

GREAT BRITAIN LOSES ANOTHER WARSHIP IN THE DARDANELLES

THREE MILES OF ENEMY'S LINE SMASHED SINCE MAY 1

British First Army Continues to Make Progress East of Festubert — Fighting in West Consists Chiefly of Trench Warfare -- Germans Resume Offensive in Middle Galicia.

London, May 26.—The following statement was issued by the British War Office tonight: "The First Army continues to make progress east of Festubert. A Territorial Division carried last night a group of German trenches, capturing thirty-five prisoners, and this morning it captured one officer, twenty-one men and a machine gun.

"Since May 1, the First Army has pierced the enemy's line on a total front of over three miles, and the first and second line trenches are in our possession. The total number of prisoners taken is eight officers and 777 other ranks. Ten machine guns, in all, have fallen into our hands, as well as a considerable quantity of material and equipment, particulars of which are not available."

Trench Warfare in West The Italians, who have crossed the Austrian frontier to the east, along a front of sixty miles, towards the Isarno river, have not yet met with any serious opposition. In fact, no important battle is expected until the invaders reach the river, as it is here that the Austrians are established, and on this line they will make their stand, as they have had a long time to prepare for an invasion. It is probable they will oppose the Italian advance by means of the same methods as caused the deadlock in Flanders.

In Greece the illness of King Constantine, whose condition remains serious, has brought the political situation to a standstill, and it is regarded as unlikely that there will be any developments until after the pending elections.

The alleged torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraska is featured by all the London papers, which describe the incident as "another challenge to America." A number of the friends of Daniel J. Corr tendered to him a banquet at Bond's restaurant, King street last night, in honor of a happy event in which Mr. Corr is soon to be a principal. An excellent repast was served, after which there were toasts proposed and responded to, and among those who entertained the guests were Mat Morris, Nat Farnum and Steve Hurley.

THE VATICAN AND BRITISH PRESS ITALY'S ENTRY COMMENT ON INTO THE WAR NEW CABINET

Pope Has as Yet Made No Pronouncement, but Reported Papal Document is to be Issued Soon. Newspapers in General Express Satisfaction With Premier Asquith's Selection — All Recognize Difficulties.

On the Italian Frontier, May 26.—via Chiasso to Paris—Pope Benedict thus far has made no pronouncement with regard to Italy's entry into the war, though it is reported that a Papal document will be issued shortly.

The Observatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, has remained silent concerning the opening of hostilities, having only published a decree of the congregation of rites permitting military chaplains to recite in their masses the prayer "In Time of War."

As in former times the Vatican will be an absolutely independent postal and telegraphic service, and couriers from the Papal government will be allowed to pass freely through Italy without the slightest interference on the part of the Italian government. The Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican, and those to the Quirinal, will be able to leave Rome or Italy at their pleasure.

King of Italy Takes Supreme Command of Army and Navy, Leaves Incognito For Scene of Operations

Victor Emmanuel to Make His Headquarters with Chief of Staff at Front.

INVASION OF AUSTRIAN TERRITORY UNOPPOSED.

First Important Battle in Campaign Expected When Italians Reach Positions Where Austrians Have Established Stronghold.

Rome, via Paris, May 26.—King Victor Emmanuel has assumed supreme command of the army and navy. He left incognito for the front last night. Only his ministers, who were confidentially informed of the intended departure of the King, bade him farewell.

The Official Journal publishes a decree appointing the Duke of Genoa, (Prince Thomas of Savoy), lieutenant-general of the Kingdom. During the King's absence he will carry on the duties of state in the name of the King, but will refer all matters of great importance to His Majesty, unless they are of the most urgent nature.

The Messenger, in paying a tribute to the King, says: "The first citizen of Italy has left the capital to go to the front and be among his fighting troops. To him, who today set foot for the first time on Italian land, which until a few days ago was yet disunited from the Mother Country; to him, who in this moment is the symbol of the union and concord among all Italians, goes our augural salutation, in the hope for the highest success to the Italian arms."

"For Victor Emmanuel has been reserved the highest fortune that ever a Sovereign could enjoy—that he will see complete, under his Crown, national unity. "To Victor Emmanuel go the grateful and solemn greetings of the entire Italian people."

On the Italian frontier, May 26.—Contrary to published reports, the Turkish Ambassador to Italy, Naby Bey, is still in Rome. Apparently he has made no preparations to depart.

Italians Unopposed in Invasion of Austrian Territory Geneva, Switzerland, May 26.—Italian troops which have invaded Austria along a line running north of the Gulf of Trieste continue to advance to the Isarno river at three points, forcing the Austrians to retire. Apparently the Austrians thus far have made no determined resistance.

The Italians captured 200 prisoners yesterday. Casualties on both sides have been slight. King Victor Emmanuel is expected to go to the front this week. He probably will proceed to the headquarters of Lieut. General Count Cadorna, Italian chief of staff.

The Italian Ambassador to Germany is expected to reach Chiasso, Switzerland tonight. Will Look After State Affairs in Absence of the King at the Front

Rome, May 26, via Paris.—The Official Journal today publishes a decree appointing Prince Thomas of Savoy a lieutenant general. It is understood that the Prince will act for King Victor Emmanuel in all state affairs during the absence of the monarch from Rome.

Paris, May 26.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says the Duke of Avarna, former Italian Ambassador to Austria, arrived in the Italian capital at three o'clock this afternoon and was given an ovation by crowds gathered at the railroad station.

NO CHANGE IN CONDITION OF KING OF GREECE

Athens, May 26 (10.30 p. m.) via London.—The general condition of King Constantine tonight was stationary. His temperature was 100.6, and his pulse 96.

MARITIME PROVINCES MEN IN CASUALTY LIST

- Ottawa, May 26.—The following casualties were issued at 9 o'clock tonight: FIRST BATTALION. Killed in Action. Pte. Alfred Goldworthy (formerly 9th Battalion), England. Died of Wounds. Pte. William Leggett, Ireland, Slightly Wounded. Pte. Thomas Carter, Scotland, Sergt. William Edward Capewell, England. Dangerously Wounded. Pte. J. Lawson, England. SECOND BATTALION. Wounded. Pte. Robert Collins, England. FIFTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded. Lance Corporal Thomas W. Hiscock, England. Pte. H. Cameron, Scotland. SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Captain Leslie Earle Haines, England. Pte. Arthur Moss, England. EIGHTH BATTALION. Sick from Gas Fumes. Pte. Wyham W. Jones, South Wales. Died of Wounds. Pte. Frederick John Backhurst, England. Wounded. Lieut. Alexander Reginald Swinton, (formerly Company Sergeant Major), Winnipeg. Killed in Action. Captain Ernest D. Harcourt Means, Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg. Lieut. M. B. Whistler Smith-Rouse, (formerly Sergeant Divisional Engineers), England. TENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Pte. Ewing G. Ritchie, England. Died of Wounds. Pte. John Quay, Winnipeg. Wounded. Private P. Somerset, England; Lieut. O. J. Wheatley (formerly 32nd Battalion), Livermore, Calif.; Lieut. N. S. Harold P. Snelgrove, Toronto; Capt. Charles T. Costigan (formerly No. 2 Stationary Hospital), England. Dangerously Ill. Major Edward James Ashton (formerly 32nd Battalion), Lloydminster, Sask. THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Missing. Private Andrew F. Finnie, Scotland. Wounded. Private Thomas Hay, Glasgow, Scotland. FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private James Doherty, Ireland; Lieut. Wm. M. Pearce, Calgary; Corporal James Hossack, Montreal. SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded. Private Erskine Moffitt, England. PRINCESS PATS. Wounded. Corporal Frederick Serjeant (no address); Private John Watkins (no address); Private Thomas Cooke, England; Private G. W. Stayman, England; Private Charles Lauder (formerly 32nd Battalion), England; Private William J. Richardson (formerly 12th Battalion), Nelson, N. B.; Private Wm. Brenton Davey, Albion Bay, P. E. I.; Corporal Gerald H. Brown, Walford; Private John Robert Lusk, Auburn, N. Y. FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRDE. Wounded. Driver John T. Hirst, Ottawa; Driver John Hanton (formerly 3rd Brigade), Scotland. The list issued at midnight includes the names of the following from the Maritime Provinces: Thirteenth Battalion—Missing, Pte. George MacDonald, Trenton, Pictou County, N. S. Wounded—Pte. Thos. Carrigan, Westville, N. S. Sixteenth Battalion—Wounded, Pte. Samuel Elliott, Winslow Sta., P. E. I. Second Field Artillery—Wounded, Bombardier Arthur Coll, Sydney Mines, N. S.

WASHINGTON WAITS WILL DEAL WITH DRINK FURTHER REPORT ON EVIL AMONG MAKERS OF WAR MUNITIONS

Committee Named Yesterday Under Amendment to Defence of the Realm Act.

London, May 26.—The Central Board of Control to deal with the drink problem in the munitions, transport and camp areas, created by an amendment to the Defence of the Realm Act, was named today. It will consist of Baron D. Abernethy, chairman; Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, E. R. Cross, John McAviney, Denny, Dumbarston; John Hodge, member of parliament for Lancashire; Sir William H. Lever, Sir George Newnam, chief medical officer of the Board of Education; Waldorf Astor, member of parliament for Plymouth; Philip Snowden, member of parliament for Blackburn; John Pender, assistant secretary of the Home Office; R. R. Scott of the Admiralty; and W. Towle, a well known hotel manager.

Close Mills Unless Men Return to Work Before June 7th

MAKE-UP OF AUSTRIAN ARMY FIGHTING ITALY VERY COSMOPOLITAN

On the Italian Frontier, May 26.—The first five prisoners taken by Italian soldiers on Austrian territory exemplify the mixture of races in the Austrian army. The prisoners were taken to Verona. On reaching Italian soil, one of the soldiers seized the military cap of an Italian private, exclaiming: "I am from Trentino, Vra L'Italia." The other four prisoners are Poles.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP TRIUMPH IS TORPEDOED

Victim of Submarine Attack While Helping Colonial Forces in Operations Against Enemy on Gallipoli Peninsula — Sank Within Short Time — Officers and Crew Reported Saved -- Was Built in 1902.

London, May 26.—(11.36 p. m.)—The British battleship Triumph has been sunk in the Dardanelles. This official announcement was made tonight.

The disaster to the Triumph is described in a brief statement by the Admiralty, which says that while operating in support of the Australian and New Zealand forces on the shore of the Gallipoli Peninsula yesterday, the Triumph was torpedoed by a submarine and sank shortly afterwards.

The majority of the officers and men, including the captain and commander, are reported to have been saved. The submarine was chased by destroyers and patrolling small craft until dark.

Was Purchased from Chilean Government. The British battleship Triumph was built at Barrow in 1902 for the Chilean government, but was purchased by Great Britain in 1903. She was laid down under the name of Libertad and was a sister ship of the Constitution, which also was purchased from Chile and re-named Swiftsure.

Since the present war broke out the Triumph has been in operation in both the Far Eastern and European waters. As flagship of the British Asiatic squadron she participated in the bombardment of the German base of Tsing-Tau, China, last October, and was reported to have been damaged by the shell fire of the German forts.

After the fall of Tsing-Tau the Triumph returned to European waters and early in the present war began operations with the other units of the Allied fleet, against the Dardanelles. In the latter part of April the Triumph bombarded the Turkish trenches on the western end of the Gallipoli Peninsula and afterwards went into the Dardanelles to search the trench from a different angle. Here she came under the fire of a Turkish howitzer battery on the Asiatic shore, which dropped sixteen shells around her and threw three missiles on board. Little damage was done by the shells, however, and only two men, a stoker and a bluejacket, were wounded. The battleship shelled the Turkish batteries before retiring.

FA few days later, while landing operations were proceeding, the Triumph with other warships, in addition to covering the landing, bombarded the forts in the Dardanelles to prevent reinforcements reaching the Turks from the Sea of Marmora. The Triumph was credited in the official reports with having set fire to the town of Maldo during this bombardment.

The Triumph, which was commanded by Captain Maurice S. Fitzmaurice, was a vessel of 11,935 tons and of 12,500 horsepower. Her crew of officers and men in times of peace numbered about 700 men. The vessel carried four 10-inch, fourteen 5-inch guns and fourteen 14-pounders and four 6-pounders. In addition she carried two 16-inch torpedo tubes.

The Triumph was 436 feet long and had a speed of about 20 knots. The official announcement does not say whether the submarine was Turkish or German, but it probably was of the latter nationality, as the British legation at Athens recently offered a reward for the sinking of German submarines supposed to be in the Mediterranean. The Triumph, which was purchased from Chile upon her completion in 1903, had seen more fighting than any ship in the British navy in the present war.

MAKING NEW EXPLOSIVE AT SYDNEY WORKS ALLEGED SPIES ARRESTED NEAR YARMOUTH

Manufacture of Toloul Begun Three Months Sooner Than Had Been Anticipated. Pseudo Cobbler and Healer Arrested by Military Authorities at Woods Harbor, N. S.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, May 26.—General Hughes announced tonight that the manufacture of toloul, the new and powerful explosive, has been begun for the first time in Canada at the Dominion Steel Company's works at Sydney, N. S. This is two months earlier than was anticipated. It will soon be manufactured also at Sault Ste Marie and at other points in the Dominion.

Toloul is a by-product of the coke ovens and is used in the manufacture of high explosives. It has tremendous powers of expansion. The production of lead in Canada for war purposes has now reached 60,000 tons. It comes from Trail, B. C. The proposal to refine copper in Canada is still receiving consideration. It has been pointed out that the freight rate on copper waste shipped to the United States is \$10 per ton and there is a duty besides. There is also the freight rate and the duty on the refined copper returned to Canada. The establishment of a copper refinery in Canada would also serve as a regulator over foreign companies.

Special to The Standard. Yarmouth, N. S., May 26.—The little village of Woods Harbor was thrown into a figure of excitement yesterday by the arrest of two men, alleged to be spies. Woods Harbor is near an important government works, and for some time suspicious characters have been around there. One man, named Grayley, who was running a cobbler shop in Clark's Harbor, moved to Woods Harbor, and a little afterward another man, who peddled liniment and claimed to cure disease by "the laying on of hands," also arrived on the scene. The shoemaker left the hotel and took quarters with the liniment peddler, but it was noticed they did very little work and were out all hours of the night. On Sunday, it is said, the guard on the works fired on a suspicious person who beat a hasty retreat and was soon lost in the thick woods that surround the works. Yesterday a military guard went to Woods Harbor and put the two men under arrest, the shoemaker resisting. It is said they were "caught with the goods" and were well equipped with materials.