THREE ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON BRITAIN IN THREE DAYS

No Military Damage Occasioned, Although 60 Civilians Were Killed and 166 Injured.

London, Monday, April 3.—Two more raids by Zeppelin dirigible balloons occurred on Great Britain on Saturday and Sunday nights, making three raids on successive nights. At least 16 persons were killed and about 100 others injured in the Saturday night raid, which was over the north-east coast of England.

The coast of Scotland and the northern and south-eastern counties of England were attacked by Zeppelins Sunday night.

Bombs were dropped at various points.

A correspondent in a north-east coast town says that a Zeppelin was sighted there at 11 o'clock Saturday night. It dropped 14 explosive and seven incendiary bombs. Ten men, three women and three children were killed and 25 persons were seriously injured. In addition, about 80 others received minor injuries.

A tramcar inspector was killed and a woman tram conductor had a leg blown off. Several houses were wrecked in one street. One house was completely wrecked, but the family of five managed to scramble out without serious injury.

With the exception of the big raid of January 31, when the casualties aggregated 67 persons killed and 117 injured, the Zeppelins raids of Friday and Saturday nights caused greater loss of life than any previous aerial attack this year. The loss of life by Sunday's raid is unknown.

The total casualties for the two nights, according to an official report, were 59 persons killed and 166 wounded.

2 HUN COMPANIES BLOWN TO PIECES

British Mine Explosions at St. Eloi Have Terrific Effect on Foe Trenches.

A despatch from British Headquarters says: German prisoners captured near St. Eloi on Saturday last after we wrecked their trenches by a series of mine explosions, paraded to-day before being taken down to the base. These men were lucky in their escape from death. The explosion of our mines was so terrific that it shook the ground six miles away and its effect upon the German trenches was volcanic. Tons of earth were flung up hundreds of feet high, carrying away trenches, dugouts and sandbags.

A Jaeger regiment which was holding this part of the line suffered heavy losses. A captured officer says that two companies of his battalion were blown to pieces. The earth was so disrupted that the communication trenches were choked up and there was no possibility of escape for the men who remained alive in the first and second lines of this ector, nor for any supports to be sent up to prevent the occupation of the craters and trenches by the British, who still hold this ground. The Germans survivors were caught in the trap, and in a dazed condition were taken prisoners easily enough. The exact number of them is still uncertain, as men are still being brought down but the number is about 200 with several officers.

WILL NEVER ATTACK SALONICA DEFENCES.

A despatch from Athens says: "I do not believe the Austro-Germans seriously intend attacking Salonica," said an Entente general to the Associated Press correspondent on Friday. "They have an excellent intelligence service in Macedonia and are fully aware of the great strength of our positions. I do not think they will throw away men needlessly in trying to take it, especially after the Verdun experience. In respect to a possible offensive by the Entente allies it is impossible to say anything. I believe Salonica to be absolutely impregnable."

FRENCH GENERAL KILLED AT VERDUN

A despatch from Paris says: General Largeau, one of the youngest French brigadiers, has been killed in action at Verdun. He distinguished himself in Africa where he served with the Marchand expedition.

VILLA WOUNDED BAND IN FLIGHT

United States Troops Surprise and Scatter the Mexican Outlaws.

A despatch from El Paso says: Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit leader, wounded in the hip, escaped from the United States troops in his first clash with them on Wednesday. Villa lost 30 men killed, two machine guns and a number of saddles and rifles, also some horses. The Americans lost four men wounded. The battle took place in the edge of the town of Guerrero, capital of the district dominated by Villa in the days when as a bandit he defied the forces of Porfirio Diaz for years. Villa was taken from the field in a carriage, limping, according to reports of the United States officers with Col. Dodd, confirmed by Mexicans made prisoners by the Americans.

LARGE INCREASE IN BRITISH REVENUE.

Property and Income Tax Are Responsible for Increase of £58,921,000.

A despatch from London says: At the close of the financial year on Thursday night the Government issued a report showing that the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the year amounted to £336,766,824, being an increase of £110,072,744 over last year. The largest increase was in property and income tax, including the supertax which was £58,921,000.

MARRIED MEN CALLED TO JOIN COLORS.

A despatch from London says: Nine groups of married men who attested for service under the Derby plan are to join the colors on May 5. The groups concerned are numbers 33 to 41, consisting of men from 27 to 37 years of age. It is the calling out of these men before all eligible single men have joined the army that has caused so much agitation throughout the country. In consequence of this feeling an earlier summons issued to these men was cancelled.

RUSSIA HAS ORDERED MUNITIONS ENQUIRY

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Council of the Empire, recognizing the ncessity of investigating the recent insufficiency of munitions at the Russian front, has ordered the opening of a preliminary inquiry into accusations against Gen Soukhomlinoff, formerly Minister of War, and against Gen. Kouzmine-Korowaieff, Chief of the Artillery Department.

BELEAGUERED FORCE AT KUT HEARTENED BY KING'S MESSAGE

Gen. Townsend Assured That Every Possible Effort is Being Made to Send Relief.

A despatch from London says: An official announcement says the following message was despatched by King George to General Townsend, in command of the British troops at Kul-el-Amara:

"I, together with all your fellow countrymen, continue to follow with admiration the gallant fighting of the troops under your command against great odds. Every possible effort is being made to support your splendid resistance."

RUSSIAN HOSPITAL SHIP SUBMARINED IN BLACK SEA

Wounded Soldiers on Board at the Time and Red Cross Was Painted on Vessel.

A despatch from Paris says: The hospital ship Portugal has been sunk in the Black Sea by a German torpedo boat or submarine. The Portugal had a large number of wounded aboard, according to an announcement of the official press bureau on Thursday night. It is said that the Portugal had Red Cross signs conspicuously displayed.

VERDUN BATTLES STILL RAGING

Germans Penetrate Caillette Wood, Northeast of City.

A despatch from London says: The Germans are still carrying on strong offensive operations northeast and northwest of Verdun. About four and one-half miles northeast of the fortress they penetrated the Caillette Wood, just outside Fort Douamont, after a violent bombardment. From part of this wood the French, in an immediate counter-attack, drove back the invaders.

Another powerful attack was delivered against that portion of the Avocourt Wood held by the French, but here the French barrier fire and machine guns held the Germans without gain.

The French have now entirely evacuated the village of Vaux and have drawn their line south of the town, but in its immediate outskirts. Berlin says that northeast of Haucourt, between Malancourt and Le Mort Homme, the Germans have entirely cleared the French from about 1,000 yards of trenches, where they had remained since March 30.

On the other sectors about Verdun there have been only intermittent bombardments; artillery duels have characterized the fighting along the remainder of the front.

Aircraft have been very active around Verdun. The French brought down three German machines, but Berlin asserts that the aerial combats have resulted in their favor. Both sides have been busily engaged in dropping bombs on military establishments at various points.

STRIKERS DELAY BRITISH GUNS

Lloyd George Makes Sensational Charge in British House of Commons.

A despatch from London says: During a discussion of the Clyde strike in the House of Commons Thursday night David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, declared that the big guns which the army wanted has been held up through all its stages of manufacture and that the strikers were holding up most important guns needed by the army. That the Clyde strike caused a ferment out of all proportion to the number of men involved is explained by Mr. Lloyd George's statement that it was responsible for holding up guns needed at the British front.

WITH RIGHT LEG GONE, CORPORAL FIGHTS.

Amazing Act of Courage on British Front—V.C.'s Conferred.

A despatch from London says: Six new awards of the Victoria Cross were announced on Thursday. The most amazing act of courage was that of Corporal Cotter, of the Sixth East Kent Regiment. When his right leg had been blown off at the knee, and he also had been wounded in both arms, he made his way unaided for fifty yards to a mine chater and steadied the men who were holding it. He controlled their fire, issued orders and altered the dispositions of his men to meet a fresh counter-attack by the enemy. For two hours he held the position, and allowed his wounds to be roughly dressed only after the attack had quieted down.

COMMITTEE TO CARE FOR BRITISH GRAVES

A despatch from London says: A national committee has been appointed by the Government for making permanent provision for the care of graves of officers and men in France and Belgium. The Prince of Wales is president. It was decided that no permanent memorials will be erected in any British military cemetery during the continuance of hostilities, or until the military situation should appear to justify giving the necessary sanction. All requests for information regarding graves of officers and men fallen in France and Belgium should continue to be addressed to the director of graves registration, general headquarters.

SOLDIER SETTLERS OFFERED FREE LAND

A despatch from London says: The British South Africa Company has announced a grant of 500,000 acres of free land to soldier-settlers from overseas after the war. The company agrees to provide expert advice and supervision, to aid them in getting a good start in their new homes.

TIGHTEN ANOTHER LINK IN BRITISH BLOCKADE.

A despatch from London says: Great Britain has put in effect an order-in-Council under which neither a vessel nor her cargo is immune from capture for a breach of the blockade on the sole ground that the vessel at the moment is on her way to a non-blockaded port.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 4.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No. 1 Northern, $1.11; No. 2 Northern, $1.08½; No. 3 Northern, $1.06, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 42⅛c; No. 3 C.W., 40⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 40⅛c; No. 1 feed, 39⅛c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 81½c, track Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, 68 to 70c, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 43 to 44c; commercial, 42 to 43c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1 to $1.02; No. 1 commercial, 96 to 98c; No. 2 commercial, 94 to 96c; No. 3 commercial, 91 to 92c; feed wheat, 85 to 87c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $1.60; peas, according to sample, $1 to $1.30, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 62 to 64c; feed barley, 59 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—68 to 69c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 86 to 87c; rejected, according to sample, 83 to 85c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; second patents, in jute bags, $6; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $3.95 to $4.05, track Toronto; $4.10 to $4.20, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $25; shorts, per ton, $26; middlings, per ton, $27; good feed flour, per bag, $1.60 to $1.70.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 31c; inferior, 23 to 25c; creamery prints, 34 to 36c; solids, 32 to 34c.

Eggs—New-laid, 25 to 26c; do., in cartons, 27 to 28c.

Honey—Prices in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 13 to 14c. Combs—No. 1, $2.75 to $3; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.40.

Beans—$4.10 to $4.40, the latter for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowls, 18 to 19c; ducks, 20 to 22c; geese, 18 to 20c; turkeys, 25c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19¼c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario, $1.80 to $1.85, and New Brunswicks at $1.90 to $1.95 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16¼ to 16½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 20 to 21c; do., heavy, 15 to 17c; rolls, 17 to 17½c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 24c; backs, plain, 25 to 26c; boneless backs, 28 to 29c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 13¾ to 14c, and pails, 14½c; compound, 13 to 14c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 4.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 84 to 85c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 52c; No. 3, 50c; extra No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 2 local white, 48½c; No. 3 local white, 47½c; No. 4 local white, 46½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 66 to 67c; malting, 75 to 77c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; seconds, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Winter patents, choice, $6.10; straight rollers, $5.50 to $5.60; do., bags, $2.55 to $2.60. Rolled oats—Bbls., $5 to $5.05; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.35. Bran, $24. Shorts, $26. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $30 to $33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20 to $20.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18¾ to 19c; finest easterns, 18¼ to 18½. Butter—Choicest creamery, 33 to 34c; seconds, 30 to 32c. Eggs—Fresh, 27c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.75 to $1.80.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, April 4.—Cash quotations—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.10⅝; No. 2 Northern, $1.08¼; No. 3 Northern, $1.05⅝; No. 4, $1.02⅞; No. 5, 93⅞c; No. 6, 85⅝c; feed, 80⅝c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 41⅞c; No. 3 C.W., 39⅞c; extra No. 1 feed, 39⅞c; No. 1 feed, 38⅜c; No. 2 feed, 37⅞c. Barley—No. 3, 59c; No. 4, 54½c; rejected, 51c; feed, 51c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.92¼; No. 2 C.W., $1.89¼.

Minneapolis Wheat

Minneapolis, April 4.—Wheat—May, $1.14¼ to $1.14⅜; July, $1.14¼; No. 1 hard, $1.19⅜; No. 1 Northern, $1.14⅞ to $1.17⅜; No. 2 Northern, $1.11⅜ to $1.14⅜. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 73 to 74c. Oats—No. 3 white, 41 to 41½c. Flour—Fancy patents, ten cents higher, quoted at $6.35; first and second clears unchanged. Shipments, 61,370 barrels. Bran, $18 to $18.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 4.—Choice heavy steers,, $8.35 to $8.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $8 to $8.25; do., good, $7.75 to $7.85; do., medium, $7.15 to $7.50; do., common, $6.60 to $6.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.85 to $7; do., rough bulls, $4.65 to $5.15; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; do., good, $6.25 to $6.50; do., medium, $5.85 to $6.10; do., common, $5.25 to $5.75; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.60 to $7.25; choice feeders, dehorned, 950 to 1,000 lbs., $7.15 to $7.50; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $40 to $60; springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $8.50 to $9.50; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.50; yearlings, $10.50 to $12; bucks and culls, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, choice, $11 to $12.50; spring lambs, $7 to $10.50; calves, good to choice, $8.50 to $10.25; do., medium, $7 to $8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $10.85; do., weighed off cars, $11.25; do., f.o.b., $10.50.

Montreal, April 4.—Butchers' steers, best, $7 to $8; good, $7.40 to $7.65; fair, $7.05 to $7.25; medium, $6.50 to $7; rough, $6 to $6.75. Butcher bulls, $6.25 to $6.75; medium, $6 to $6.75; common, $5.25; canners, $4 to $5. Hogs—Selects, $11 to $11.50; rough and mixed lots, $10.25 to $10.75; common, $10; sows, $7.75 to $8. Sheep, $6 to $8; lambs, $9 to $12. Calves, milk fed, $5.50 to $8.50.

CANADIANS UNDER ARMS NUMBER ABOUT 246,000

Of 290,000 Who Have Joined the Colors 43,700 Are Out of Action Through Casualties or Other Causes.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Casualties of every description among the Canadian forces since the outbreak of war total 22,000, and the wastage apart from casualties has been 21,700. This makes a total of 43,700 men, out of 290,000 who have joined the colors to date, who cannot now be numbered in the effective fighting force. The Canadian army actually under arms at the present time is therefore about 246,000 men. Of these 112,000 are overseas, either in Great Britain or at the front, while in training in Canada there are approximately 134,000, counting those on guard duty, on Headquarters staff.

These were among the interesting facts given to the Commons Thursday by Sir Robert Borden in reply to a series of questions by Hon. Charles Marcil. In regard to Mr. Marcil's question as to whether the Government had decided to enlist 500,000 Canadians for overseas service, after consulting the British authorities, the Prime Minister said that the Government always took pains to ascertain the views of the Imperial authorities, particularly the War Office, with regard to these matters before coming to any decision. Nothing had happened since that decision, he added, to induce the Government to change its mind as to the number to be enlisted.

With regard to the question as to how long it took the Canadian troops to be ready for the front from the date of enlistment, the Premier said that the period varied. Six months might be taken as a minimum for infantry, but other arms of the service required a longer period before they were ready to go to the front.

The total expenditure by Canada for war purposes up to the end of February, Sir Robert said, has aggregated $187,000,000, not taking into account the millions of dollars which Great Britain has spent on behalf of Canada for munitions of various kinds supplied to the Canadian forces at the front through the War Office. The accounting for these will not be made until the war is over.

In reply to Mr. Boulay, the Premier said that the members of the Military Hospitals Commission served without salary, but that they were allowed $10 per day and railway fare while engaged on the business of the Commission.

GERMANY MUST ACCEPT DRASTIC PEACE TERMS.

A despatch from Paris says: An official communication referring to the British conquest of German East Africa says: "This is Germany's last colony. The enemy has large sums invested there in railways and other exploitations. The complete conquest of the colony is only a matter of time, and cannot be long delayed. Consequently the colonial empire created at such cost by Germany will disappear, and Germany will no longer have an outlet out of Europe. It is easy to see the important bearing this fact will have at the conclusion of peace. Every time in the course of our history that we have lost colonies, even when there had been successes on the Continent, we have had to accept disastrous terms of peace. It is probable similar events will have similar results in the case of Germany."

BRITISH VICTIMS OF U-BOATS IN MARCH.

38 Vessels Sunk and 124 Lives Lost During Last Month.

A despatch from London says: The Board of Trade's) summary of casualties to British shipping reported in March shows that nineteen steamers aggregating 44,609 tons were sunk by enemy warships. Ten steamers of 13,927 tons were sunk by mines. One steamer of 2,131 tons was sunk either by an enemy warship or a mine. Forty-three lives were lost in the case of the steamers sunk by warships and eighty-one in steamers sunk by mines.

TOBACCO AND PIPES FOR THE ALLIES.

A despatch from New York says: The French Line steamship Rochambeau, which sailed on Sunday for Bordeaux, has on board 42,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 2,500,000 cigarettes and 422 gross of corn cob pipes, which will be distributed among the soldiers of Great Britain and France, in France and Belgium. The consignment is in charge of Mrs. George W. Lopp, who, since early in the war has been devoting all her time to the collection of tobacco and pipes for the men in the allied trenches.

CAPT. SHAUGNESSY KILLED AT FRONT

Second Son of Baron Shaughnessy Was Hit by Shrapnel.

A despatch from London says: Captain Alfred Shaughnessy, of the 60th Regiment, the second son of Baron Shaughnessy, was killed in action while fighting with his regiment at the front in France on Saturday. It is only a few weeks since Captain Shaughnessy went over to France with the 60th battalion, after having completed an officers' training course at Shorncliffe. With his fellow-officers and men, he was one of the most popular, and the Irish company which he commanded was noted for its efficiency. His death was the result of a shrapnel wound.

KING SUBSCRIBES $500,000 FOR WAR PURPOSES.

A despatch from London says: King George has placed £100,000 at the disposal of the Treasury. A letter accompanying the donation says: "It is the King's wish that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner deemed best in the opinion of his Majesty's Government."

WOMEN RIOTERS KILLED IN AUSTRIAN CITIES.

A despatch from Rome says: Advices received here say that several women were killed in recent disorders in Vienna, Prague, Trieste and Agram. Crowds of women attacked the Government offices, demanding bread and the conclusion of peace. The troops were called out and fired upon the crowds, killing several women.

PUBLIC CELEBRATION OF BATTLE OF YPRES.

Private Citizens Asked to Fly Flags on Anniversary of Great Struggle.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The anniversary of the Battle of Ypres, the famous struggle of April 22, 1915, when the Canadian fought a great and gallant, and successful fight against the Huns, will be celebrated officially in Canada by the hoisting of flags on all public buildings.

WOMEN WORK ON DOCKS AT BRITISH PORTS.

A despatch from Liverpood says: Women are now being employed at the Liverpool docks, handling cotton imports and other bagged goods. At the Leyland Line docks nearly 100 women are now working. Fears were entertained that the Dockers' Union would raise difficulties, but these have been smoothed over and the women are receiving the same rate of pay as the men.

HOUR OF BRITISH AT HAND BUT IT IS NOT YET ARRIVED

Sir John Haig's Forces Now Hold One-fourth of the Entire Western Front.

A despatch from London says: The official communications having revealed the fact that the British armies have taken over a length of the line previously held by the French," says Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in France, "I am permitted to make reference to it.

"The new dispositions were carried out with great skill and secrecy, and the result of them has been the release of large French forces who were manifestly of great value to another area. At present the British are probably holding something like one-fourth of the entire length of the western front, extending in an unbroken line from the Yser to the Somme.

"Although the hour of the British army may be at hand, it is not yet. Nor is there any reason to believe that the Germans will succeed by their attacks on Verdun in upsetting the pre-arranged strategy of the great coming offensive."