England's horizon is full of German aircraft. Villa's is full of gloom.

A Reasonable amount of rain is good for any desert. But there's a limit.

The Evening Herald

OUR Railroads begin to realize what us little taxpayers mean when we refer to the goat.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

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GERMAN MILITARY AIRCRAFT FLIT AT WILL OVER ENGLISH CITIES SHOWERING BOMBS IN MOST DARING RAID SINCE WAR BEGAN

AEROPLANE COMES WITHIN 36 MILES OF LONDON

Bold Airmen Visit Half Dozen Important Towns Within Sight of Metropolis During Early Morning.

DAMAGE REPORTED APPEARS TO BE SMALL

At Least Two Zeppelins Take Part in Raid Extending Over Counties of Suffolk and Essex.

Geneva, Switzerland, April 16, (Via Paris, 4:35 p. m.)—The Tribune publishes a dispatch from Ungvar, in northeastern Hungary, saying a great battle has been fought between the Stry and the valley of the Oondava. A German army composed of picked men attacked the Russians marching on Berez. After 32 hours of severe fighting, the Russians repulsed the Germans and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Another dispatch received here from Vienna says 65 Austrian officers have been disciplined for negligence which resulted in the annihilation of a division of reserves near Berege and the Austrial defeat in the Sarac region.

The announcement also is made in Geneva that Austrian troops from the Serbian frontier are being sent to the Trentino, and that a number of them already have passed through Salsburg.

London, April 16 (12:29 p. m.)—German aeroplanes this afternoon were dropping bombs in Kent, within thirty miles of London.

The machines first made their appearance over Herne bay, to the east of Canterbury and about fifty miles from London. Within a fe wminutes they were reported over Canterbury closer to the capital and very shortly afterwards they appeared over Faversham and then over Sittingbourne, not more than thirty miles away, dropping bombs on each town.

This was the third German aerial attack on the eastern counties of England in the last thirty-six hours. The two previous attacks were made at night by Zeppelin airships. This raid was carried out by aeroplanes.

Aerial onslaughts, however, have not been limited to the Germans. French official reports claim a successful bombardment from the sky of the imperial German headquarters in retaliation for a Zeppelin assault on Nancy. A German wireless report credits to a Swiss newspaper the statement that the French airmen have dropped bombs on several German towns unprotected by anti-aircraft guns.

London no longer considers itself immune from air raiders of the Zeppelin type. It is realized also that even aeroplanes could bombard the city. Zeppelins on their recent night raids have traveled farther from their Cuxhaven base than the distance from Cuxhaven to London, and aeroplanes thirty miles from the capital and choosing their own course, have brought a new conception of the favorite range of this type of machine.

Nevertheless the public is skeptical of the powers for harm of Zeppelins, the trifling damage done during the night raids of Wednesday and Thursday being cited in justification of this feeling. It would appear that the latest air raiders have used bombs of an incendiary rather than an explosive character.

In the land operations the French claim a "brilliant success" north of Arras, which completes the gain made near there last month. The German position, according to the report given out officially in Paris, was taken at the point of the bayonet.

On the heights of the Meuse the Germans evidently are beginning a movement to retake Les Eparges. Berlin claims to have repulsed all the French attacks along the western front, thus putting an end to the French offensive which was planned to make St. Mihiel untenable.

On the eastern front neither

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ITALY HAS MILLION YOUNG MEN IN MAGNIFICENT WAR MACHINE EAGER TO BREAK INTO STRUGGLE

An Army of Boys From Twenty to Twenty-Six Declared to Be Most Perfectly Organized Military Force Ever Brought Together Waits on Events to Open Way for Them Into Battle; Indicated That When Snow Goes Out of Alpine Passes New Engine of Destruction Will Move.

On the Italian Frontier, Via Paris, April 16.—(10:55 a. m.)—Italy today has 1,200,000 first line soldiers under arms. They are from twenty to twenty-six years of age. They are perfectly armed and equipped otherwise "to the last button."

General Zupelli, Italian minister of war, speaking on the military situation in Italy, said that a miracle had been accomplished, in that a country which for about twenty years had maintained a military organization merely for the preservation of peace had created what he termed one of the most perfect of war machines. The change was not easy, General Zupelli said, as was proved wherever the same work was attempted. Great Britain, for example, has faced the same problem and though possessing greater resources, was even less prepared than Italy.

The war minister said that the equipment of the army with weapons was superior proportionately to that of the German army at the beginning of the war.

Eagerness of the soldiers concentrated along the frontier to begin action is so great that their officers are compelled to hold them closely in check for fear of disturbing border incidents.

In view of the extensive preparations which have been made, the question is asked with increasing frequency, why Italy does not enter the war. Men in a position to speak with authority say that a majority of the people prefer and the government still hopes to obtain territorial concessions from Austria without a rupture of friendly relations.

Weather conditions in the Alps must also be remembered in considering Italy's probable action. Snow still lies deep in the mountains and the cold is intense. Most of the passes are still closed by snow and ice.

Carranza Claim of Overwhelming Victory Over Villa Army at Celaya Confirmed

THE LATE NELSON W. ALDRICH

NELSON W. ALDRICH DOMINANT FIGURE IN REPUBLICAN PARTY DEAD

Senator for Thirty Years From Rhode Island Dies This Morning Following An Apoplectic Stroke.

NAME STAMPED ON TARIFF AND CURRENCY LAWS

Object of Intense Admiration and Bitter Attack He Stood for Years Recognized Senate Leader of His Party.

New York, April 16.—Nelson W. Aldrich for thirty years United States senator from Rhode Island and Republican leader whose name was stamped upon tariff and currency legislation of his party, died of an apoplectic stroke at his home in Fifth avenue here today. He had been ill of indigestion since yesterday afternoon. Until then he had been in excellent health. He was in his seventy-fourth year. Senator Aldrich will be buried in Swan Point cemetery, Providence, R. I., Sunday afternoon.

Dr. John S. Thatcher, the family physician, had left Mr. Aldrich less than half an hour before he died. When Dr. Thatcher left the patient appeared to be recovering from the slight attack of indigestion. Ten minutes after the physician left Mr. Aldrich suddenly became unconscious and died within a few minutes.

Members of his immediate family were hurriedly summoned when he became unconscious and were at the bedside when he died. They included his wife; Miss Aldrich and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his daughters, and Winthrop Aldrich, his son. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was notified within a few minutes after Mr. Aldrich died.

Mr. Aldrich became ill early yesterday afternoon. Dr. Thatcher was summoned but could not be reached. Dr. Allen M. Thomas was then summoned to the Aldrich home. He diagnosed Mr. Aldrich's illness as a slight attack of indigestion and Mr. Aldrich went to bed. Soon afterward Dr. Thatcher reached the Aldrich home, remained a few minutes and departed.

This morning Dr. Thatcher called upon Mr. Aldrich about 9:30 o'clock. The patient seemed to be in good spirits and to be suffering from nothing more serious than a slight attack of indigestion.

After chatting with him about ten minutes Dr. Thatcher left the house. Ten minutes later Mr. Aldrich was stricken.

Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich held a seat in the United States senate continuously from 1881 to 1911. The influence exerted by him on governmental affairs was best illustrated by the fact that when he was satirically introduced to an audience as "the general manager of the United States," that appellation lived through the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Probably the greatest parliamentarian that ever served in the senate, Mr. Aldrich had no difficulty in maintaining leadership of his party. Although known among the veterans as a "committee" senator, he was quite as much at home on the floor and naturally was more in evidence in the larger arena. While he gave special attention to the tariff and financial legislation in committee, on the senate floor his ear was open for all that was said on any subject of general importance. He seldom failed to participate in the discussion of any measure affecting governmental policies.

Naturally Mr. Aldrich's long-continued supremacy in the councils of his party and in directing legislation caused him to become the subject of much adverse criticism. He was charged with bossism and with being the tool of the "interests." Whether or not this was true in the main, it can be said in fairness that some of these assertions gained and held currency because it was his policy never to defend himself against published attacks. He rarely permitted him-

(Continued on Page Four.)

VILLA LOST 14,000 MEN IS CLAIM

Obregon Reports Capture of 30 Cannon, 5,000 Mausers and 8,000 Prisoners; Declares Defeat a Rout.

CAVALRY COLUMN ON TRAIL OF BAGGAGE TRAIN

Villa Officials Silent as Claims Pour In of First Real Licking Bandit Chief Has Had in Whole Career.

El Paso, Tex., April 16.—No official denial from Villa officials here was forthcoming today regarding official Carranza reports of a second victory over the Villa forces above Celaya, Guanajuato. It has been fully verified by independent advices that Obregon's forces dealt a sever blow to the Villa army when it attacked Celaya last week. The recent battle, in which the Carranza troops evidently took the aggressive, probably occurred Wednesday.

Washington, April 16.—Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz cabled the state department today a summary of the Carranza reports of a victory by General Obregon over the Villa forces near Celaya. The rout of the Villa army with the capture of thirty pieces of artillery and many prisoners was claimed.

Department officials were awaiting detailed reports from both sides before accepting as definite the result claimed by either.

Later the department received advices from Irapuato saying hostilities at Celaya were still in progress with slight advantage on the side of the Villa troops, who, the department announcement says, have completely surrounded the city and cut the railroad behind the Carranza forces.

The Carranza agency made public a telegram from General Carranza quoting General Obregon's report on 36 hours of fighting at Celaya. Obregon announced a complete victory over Villa who, he said, attacked Celaya Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock with 42 of his generals and thirty thousand men in three armies.

After describing his defensive measures forwarded by charges and advance of sharpshooters, the Obregon report said:

"As soon as this movement was begun the enemy showed signs of dismay and complete disorganization. Our cavalry charges on the enemy's flank and the attacks of our infantry, which was advancing against the enemy's flank and front, determined its defeat and at 1:15 p. m. (April 15) the retreat in great disorder began. Our soldiers were then on the trenches, causing the enemy a terrible loss of life.

"We have picked up from the field over 30 cannon in perfect condition, with all their ammunition and beasts of burden; over 500 Mauser rifles, and have taken more than 8,000 prisoners and large numbers of horses, saddles and other war material.

"Our cavalry column is pursuing what is left of the enemy and I am hopeful that the enemy's train and such accoutrements as it carried with it on its retreat may be captured.

"At this time I calculate that the enemy's losses exceed 14,000 men between dead, wounded and prisoners. Our losses do not exceed 200 men, dead and wounded, among the latter being a colonel an an officer of my staff."

Affidavits have been received by diplomatic representatives from the international committee of Mexico City which in many cases have been confirmed by previous advices received, alleging the existence of conditions of anarchy in Mexico City and reciting specific instances of abuse of foreigners there. These affidavits have been transmitted by the diplomats to their home governments. Copies of the allegations corroborated by their own representatives in Mexico have been submitted by the diplo-

(Continued on Page Two.)

Today's War Summary

Operations of military airmen overshadowed all other developments of the war today. German aviators accomplished one of their most daring feats, penetrating by aeroplane to within thirty miles of London in a daylight raid. They dropped bombs on several towns, but so far as is known little damage was done.

Marked activity at the German airship bases at Emden and Cuxhaven is reported from Holland and it is said that three Zeppelins were sighted flying westward over Dutch islands in the North sea.

Both the French and German official reports mention the operations of aeroplanes. The Berlin statement says airships of the allies threw bombs on positions behind the German lines and also caused the death of several people at Freiburg. The Paris announcement states that a German aviator was brought down by artillery near Ypres.

A French battleship bombarded the Syrian coast yesterday. A statement from the French ministry of marine says that a bridge near St. Jean d'Acre was destroyed.

Unofficial reports from Hungary describe a battle in the Carpathian region as a result of a German attack on a Russian position. The collission occurred in in the section between the Stry and Ondava rivets, and the Germans are said to have been beaten back.

A dispatch from the Italian frontier says Italy now has 1,20,000 soldiers fully equipped under arms. The people and government still hope, however, to avoid war.

Last night's Zeppelin raid resulted in considerable damage to property, although so far as is known no lives were lost. It is announced officially in Berlin that the airship which made the first raid returned in safety.

The suggestion has been made to the French ministry of marine that each ship of the allies sunk by German submarines be replaced by a vessel of corresponding size from among the 278 German vessels detained in French ports. The French government has taken the suggestion under consideration, although it is explained that the consent and cooperation of Great Britain would be necessary.

NUEVE CHAPELLE IS PAVED BY SKULLS OF GERMANS

British Report Thousands of Bodies Lie Unburied in Dangerous "No Man's Land" Between Hostile Lines.

Nueve Chapell, France, April 16—(via London, 3:2 p. m.)—The ground west of this now shattered town of Nueve Chapelle, from which the British drove the Germans in the middle of March, with such terrible loss of life for both sides, is literally cobbled with German skulls. The dead lie buried in shallow graves everywhere and the vicinity is strewn with wreckage and debris.

The British have made it as tidy as they can, but beneath many of the trenches and dugouts six inches of bayonet will meet the resistance of cloth and human flesh, while in the "no man's land," between the new British line and German trenches to the east, bodies lie thick.

Neither the Germans nor the British dare attempt to remove the corpses and unless some situation develops to alter the relative position of the opposing lines they are likely still to be there when summer comes. Many of the trenches and dugouts where the men live unwillingly harbor the bodies of thousands of men which were covered with earth after the British rush. Many have been buried by both the Germans and the British, and white crosses today dot the landscapes between the lines.

So quickly did the British break through the German line that full details of the action are only now becoming known, even to the men who participated. The suddenness of the advance was such that many of the men were so dazed that all they knew was that they were to go through. In fact, the British staff officers laughingly assert that it was too quick for the best results. The German line giving way so suddenlythat the British found themselves like a man who hits his opponent with all his might and encounters but slight resistance and is thereby thrown off his balance.

"If we had had a chance for it that day, I believe we could have taken Aubers also and perhaps Lille," said one officer. "At any rate we gave the Germans their worst drubbing of

(Continued on Page Five.)

EMPLOYERS BEAT CARPENTERS TO THE STRIKE

Lock-out Order in Force This Morning, Stops Men Who Were Willing to Continue Work in Chicago.

Chicago, April 16.—Sixteen thousand union carpenters, striking for an increase of five cents an hour, were under the ban of a lockout order by their former employers today. Painters, lathers, plasterers and shee metal workers found themselves in similar circumstances and enough allied trades were affected to bring the total of idle men beyond 75,000.

The carpenters were on strike from 4:30 p. m. yesteday until midnight. Then the lockout order went into effect and today men who wished to bolt the strike order and continue at work were told to carry their grievances to the union officials.

Violence already has been reported by men interested in the painting and decorating trade. A big automobile carrying men armed with brass knuckles and black jacks appeared on the north side and several non-union men were beaten, according to reports.

RIGGS BANK CASE GOES OVER TO TWELFTH OF MAY

Washington, April 16.—Judge McCoy of the District of Columbia supreme court today signed an order postponing until May 12 the injunction case of the Riggs National bank against Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency Williams.

The order provides that the temporary injunction restraining John Burk, United States treasurer, from payment into the treasury of $5,000 interest on bonds of the bank, withheld to cover penalties for alleged failure to make reports, shall continue until the hearing next month.

REID SAYS ROADS GET WORST OF TAX DEAL

All Railroads in State Will Enter Vigorous Protest Before Tax Commission Next Week on Proposed Raises.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 16,—That all the railroads in New Mexico will unite in a vigorous protest against the raise in their valuations proposed by the state tax commission, when the commission meets here Monday, was the statement of Captain W. C. Reid, New Mexico general attorney for the Santa Fe who is here today.

"The tax commission," said Captain Reid, "has made a tentative raise of $10,000,000 on corporate property, of which more than $9,500,000 is on the railroads, and the bulk of this amount on property of the Santa Fe system. This is subject to argument when the commission meets on Monday and we will vigorously oppose any such raise, as will the other railroads, according to information I have received.

"The raise proposed, if carried out by the commission, means that the roads alone will bear the increase, since other classes of property cannot be reached by the commission in time for the present assessment. The roads thus will lose all benefit of the decreased tax levy, since the increase in valuation, practically, against them alone, will offset every advantage of the new low maximum limit for the levy.

"We do not believe that this justice or fair play. The railroads pay their taxes a very large proportion of the total taxes paid in New Mexico. They pay those taxes promptly and heretofore they have been paid without a murmur, even when discrimination might have been claimed. We do not believe that we should be asked to stand for further injustice in our share of the tax burden. The raise on the railroads is made because the state needs the money. It is not based on sound taxation principle or justice."