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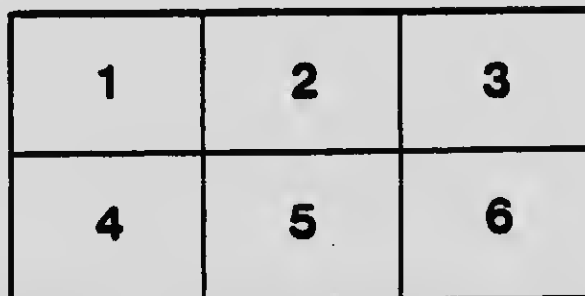
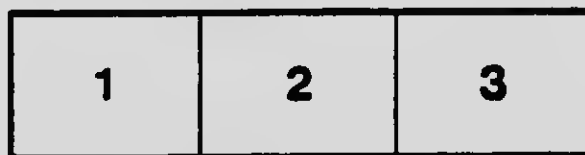
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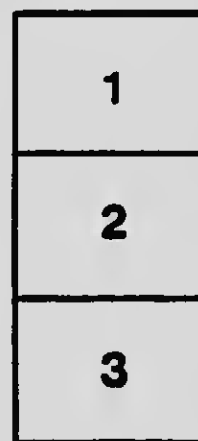
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**CANADA**  
*AT THE GRAVE OF*  
**GENERAL WOLFE.**

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

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"I thank God and die contented."

*Address by F. C. WADE, K.C., before the Canadian  
Club and the Women's Canadian Club, Vancouver,  
October 21st (Trafalgar Day), 1909.*

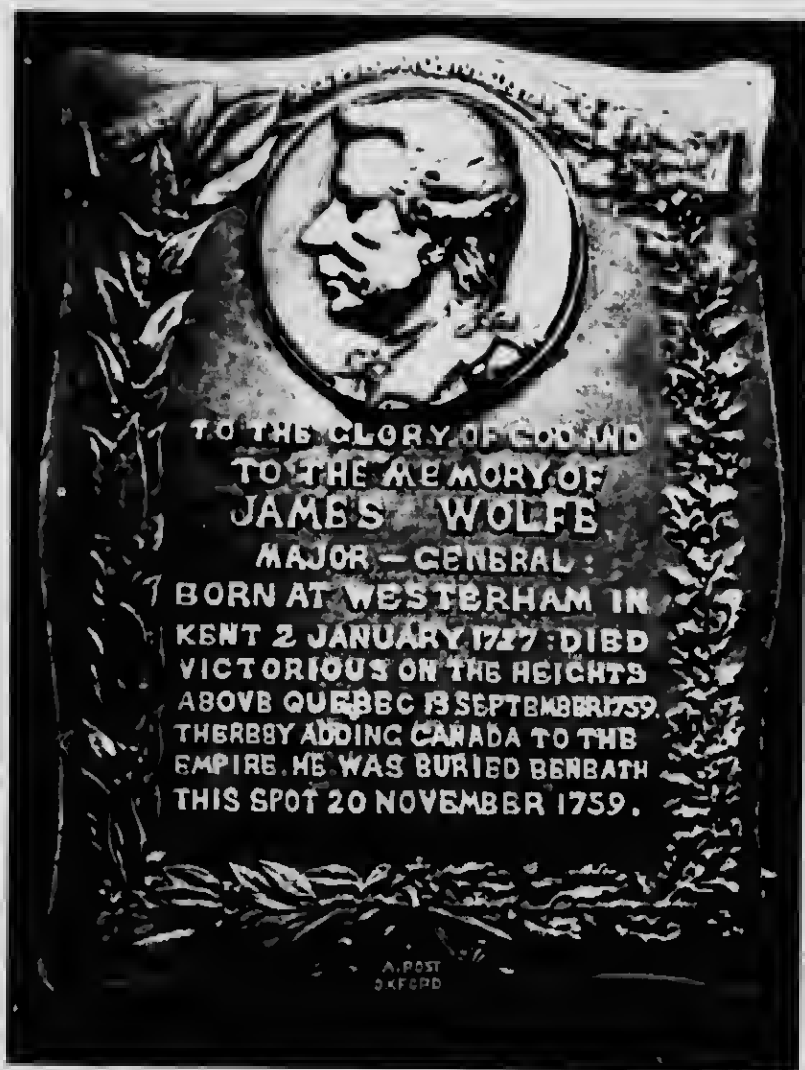


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## WHO'S WHO IN CANADA

Societies: Commercial Travellers; British Empire League; Horse Breeders' Association; Haekney Horse Association; York Pioneers; Caledonian; A.O.U.W.; Methodist Union; College Heights Association; Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association; St. Andrew's; Canadian Institute Methodist. Residence: "Clairsholme," Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

**WADE, Frederick Coote, B.A., K.C.**—Agent General for British Columbia to England. Born Bowmanville, Ont., Feb. 28, 1860, son of William Wade. Educated: Toronto University. Editorial writer, Toronto Daily Globe, 1882; called to Manitoba Bar, 1886; Editorial writer, Manitoba Free Press, 1888-1887; represented Department of Justice of United States in enquiry into claims of compensation made by Jean Louis Legare for surrender of Sitting Bull, after Custer Massacre, 1887; elected First President, Young Liberal Association, Winnipeg, 1886; re-elected, 1887; unsuccessful candidate to British Columbia Legislature for Vancouver, 1889; appointed member, Manitoba Provincial Board of Education, 1889; member of Council, Winnipeg Public School Board; appointed Commissioner by Lord Aberdeen to enquire into the management of the Manitoba Penitentiary, 1897; Crown Prosecutor, Legal Advisor and member, Yukon Council, 1897-1898; one of British Counsel on Alaska Boundary Commission in preparation of the Canadian case, 1903; First President Canadian Club, Vancouver; First President, Juvenile Protection Association; First President, Vancouver City Beautiful Association; Director, Friends of the Indians Association of British Columbia; member, Canadian Hundred Years of Peace Commission, and Vice-Chairman of Senate; Senator, University of British Columbia, 1912; present by invitation at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary, Westminster Abbey, June, 1911, and at invitation of Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle; appointed present position, 1918; Author of "National Schools for Manitoba," "The Manitoba School Question," "The Alaska-Yukon Boundary Dispute: Its Practical Side," "Single Tax a Failure," "The Single Tax Humbug in Vancouver," "Experiments with the Single Tax in Western Canada" (paper read before the Eighth Annual Conference on Taxation under National Tax Association, Denver, Colorado, Sept. 11, 1914); "Treaties Affecting the North Pacific Coast" (paper read at Sixth Annual Conference of Canadian Clubs, August 4, 1914). Married Edith Mabel Read, daughter of late D. B. Read, Q.C., Toronto; has one son and one daughter. Clubs: Vancouver; Vancouver Yacht; Jericho Country; Vancouver Press (Hon. President); National Liberal (London, England). Recreations: Reading, travel, camping. Liberal. Address: 1125 Seaton St., Vancouver, B.C.



Mural Tablet, St. Alfege Church, unveiled November 20th, 1909.

# Vancouver Canadian Club

## PAST PRESIDENTS

F. C. WADE, ESQ., K.C.	1906-1907
J. J. BANFIELD, ESQ.	1907-1908
J. N. ELLIS, ESQ.	1908-1909

## Officers and Executive Committee of the Canadian Club for the year 1909-1910

### OFFICERS

William Godfrey	President
Ewing Buchan	First Vice-President
Ven. Archibald Pentreath	Second Vice-President
Dr. J. G. Davidson	Literary Correspondent
J. Ernest Adams	Secretary-Treasurer

### COMMITTEE

J. P. McConnell	W. H. Malkin	D. von Cramer	Maxwell Smith
J. N. Ellis	J. T. Wilkinson	W. C. Dilmars	
	R. H. H. Alexander		



## Canada at the Grave of General Wolfe

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On Thursday, October 21st, 1909, the two Canadian Clubs in Vancouver—the Women's Canadian Club and the Canadian Club—united for the first time in holding a luncheon. The guest of the day was Mr. Frederick Conte Wade, K.C., who delivered an eloquent address, in which he appealed for support to a movement towards erecting some fitting monument to the memory of Major-General James Wolfe, the hero of the Plains of Abraham.

Mr. J. N. Ellis, the then President of the Canadian Club, presided. He had the guest of the day on his right, and Mrs. C. S. Douglas, President of the Women's Canadian Club, on his left. Many ladies and gentlemen attended, and the gathering was one of the most brilliant and enthusiastic ever held under the auspices of Canadian Clubs.

In introducing the guest of the day, Mr. Ellis referred to the indefatigable efforts made by Mr. Wade to awaken the Canadian people to a fitting sense of their obligations to Wolfe, and to urge them to show their appreciation by honoring his memory in some tangible way.

In an address before the Canadian Club at Winnipeg some years ago, Mr. Wade had strongly advocated the creation of a fund for the erection of a monument to Wolfe, either at his grave at St. Alfege Church, Greenwich, or at his last home at Blackheath. During the celebrations in connection with the reclamation of the Plains of Abraham, Mr. Wade steadily advocated that a portion of the public funds be expended upon

suitable monument to Wolfe, and only recently, when a general conference of all Canadian Clubs in Canada was being held in Montreal, he had again, through the medium of the local Club, urged the consummation of these suggestions. For years he had consistently argued that the Canadian people could not show their gratitude or appreciation in a better way than by erecting a monument to Wolfe at some place closely identified with his life.

The President was also glad to be able to announce that a nucleus towards a memorial fund had been started and that one subscription of \$500.00 and three subscriptions of \$100.00 each had already been secured.

On rising, Mr. Wade was greeted with applause and delivered the following address:—

“By a striking coincidence this meeting of the Canadian Clubs to do honor to the name of General Wolfe, takes place on Trafalgar Day. On the 21st of October, 1805, the Battle of Trafalgar was fought, and England established her title as mistress of the seas. Nelson was without question the greatest of England's commanders at sea. He has been styled as “beyond doubt the first of the naval worthies of his country.” On the 29th of last month the veteran Sir Frederick Young, originator many years ago of the imperial federation movement, in calling upon the people of England to erect a monument to General Wolfe, said: “Wolfe's proud place in our imperial annals as the ‘Nelson of the Army,’ certainly entitles him to the distinction of a single statue. Are there not forty erected to his great compeer?” So that we are celebrating Trafalgar Day by doing honor to the Nelson of the Army.

The people of England are quite awake to the necessity of erecting some suitable monument to honor the name and fame of General Wolfe. At present a memorial window and tablet at St. Alfege Church, Greenwich, where he was buried, and some inscriptions at Westerham, where he was born, are, with the exception of the monument in Westminster Abbey, the only tributes to his memory. On one of the terraces at Squerryes Court, Westerham, where he lived and played as a boy with Jack Jervis, who afterwards became Lord St. Vincent, a cenotaph has been raised bearing this inscription:—

“Here first was Wolfe with martial ardour fired,  
Here first with glory's brightest flame inspired;  
This spot so sacred will forever claim  
A proud alliance with its hero's name.”

At the parish church where he was baptized, a tablet over the south door is the sole memorial. At St. Alfege, Greenwich,

from 1759 to 1896, the grave of General Wolfe remained without a mark of any kind, and had it not been for the action of Frederick Fountain, a church warden, who, in the latter year—nearly 150 years after the death of Wolfe—placed a beautiful memorial window in the church, there would have been nothing, outside of the register, to show where the body of the great hero was laid to rest. At a banquet held in London on the 13th of last month, the 150th anniversary of the battle of Quebec, Mr. George Wolfe, the present head of the Wolfe family, in replying to the toast, "The memory of Wolfe," proposed by Field Marshal Sir George White, said, "It was true that the King and Parliament raised a very splendid monument to Wolfe in Westminster Abbey, and that about fifty years after his death the spot where he died was marked by a stone column of a plain and unpretentious kind. But apart from that there had been no recognition of any kind of his work." There have already, however, been signs of a change. On the 20th of November last a beautiful mural tablet with a striking medallion of General Wolfe, crowned with the words from his favorite Elegy, "A heart once pregnant with celestial fire," was unveiled over the spot beneath which he lies buried, and a plate was placed in the floor immediately over the burial vault. The tablet was provided by public subscriptions taken up in the church at the unveiling service and from the officers of the army. At 100 a tablet has been placed by the mayor and corporation on the house once occupied by Wolfe. And at Westerham a beautiful memorial window will shortly be erected by public subscription in the parish church. The subject is "The Nativity," wonderfully treated according to the designs of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart. The monument in Westminster Abbey was executed by Wilton in marble and represents the dying hero sinking into the arms of a grenadier. His right hand presses his mortal wound. The grenadier is pointing out the goddess of fame hovering overhead. In the background is a mourning Highlander. The descriptive part of the design is, in the main, in accordance with the story as generally accepted.

On the stained glass window at Greenwich is a representation of St. George and the dragon surrounded by an enumeration of some of the engagements in which General Wolfe became famous—Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, Maastricht, Rochefort—and underneath is the famous line from Grey's Elegy, recited by Wolfe the night before the battle on the Plains of Abraham, "The paths of Glory lead but to the grave," and the hero's last words, "I thank God and die contented." There is no tablet or memorial of any kind at Macartney House, Blackheath, where he bade good-bye to his mother

on leaving for America. After the victory, says Parkman, "England blazed with bonfires. In one spot alone all was dark and silent, for here a widowed mother mourned for a loving and devoted son, and the people forbore to profane her grief with the clamor of their rejoicings." That spot was Macartney House, Blackheath.

Over three years ago, on the 19th of July, 1906, I had the honor of delivering an address before the Canadian Club at Winnipeg, entitled "Canada at the Grave of General Wolfe," in which I pointed out that for nearly 150 years the grave of the hero who made not only this Dominion, but the United States possible, had lain utterly neglected, and advocated the erection by the Canadian people of a suitable monument at Greenwich. A resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the project. When this Club was inaugurated by Lord Grey a month afterwards, His Excellency asked me to merge my scheme in his larger project for the reclamation of the Plains of Abraham, and I most willingly did so, as he was of opinion then that it would be possible to divert enough from the fund to be raised for that purpose to build a monument at Greenwich. This afterwards proved difficult, and it was thought wise to adjourn further action on the project until the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Quebec and the death of Wolfe, which was the 13th of last September, and then bring it once more to the notice of the Canadian clubs. By a curious coincidence a conference of Canadian clubs was held in Montreal within two or three days after the anniversary, and the president and past presidents of this Club sought to have the matter taken up then, but unfortunately the time of the conference was occupied in drafting a constitution and selecting officers, and no time was left to deal with the Wolfe proposals, beyond turning them over to a committee for consideration. One good result accrued, however; the attention of Lord Northcliffe, who addressed you the other day, was attracted to the project, and as you so well remember, he concluded a patriotic speech on the Empire with the munificent gift of one hundred pounds towards the monument fund. Our object in meeting here today is to thank Lord Northcliffe for his generous gift, and to devise ways and means for carrying on a crusade that will extend to all the Canadian clubs in Canada for the purpose of securing enough money to fittingly honor the memory of the man whose life and death made this noble Canada of ours a possibility. Let it not be said that a distinguished Englishman has come amongst us and set an example which we are too supine or too indifferent to follow. I do not say too unpatriotic, because I put no limits to Canadian patriotism.

To realize the debt we owe to Wolfe, it is only necessary to glance for a moment at some of the incidents of the Seven Years' War. Let us look first at the characters in the drama. On the side of Prussia, Frederick the Great, with the army which had been bequeathed by his father, "the best engine of war in Europe," and he himself the first warrior of his time, if not of all time. On the side of France, Lowendal and Marshal Saxe, and on this continent, the Marquis de Montcalme, the Chevalier de Levis, the Chevalier de Bourlamaque, Baron Dieskau, Bougainville and others. On the side of England, the Duke of Cumberland, the victor at Culloden, and in statesmanship, Fox, Carteret, the two Townshends, Mansfield, Halifax, but above and beyond all, the great commoner, William Pitt, dearly loving England, and himself described as "England incarnate"; on this continent on the British side, Brigadier Lord Howe, Braddock, Major-General Amherst, and under him the three brigadiers, Whitmore, Lawrence and Wolfe, and in the Colonial forces, with Braddock at Monongahela, and as his aide-de-camp in the expedition against Fort Duquesne, Adjutant-General George Washington of the Virginia militia, Shirley, and Robert Rogers, with his famous rangers.

With such combatants in the field, great results were to be expected. "This," said Earl Granville on his deathbed, "has been the most glorious war and the most triumphant peace that England ever knew." "The Peace of Paris," says Parkman, "marks an epoch than which none in modern history is fruitful of more grand results." "It is no exaggeration to say," writes Green, "that three of the many victories of the Seven Years' War determined for ages to come the destinies of mankind. With that of Rossbach began the re-creation of Germany; with that of Plassey, the influence of Europe told for the first time since the days of Alexander on the nations of the East; with the triumph of Wolfe on the Heights of Abraham began the history of the United States"—and he might have added, of British America.

To understand the position on this continent at the time, it is necessary to remember that before the Seven Years' War the French, to use Parkman's words, claimed all America from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from Mexico and Florida to the North Pole, except only the ill-defined possessions of the English on the borders of Hudson's Bay; and to these vast regions, with adjacent islands, they gave the general name of New France, Canada at the north and Louisiana at the south, were the keys of a boundless interior, rich with incalculable possibilities. The English colonies, ranged along the Atlantic Coast, had no royal road to the great inland, and were in a manner shut between the mountains and the sea. To break through

these boundaries and spread over the vast hinterland of the continent was the object of the British colonists, and for years the struggle raged between the colonists and the Canadians along the forts of the Ohio, on the Great Lakes, at Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Fort William Henry, and along Lake Champlain, at Louisbourg, in Acadia, and finally at Quebec, where Wolfe's marvelous victory on the Plains of Abraham made this an Anglo-Saxon continent, began the history of the United States, gave birth to Canada, and widened the boundaries of the British Empire to include this great Dominion. If Napoleon had succeeded at the Battle of Trafalgar, it has been said, "the fate of the world would have been changed. Toronto and Cape Town, Melbourne and Sydney, and Auckland might have been ruled by French prefects." Had not Wolfe succeeded at Quebec, there would have been no North America for Nelson to save. What do we not owe to both? Is it too much after the lapse of so great a time, and on the 150th anniversary of the battle of the Plains of Abraham, to ask the Canadian people to honor his memory by erecting a monument at the grave at Greenwich to show that Canada at any rate does honor to the hero whose victory and death were destined to give her birth? I say nothing of the duty of the United States. Had Wolfe not broken the French power, the British colonists would have been overwhelmed in any attempt to break through the barriers that herded them between the mountains and the sea. Had not the French menace been removed, it would have been folly on their part to throw off their British allegiance, only to risk falling under French control. Wolfe's victory paved the way. But for that great event the Declaration of Independence might never have been written. It certainly would have been postponed.

It is impossible to turn away from so interesting a subject without saying a word with regard to the Marquis de Montcalm and the brave and chivalrous nation for whom he fought. Never was a war contested under greater difficulties than those which Montcalm had to face. Louis XV. and Pompadour furnished 100,000 men to fight the battles of Austria, and but twelve hundred to help New France. Had the proportions been reversed or anything like it, what would have happened? Vaudreuil as governor, representing old France, did everything which malignant jealousy could suggest to undermine and checkmate Montcalm; had he loyally supported him, what might have been the result? Besides Vaudreuil, there were the unspeakable Bigot, the rascally Cadet, and Paean, Breard and many more to struggle against in his own ranks. Was ever a brave leader more harassed than poor Montcalm? A noble spirit—and great and noble he certainly was—never struggled against greater neglect on the part of his masters and more

persistent and insidious treachery amongst colleagues than did Montcalm. "It seemed," says the Ursulines Chronicle, "as if the last hope of the colony were buried with the remains of the General." "In truth," says Parkman, "the funeral of Montcalm was the funeral of New France." But, let me add, the sun never set upon a more striking world drama, a more romantic stage, or greater heroes than those who contested for supremacy on this continent in the Seven Years' War.

What I wish to propose, then, is that Canada should celebrate the 150th anniversary of General Wolfe's death by erecting to his memory a monument worthy of his fame, and of the great nation for which he paved the way. Such a memorial should be near the grave of the hero, and therefore at St. Alfege Church, Greenwich, or in its vicinity. Macartney House, where he had good-bye to his mother, fronts on Blackheath—one of the most beautiful open spaces in England—the old golf ground of the time of King James. A column there, within easy earshot of his mother's voice on the day he left for America, would be in an ideal situation. It would also be in the immediate vicinity of Greenwich. These are merely suggestions, however, and too much in the nature of detail to be discussed at present. If Canada is to erect such a monument, I know of no better agency to bring it about than the Canadian clubs. They could undertake nothing more patriotic, for, with Wolfe, Canada and Canadians began. As there are altogether between forty and fifty Canadian clubs with a membership counting many thousands of the most intelligent, progressive and patriotic citizens of the Dominion, there should be no difficulty in doing justice to the memory of Wolfe after enjoying for a century and a half the fruits of his great victory."

It was then moved by Mr Wade, seconded by Mrs. C. S. Douglas, President of the Women's Canadian Club, and carried unanimously as follows:

**RESOLVED**, That it will ever be the duty of the Canadian people to perpetuate in the most honorable way possible the memory of Major General James Wolfe, whose victory on the Plains of Abraham paved the way for the creation of this Canadian Dominion.

**RESOLVED**, That the Canadian Clubs of Vancouver, in this joint meeting, strongly and unanimously favor immediate steps being taken by all the Canadian Clubs to collect a fund for the erection near the grave of General Wolfe of a monument that will preserve the memory of the "Nelson of the Army" in a manner worthy of the people of this great and growing Dominion.

Resolved, That we express our deep appreciation of the generosity of Lord Northcliffe for his recent gift of one hundred pounds towards this object, and that we pledge ourselves as a Club, and individually, to every effort that may be necessary for the accomplishment of this patriotic object, and that a subscription list be now opened under the auspices of the Canadian Clubs of Vancouver for that purpose.

RESOLVED FURTHER, That a Committee to be named by the Presidents be appointed to procure the co-operation of all other Canadian Clubs in this patriotic purpose.



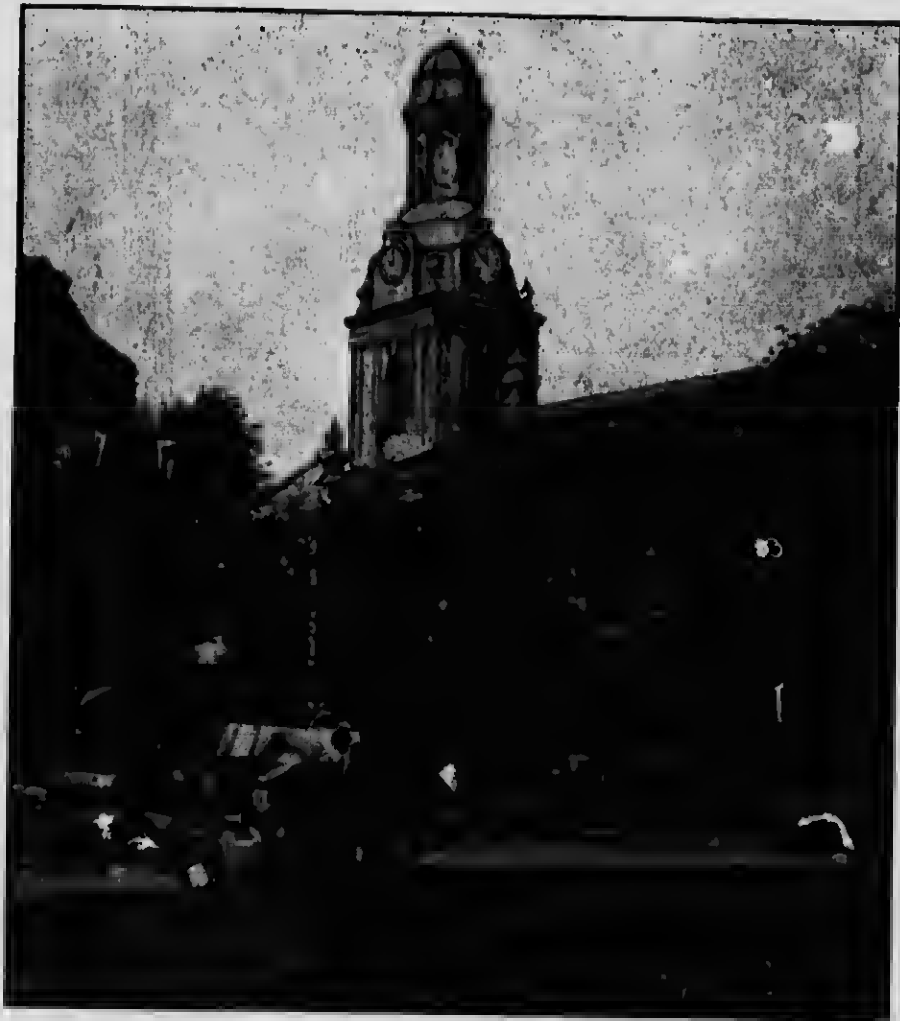


**Blackheath, Macartney House from Greenwich Park.**

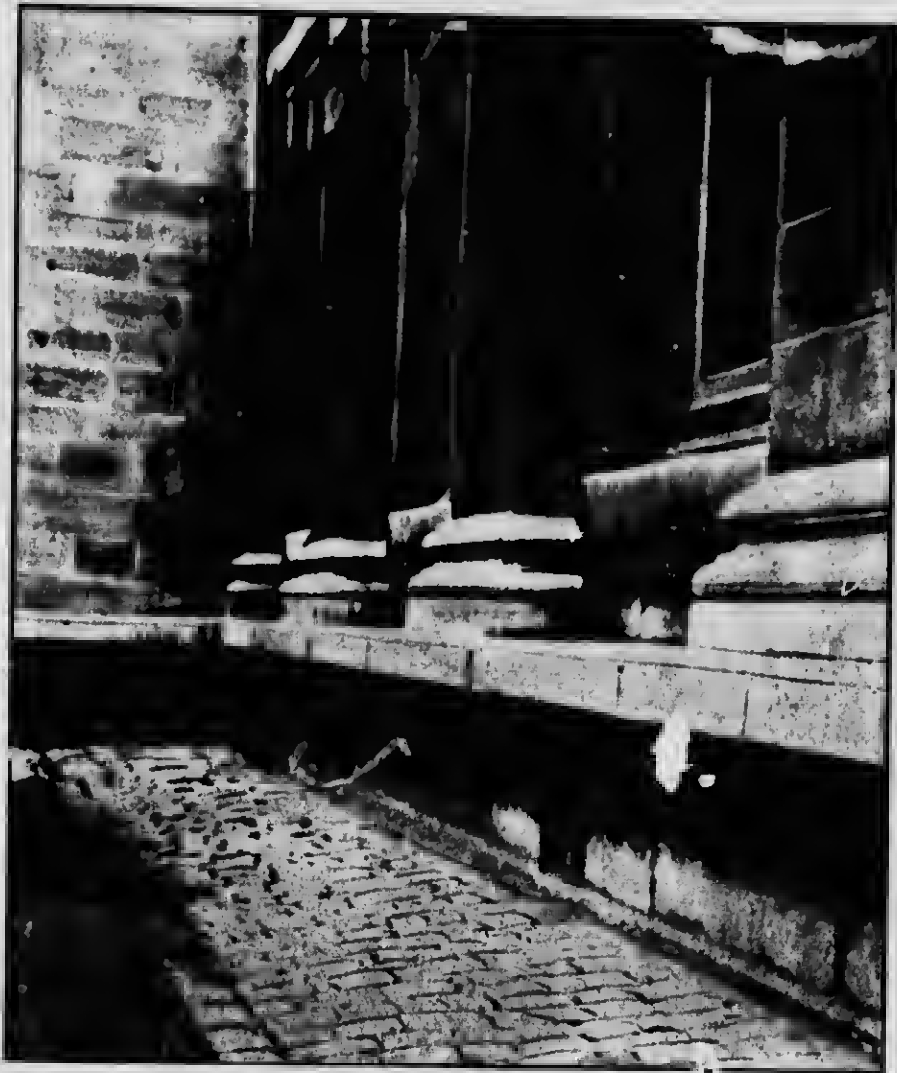
**"In one spot alone all was dark and silent, for here a widowed mother mourned for a loving and devoted son, and the people forbore to profane her grief with the clamor of their rejoicings."—PARKMAN.**



**Gardens, Macartney House.**



**St. Alfege Church, Greenwich, General Wolfe's burial place.**



Gratings to crypt and General Wolfe's grave.



Memorial Window placed in St. Alfege Church by Frederick Fountain in 1866.

