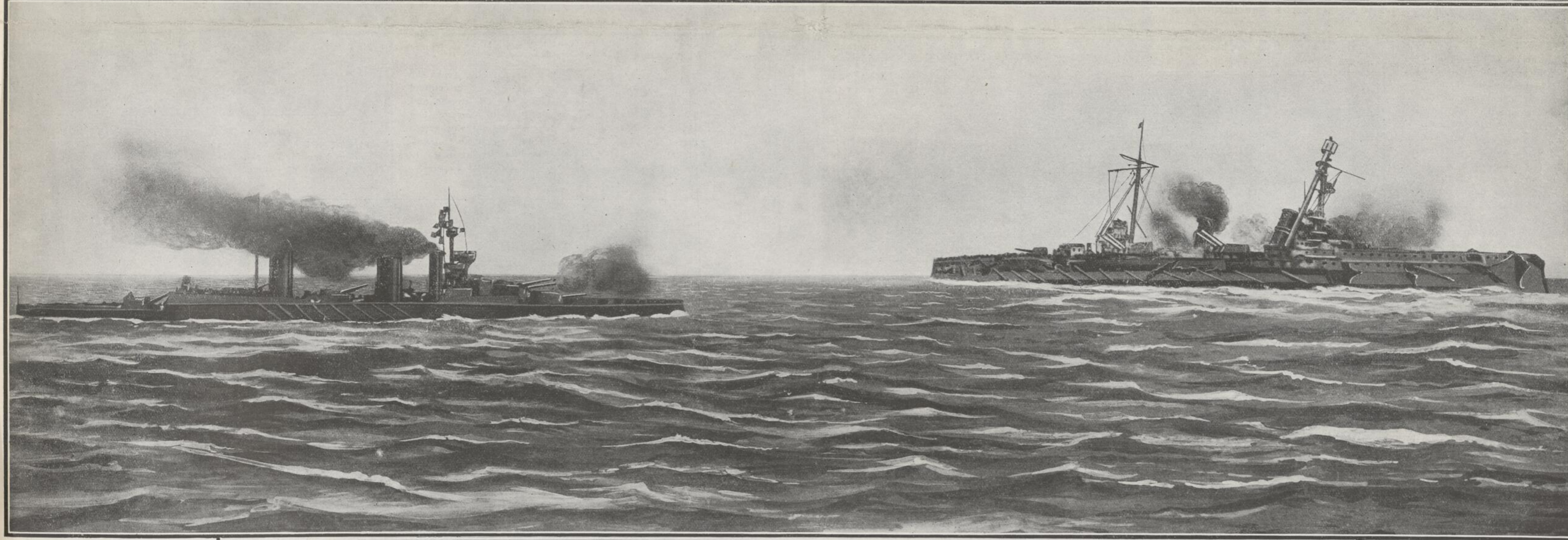
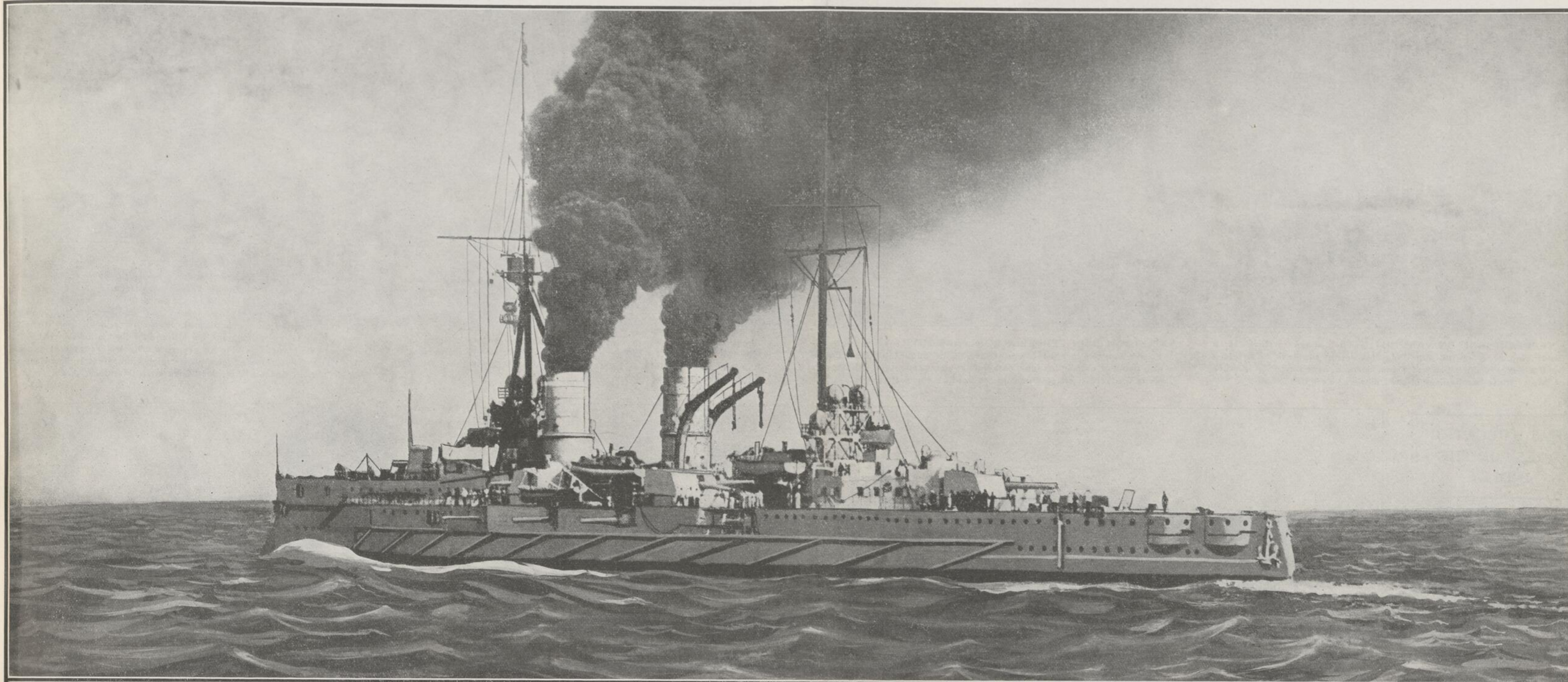


The Challenge, The Battle and The Result When the German Baby-Killers Met the Watch-Dogs of Britain in the Recent Battle Off the English Coast



Top Picture.—The Blücher's Challenge.
Centre Picture.—The Lion Tackles the Blücher.
Bottom Picture.—The Blücher just before she sank.

La Photographie du haut.—Le défi du Blücher.
La Photographie du centre.—Le Lion coulant le Blücher.
La Photographie du bas.—Le Blücher avant de couler.

DOWN below decks there was horror and confusion, mingled with gasping shouts and moans as the shells plunged through the decks. It was only later, when the range was shortened, that their trajectory flattened and they tore holes in the ship's side and raked the decks.

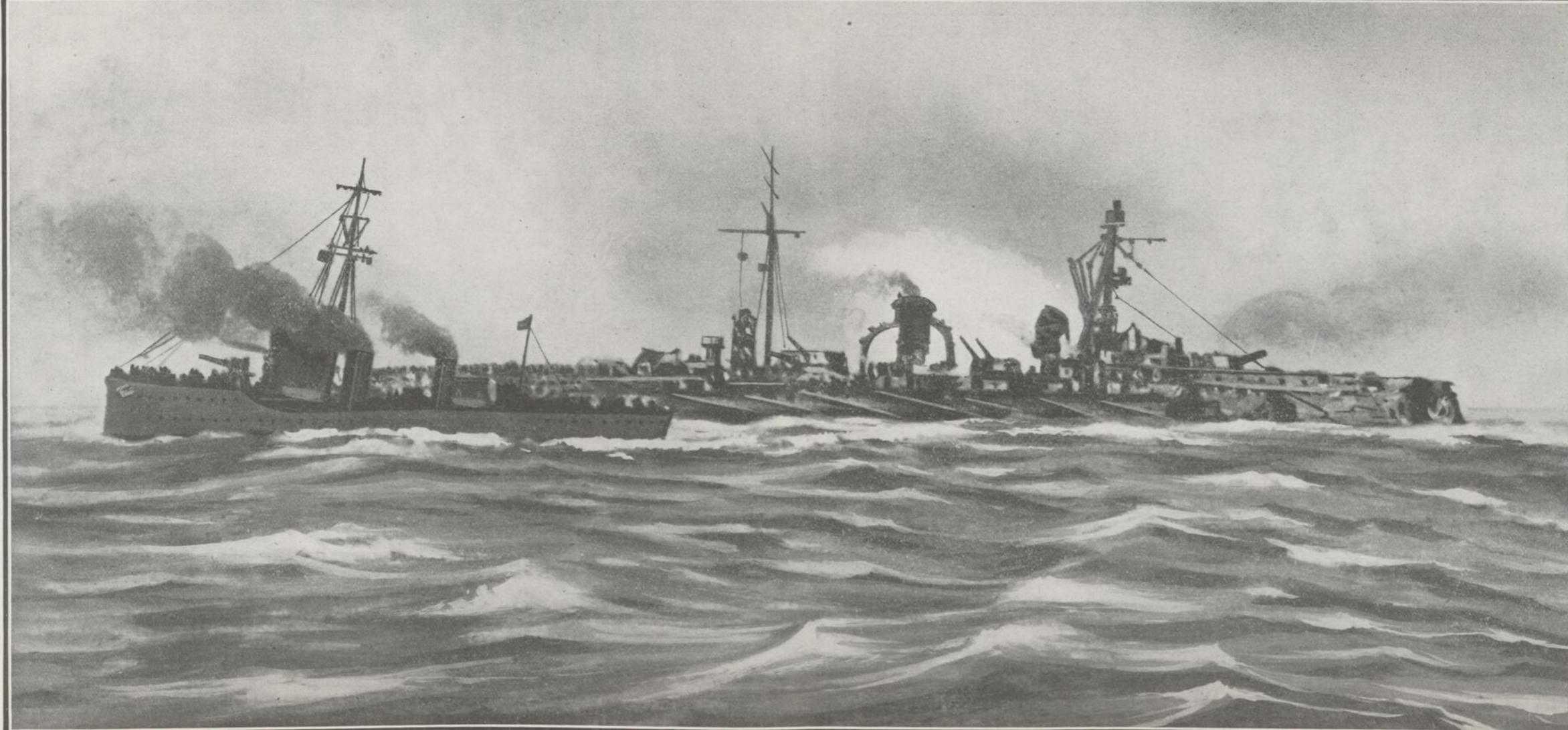
"In the engine-room one shell licked up the oil and sprayed it around in flames of blue and green, scarring the victims and blazing where it fell. At first the shells came dropping in compartments where some of the men had taken refuge, but the shells sought them out and death had a rich harvest.

"Open doors banged close, iron doors bent outward like tin plates, and through it all the bodies of men were whirled about like dead leaves in a winter blast, to be battered to death against the iron walls.

"There were shuddering horrors intensified by the darkness or semi-darkness. As one poor stoker was passing through a trap-door, a shell burst near him. He was exactly half way through the trap-door when it closed on him with a terrific snap.

"In one engine room, where high velocity engines for ventilating and forced draught were at work, men were poked up by that terrible air pressure of the exploding shell like a whirled drift at a street corner and tossed to a horrible death.

"The Blücher settled down, then suddenly turned over and disappeared in a swirl of water."—From the story of a survivor.



"DANS les entrepôts il y avait l'horreur et la confusion, mêlés avec les cris de douleur lorsque les boulets frappaient les ponts. Ce fut seulement plus tard lorsque le tir fut rectifié que la traversée fut ébranlée et que le côté du vaisseau fut atteint.

"Dans la chambre des machines un boulet frappa le réservoir à l'huile et répandit le liquide en flammes bleues et vertes qui brulaient les victimes qu'elles atteignaient. D'abord les boulets tombaient dans les compartiments où les hommes avaient cherché refuge, mais les boulets les délogèrent et la mort y fit une ample moisson.

"Les portes se fermèrent et à travers les portes de fer brisées comme des plaques d'étain les corps des victimes étaient broyés contre les murs de fer.

"Il y eut des scènes d'horreur augmentées par l'obscurité. Comme un malheureux passait par une porte-trappe un boulet éclata près de lui. Il était exactement à mi-chemin dans la porte-trappe lorsque celle-ci se referma sur lui avec un bruit terrible.

"Dans une chambre de machine où les ventilateurs allaient à toute vitesse pour fournir un peu d'air, ces hommes furent jetés par la pression de l'air produite par l'explosion d'un boulet et allèrent se briser parmi les machines.

"Le Blücher s'enfonça et tourna sur lui puis disparut dans la profondeur des eaux."—D'après le récit d'un survivant.

Amid Snows of Europe Allies Press On to Victory While Western World Celebrates Triumphs of Peace



THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON YARMOUTH—The above picture is a convincing proof of the appalling destruction that can be effected by the heavy-weight bombs of the German Zeppelins. A picture of one of these bombs is published elsewhere on this page.

L'INCURSION D'UN ZEPPELIN SUR YARMOUTH—Le gravure ci-dessus est une preuve convaincante de l'épouvantable destruction que peuvent causer les lourdes bombes des Zeppelins Allemands. Vous trouverez l'image d'une de ces bombes sur cette page.



BRITISH PRISONERS IN THE LAND OF THE HUNS—The accommodation and exchange of prisoners of war is a subject that requires consideration from all nations involved in the war. With the prospect of more open fighting in the near future and a consequent increase in captures, the problem for the Allies is one that is not likely to become less involved than it is at present. The above illustration shows a party of French and British officers in German hands. The officer on the extreme left of the front rank has been identified as Colonel W. E. Gordon, V.C., of the Gordon Highlanders.

PRISONNIERS ANGLAIS DANS LE PAYS DES HUNS—La sequestration des prisonniers de guerre ainsi que leur échanges est un sujet qui demande beaucoup de considération de la part de toutes nations en guerre. Avec la perspective, dans un avenir très rapproché, d'une guerre plus ouverte et, par conséquent, d'un nombre de captures toujours grandissant, le problème deviendra difficilement moins embrouillé pour les alliés qu'il l'est actuellement. La gravure ci-dessus fait voir un groupe d'officiers français et anglais. L'officier à l'extrême gauche, au premier plan, a été identifié pour le Col. W. E. Gordon, V.C., des "Gordon Highlanders."

WHAT EDUCATION DOES FOR THE INDIAN.

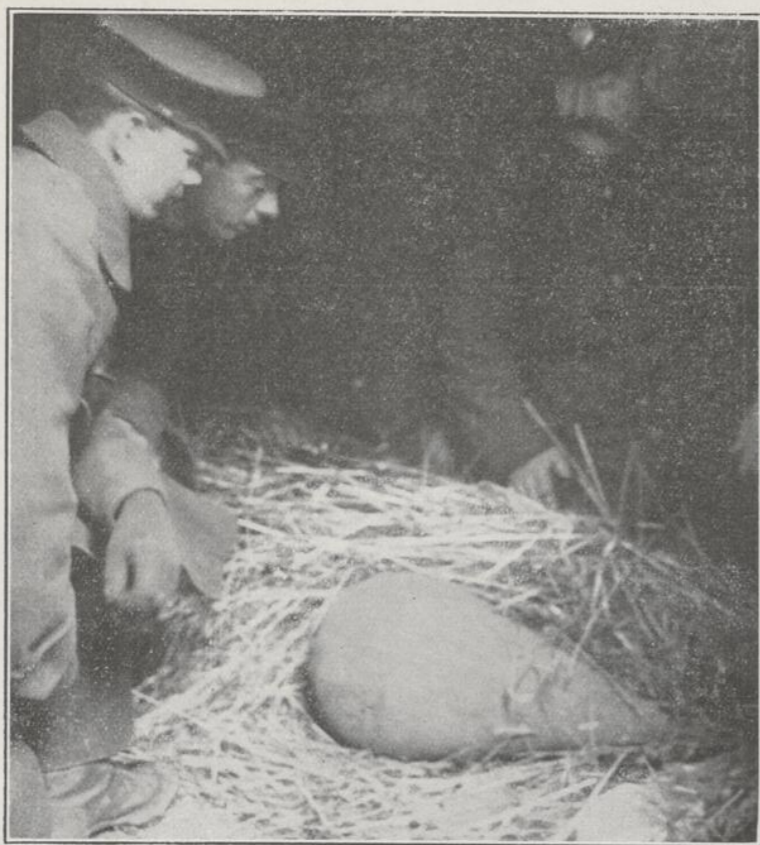
By way of contrast, The Standard on this page publishes a couple of pictures illustrating the wonderful advances that have been made in a single generation in the education and uplift of the Indians of the File Hills Reserve in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The first picture shows the older generation wearing the quaint costumes of their forefathers. The second shows the younger generation in modern band uniforms. The boys in the band, who are children of some of the old people in the first picture (and of others of their kind), are graduates of Indian schools and are settled on a colony which the Government some time ago reserved for their use. Each is the possessor of a farm and each is proficient on the instrument he plays. Last year the members of the band (and a few other young Indians) raised a hundred thousand bushels of wheat. During the past few months they have given over \$500 to the Patriotic Fund, an average of \$15 to \$18 per capita. Their mothers and wives and sweethearts are knitting for the Red Cross Society. Two of their friends went with the First Contingent to the war. The band was organized, and is kept going by the Indians without financial aid from the Government or anybody else. Although the bandmen are farmers, with plenty to do on their farms (even in the winter time), they drive from 18 to 24 miles a week to practice for the patriotic concerts they are giving for the aid of the Belgian refugees. On one occasion they drove from 40 to 48 miles to give one of these concerts, and



THE SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR IN AUSTRIA—Russian artillery in action before Cracow, the Austrian city which is the objective point of the Russian Army in Galicia. Around this city much of the heavy fighting of the war has taken place.

LES SOLDATS DU CZAR EN AUTRICHE—L'artillerie Russe en mouvement devant Cracow, la ville autrichienne qui est le point de mire de l'armée russe en Galicie. Une partie des grandes batailles ont eu lieu dans les environs de cette ville.



WHAT THE ZEPPELINS DROP—The bomb shown in the above picture was found after the recent German aircraft raid on Yarmouth. The fact that it is too heavy for an aeroplane to carry is convincing proof that a Zeppelin took part in the raid.

afterwards refused to take a single penny of the proceeds to cover any of their personal expenses. This noble, gratuitous and sacrificing work is to be continued, and concerts are to be given in such large centres as Winnipeg and Regina in the near future. Seldom has a greater change been wrought in a single generation than that which is illustrated in the two pictures on this page.

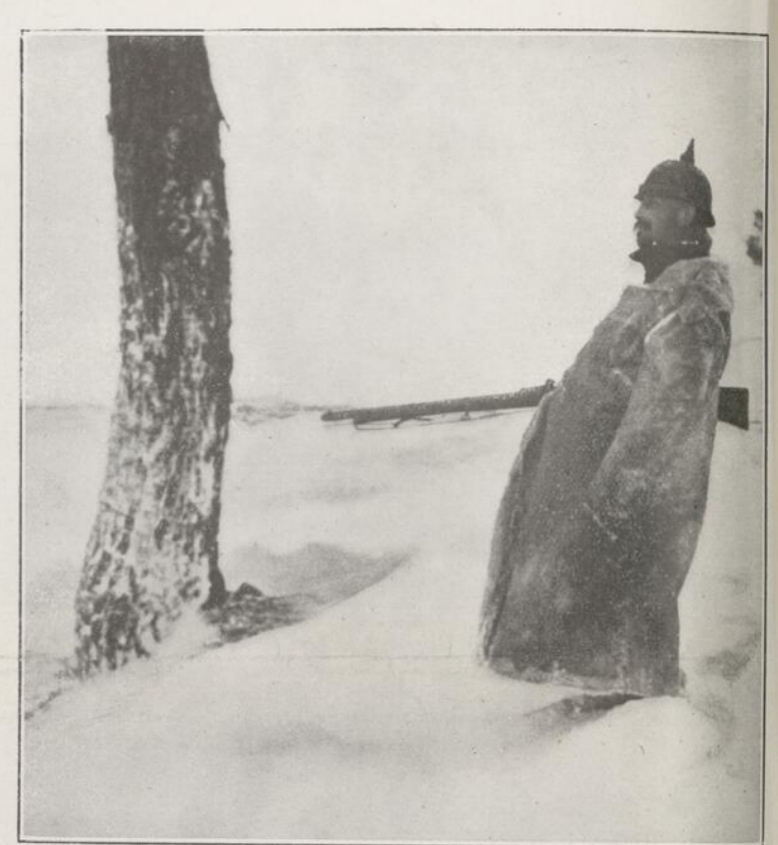
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The Indian Colony at File Hills has a population of 108 souls, made up as follows: adults, 52; children, 56; there are two very fine churches in the Colony, one Roman Catholic and the other Presbyterian. Of the 108 members 59 belong to the former church and 49 are Protestants. The Colony has a hospital which was recently opened and is now in charge of a capable matron. The Indians provide well for their families, and are accumulating a great deal of personal property. Most of the farms are well equipped with all kinds of farm machinery, which has been paid for by the Indians themselves.

Nearly all the Indians have good gardens, and, as time passes, a steady improvement is noticed in the manner in which they do their gardening. The houses are steadily improving, many of the dwellings comparing favorably with those of their white neighbors in

the adjoining district. The manner in which the houses are kept would do credit to many white women. With few exceptions, the members of the Colony keep cows, hens, and pigs, and some of them sell butter and eggs throughout the year. Farming, however, is the main occupation of these Indians, and as time passes, the area for each individual increases, so that one or two of them are now farming over 200 acres, while quite a few have over 100 acres. Many of the Indians have brought all their land under cultivation, and more summer-fallowing is now being done than in the past. Seventy-five per cent of the grain sold was shipped in car-load lots, which gave the Indians a better price than if they had sold it locally. All the farming is done on the Pepeekeesis Reserve, where the land is more open.

During the past few years the Colony has had much to contend against in disastrous storms, and occasionally great damage has been done to the maturing crops. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, farming as a rule, has been a successful venture.



THE LONG WATCH FOR THE ENEMY—A German soldier keeping a lonely vigil in the snows of Poland. **LE LONG GUET POUR L'ENEMI**—Un soldat Allemand montant la garde dans les neiges de la Pologne.



SLEIGHS AS AMBULANCES—In the deep snows of Poland the Germans have been frequently obliged to use rough sleighs as ambulances in order that their wounded might be transported to the hospitals.

TRAINEAUX COMME AMBULANCES—Dans les neiges de la Pologne les Allemands ont été souvent forcés de se servir de traîneaux comme ambulances afin de pouvoir transporter leurs blessés aux hôpitaux.

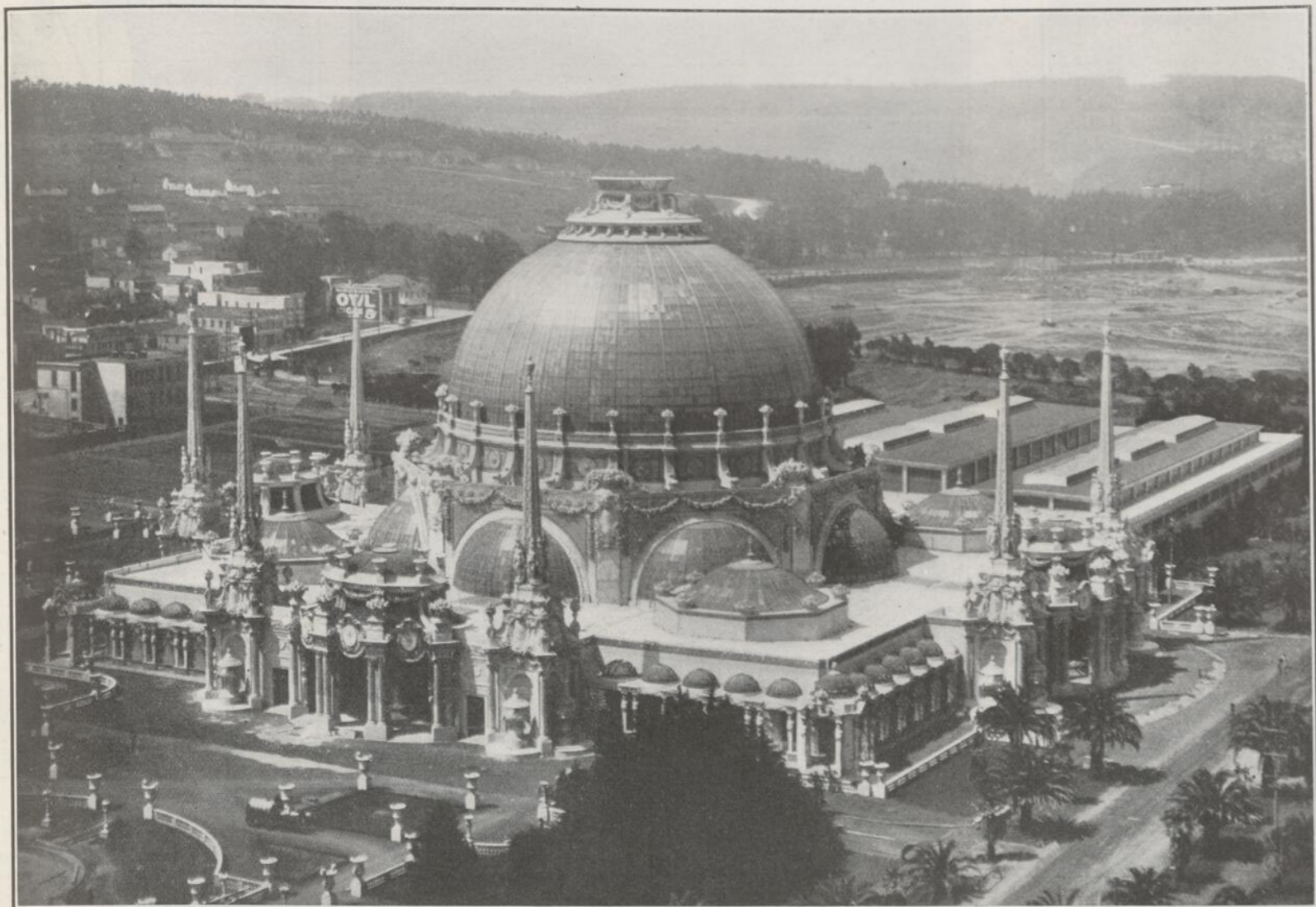


WHAT EDUCATION IS DOING FOR THE CANADIAN INDIANS: THE OLD GENERATION—This picture, taken at the File Hills Indian Agency in Saskatchewan, shows the fathers and mothers of several Indian youths who have graduated from the Indian Schools in the Canadian West and are now members of the File Hills Colony Indian Band. From left to right they are: (Standing) Mrs. North Wind, Mrs. Square-Toes, Mrs. Mos-ta-tik, Mrs. Buffalo Bow, Day Walker, Mrs. Yellow B., Mrs. Buffalo Blanket, Mrs. Playful Child. (Sitting) Chief Hawk, Crooked Nose, Chief Star Blanket, Pointed Cap, Buffalo Bow, Moss-ta-tik, Feather (107 years old).



WHAT EDUCATION IS DOING FOR THE CANADIAN INDIANS: THE NEW GENERATION—These young men are graduates of the Indian Schools of the West, and each is the possessor of a farm. As bandmen in the File Hills Colony Indian Band they have raised a considerable amount for the Red Cross Fund. Their names, reading from left to right, are as follows: (Standing) Robt. Akapew, Alex. Brass, M. Low, E. Dickson (war drum); F. Gordon, G. Keewaydin, H. McLeod, J. R. Thomas. (Sitting) N. Cayen, D. Bird, H. Stonechild, E. Goforth, Noel Pinay, Jos. Mackay, Philip Jackson.

While Great Guns Boom In Europe the Pacific Coast To-day Sees Opening of World's Greatest Exposition



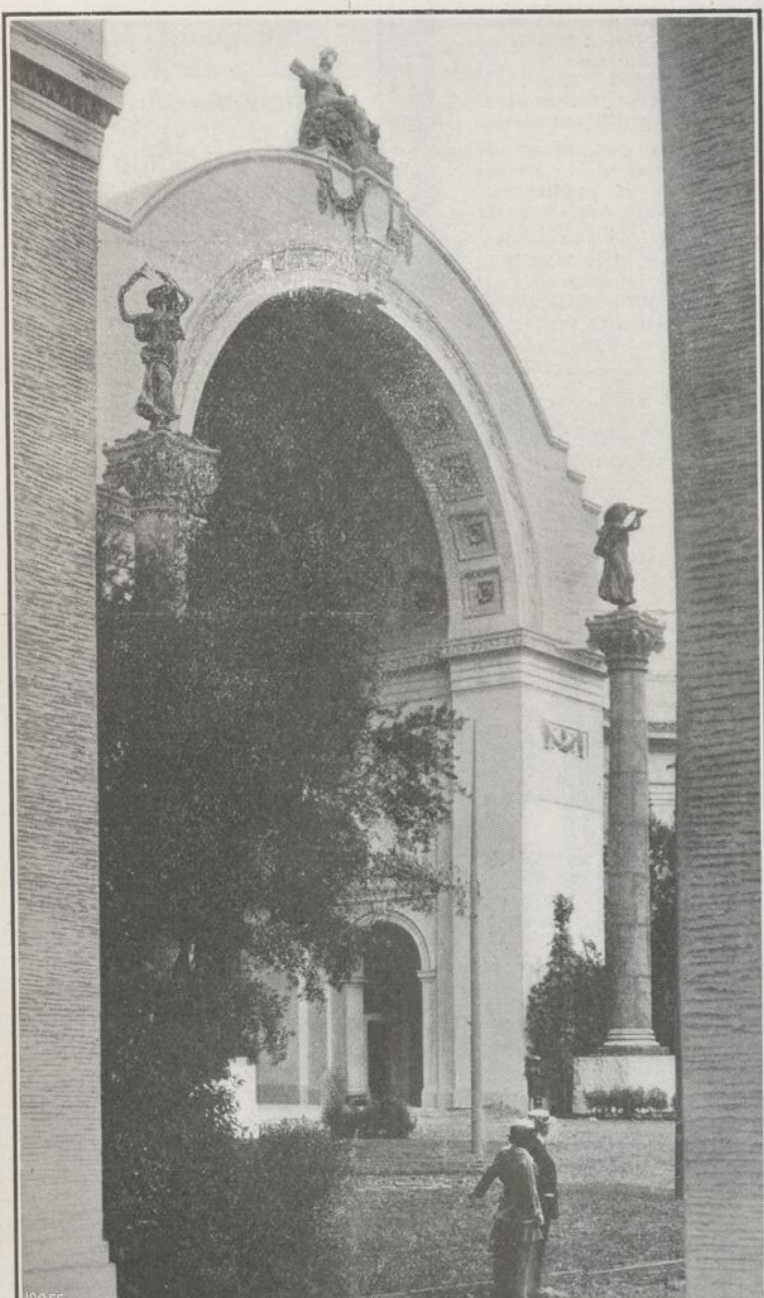
THE PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.—This building covers five acres and is surmounted by a dome 160 ft. in height. All phases of practical horticulture will be embraced in this exhibit. The building itself is one of the finest from an architectural standpoint in the group of magnificent structures that house the exhibits.



HALF DOME OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE PALACE OF EDUCATION.—The exhibits in this building specialize on prominent movements and reforms since 1905, and seek to forecast the education of to-morrow. A glance at the picture will show the classic beauty of the building.

∴ The Panama Exposition ∴

THE Great San Francisco Exposition, which will mark the building and opening of the Panama Canal, opened its doors in the golden city of California to-day. It will remain open until November, and, it is expected, will be visited by millions of people from all parts of the civilized world. The Standard is enabled herewith, through the courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to reproduce the first photographs of many of the great buildings that have been erected in San Francisco for this wonderful enterprise. Many people who have seen the grounds and buildings under construction have declared that the 1915 exposition at San Francisco will surpass any exposition ever held both for beauty of architecture and the magnificence and lavishness of the grounds.



HALF DOME OF THE COURT OF FOUR SEASONS.—This is one of the most beautiful sections of the exhibition. It is said that Hadrian's Villa, one of the historic Roman palaces, is the inspiration for this Court. Hadrian's Villa was one of the most magnificent of the many buildings that imparted such a glory to ancient Rome.

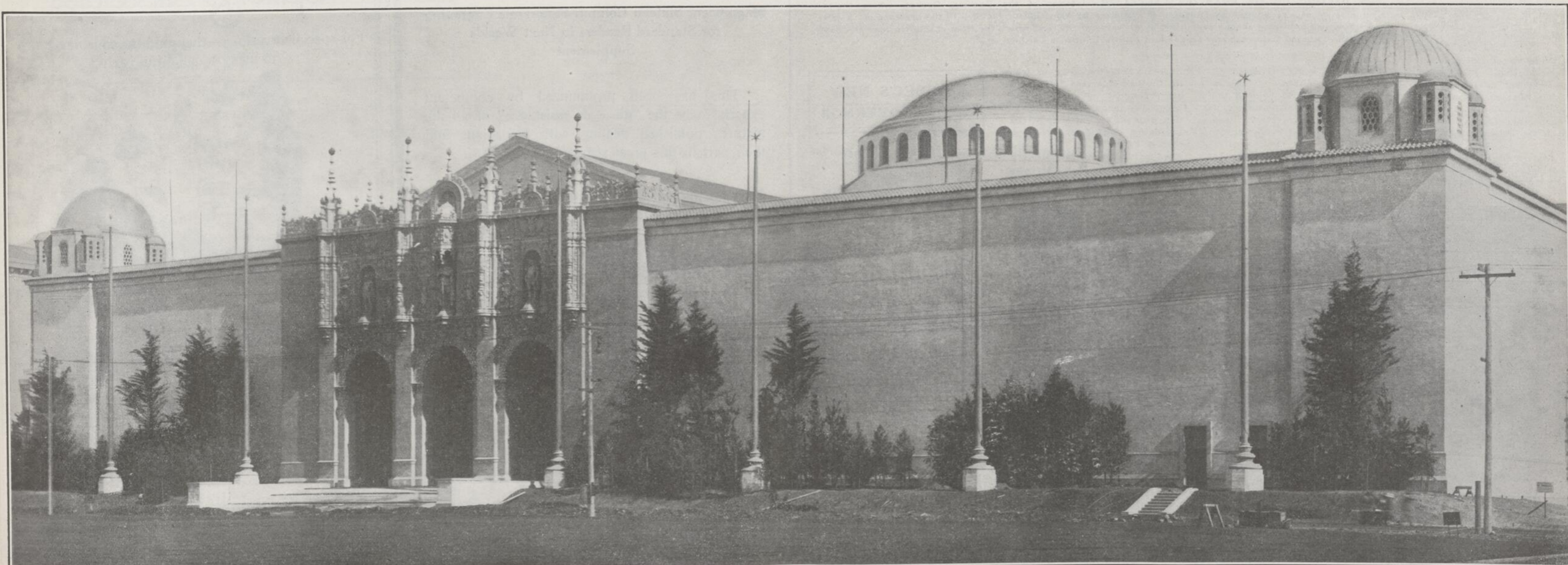


WESTERN FACADE OF THE MAIN EXHIBIT.—This shows the fronts of the Palaces of Education and Food Products. Herein child welfare and work of organizing in favor of uplifting the generation figure prominently. Matters pertaining to commerce are ably dealt with, and the food products, both vegetable and animal, and the equipment and methods employed in the preparation of food and beverages will be extensively shown.

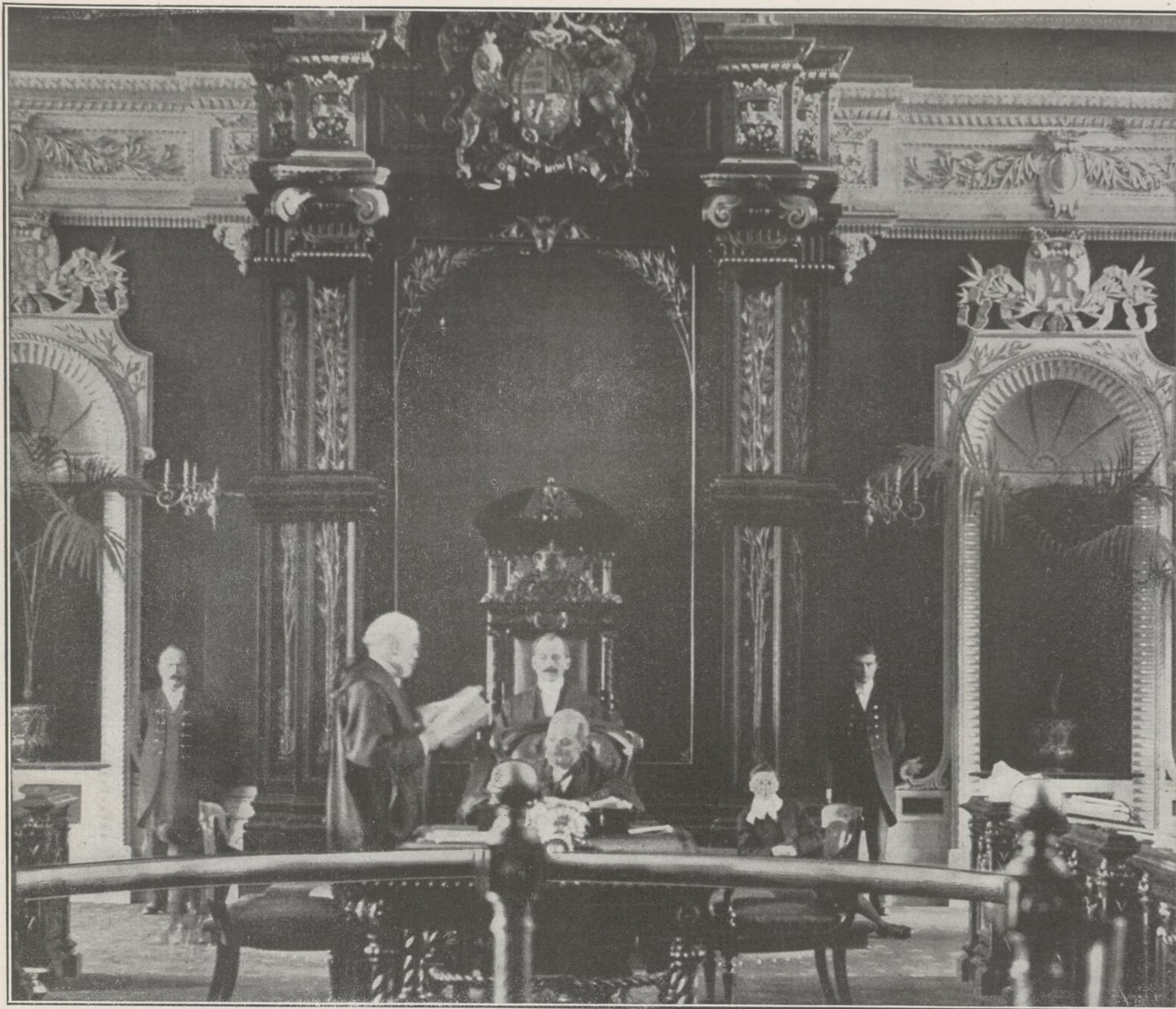
Une grande exposition de San Francisco qui marquera la construction et l'ouverture du Canal de Panama, a ouvert ses portes dans la ville lumineuse de la Californie. Aujourd'hui. Cette exposition durera jusqu'en novembre et l'on compte que plusieurs milliers de personnes de toutes les parties civilisées du monde la visiteront. Grâce à la courtoisie du Pacifique Canadien, le "Standard" peut reproduire ici les premières photographies de plusieurs des grands édifices qui ont été érigés à San Francisco pour cette merveilleuse exposition. Un grand nombre de personnes qui ont vu le terrain et les édifices en construction ont déclaré que l'exposition qui sera tenue à San Francisco, en 1915, surpassera, tant par la beauté de l'architecture que par la magnificence et le pittoresque du terrain, toutes les autres expositions tenues jusqu'ici.



THE MINOR PORTAL TO THE PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.—This is descriptive of the excellent workmanship that has been introduced into this colossal Exposition. This contains those products which contribute the most valuable and profitable part of foreign trade.



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.—This building contains the natural mineral resources of the world, their exploration and exploitation, their manufacture into structural forms, and into raw material for the various industries. Its object is two fold—first, to draw attention to the natural mineral resources of each country, state or community so that the public may learn of the mode of occurrence of the metals of commerce and their distribution, of the stage of development, of the various districts, of present sources of supply and consumption, and if possible future sources of supply and of extended markets; second, to educate the public in a general way, regarding its industry problems and needs. (Photographs by courtesy of the C.P.R.)



THE PASSING OF SIR FRANCOIS LANGELIER, K.C.M.G., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The Legislative Council Chamber in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, where the body of the late Lieutenant-Governor laid in state prior to the state funeral on Thursday of last week. In rear of Speaker Turgeon is the dais and chair from which Sir Francois delivered the speeches from the Throne during his term of office.

THE LATE SIR F. LANGELIER

THE Hon. Sir Francois Charles Stanislas Langelier, K.C., K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, who passed away last week at "Spencerwood," Quebec, was born at Ste. Rosalie, Quebec, December 24, 1838, son of Louis Sebastian and Julie Esther (Casant) Langelier. His paternal ancestor came from Fresquiennes, near Rouen, Normandy, in 1652. Francois was educated at St. Hyacinthe College and at Laval University, graduating B.A. from the latter in 1858, then taking the law course at the same university B.C.L., 1860; LL.L. avec grande distinction 1861; LL.D. 1878. He was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1861.

He then went to Paris, where he remained until 1863, qualifying himself for a chair in the Law Faculty of Laval. He was appointed Prof. of Roman Law, and afterwards Prof. of Civil Law and Political Economy in 1865. He was Dean of the Faculty of Laval in 1892. He practised his profession in the city of Quebec and obtained a leading position at the Bar of the Province, being appointed a Provincial Q.C. in 1878, and receiving a similar distinction from the Dominion in 1880.

In 1887 he was elected Ratonnier of the District Bar, and later Ratonnier-General of the Province. In 1897, he was elected Vice-President of the Canadian Bar Association. In 1898 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, in 1906 was acting Chief Justice. In 1911 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

He first entered public life as a candidate for the Liberal party for the Quebec Legislative As-

sembly for Bagot in 1871, but was unsuccessful. He was, however, elected to the Assembly as representative for Montmagny in 1873, defeated in 1875, and elected for Portneuf in 1878. He was defeated in 1881, but was elected to the House of Commons for Megantic in 1884. Then he became representative for Que-

counts outstanding at Confederation between the Dominion and the Province of Quebec. He acted as administrator of the Government of Quebec during the absence of Sir Louis Jette; served as Royal Commissioner on several occasions; was prominently identified with the movement made for the organization of the

Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec in May, 1911. He married, first in 1864, Virginie Sarah Sophie Legare, daughter of I. Legare (she died in 1891); second, Marie Louise Adelaide Bravn, 1892. He had three sons and two daughters.

successor was appointed, the more so as there were only six Conservatives in the Legislative Assembly. The leadership naturally devolved upon the Hon. Mr. Leblanc, and he led his small following in the Legislature with skill and energy until the elections of 1908, when his difficult task was ended by defeat at the polls.

Following his defeat, Hon. Mr. Leblanc retired from the party leadership, and spent some time travelling abroad to recuperate his health, since when he has practiced his profession in Montreal, with little active political



THE PASSING OF SIR FRANCOIS LANGELIER.—Interior of the Basilica, Quebec, where the requiem mass was chanted on Thursday of last week by Monseigneur Mathieu in the presence of a distinguished gathering of men prominent in all walks of life, and where the final absolution over the body of the deceased statesman was pronounced by His Eminence Cardinal Bejin.

bec Centre, being returned in 1887, 1891 and 1896. While in the provincial field he held the portfolios of Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1878-79, and that of Provincial Treasurer in 1879-80.

He was a member of the Board of Arbitration appointed in 1891 for the settlement of ac-

Anti-Alcoholic League and was its first President in 1907; was also President of the special committee appointed in connection with the tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec, 1906; was elected F.R.S.C., in 1908, and was knighted by His late Majesty King Edward in 1911. He was also a Knight of Grace in the

QUEBEC'S NEW LIEU T.-GOVERNOR

THE Hon. Pierre Evariste Leblanc, the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec is of Acadian descent, his ancestors having left Nova Scotia generations ago, when they settled at Isle Jesus, Laval County. Mr. Leblanc was born at St. Martin in 1853, and educated there and at the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, after which he spent some years as a teacher. He was called to the Bar in 1879. In 1886 he was married to Hermine, daughter of the late Theodore Beaudry.

A lifelong Conservative, Mr. Leblanc early became interested in political life, and in 1882 he was elected to the Legislature for Laval at a by-election, when he was unseated, and defeated in the following year. He was re-elected in 1884 and 1886, and thence continuously represented Laval at the Legislature until 1904, for two sessions as Speaker.

In 1904, Hon. E. J. Flynn refused to contest the general Provincial elections, objecting to the manner in which they had been called by Sir Lomer Gouin. A year later Hon. Mr. Flynn resigned the leadership of the Provincial Conservative party, at a convention held at the Jacques Cartier Club in Montreal. No



QUEBEC'S NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—The Hon. P. E. Leblanc, who was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec last week in succession to the late Sir Francois Langelier, K.C.M.G.

work save in 1911, when he took a lively part in the victorious Conservative campaign which resulted in bringing the Borden Government into being.



THE LATE SIR FRANCOIS LANGELIER, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, who died recently at "Spencerwood," Quebec, after a somewhat protracted illness.

"HERE THEY ARE!"

"MEN OF THE BULLDOG BREED, WHO TO-DAY ARE SLEEPING BESIDE THEIR GUNS ON BLOOD-STAINED SOIL OF HISTORIC FRANCE THAT THOSE THEY LEFT BEHIND IN CANADIAN HOMELAND MAY STILL ENJOY PEACE, PROSPERITY AND PLENTY."

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THE PASSING OF SIR FRANCOIS LANGELIER.—"Spencerwood," the home of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of Quebec, where the late Lieutenant-Governor passed away.