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This framed art shows a picture made for our World Of Kaiserreich - Canada video detailing the knowledge behind British exiles and their efforts to fend off the Home Isles from the syndicalist menace. This poster comes in a black, alder semi-solid timber frame and is protected by an acrylic front glass panel. Paper thickness: 10.3 million y Paper weight: 5.6 ounces/g2 (192 g/m2) - print quality Gique - Opacity: 94% Size guide Dominion Canada Dominion Flag Canada Full name Dominion Canada Motto Mare Uske Ad Mare (From Sea to Sea) Official English Languages, French (spoken primarily in quebec) Government structure of the Federal Constitutional Monarchy Head of State King George V (1910 -) Head of Government Mackenzie King (1925 - 1930) (1931 -) Area (main territory) About 9.985 million km2 Population (main territory) About 12 million Dominion canada, or simply Canada is a country in North America. Canada is the leader of the remaining Entente powers and hosts the British royal family in exile after the British Revolution and the collapse of the British Empire abroad. Canada stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. The country borders only the United States, Alaska to the west, and along its southern border along the 49th parallel. A history from the Confederacy to the Great War, dating back to the late 15th century, British and French expeditions explored and later settled along the Atlantic coast. France left almost all of its colonies in North America in 1763 after the Seven Years' War. After several constitutional conferences on July 1, 1867, the British North America Act to create a one Dominion called Canada with four provinces: Ontario, New Brunswick, and New Brunswick. The Dominion took control of Rupert's land and Territory for the formation of the Northwest Territories; British Columbia and Vancouver Island and the Prince Edward Island Colony joined the Confederacy in 1871 and 1873, respectively. Under the Liberal Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, European immigrants settled on the western prairie, and Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces in 1905. Canada automatically joined The Weltkrieg in 1914 with the declaration of War by Great Britain, sending volunteers to the Western Front, which later became part of the Canadian Corps. The Corps played a significant role in the Battle of Vimy Ridge and other major war battles. The crisis of conscription in 1917 erupted when the Conservative Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, began compulsory military service over the objections of French-speaking Quebec. Proudly serving the Home Islands with men, weapons, food and material to feed its growing military industry as a staunch Dominion - Canadians were distraught by the retreat from the continent, and greatly angered by the dominance of the German Empire after Peace with Honor Agreement signed by the British and German governments. Canada returned to its country after the Great War after the signing of a peace treaty with honor in 1921. Canadian Prime Minister Sir Robert Laird Borden received a convoy of troops led by the tenacious and beloved Canadian General Sir Arthur Currie, whom the Allies and Central Powers praised for his brilliant leadership of the Canadian Corps. Prime Minister Borden, stubborn and tired after holding the Union Government together throughout the war, appeared visibly tense and premature in the age as he proclaimed: I welcome you home from the fields of war from which you knew no defeat! The attitude of Canadians to the war was divided. While the patriots and imperialists were comforted by the fact that the Empire had not been defeated per se, the fact that the war ended in an unfavorable draw in favour of Germany caused great indignation, especially in the region, where the riots and opposition to war seemed to be justified in light of German domination of the European continent. In anticipation of the end of the war and peace negotiations with honor, the Coalition of National Unity began to close. Prime Minister Robert Borden has been a leader for nearly a decade, and much of that has been a controversial, borderline authoritarian, military administration. Starting with censorship and restrictions on political freedoms from the beginning of the war, the tricks Borden played in the 1917 federal election with a woman suffer in order to get the majority needed to include the draft, the actual passage of the draft and the subsequent riots of Quebec, and the formation of the 1917 National Unity Ticket to ensure that he would remain in comfortable power, regardless of the outcome (that many have found a grotesquely vivid expression of creating control). The National Unity Party generally agreed that the coalition should be maintained for several transitional years after the war. However, after the ceasefire of the Treaty of Copenhagen at the end of 1919, many believed that (at least for Canada) the war had since, in fact, ended. Prime Minister Borden, for his part, not only disagreed with this notion, but also took the exact opposite view. Not only did he feel that the Coalition should see the world with honour only as the end of the war, and not treat it differently than any other conclusion, all other factors irrelevant. He felt that because the World (actually) was a loss for the Empire, the ticket of national unity should be preserved for several years even longer than planned in the event of victory. The Coalition itself is becoming controversial at the moment, and so the idea of keeping it on what could be up to five years sent earthquakes around the political world. Shockwaves from the Prime Minister's wishes almost brought down the National Unity Party itself. In order to show the sincerity of his desires (and help save the coalition, for now), Robert Borden surprised observers by announcing that he would step down as prime minister this year and calling for new elections in 1921. The Conservative Party, as expected, moved smoothly to Arthur Meigan, Borden's long-appointed successor, who then became prime minister (and now by default became the new leader of national unity). While the rest of the Canadian political field was easily criticized by the government, these radical steps succeeded in claiming down their coalition partners. Despite all the criticism and inherent struggle, the Coalition controlled the entire Canadian establishment, and (unrelated to this fact) a majority of Canadians legitimately approved the national unity ticket over the opposition. Now that the coalition has been stable, and has withstood such a test, maybe it can last longer, after all? This concept now seems achievable, but in order to stay together, it will need to work together to at least put some level of combined effort into the 1921 campaign. The main obstacle to this was Meigen himself. While Meigen was quite kind to most voters, and even most of the coalition (certainly more so than Borden) - campaigning for someone who was so attached to the conservative establishment felt too close, for many, just campaigning for the Conservatives. And looking to the future, many realized that the longer Borden managed to stay in charge - the more anger from voters - the greater their ultimate benefits. Until then, he wasn't able to do do outside the Unity ticket anyway, it would be helpful to have it around as long as unity lasted. Thus, the National Unity Party managed to unite in 1921 - after Arthur Maygen resigned as Prime Minister and leader of the Conservatives, instead of the new reassignment of Robert Borden. National Unity and Borden will continue to gain a secure majority in the election, ensuring that Borden's idea - essentially - an era of national unity can be realized. This ensured for Canada a complete transition from war to peacetime. During Borden's postwar leadership, all the Allied Liberals eventually joined their fellow party members in opposition as the years rolled on. It was clear from the outset that Unity would not get a full term, but at least they managed to meet Borden's stated goal in 1920. It took until 1925, until the government collapsed, finally losing any sustainable majority. Ultimately, Canadian political parties might agree to work within establishment constraints, but within those limits they have always been too divided on how to take Canada into the future to lead the nation decisively. The optimistic prediction of former Liberal Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the 20th century would be Canada's century seemed ludicrous to most Canadians. Laurier himself died during the war, apparently taking with him the solar prosperity that influenced Canada during his leadership in the late 19th century. Shortly after being finally forced to call an election in 1925, Prime Minister Borden lay in his room at Chateau Laurier and died. His last words were sorry that he never returned to his native Nova Scotia to join the Celtic diaspora. With many heavyweights of old Victorian and Edwardian political traditions dead, Canada has weaved in and out of political obscurity and a deep sense of national malaise. All this will have a grim effect on the loss of the Home Islands as a result of the British Revolution of 1925. After Borden's death in 1925, Meigen became leader of the Conservative Party (finishing the remainder of the Unity Party, most of which had already left by 1925). But he was defeated by The Liberal Party of Mackenzie King in the 1925 federal election (finally ending the last campaign with the Conservatives, but claiming it was still Unity). 1925 was a tumultuous year for the Canadian government. But despite their different approaches, Borden, Meagan and King never seriously doubted that they would welcome the royal family and their UK counterparts to Canada. Even so, once the king was in office, it was clear that he had very different ideas on how Canada would weather - providing a dramatically different vision of Canada to Canada and society than exiles or their supporters might otherwise have created. Canada, the leader of the Syndicalist Takeover Entente on the inland islands has proved to be a determining factor in Canada's foreign and domestic policy. As expected, thousands of members of the British nobility, businessmen, right-wing politicians, and ordinary but wealthy people, frightened by the prospect of radical cleansing and violence, as in France, went into exile in Canada, the only part of the British Empire that was not affected by the revolutionary waves unlike India, Africa and Australia. Along with the exiles, elements of the British Army that are not subdued crossed the Atlantic as well. This led to Canada quickly becoming the leader of the remnants of the Empire, such as the West Indies Federation and the Dominion of India. Moreover, after the referendum in 1926 (some say rigged elements close to the royal family) the Dominion of Newfoundland was incorporated into the Senior Dominion. The arrival of the exiles caused a major upheaval in Canadian political life. After Prime Minister Mackenzie King's refusal to allow the British government in exile to replace the Canadian Government, the post of Governor-General was abolished, replacing it with King George V. Canadian and British armies were united under mixed Anglo-Canadian leadership, although the naval forces remained separate. Canadian politics shifted to the right, and still powerful progressives were accused of syndication, while liberal Prime Minister King was accused of losing much of the Empire as a result of the capture of the Syndicist, a nationalist or Germany. Moreover, the King and British emigrants were quickly accused of interfering in Canadian politics, directing them to rearmament and an offensive program designed to preserve the unity of the Empire and prepare the reconnaissance of the Home Islands. Liberal nationalists, who had only just begun to push for independence after the Great War, viewed with great dissatisfaction the influence of exiles on their policies, emphasizing the deteriorating health of King George, and would prefer to see their country as a peacemaker of a troubled America, a role that the isolationist United States had abandoned. However, all hopes are now focused on the Prince of Wales, who will become the first truly Canadian monarch... or no less than the British emperor king in exile. Canada's policy is a confederal parliamentary monarchy, the reign of the King of the United Kingdom (since the post of Governor-General of Canada was abolished in 1926, its last occupier was Baron Bing Im). Parliament consists of the Crown, the elected House of Commons and the appointed Senate (many of its new members are British exiles appointed by the Emperor King). Every member of Parliament in the House of Commons a simple majority in the area or riding. A general election must be called by the Prime Minister within five years of the previous election or may be triggered by the Government losing a vote of confidence in the House of Representatives. The Senate is made up of British or Canadian hereditary or appointed members. The influence of British exiles has taken since 1925, officially the arrival of the king and many former British lords in the upper house, unofficially for the dark but effective influence of the Privy Council. Club members or exiled politicians, all driven by the prospect of the reconnaissance of the Home Islands and the rest of the Empire or, as Prime Minister King calls it, the Anglo-Saxon world. Prime Minister Sir Mackenzie King has tried to consolidate liberal power in Canada in the wake of fears that they will be overwhelmed primarily by Tory exiles, such as a decree that cabinet members should be absolutely members of the lower house as a way of annulling the upper house, but some on the left fear that Canada is becoming an authoritarian monarchy with the advent of parliamentary democracy like Germany. Other rebukes come from the French-speaking residents of Quebec, concerned about the growing influence of the British, fearing the confederal system is unprofitable for them, and the decline in the influence of Catholics. Draft Law: Volunteer Only Economic Law: Civil Economy Trade Act: Export Focus Head of Government: Mackenzie King Minister for Foreign Affairs: Lester B. Pearson Minister of Economy: C.D. Howe Minister of Security: Ernest Lapoint Minister of Intelligence: No Appointed King of Politics Current Leading Party Liberal Party of Canada, which, unlike other imperial countries, has not suffered the failures of political liberalism Not well regarded by the British Lords as a descendant of the anti-British nationalist family: as Canadian prime minister when the British Revolution took place, he contributed to the revision of Canadian politics in the interwar years. While he continues to blame the British lords and exiles for the loss of the Empire, he called for a peaceful foreign policy based on interdependent, integrated economies with other countries within the Anglo-Saxon world, a policy that was not well received by the Anglo-Canadian political and military elite, aware of Canada's imperial obligations in the Pacific and Caribbean. Even though he saw the America First Union party as a possible fight against American syndication, he vowed to support traditional parties in the Americas by refusing to be the bearer of the Canadian big-stack politics promoted by some. He has also implemented strong anti-syndicalist policies, taking advantage of the economic recovery and expansion industrialization, which was caused by the infusion of British gold and technology: fearing a corresponding increase in protests of workers, he refused to improve his rights and instead aged with a crackdown with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police 1925 Winnipeg General Strike, supported by the Anglo-Canadian elite wanting to eradicate any possibility of another breakthrough revolution. However, the extent that many of the RCMP officers went to shock many in the Canadian political body (there were rumors that the RCMP was infiltrated by a group of men who are the sons of former members of the old Special Branch), and the Liberals under King reached out to members of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation (CCF), saying they were just liberals in a hurry. The king's charm and appeal to the left to form a unified opposition to the Conservatives led to the fact that Canadian socialism and liberalism adopted a policy of gradual legal reform. With this union, The King could win the next federal election and restore the Premier League. King's main opposition is the British-backed Conservative Party, led by Sir Arthur Mayhen and Sir R.B. Bennett, after Borden's death, supported by British pre-revolutionary politicians Stanley Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill. Having won the 1930 general election, the Conservatives were able to present themselves as the party of imperial unity. The endorsement of King George V, openly interfering in Canada's political affairs, sealed the 1930 election for Bennett, who nonetheless chose a 100% Canadian cabinet. This government soon collapsed in 1931, allowing the Liberals to return to power. Bennett relied on the financial, political and philosophical guidance of British exiles that exist in the shadow cabinet of Canada's traditional elite clubs, such as the Empire Club in Toronto, the Orange Order and the Chateau Clique in Montreal. Even under the King's Liberal governments, army and navy headquarters were packed with many of Britain's top generals and admirals. Although several generals such as Vanier (the highest French Canadian in the army), Krar, Stuart and McNaughton have achieved positions of influence in the army, the fleet is firmly in the hands of British admirals. The Air Force is the only Canadian institution that remains almost equally divided between Canadians and British exiles. Proclaiming that Canada's ultimate goal is to rebuild Britain, Bennett recalled much of the British fleet from the Pacific and the entire South African station, causing great resentment in the other Dominions and waging an inconclusive (albeit popular) war of skirmishes with the Syndicalist Fleet in the Atlantic. While the navy seems well prepared for the resumption of the war against the British Union, the Canadian army remains small and is in reorganisation if it wants to become capable of forcing a landing in the UK. Many Canadian officers look with envy at the Australian Army, which is no more advanced but more better organized and better led as some of the more progressive British generals settled in

Australia. The King met with great success in the cohesion of the forces of Canadian liberalism, drawing Meigen as a yes-man to the British lords. Progressives, soon accused of syndicalist tendencies, saw that their influence quickly fell in Canada and by the end of the 1920s was fully returned to the liberal bosom at the level of domination. While King's policies are clearly built on how much the Canadian people will tolerate, his opportunism and the accumulation of political alliances among respectable members of the left have created a powerful counterpoint to conservatives such as Arthur Maygen and R.B. Bennett. As dangerous as it seems, the king is no fool. While his eccentricities are well known, he maintains an iron grip on his party's discipline and organizes for himself to carry a safe ride at every election. Relations between the Liberal leader and the royal family are strained. The king doesn't have time for the leader of the liberals leading the wags in the press to talk about the war between the kings of Canada. The Prince of Wales, a favorite of Canada's media, considers the king nothing more than just colonial and spends much of his time putting a priceless face to the monarchy in Canada, especially in quebec, where he does his best to woo French Canadians with his charm. His brother Albert, however, possessed a powerful sense of duty, giving the king great mutual respect, if not public approval, especially in connection with the King's assertion that every British Dominion is a separate state with equal rights within a larger empire, each with its own separate crown for its head of state. The other sons of King George V, Duke of Gloucester and Duke of Kent have maintained a low profile in Canadian public life, although the Duke of Kent's interest in the development of the Air Force has led to his active participation and elevation in the Royal Canadian Air Force. He was instrumental in establishing an interagency air force training program in Alberta, where pilots from across the empire, the Pacific, the Caribbean and even some of India. While some dismiss it as an expensive and inefficient pet project, many are beginning to seriously consider expanding the Duke's scheme nationally, perhaps even internationally. Henry remained in the army and patronized the Royal Military College in Kingston as an honorary colonel. There is a suspicion that he will be sent to one of the other Dominions as to increase the connection between the Crown and its subjects. Quebec Maurice Duplessis, the leader of the authoritarian-authoritarian Union, opposes provincial politics in the French-majority province of quebec. It successfully eliminated the clear support of syndicalism and ensured the survival of the Catholic identity of quebec. His party used the campaign slogan Survival in all provincial elections to paint the image of quebec as a religious struggle for God. Duplessis, however, was more than willing to allow Anglo-companies to build branches in quebec and create an impressive commercial presence as long as they do not allow trade unions and do not try to interfere with politics at all. He even allowed some of them to have only English jobs. He maintains a cheerful and friendly relationship with the corrupt and patronizing government of Mitch Hepburn, Ontario's controversial liberal premier. In light of the fall of the Empire, Duplessis has an expanding relationship with the papal state and its dominant Catholic political culture, especially in the hope that a weak pope will be elected when the current incumbent dies. If such elections were held and the pontiff would not interfere in quebec, Duplessis seeks to maintain his close alliance with the Catholic Church. The Church essentially manages education and social security as a result of this agreement, and very few quebeckers receive higher education. Duplessis also maintains relations with the French Republic, not because of kinship with the European French (whom many quebecians accuse of abandoning them in English), but to stamp out any possible infiltration of syndicalist commune agents. Assuming a strong pope, Duplessi may be forced to reconsider his union, as he would not want the Holy Father to look over his shoulder. The king has long abandoned attempts to engineer a liberal government for the province of quebec and both conservative and liberal governments refrained from interfering in the politics of quebec until duplessis stoke disloyalty or interfere with federal politics. Canadian military infantry. The Battle of Vimi Ridge is one of Canada's proudest moments since the Great War. This victory was attributed to the use of underground stripping, rolling artillery barriers and informing NGOs and rank-and-file soldiers about the purpose of combat, so that in the event of the death of commanders, the mission can still go ahead. Canadian newspapers praised the troops, while the soldiers themselves enthusiastically wrote home that Canada was born in the fields of Vimi, equal to England and all its other allies. Because of this battle, Canadian soldiers are now some of the most elite soldiers on earth. Army After the Canadian Army returned from England was a quick demobilization force to quell some of the problems that quebec has because of conscription. Over the next four years, the Canadian armed forces were reduced. The 1925 revolution changed Canada's military priorities, and the military grew again. The Canadian army was unable to assist in an immediate attack on the home islands. Canadian hero George Vanier returned to the army in 1926 and joined the Royal Command headquarters under the command of Edmund Ironside. The reorganization of the Army began in 1927 to accommodate an influx of British officers from across the empire and focused on infantry combat, drawing on the experience of Vanier, who was a pioneer in the fight against the Ludendorf stormtroopers, known as Reverse Infiltration. The army was returned to combat power by 1936, but it lacked modern equipment, and the labor force was a serious problem. The Royal Canadian Navy was almost completely demobilized during the 1925 revolution. When the Royal Navy broke the socialist blockade and evacuated members of the royal family in the UK, he managed to escape with them to Canada. Overnight, Canada became a major naval power. In 1928, the Royal Navy under the leadership of Admiral Kees began an ambitious construction program to bring the Royal Navy to a modern combat level. All naval services have been expanded and improved with a focus on long-range vessels. In 1933, Admiral Horatio Nelson Ley successfully advocated the inclusion of large aircraft carriers in the program, and Harry DeVolle, a pioneer of the Canadian submarine, advocated the inclusion of modern submarines, citing Germany's success in the last war. Kees was impressed with the idea, but the submarines were easy to manufacture and could roam in secret for intelligence on the UK's Union Fleet movements, it was eventually cancelled by the Prime Minister. By 1936, the Production of the Royal Navy continued, with two new aircraft carriers laid, and the Royal Navy also established a base in Karachi. Air Force After the War in Europe, services were demobilized, and only occasional flights are made in Canada. When the Royal Air Force arrived in Canada in 1925, the future looked bright for Canadian air services, but instead commanders were unable to decide how the service should be handled. Canadians like Billy Bishop wanted the Air Force to be a Canadian service, but British commanders refused to work under the guidance of the Canadians. The priority of the Navy significantly reduced the resources available to the service, and by 1930 the Air Force and RCAF were launched independently and under the command of the free command staff in Ottawa. Bishop and Hugh Trenchard were disagrees over the design of the Air Force and by 1936 only a few air wings had been brought to combat power. Canadian troops at the parade. Compared to the challenges of the Canadian Air Force and Air Force, the Royal Canadian Naval Aviation was one of Canada's best military services. It was demobilized as other services after the war but with the Navy expansion program in 1928 the expansion of the service as a support element for the navy developed. The introduction of aircraft carriers into the naval program was a major boon for RCNAS and unlike the traditional Air Force, there was no doubt that this would be a Canadian run service. Admiral Leigh and Billy Bishop worked together to do a flying service for the Royal Navy with a focus on pilot skill. RCNAS is not the most professional service in the Canadian Armed Forces, but Royal Navy captains are more than willing to ignore the breach just to keep these skilled pilots in the skies above them happy. By 1936, RCNAS was considered the best service in the army, as well as the highest paid, but also lacked modern equipment. International relations British Naval Station in India remains strong enough to threaten, but too weak, to maintain order in the Indian Ocean, and aging in the face of a German naval squadron based in Pondicherry. Canadians are supporting him to keep in touch with aging British technocrats in the Indian Raj government. The fall of the old empire and the revolt of several subjects of nations led to great racism in Canada, south Africa and Australia against people who are clearly not British, and the Conservative Party, back when it was still in power, urged Australians to deploy a significant portion of their army to India to keep the natives in line. It further antagonized the rocky relationship between Canberra and Ottawa, and King astutely dropped the issue as soon as he was in office. Although they are not Anglo-Saxon, the king made a point of stating at least 7 public events that India had been part of the empire longer than most of Canada, and that there was a special place for them, side by side with their fellow citizens of the Empire... The fact that the king used the word citizens, as opposed to the subjects, caused a lot of debate about the future of the empire in political circles. With the advent of more sophisticated communication technologies, many proponents of the global alliance of imperial British states are becoming increasingly important in liberal circles, especially as it would make a promising Britain on an equal footing with Canada as part of such a political agreement. While some elements in the exile community also want to retake Ireland, Sir Mackenzie King has launched a policy of reconciliation with the Lost Dominion. In the event of war, the King sending a diplomatic proposal to Michael Collins, who proposes a public, binding, international decree of the British Crown on the recognition of the sovereignty of the Republic of Ireland and an oath never to violate this sovereignty, and in turn to reach port rights and airstrips in Ireland to carry out the war against the Union of Great Britain. Dominion of Canada; Leads the Entente; revanchist alliance with steel bonds forged between its members as part of the earlier general struggle Weltkrieg. The Canadian economy is agriculturally based. Exports of large quantities of grain produced in Saskatchewan and Manitoba fuel the Canadian economy. The Canadian wheat economy is facing competition from the Platine wheat economy - and while Platine's wheat economy mainly exports within america, the Canadian wheat economy is focused on exports to Europe, Asia and Oceania. Canada also has a large number of fisheries in the coastal provinces, which are now a booming industry in Canada. A significant number of coal mines also exist in the coastal provinces, which were previously exported exclusively to the UK. Canada does sit on large deposits of iron and crude oil, but they remain unused. It depends entirely on the canadian government's mercy whether they remain unused, or the excavation to power-hungry industry of Canada. Like many members of the Entente, the Dominion of Canada has kept its economic ties with the German Empire very minimal. In the event of an economic boom or collapse in Germany; Canada itself will remain largely unchanged, but its economy remains sluggish as a result of the Great Depression. The effects of the economic downturn in North America and the U.S. in particular may have a depreciating effect on the industry economy Dominion Canada has: 13 military plants 25 civilian factories (11 for consumer goods) After all possible build-up of Canadian tree focus: 16 civilian plants No. 0 Military Plants No. 12 Shipyard Resources (Overseas Territories not included) 12 units of steel 24 units of aluminium 2 units of oil culture of Canada's culture group , Scottish and Anglo-Canadian. English and Scottish families that have remained in Canada for two or more generations are considered Anglo-Canadian. Secondary cultures are made up of Irish and French-Canadian cultures, and the relationship between primary and secondary cultures is very unstable. French and Gaelic are strictly forbidden to teach in educational institutions. As of January 1, 1936, English is Canada's only official language. See also the Union of Great Britain West Indies Federation of the Australian Confederation of Confederation ho14 kaiserreich dominion of canada guide

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