Waifs and Strays
Llandogo	National
Llanfoist	Board
Llantilio Cresseny	Llantilio Cresseny
Loanhead	Dalry Girls
Lockerley	Lockerley
London	Mawbey Road
Long Ashton	Long Ashton
Longformacus	Longformacus
Longhope	Longhope
Loughton	Holiday Home
Lower Blantyre	Public
Luddenham	Luddenham
Luppitt	Luppitt
Lyme Regis	Lyme Regis
Lyth	Lyth
Macclesfield	Industrial
Mahollem	Mahollem
Malew	Malew
Maldon	British
,,	National
,,	St. Mary's
Manchester	St. Joseph's
——	"Mercury" Training Ship
Mannington	Mannington
Marcham	Marcham
March Baldon	Church
Mark's Tey	Mark's Tey
Marton	Marton
Marylebone	Holy Trinity
Marylebone Road	Cripples' Home
Maryport	Christ Church
,,	Jubilee
,,	National
Medenham	Medenham
Meeth	Church
Melksham	Melksham
Metheringham	Metheringham

Place.	School only.
Mere	National
Merrow	Merrow
Micklehurst	Micklehurst
Middle Rasen	Middle Rasen
Midhurst	Midhurst
Mill Hill	St. Margaret's
Milton	Milton
Minchinhampton	Minchinhampton
Misson	Misson
Misterton	Misterton
Mitcham	Mitcham
Monkton	National
Monmouthshire	Reformatory
Morley St. Botolph	Church
Morpeth	North Eastern
——	"Mount Edgecumbe" Training Ship
Moulsford	Moulsford
Moulton St. James	Moulton St. James
Nailsworth	National
Newbould-on-Stour	Newbould-on-Stour
Newcastle	Chadwick Memorial
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Westgate Hill
Newhall	Council
,,	National
,,	Wesleyan
Newington	St. Mary's
Newmarket	National
Newmarket-on-Fergus	Newmarket-on-Fergus
Newnham	Church
Newton Harcourt	Newton Regis
Newton Regis	Normanton
Normanton	Northborough
Northborough	North Rode
North Rode	Industrial
Northumberland	Village Home
,,	Northwood
Northwood	Sunbeam Mission
Norwood	
Ockhurst	Ockhurst
Orcheston St. Mary's	Orcheston St. Mary's
Ormskirk	Church
Orton	Orton
Oswaldtwistle	Oswaldtwistle
Ottershaw	Ottershaw
Oulton	Oulton
Outwood	Outwood
Overstrand	Overstrand
Ovoca	Church
Oxford	St. Ebbe's
Padgate	National
Padiham	National
,,	St Matthew's
Padiham Green	National
Papworth Everard	Papworth Everard
Paddington	Holy Trinity
,,	St. Saviour's
Penecuick	Wellington Reform.
Pentre	Pentre
Perth	Fechney
Piercebridge	Piercebridge
Pimperne	Pimperne
Pinhoe	Pinhoe
Pitminster	Pitminster
Plaistow	St. Edward's
Plymstock	Dean's
Plush	Plush
Plymstock	Plymstock
Poltimore	Poltimore
Portsmouth	South Hants Industrial
Prickwillow	Prickwillow
——	Princess Louise Home
Princetown	Princetown
Puriton	Puriton
Purleigh	Parochial
Purton	Purton
Putney	Orphanage
Rainford	National
Randwick	Randwick
Rand St. Oswald	Rand St. Oswald
Rathdrum	Protestant
Rayleigh	Rayleigh
Redhill	Philanthropic Farm
Redruth	Redruth
Reigate	St. Ann's
Rennington	National
Ressie	Reformatory
Retford	Parish Church
Richmond (Yorks)	Richmond (Yorks)
Ripon	Girls' Home
,,	Trinity National
Ripple	Ripple
Robeston Wathen	Robeston Wathen
Rochester	Troy Town
Roehampton	Boys'
Rogate	Rogate
Ropley	Ropley
Rowington	Rowington
St. Budeaux	St. Budeaux
St. Ebbes	St. Ebbes
St. Ives	St. Ives
Salisbury	St. Elizabeth
Saltwood	Saltwood
Sandback Heath	St. John's
Sandy	Sandy
Sapperton	Church
Sarisbury	Sarisbury
Scarborough	St. Thomas'
Scunthorpe	National
Send	Send

Place.	School only.	Place.	School only.
Selhurst	St. Jude's Home	Swalcliffe	Swalcliffe
——	"Shaftesbury" Training Ship	Swanbourne	Swanbourne
Selling	National	Swansea	National
Sharneyford	Council	Swavesey	Swavesey
Shenington	Shenington	Sytchampton	Sytchampton
Sherborne	Sherborne		
Shilton	Shilton	Tatworth	Tatworth
Shire	Shire	Tenbury	National
Shrewsbury	St. George's	Thornbury	Thornbury
Shropham	Shropham	Thornford	Thornford
Shoreham, New	Shoreham, New	Thursley	Thursley
Shoreham, Old	Shoreham, Old	Tilbury	Tilbury
Shroton	Shroton	Torrington	Torrington
Shutford	Shutford	Totnes	Stoke Gabriel
Sidcup	National	Totteridge	St. Edward's
Sittingbourne	Holy Trinity	Trunch	National
,,	All Saints'	Twycross	National
Slough	Hedgerley Court Farm	Uffculme	National
Sneyd	Sneyd	Upland	Upland
Soberton	Church	Upton Bishop	Upton Bishop
Solihull	Solihull	Upper Arley	Church
Somerset	Industrial	Uppermill	Wesleyan
Somersham	Somersham	Uplyme	Uplyme
Southport	Miss Cottrell's Home	Ventnor	National
South Shields	Green's Home	Walbrook	St. Stephen's
,, ,,	St. Jude's	Walkeringham	Walkeringham
Southstoke	Southstoke	Walthamstow	St. John's
Spalding	Goodfellows	Wandsworth Bridge Road	Peterborough
Speldhurst	Speldhurst	Wandsworth Common	Bolingbroke Grove
Spitalfields	Bell Lane	Warley	Christ Church
Spondon	Spondon	Watton	Watton
Stamford	All Saints'	Waterford	Waterford
,,	St. John's	Waterlooville	Waterlooville
Stanford-le-Hope	Stanford-le-Hope	Warkworth	Warkworth
Stanford Rivers	Church	Warren	Warren
Stanton St. Bernard	StantonSt.Bernard	Wateringbury	Wateringbury
Staple	Staple	Watermillock	Watermillock
Staveley	Staveley	Watling Street	Girls
Stebbing	Stebbing	Welburn	Castle Howard
Steeple Claydon	Steeple Claydon	——	"Wellesley" Training Ship
Stenton	Public	Wells	National
Stewkley	Stewkley	,,	St. Thomas
Stockton-on-Forest	National	Wentworth	National
Stockton-on-Tees	Training Home	West Bromwich	St. Andrew's
Stokenchurch	Stokenchurch	West Clandon	West Clandon
Stokenham	Stokenham	West Gorton	St. Mark's
Stone	Stone	West Harptree	West Harptree
Stretford	Stretford	West Lulworth	National
Stroud	Stroud	West Norwood	Elm Court
Suckley	Suckley	Westoe	St. Nicholas
Sudbury	Council	West Peckham	West Peckham
,,	All Saints' National	West Pinchbeck	St. Bartholomew's
,,	St.Peter's National	,, ,,	St. Matthew's
Sulhampstead	Sulhampstead	,, ,,	Dunsby Fen
Sunderland	Girls' Reformatory	Weybridge	National
Sutton Coldfield	Sutton Coldfield	Weynill	Church
Sutton Valence	British		
Swaby	Swaby		

18

Place.	School only.	Place.	School only.
Whimple	Whimple	Woodditton	Woodditton
Whitchurch	Whitchurch	Woodstock	National
Whitehaven	Girls' Home	Worcester	St. Peter's
Whitnash	Endowed	Worksop	Worksop
Whittinghame	Public	Wouldham	Wouldham
Willersey	National	Wrabness	Wrabness
Wimbledon	Girls' Orphanage	Wressell	National
Wimborne	Wimborne	Wrestlingworth	National
Winchester	Central	Wrexham	National
Windsor	Royal Tree	Wrotham	Wrotham
,,	National	Wych Risungton	National
Witham	Witham		
Witney	National	Yardley Hastings	Yardley Hastings
Woburn Green	Woburn Green	Yeovil	Handford
Woking	Westfield	York	Haxby Road
Wolston	Wolston	,,	Poppleton Road
Woodchester	Endowed	Yorktown	Yorktown

Place.	Place.	Place.
Mayoral Receptions and Entertainments were held at—	Battle	Ealing
Carnarvon	Beccles	Eastbourne
Cheltenham	Bedford	Eccles
Deal	Berwick	Ellon
Ealing	Blandford	Exeter
Gravesend	Bolton	Eythorne
Harwich	Bootle	Falmouth
London, City of	Bothenhampton	Farndon
Maidenhead	Bottisham	Filey
Marlborough	Bournemouth	Fivehead
Retford	Breaston	Flint
Rotherham	Bridlington	Foxley
Salford	Brighton	Gargrave in Craven
Sheffield	Bristol	Gaywood
Stalybridge	Bromley	Grantham
Torquay	Buckland	Gravesend
West Hartlepool	Bude	Great Easton
York	Bury St. Edmunds	Great Yarmouth
——	Camberwell Town Hall	Greenwich
The National Flag was hoisted on Public Buildings at—	Cambridge	Harwich
City of London	Cannock	Hastings
Andover	Cardiff	Hednesford
Ashburton	Carleton in Craven	Hereford
Axminster	Carnarvon	Hertford
Bamburgh	Chatham	Ilfracombe
Barking	Cheltenham	Ipswich
Barnstaple	Chester	Lancaster
Bath	Chesterfield	Leamington
Batley	Chichester	Leeds
	Colchester	Leominster
	Deal	Liverpool
	Devonport	Llandudno
	Dewsbury	Lostwithiel
	Doncaster	Lutterworth
	Douglas	Maldon

PLACE.

Manchester
Marlborough
Mavesyn Redwall
Mere
Middlesbrough
Middleton
Morecambe
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Norwich
Nottingham
Oldham
Oswestry
Owslebury
Penryn
Portsmouth
Ramsgate
Reading
Richmond (Yorks)
Rochester
Rotherham
Roydon
Rugby
Salford
Scarborough
Shaftesbury
Sheffield
Shepton Mallet
Shoreditch
Southend-on-Sea
Southport
Stoke Newington
St. Leonard's
St. Pancras
St. Pancras Town Hall
Stroud
Sudbury
Sutton Coldfield
Thetford
Thirsk
Torquay
Trunch
Truro
Wandsworth
Walton
Wells
Wimborne
Windsor
Wednesbury
Wentworth
Wetherby
Wolverhampton
Woodstock
Worcester
Worthing
Wressell
Wrotham
York

Bank of England
Coopers Hill College
Crystal Palace

PLACE.

Leathersellers' Hall
Lloyd's Register
Royal Exchange
Trinity House
Union Bank

Royal Colonial Institute
Junior Carlton Club
Naval and Military Club
Shoreditch Constitutional Club
Carlton Club
Travellers' Club
Constitutional Club
United Service Club
Royal London Yacht Club
City Carlton Club
Junior Naval and Military Club
Alexandra Club
Sesame Club
United Forces Club

Sermons were preached on Sunday, May 21st, at—

Adderbury
Aller
Alpheton
Angersleigh
Armagh Cathedral
Ashford, Kennington
Ballymahon
Batcombe
Beckenham, St. Paul's
Beechamwell
Berry Pomeroy
Berwick
Billingboro'
Birkenhead, St. Paul's
Birmingham, All Saints'
Blackley, St. Peter's
Blaxhall
Bolton, St. Barnabas
Bootle, Westminster Road
Borgué, U.F.C.
Bottisham
Bow, St. Stephen's
Boxted
Braintree
Bridlington, Zion Ch.
Brighton, St. Mary's
Brigstock
Brinkley
Bristol, St. Mark's
,, St. Michael's

PLACE.

Brondesbury, St. George's
Broomfleet
Brough
Buckland
Buckland Newton
Buckwell
Bungay, St. Mary's
Burnley, United Methodist
Cadbury
Camberley
Camden Town, St. Thomas'
Cannock & Hednesford
Castle Bytham
Charmouth
Cheltenham, Cambray Chapel
Cheltenham, Christ Ch.
Chester, St. Peter's
Chippenham Wesleyan
Christ Ch., Dublin Cathedral
Christ Church, Lancaster Gate
Christian Malford
Churchill
Clapham Parish Church
,, St. Peter's
Claydon
Clifton Hampden
Colne Engain
Colwick, St. John's
Conary
Cosgrove Parish Church
Delaval
Devonport
Dodington
Douglas, St. Matthew's
Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's
Ealing, St. John's
,, St. Mary's
Egerton
Ellon Episcopal
Errington
Exeter Cathedral
Eythorne
Farnham Royal
Folkestone, Radnor Park
Freckenham
Fridaythorpe
Frimley Parish Church
Glanville Wootton
Glasgow Cathedral
,, Queen's Cross
,, St. Peter's
Glossop, Mount Pleasant

PLACE.

Great Conerby
Great Moulton
Great Paxton
Halifax, All Souls'
Halifax Parish
Ham
,, St. Stephen's
Hammersmith Parish Church
Hammersmith Synagogue
Hampton Poyle
Hampton Wick, Presbyterian
Hapton
Harrogate Parish Ch.
Harrow Weald
Harwich Parish Church
Hastings, Drum Head
Hastings, St. Mary in the Castle
Haverfordwest, St. Mary's
Hayton
Hereford, St. Martin's
Hobart, St. David's Cathedral
Houghton, All Saints'
Hounslow, St. Stephen's
Hythe
Ilminster
Isleham
Kilkenny Cathedral
Kinnaird
Kirkoswald
Knaresborough
Lanelly Park Congl.
Langton by Wragby
Lesbury
Lewisham, Lee Chapel
Little
Little Paxton
Liverpool Cathedral
London, Christ Church
Longdon
Longton
Maisemore
Malew
Mark's Tey
Mavesyn Redwall
Meanwood
Melbourne Cathedral
Merton
Milton-under-Wychwood
Morecambe, Methodist
Morton

PLACE.

Moulsford
Moulton St. James
Napier, N.Z. Cathedral
Newcastle, St. Thomas
Newmarket, Parish Ch.
Newnham
Newport Pagnell
New Southgate, St. Paul's
Newton Regis
Nonington
Normanton-by-Derby
Northborough
Northbourne
Northmoorlyne
North Queensland Cathedral
Oak Hill
Over
Ockhurst
Odell
Onslow Sq., St. Paul's
Ottershaw
Ovoca
Oxford, Holy Trinity
,, St. Ebbe's
Penylan, All Saints'
Pinhoe
Pentre
Plaistow, London Road
,, St. Mary's
,, St. Katherine's
,, St. Thomas'
Plush
Purton
Ramsgate, Cavendish Baptist
Rayleigh
Robeston Wathen
Rogate
Rokeby
Ropley
Ross, Congregational
Rugby, St. Matthew's
Rynall
Sandbach Heath, St. John's
Scarborough, St. Thomas'
Scunthorpe
Sedgeford
Settle
Shelton
Shingham
Shoreham, St. Mary's
Shroton
Smalley

PLACE.

Sneyd
Soberton
South Shields, St. Jude's
Stamford, St. Martin's
Stanton St. Bernard
Staple
Stebbing
Stockton-on-Forest
Steeple Claydon
Stepney, Latimer Congl.
Stokenham
Stone
St. Paul's, Sydney
Stretford
Stroud Green, Holy Trinity
Sulhampstead
Swalcliffe
Swanbourne
Sydney Cathedral
Tatworth
Tavistock, Abbey Chapel
Tewkesbury, Baptist
Tosiland
Tunbridge Wells, St. Mark's
Upper Clapton, New Gravelpit
Upton Congregational
Wallington, Holy Trinity
Waltham Abbey
Warren
Waterford Cathedral
Wells Cathedral
Wells, Parish Church
West Bromwich, St. Andrew's
West Hartlepool, Presbyterian
West Hartlepool, St. Hilda's
West Horsley
Westminster Abbey
Weston-super-mare, Christ Church
West Peckham
Weyhill
Whitwell
Winchester, Christ Ch.
Windsor
,, Old
Woodfield
Woodstock
Wyfordby
York Minster

Place.	General and School.	Official or General only	School only.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
EUROPE:—					
Cyprus		Cyprus			
Gibraltar		Gibraltar		24	
Malta	Malta			135	
ASIA:—					
India:					
Bellary	Bellary				
Bengal			Bengal		
Bobbili	Bobbili				
Bombay	Javer Bhang				
Bangalore	Bangalore				
Coonar	Coonar				
Darjeeling	Darjeeling				
Karachi	Karachi				
Madras	Black Town				
,,	Hospet				
,,	Chinqupur				
,,	Shermadevi				
,,	Villecherr				
,,	Georgetown				
,,	St. Thomas' Mount				
,,	Kola Gold Fields				
,,	Cocanada				
,,	Markapur				
,,	Villore				
,,	Nellore				
Ootacamund	Ootacamund				
Patiala	Patiala				
Raishore	Raishore				
Rawal Pindi			Station School	1	
Sagore	Sanskrit College				
British North Borneo		British North Borneo		4	
Ceylon			Ceylon	550	
Hong Kong	Hong Kong			12	
Seychelles Islands	(1) Seychelles Islands			25	
Straits Settlements	(1) Straits Settlements				
AFRICA:—					
Cape Colony	Cape Colony			3228	169,152
Gold Coast Colony			Gold Coast Colony	139	
Gambia		Gambia			
Mauritius	(1) Mauritius			206	
Natal				43	
Nigeria South		Nigeria South			
Orange River Colony		O. R. Colony			
St. Helena	St. Helena			8	
Sierra Leone			Fourah Bay College	1	
Southern Rhodesia			Southern Rhodesia	13	
Uganda		Uganda		6	
Zanzibar		Zanzibar			

(1) Patriotic exercises given in Schools on day preceding holiday.

*The number of Schools mentioned are only those officially reported. No number is given where no report has been received.

Place.	General and School.	Official or General only	School only.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
AMERICA:—					
Dominion of Canada (2):				6177	444,621
Ontario	Ontario			5968	299,653
Quebec	Quebec			1800	60,000
New Brunswick	New Brunswick			2400	
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia			620	60,000
Manitoba	Manitoba				
North-West Territories	N.-W. Territories				
Prince Edward Island	Prince Ed. Island			350	6,000
British Columbia	British Columbia			60	
Bahamas	Bahamas	Barbados			
Barbados				50	
Bermuda	Bermuda			39	
British Honduras	(1) Brit. Honduras			2	
Falkland Islands	Falkland Islands			706	
Jamaica	(1) Jamaica				
Leeward Islands	Leeward Islands				
Newfoundland	Newfoundland				
Trinidad			Trinidad		
Windward Islands	Windward Islands				
AUSTRALASIA:—					
The Commonwealth:			New South Wales		
New South Wales			Victoria	2500	
Victoria			South Australia	709	
South Australia			Queensland	1091	
Queensland			Tasmania	360	
Tasmania			Western Australia	343	25,000
Western Australia				1877	
New Zealand	New Zealand				

(1) Patriotic exercises given in Schools on day preceding holiday.

(2) In Canada May 24th is observed as "Victoria Day," and the last school day before May 24th as "Empire Day."

* The number of Schools mentioned are only those officially reported. No number is given where no report has been received.

Motto:

"ONE KING—ONE FLAG—ONE FLEET—ONE EMPIRE."

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Publications of the Empire Day Movement, to be obtained from the Secretary, Empire Day Movement, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

Leaflet No. 1. Letters, Address, and Information. *Price 1d. each; or 9d. per dozen.*

,, *No. 2. List of Places keeping Empire Day.* *Price 1d. each; or 9d. per dozen.*

,, *No. 3. Catechism.* *Price 1d. each; 6d. per dozen; or 3s. per hundred.*

,, *No. 4. Address to the Boys and Girls of the Empire.* *Price 1d. each; 6d. per dozen; or 3s. per hundred.*

Burt & Sons, 58, Porchester Road, W.

Leaflet No. 3.

"Empire Day" Movement.

(NON-PARTY AND NON-SECTARIAN.)

WATCHWORDS:

Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice.

Extract from Speech of the EARL OF MEATH, *May 24th, 1905:—*

"It is intended that the Empire Day Celebration shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the Peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties which lie at their door.

"Empire Day" Catechism.

FOR THE USE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

QUERY. What is your relation to the British Empire?

ANSWER. I am a subject of King Edward VIIth, and a Citizen of the British Empire.

Q. What is the full title of King Edward the VIIth?

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. What do you mean by the British Empire?

A. That portion of the Earth's land surface which is subject to the authority of King Edward the VIIth.

Q. What is the extent in square-miles of the British Empire?

A. About 12 million square miles (12,000,000 sq. m.), of these only 121,000 sq. miles are in the United Kingdom.

Q. What proportion of the Earth's surface does the British Empire cover?

A. About one-fifth or 21 per cent.

Q. How does the extent of the British Empire compare with that of other Countries?

A. The extent of the British Empire is greater than that of any other State. The Nations outside the British Empire possessing the largest extent of territory are:—Russia, 8,000,000 square miles; United States, 3,623,000 square miles; Brazil, 3,220,000.

Q. What is the number of the subjects of King Edward VIIth?

A. About 400 millions (400,000,000). Of these only about 43 millions (43,000,000), live in the United Kingdom.

Q. What proportion of the inhabitants of the Earth are the subjects of King Edward the VIIth?

A. About one-fifth, or about 22 per cent.

Q. How does the population of the British Empire compare with that of the most populous Countries outside the Empire?

A. The population of the British Empire is about equal to that of China, and more numerous than that of any other Country.

The most populous Countries outside the Empire are:—

China with about	.. ..	400,000,000 people.
Russia ,, ,,	.. ..	130,000,000 ,,
United States	.. ..	84,000,000 ,,

Q. What are the numbers of the inhabitants of the principal Cities in different parts of the Empire?

A.

London	4,648,950
Calcutta	910,117
Glasgow	798,337
Manchester and Salford	786,921
Bombay	776,006
Liverpool	723,430
Birmingham	537,965
Sydney	511,030
Madras	509,346
Melbourne	496,079
Dublin	378,994
Montreal	267,730
Johannesburg	155,642
Cape Town	77,668
Wellington, New Zealand	49,344

Q. Into how many Continents is the Earth divided?

A. Into Five.

Q. What are their names?

A. Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australasia.

Q. In how many of these Continents are portions of the British Empire to be found?

A. In all five.

Q. What is the extent of the British Empire in square miles, in each Continent?

A.

In America	over	4	millions	of	square miles	4,000,000
,, Australia	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	3,000,000
,, Africa	,,	2½	,,	,,	,,	2,500,000
,, Asia	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	2,000,000
,, Europe	about	122,000	square miles ..		..	122,000

Q. What are the numbers of the subjects of King Edward in each Continent?

A.

In Asia	about	300	millions	300,000,000
,, Africa	,,	43	,,	43,000,000
,, Europe	,,	43	,,	43,000,000
,, America	,,	7½	,,	7,500,000
,, Australasia	,,	5	,,	5,000,000

Q. The inhabitants of the Earth vary in race, and in the colour of their skins. The principal colours are white, copper, yellow, and black. Amongst how many of these races and colours are the subjects of King Edward to be found?

A. Amongst all. Of these about 54 millions (54,000,000), are white, and 344 millions (344,000,000) coloured.

Q. The inhabitants of the Earth belong to many religions. The principal are the Christian, Mohammedan, Buddhist, and Hindu Religions. There are besides many Pagans. To how many of these religions do the subjects of King Edward belong.

A. To all.

Q. What are the numbers of the subjects of King Edward belonging to the principal religions?

A.

There are about	208	million	Hindus	208,000,000
,, ,, ,,	94	,,	Mohammedans	94,000,000
,, ,, ,,	58	,,	Christians	58,000,000
,, ,, ,,	12	,,	Buddhists	12,000,000
,, ,, ,,	23	,,	of other religions and Pagans	23,000,000

Q. What was the value of the total trade of the British Empire in the year 1904?

A. Thirteen Hundred and Five Million Pounds (£1,305,283,000), of which 73·3 per cent. was with foreign countries, and 26·7 per cent. between different parts of the Empire.

Q. What is the amount of Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels owned by the Empire?

A. The Empire owns 9,426,493 tons of Steamships,
and 2,729,608 ,, ,, Sailing Vessels.

Total - 12,156,101 tons.

About half the shipping of the world.

Q. What is the Annual Revenue of the British Empire?

A. About Two Hundred and Fifty Million Pounds (£250,000,000).

Q. How is the British Empire governed?

A. Different portions are governed in different ways. Some portions like the United Kingdom, the Canadian Dominion, the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, and Newfoundland, are self-governing; others are

partly self-governed and partly governed by officials appointed by the British Government; and others again like India, are governed by Officials appointed by the Home Government; but all acknowledge allegiance to the King-Emperor.

Q. What are the duties of British subjects towards their Sovereign?

A. To honour and obey him.

Q. Why is it the duty of British subjects to honour and obey the King?

A. Because King Edward the VIIth represents the Majesty and Honour of the Empire, and because, as a constitutional Sovereign, he has sworn to uphold the laws, and to govern his subjects with justice and equity.

Q. What are the duties of a Citizen of the British Empire?

A. To be the loyal friend of all fellow subjects of the King-Emperor; so to live as never to bring reproach by word or deed on the Empire of which he is a Citizen. To prepare himself by every means in his power to advance the welfare of his fellow Citizens, whether in peace or war, whatever may be their class, creed or colour.

Q. Why should a Citizen of the British Empire owe duties to the State?

A. Because Citizens of the British Empire enjoy privileges, and an amount of personal liberty and freedom greater than those enjoyed by the citizens of any other State in the world, and therefore owe loyalty and gratitude to the Empire which protects them in the enjoyment of these privileges, liberty, and freedom.

Q. What is the "Empire Day" movement?

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. By whom should the "Empire Day" movement be promoted?

A. By every British subject.

Q. What is the meaning of "Empire Day"?

A. *May 24th is annually observed in the Dominions of the King-Emperor, as the outward sign of the "Empire Day" movement.

May 24th was the birthday of the late good Queen Victoria during whose reign of 63 years the Empire grew to its present greatness, as year by year her people increased in health, strength, numbers, wealth, and happiness.

Q. What are the "Watchwords" of the Empire Day Movement?

A. "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-sacrifice."

Q. What is the "Motto" of the Empire Day Movement?

A. "One King, One Flag, One Fleet, One Empire."

Q. What is the name of the British National Flag?

A. The "Union Jack."

* In Canada May 24th is observed as "Victoria Day," and the last schoolday before May 24th as "Empire Day."

Q. Why is it called the "Union Jack"?

A. Because it is a union of the English, Scotch, and Irish national ensigns or "Jacks": The Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.

Q. Should the "Union Jack" be flown on "Empire Day," May 24th?

A. Yes, certainly, from all Public Buildings, and Church and Chapel Towers and Steeples, and from Private Buildings.

MOTTO:

"One King, One Flag, One Fleet, One Empire."

GOD SAVE THE KING.



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,, ,, 4. *Address to Children.*
Price 1d. each; 6d. per dozen; or 3s. per hundred.

,, ,, 5. *The Children's Song. By Rudyard Kipling.*
Price 1d. each; 6d. per dozen; or 3s. per hundred.

Burt & Sons, Printers, 58, Porchester Road, W.

"Empire Day" Movement.

(NON-PARTY AND NON-SECTARIAN.)

WATCHWORDS:

Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice.

Extract from Speech of the EARL OF MEATH, *May 24th, 1905:*

"It is intended that the Empire Day Celebration shall be the outward sign of an inner awakening of the Peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties which lie at their door."

ADDRESS to The BOYS and GIRLS of THE EMPIRE

BY

THE EARL OF MEATH.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS,

I want to write to you a few lines about the Empire Day Movement. Have you heard of it? Perhaps not, and yet some eight million, or eight thousand thousand, persons took part in the celebrations on May 24th last throughout the Empire, or in other words, throughout that portion of the world which belongs to our beloved King, Edward the Seventh.

Some young children may ask "What is a 'Movement'?" Well, it is a difficult word to understand, but it means an effort to do something which one wants very much to see done.

Now some of us want very much to see all the boys and girls of the Empire, whether white or coloured, understand that they should love their King, love the Empire he governs, and love each other, and that they should, as good children of the Empire, and loyal subjects of King Edward, do all they can, by being obedient to their parents and teachers, by being respectful and thoughtful towards those who are set over them, by being diligent at their lessons, and by being attentive to all instruction, to prepare themselves for the time when, as grown up men and women, they will be called upon to take their part in governing this wonderful British Empire, which contains as you have learnt at school some 400 millions of people, that is some four hundred thousand thousand people. These figures are very difficult to understand, but perhaps they may become easier if I say there are about ten times more people in the Empire than in England, Scotland and Ireland, all added together. We want the boys and girls of the Empire to know all about these people who call Edward VIIth King, we want them to know all about the different countries which belong to him such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the many other lands, and islands which form portions of the British Empire.

We believe that if we all join together to obtain this knowledge, that we shall be much more likely to get it than if we each worked separately, and therefore this Empire Day Movement has been started.

But why "Empire Day"? you may ask. Well, the reason is, because it was under the rule of the late good Queen Victoria, who reigned for 63 years, that the Empire grew to its present

greatness, and it has been thought that her birthday, which was on the 24th May, should be kept as a holiday in all parts of the Empire.

May 24th is called "Empire Day," and the effort to make us all good subjects of her son, the present King, has been called the "Empire Day Movement."

Well now, do you understand the meaning of these words? There are some other words I should like you to understand the meaning of. They are the watch-words of the movement. These are "Responsibility," "Duty," Sympathy," "Self-sacrifice."

Without understanding the meaning of these words, and how they should help you to become good boys and girls, and later on good men and women, it will be difficult for you really to become good subjects of the King and Citizens of the Empire, so that if you do not understand the words, lose no time in asking your parents and teachers to explain their meaning to you; and to show you what they have to do with your conduct as children of the British Empire.

Should you wish to know more about the people and lands which are subject to King Edward, ask your parents or teachers to give you copies of the Empire Day Catechism which can be obtained from the Secretary of the Empire Day Movement, 83, Lancaster Gate, London, W.

You may not all know that in no part of the world will you find as great freedom and liberty as in the British Empire, but, if when you grow older you travel, you will discover that this is the case.

We do not wish however to boast, or to tell each other what an immense, free, powerful Empire, is that over which our present King, Edward VIIth reigns, but to consider how we can become

better boys and girls, nobler men and women, better Citizens of this vast Empire, and more worthy of the great privileges which we enjoy.

The greater and more powerful a man or woman is, the greater are his or her responsibilities; so it is amongst nations.

Our responsibilities are very great, for the British Empire covers the largest extent of land, has the most numerous population, and is the richest of any State in the World.

You boys and girls are still at school, and have as yet no voice in the Government of the Empire, and you may reply, that all that I may say may be very true, but that it does not apply to you; but there you would be wrong—it does apply to you. In a few years you boys and girls will be grown up, and then it will depend upon what use you have made of your time at school, whether or not you will be worthy to take your part as Citizens of this Empire.

If you have been idle, selfish, self-indulgent, cruel, disrespectful and disobedient to your parents and teachers and those placed in authority over you, you will carry these qualities into the great world, and you will be a curse rather than a blessing to the Empire of which you will be Citizens, but if on the other hand you have trained yourself to be diligent, polite, respectful, obedient, useful, courageous, temperate, persevering, unselfish and self-sacrificing, ready to seize opportunities of helping others and of acquiring information on all subjects; then when you grow up, you will be just the right kind of men and women needed to make the British Empire the model in the eyes of the world of what a State should be, and you will be able with God's aid to fill nobly your place, and to be worthy of your great responsibilities as British Citizens.

Let me therefore urge you to remember that a great future awaits you, however humble may be your stations in life, for no one can take from you the great honour and privilege of being Citizens of the British Empire. Your heritage is greater than that of the youthful heir to the largest landowner or greatest millionaire. The national estate to which you succeed is 12 millions of square miles in extent, much of it still uninhabited and undeveloped, and awaiting your industry to make it fruitful, and its annual revenue amounts to the enormous sum of two hundred millions or two hundred thousand thousand pounds.

If the mother country be overcrowded, other portions of the Empire are not in that condition. In Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa, millions of square miles of fertile land, abounding in agricultural and mineral wealth, lie open to the grasp of the sober, active, intelligent sons and daughters of the Empire who have energy and character, and who have in youth trained themselves in the virtues necessary for success in all lines of life.

Competition is greater at home, but even in Great Britain it is not the sober, hardworking man or woman who fails, but the drunkard, the idler, and the spendthrift.

Prepare yourselves then, boys and girls, whilst there be time for the conflict of life, and when at school make yourselves acquainted with all the information you can obtain in regard to the British Empire; that wonderful heritage which, if you choose, in a few years may be your own, so that, when you grow up, you may make the most of the Empire which has been won for you by the sufferings, the exertions, the wisdom, the self-sacrifice, and the blood and treasure of your ancestors, and be able to hand it on to future generations of your own sons and daughers, unimpaired in greatness, and untarnished in honour.

MOTTO:

"One King, One Flag, One Fleet, One Empire."

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Publications of the Empire Day Movement to be obtained from the Secretary, Empire Day Movement, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

Leaflet No. 1. *Letters, Address, and Information.*
Price 1d. *each; or* 9d. *per dozen.*

„ „ 2. *List of Places keeping Empire Day.*
Price 1d. *each; or* 9d. *per dozen.*

„ „ 3. *Catechism.*
Price 1d. *each; 6d. per dozen; or* 3s. *per hundred.*

„ „ 4. *Address to the Boys and Girls of the Empire.*
Price 1d. *each; 6d. per dozen; or* 3s. *per hundred.*

„ „ 5. *The Children's Song. By Rudyard Kipling.*
Price 1d. *each; 6d. per dozen; or* 3s. *per hundred.*

Burt & Sons, Printers, 58, Porchester Rd., W.

Leaflet No. 5.

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The Children's Song,

BY

RUDYARD KIPLING.

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The Children's Song,

BY

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Land of our Birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be;
When we are grown and take our place,
As men and women with our race.

Father in Heaven who lovest all,
Oh help Thy children when they call;
That they may build from age to age,
An undefiled heritage.

Teach us to bear the yoke in youth,
With stedfastness and careful truth;
That, in our time, Thy Grace may give
The Truth whereby the Nations live.

Teach us to rule ourselves alway,
Controlled and cleanly night and day;
That we may bring, if need arise,
No maimed or worthless sacrifice.

Teach us to look in all our ends,
On Thee for judge, and not our friends;
That we, with Thee, may walk uncowed
By fear or favour of the crowd.

Teach us the Strength that cannot seek,
By deed or thought, to hurt the weak;
That, under Thee, we may possess
Man's strength to comfort man's distress.

Teach us delight in simple things,
And mirth that has no bitter springs;
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And love to all men 'neath the sun!

Land of our Birth, our Faith, our Pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died;
O Motherland, we pledge to thee,
Head, heart and hand through the years to be!

These verses may be sung to the tune of "Sun of my Soul," etc.

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[E. 2.]
1,000—29-5-06.

7 31

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 651 From the Earl of Meath No. , dated 23-2-1907.

SUBJECT. Leaflets on the subject of the Empire Day movement.

It does not seem necessary to print any of them in the vernaculars.

Acknowledge please.

H.D.T.
16-3-07.

A draft is placed below for approval.

7.H.
20-3-07

RD
21.3.07

Lee
Clerk
21.3.7

Issue
Secy

8 32

Educational Dept

D.O. 475 Ed 23:3:7

Df 24/3/07

My Lord,

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the leaflets nos 1 to 5 on the subject of the Empire Day movement which were forwarded with your letter of the 23rd February last.

7.M. 26.3.07 Clw 21.3.7. 20.3.07 B. 23/3/7

To The Earl of Meath,
83 Lancaster Gate,
London, W.

Dep 25/3/7

When given for copying——
When copied——
When examined——
When signed—— } 190 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No. , DATED
190 .

URRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

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