

Hughes Gaining; Moose Demand T. R.

GERMANS WIN FORT OF VAUX, SEIZE HOOGE

Berlin Reports Capt- ure of Position and All Its Defenders.

LINE WRESTED FROM BRITISH

Paris Tells of Heavy Artillery Fighting East and West of Meuse.

London, June 7.—Fort Vaux, lying some five miles northeast of Verdun, which for weeks past the French had been stubbornly defending against terrific onslaughts by the Germans, has at last fallen into the hands of the Teutons, according to Berlin. The men who defended the fortress to the last surrendered to the Germans, who also captured a large number of guns, machine guns and mine throwers, adds the official German statement. Paris says the fort still was in French hands early on Wednesday morning, but that since then it had been impossible to communicate with the fort, owing to the violence of the bombardment. Around Verdun, in the region of Hill 304 and on the right bank of the Meuse from Dambloup to Douaumont the bombardments continued intense during the day.

Germans Capture Hooge.
Germans and British still are fighting desperately in the vicinity of Ypres, both sides using their artillery in heavy bombardments and their infantry in occasional attacks. In an infantry attack against the ruined village of Hooge, east of Ypres, the Germans succeeded in capturing the British front line trenches running through the village, but all their attacks elsewhere failed.

"On the western bank of the Meuse," says the Berlin official, "strong French forces, after vigorous artillery preparation, thrice attacked our lines on Caureties Height. The enemy was repulsed. The position is completely in our hands." "On the eastern bank there was hard fighting on the 2d inst. between Caillotte Wood and Dambloup, which produced advantages.

"The armored Fort Vaux, in all parts, has been in our hands since last night. It was really stormed on the 2d inst. by the 1st Company of the Paderborn infantry regiment, under command of Lieutenant Ranckel, effectively supported by pioneers—the 1st Company, Reserve Pioneer Battalion No. 29, Reserve Lieutenant Ruberg, and other detachments. These troops followed the stormers.

Calls Occupation Complete.
"The publication of this fact withheld so far because some underground places, inaccessible to us, were still held by the remains of the French garrison. These have now surrendered." "The result of these operations and a vain attempt at relief yesterday brought over 700 unwounded prisoners. A large number of guns, machine guns and mine throwers were captured." "Fights around the slopes on both sides of the works and on the high ridges southwest of the village of Dambloup were successfully carried out." "During the last few days the enemy made desperate efforts to ward off the loss of the fort and the adjoining positions. All his counter attacks have failed, with severe losses.

"Besides the Paderborn troops, others which especially distinguished themselves in the fighting are the Westphalians, the Lippe and the East Prussian troops. The Kaiser has conferred the Order Pour le Merite on Lieutenant Ranckel." "In the eastern and Balkan theatres the position with regard to the Germans is unchanged.

British Losses Heavy.
"Western War Theatre—With a view of an extension of the success achieved on June 2 on the heights southwest of Ypres, the Silesian and Wurtemberg troops yesterday attacked the English positions near Hooge. The remainder of the village, which had been so long held by the enemy, as well as the adjoining trenches westward and southward, was taken." "The whole territory southeast and east of Ypres over a distance of more than three kilometers is thereby in our possession. The English suffered sanguinary losses, and only a small number of prisoners could be made."

French Report Bombardments.
"The official communication issued to-night by the War Office reads: "On the left bank of the Meuse there has been great artillery activity in the region of Hill 304." "On the right bank the very violent bombardment continued against our

GERMANS CANNOT TAKE VERDUN, DECLARES WHITNEY WARREN

By WHITNEY WARREN.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, June 7.—In view of the deep interest and anxiety felt in America concerning Verdun, from whence I have this moment returned, I desire to inform you that in spite of the continued bombardment Verdun remains intact in point of its military defences. The civil sections, including the hospitals, have suffered.

I had the honor of dining with General Petain and his staff Sunday. He is most confident and not impressed with the German successes about Verdun.

General Petain combines all the qualities Americans like to attribute to a French chief, in appearance, generosity, modesty, talents and courage. The morale of his troops is superb, unconquerable.

The most miserable feature of the Verdun affair is that the price at stake is the heritage of the Hohenzollerns. Hundreds of thousands of French and Germans are sacrificed striving for a prize which, according to all authorities, is of no military value whatever, that the Crown Prince may be made a Marshal of the Empire on the field of Verdun and, bathed in their blood, then have permission to return to Berlin.

From my personal knowledge and observation of conditions, I believe that all the German armies may be concentrated on the task. While by sheer weight they may momentarily hold advanced points of defence, they will never reach Verdun. Never!

TAP T. R. WIRE, CHICAGO HEARS

Perkins' Rooms Invaded and Instrument Torn Out, Is Report.

Chicago, June 7.—When George W. Perkins was asked to-night if the private wire from his rooms in the Blackstone to Sagamore Hill had been tapped he answered:

"I do not know. Has it?"

The query followed reports which had persisted since morning that the private line had been tapped and conversations with Colonel Roosevelt transcribed for the benefit of those unfriendly to him. One report went so far as to state that while Senator Perkins was talking over the wire he became suspicious that all was not well and broke off in the midst of a conversation.

The basis for the report seems to be a raid made on the Roosevelt committee room in the Auditorium some time early this morning. Entrance was forced with a jimmy, and telegraph instruments and wires were torn out. Nothing was missing.

Two hours' work and the expenditure of \$30 put the wire installation into working condition again.

The Roosevelt managers refuse to treat the incident seriously. They say the job was apparently the work of some drunken roisterers. Others think, however, that roisterers usually do not go about equipped with burglar's tools.

G. O. P. CHIEFS DISCUSS PLAN TO INVITE T. R.

Will Call Him if Fusion Nominee Is Agreed On.

Chicago, June 7.—Theodore Roosevelt will be invited to Chicago to reunite formally the factions of the party he split in 1912, if an agreement on a fusion nominee is reached by the Republican and Progressive leaders in the series of conferences that begins to-morrow.

This is the latest harmony suggestion developed from the deadlock. The proposal to invite Roosevelt to Chicago was discussed at a conference of Republican leaders to-night. It transpired, however, that the invitation would not be extended unless the Colonel was ready to declare himself out of the contest and to enter into an agreement on the selection of one of the Republican candidates.

KAISER FIRST TO SEND PRAISE TO K. OF K.

Telegram Followed Close on Own Sovereign's Order of Bath.

"When the beloved Kitchener was created Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath was bestowed upon him, I remember distinctly the first telegram of congratulation he received."

"It was from Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, the man I believe responsible for Kitchener's death."

Pearson J. Kenyon, who served under Kitchener at Khartoum, made this statement yesterday shortly after his arrival in New York from London. When Mr. Kenyon was first informed of his old chief's death he broke down and wept.

GERMANY AND ITALY AT WAR, COURT DECIDES

Actually, Though Not Formally, Legal Ruling at Leipzig.

Amsterdam, June 8.—The Imperial Appeal Court at Leipzig has rendered a verdict in which it is stated that Germany is actually, though not formally, at war with Italy. The case in which the verdict was rendered arose over a dispute about a war clause in a contract for a supply of Italian produce.

The court decided that "formally" a condition of war does not exist between Germany and Italy, but, nevertheless, in view of the Austro-German alliance, it must be considered that Germany shares in the Austro-Italian war because she is bound to send troops to replace on other sectors the Austrian troops sent against Italy."

Attacks on Wilson Cheered.
He spoke more than an hour, referring seldom to his manuscript and interrupted frequently by applause and cheers as he scored the Democratic Administration for inefficiency, incapacity and extravagance, and declared

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PROGRESSIVES CHEER COLONEL FOR 93 MINUTES

Delegates Shout "We Want Teddy!" Until All Are Hoarse.

NO STAMPEDE MARKS SESSION

Action of Convention Remains Strictly in Control of Leaders.

Chicago, June 7.—The Progressive National Convention, assembled for its first session to-day, cheered Theodore Roosevelt for an hour and thirty-three minutes, and shouted "We want Teddy" until lungs were spent and vocal chords frayed. But it didn't stampede and nominate the Colonel.

Raymond Robins, temporary chairman, declared fervently that the 4,200,000 voters who stood behind Colonel Roosevelt in 1912 could easily be augmented to a majority if brother and brother were united, but that if need be the Progressive standard would go forward alone. More cheers, long and loud, followed.

But that was all. Thereafter the temporary organization of the convention was completed, decently and in order, and there was manifest no disposition to take affairs out of the extremely competent hands of the little inner group of leaders who are running the party to make an immediate nomination and "let the Republicans stew in their own grease."

All the hot talk of last night failed to materialize into deeds at this initial meeting of the supreme body of the Bull Mooseers. George W. Perkins, William Hamlin Childs, Victor Murdock and John W. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's secretary and accredited agent here, stood and smiled at the demonstration of loyalty which the shouters gave for their candidate of four years ago. Later Messrs. Perkins and McGrath telephoned to Oyster Bay, and held the wire open so the Colonel could hear the racket his adherents were making.

Reins Never Strained.
But never for one moment did the demonstration take the convention out of the hands of those astute gentlemen. It was doing just what the inner circle of Bull Moose leaders want done most emphatically and most often—it was serving notice on the Republicans that if they didn't take Roosevelt they'd have to take a three-cornered fight. But the final, definite, irrevocable action was not taken.

The demonstration was genuine enough and spontaneous—that is, as spontaneous as any such outgiving of enthusiasm ever is in any convention.

There was from the very beginning of proceedings a willingness to whom things up. There were lots of lung power in evidence even if the top gallery of the Auditorium, where the convention was held, showed fewer than twenty-five persons, the second gallery was nearly empty, and the balcony showed about one-third its seats without occupants.

Each leader of prominence was cheered—Murdock, James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, Bill Flinn, of Pennsylvania, erstwhile a horrid boss; Oscar Straus, Johnson, of California; William Allen White. And when Chairman Murdock, in presenting Mr. Robins, made a spread-eagle little speech, naming states and sections of the country as having kept the Progressive faith, local pride responded in long applause.

Thus the powder was all laid, so that when, after about a minute of introduction

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BREACH WIDENS AT CHICAGO AS RIVAL CONVENTIONS OPEN

ROOMS ENGAGED FOR T. R. IN CHICAGO

Chicago, June 7.—Rooms have been engaged at the Hotel La Salle for Colonel Roosevelt, beginning to-morrow. Although Progressive leaders were not absolutely certain to-night that the Colonel would come, it was admitted that an appeal had been sent for him to take personal charge of the convention fight.

G. O. P. COMMITTEEMAN INVITES COLONEL.
Chicago, June 7.—Ex-Senator Jackson, Republican National Committeeman from Maryland, to-night sent the following telegram to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay:

"The national interest demands the complete reunion of the Republican party, which unhappily divided in 1912. I believe this can be accomplished by a more perfect understanding between you and the Republican convention now assembled. I therefore most earnestly urge you to come to Chicago immediately, to address this convention and to make common cause in our deliberations. If you will indicate your willingness to take this course I will use my utmost endeavors to secure for you the privileges of the convention floor."

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As to preparedness the platform declares for a navy second in the world's armadas, a standing army of 250,000 men and universal opportunity for military training under Federal supervision.

Social and economic reforms and "social justice" features of the 1912 platform are reaffirmed, full political suffrage is indorsed, a permanent, expert tariff commission, high protective tariff, regulation of industries and development of national resources are urged.

The platform declares that the present situation makes an issue of men rather than words, and closes with the declaration that the Progressives "will meet any party who sees the nation's needs and puts forward a leader fit to meet it."

Text of Tentative Platform.
Following is the text of the tentative platform draft:

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"Of necessity, we deal now with the foundations of our national life. We are facing elemental facts of force, of right and wrong, of extreme national peril. Our present choice of path will be irrevocable. The tradition of isolation has been ended. The United States is now a part of a world system of civilization. We stand or fall as we prepare to take our part in peace or war and hold our own therein."

"As members of an international community we are subject to certain basic duties:

"To secure the rights of our citizens at home and abroad.

"To guard the honor and uphold the just influence of our nation.

"To maintain the integrity of international law. These are the cornerstones of civilization. We must be strong to defend them.

"The present war shows that it is

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G. O. P. RUSHES ORGANIZATION

Chairman Harding Sounds Keynote as Convention Opens.

Chicago, June 7.—The Republican National Convention assembled in the Coliseum to-day, heard a keynote speech delivered by Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, perfected an organization and adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. It took just two hours, and its lack of demonstration or outbursts of any kind and its strict attention to the business in hand were reminiscent of the Philadelphia convention of 1800 that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt.

For one hour and twenty minutes Senator Harding, temporary chairman, delivered a carefully prepared speech, punctuated in the telling points with periods of hand clapping and applause, at time time did a demonstration occupy more than half a minute.

The convention was twenty-five minutes behind the hour arranged for its assembly, but when Chairman Hillies of the Republican National Committee brought down his gavel at 11:25 o'clock it moved quietly and with precision until adjournment at 1:25.

Little Enthusiasm for Leaders.
Those of the old-time leaders present who used to march down the aisles to their seats to the tune of an uproar walked to-day almost unrecognized. W. Murray Crane, Senator Lodge, Reed Smoot and a lot of the others came in practically unnoticed, probably because a majority of the delegates did not even know them by sight.

Chauncey Depew was surrounded by a small admiring group, Senator Penrose got a reception from his own delegation, Governor Whitman was recognized by some, but on the whole the convention was more interested in wondering what was going on in the auditorium than it was in the arrival of the men who hitherto have decided what the convention should do with itself.

At 11:28 o'clock Chairman Hillies brought down the gavel with three resounding whacks and quiet settled down over the big hall.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived and a quorum being present, said he, "the convention will be in order. Paraphrasing a remark made by the late President McKinley, this is a year—whatever may have been true of the century—when politics is patriotism and patriotism is politics. Therefore the audience will please rise and sing two verses of 'America.'"

Galleries Join in Chorus.
The band launched into the air, and led by a male quartet, the floor and galleries joined in a mighty chorus that swept through the big Coliseum. There was a moment of confusion at the end of the singing, as the delegates found their seats again, and then the Rev. John Timothy Stone, of Chicago, read a prayer.

Secretary Reynolds read the call for the convention, when politics is patriotism and patriotism is politics. Therefore the audience will please rise and sing two verses of 'America.'"

A rolling chorus of "yeses" swept the hall, and ex-Senator Crane, Senator Borah, of Idaho, and ex-Representative W. B. McKinley were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Harding to the platform. The Idaho delegation announced that Senator Borah was unavoidably absent, so Mr. Crane and Mr. McKinley marched up with Mr. Harding. His appointment was the signal for the first genuine outburst of applause, but it was brief, and he plunged into his prepared speech, appealing for harmony, counselling the delegates that it was not a time for "recrimination but a day of reconstruction."

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MOOSE PLANK OFFERS UNION

Will Meet Any Party on Nation's Needs, Says Platform.

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T. R. SEES NO NEED TO HURRY

Considers Presence in Chicago Not Essential Now.

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