

SPOT CASH FOR PEACE

Americans Would Fight for Philippines But Prefer to Pay Forty Millions.

Spain to Have Option of Taking This Now or Perhaps Nothing Later.

The Offer Announced as Prompted by Generosity Toward Humiliated Nation.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 19.—It was not until a late hour last evening that the last paragraphs of the long translation of the Spanish note which was presented to the American peace commissioners last Wednesday was deciphered at the state department, and most of the members of the cabinet were not aware of the full contents of the documents until this morning when they called at the White House. It appeared that in addition to the long argument which was intended to show that the "most favorable position" used in relation to the Philippines meant something else; the Spanish note did include a proposition to submit the Philippine clause of the protocol in the interpretation to arbitration.

Another cablegram followed the first long message, this time directly from Judge Day, seeking instructions definitely on some points to be made in the American answer as yet to be presented. These instructions have been forwarded, and it may be stated, without going into details, that they are precisely in line with the policy which the American commissioners have been pursuing up to this point in the negotiations. With a view of bringing matters to a speedy conclusion, the American commissioners, by the President's order, early in the coming week will lay before the Spaniards the final and irrevocable demands of the United States, allowing a specified time in which the American conditions may be accepted or rejected. This ultimatum, it is understood, involves all the elements of the great and beloved republic against the elements of rioting and revolution from within, and the assaults of the enemy from without.

Among the speakers were Lawson N. Fuller, J. P. Peaker, president of the American Commission on the Philippines, Rev. John N. Scott, of Henderson, Ky.; Rev. Benjamin N. Farris, of Boston, and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Granville.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Spain declines the terms offered by the United States and the proposal itself. Had she not been stopped, the United States would have been compelled to report the proposal as an ultimatum or to tender new terms. Spain, however, put off any consideration of the terms by declaring that the United States had no right to impugn her sovereignty in the Philippines, and that with the sovereignty there she would pass the mortgages she had placed on the Philippines' revenue, which must be underwritten, and also that she would not permit her to heed any questions as to how she had spent the loans she secured.

The Americans patiently replied that the peace conference was charged with the disposition of the Philippines and the sovereignty there. They held to the broad principle that the expenses incurred in a futile attempt at subjugation shall not be levied on the United States. Finally they affirmed their right to inquire as to the destination of money raised by pledging the Philippine revenues. All this position, a discussion of the main question, but in their next meeting the American commissioners will point to the fact that in their notice will be given that the United States will take over all the Philippines, and Spain will not be able to learn the terms from which there will be no deviation.

It is more than likely that the Americans will summarize Spain's offer in an immediate amicable adjustment. Should she refuse to make a treaty ceding the Philippines to the United States, the distant alternative for America will be the conquest of that territory, at an increased cost to Spain. It is not possible to possibly with the loss of Spanish life. It may be held that the Philippines if ceded now without any terms will be an adequate return for the United States for their war expenses already incurred and that Spain cannot expect as a legal or a moral right any monetary concessions. The Philippine acquisition by conquest, however, would entail upon the United States an additional expense far greater than a sum that Spain may accept now as the basis of peaceful cessation.

Spain being barren of territory or cash to indemnify the United States fully even at this juncture, she would be still unable to meet the additional expense the Americans in further operations in the Philippines. Moreover a speedy adjustment of loans is demanded. In any circumstance effect this. The Americans have assumed the responsibility and they feel that the delay here prevents them discharging it. It is fully realized that interests in the United States are more or less in a condition of unrest, pending definite peace conclusions, whether now or after renewed hostilities. This disquietude they feel should be composed and the normal conditions of peaceful thrift be established.

Moreover, although Spain affects to be not absent from the situation, the American commission cannot fail to see with certain amount of pity, the falling away of a once proud power, bereft of her colonies in the east and west. While Spain has no legal or moral right to ask the United States to be a partner in her losses the Americans here recognize her straits and are ready to share her resources, her empty treasury and her debt-burdened people. They have, of course, no power to relieve her of her debt, but sympathy through the United States treasury, but always assuming the interests of humanity to be concurrently served, gratification of the part of the Americans would follow relief to Spain.

Spain must confront a Philippine surcharge of the not prefer acquiescence and some financial relief to protracted opposition and greater loss in the end. If she acquiesces, peace will follow—if she does not the war will continue. The question is simply this: Is spot peace worth the cost of a war? It is not probably less, in any tender to Spain care will be taken doubtless to

DOMINION DESPATCHES

Lawyer Arraigned in Winnipeg on Charge of Stealing an Express Parcel.

Brandon's Queer Scheme of Rearranging Debt—A Widow's Grossest Secret.

Candidate in Close Constituency Made a Minister—Gaelic Scholarship Endowed.

Special to the Colonist.

A QUEER CASE. Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—Charles R. Irvine, barrister, formerly of Brighton, Ont., has been found guilty here of stealing an express package from the office of the Dominion Express Co. The case has been pending for several days, and the prosecution attempted to prove that Irvine removed from the office a parcel consigned to him and on which he had a lien. The package was a parcel of clothing, and the defendant returned the parcel.

REPUTATION IN BRANDON. Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—The Winnipeg sub-section of the Canadian Bankers' Association has adopted a resolution protesting against the city of Brandon purring any course or taking any steps which would tend to repudiate any of its financial obligations or cause a default in the payments of its liabilities. The resolution was adopted in view of the proposed reorganization of city finances by which it was intended to cancel coupons on certain debentures and pay up the principal.

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES LOST. Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—J. H. Glass and E. Glass, both commercial travellers of Brandon, Ont., lost at their samples in the fire which destroyed the depot yesterday. Mr. J. H. Glass was slightly injured while endeavoring to save his personal effects.

BRIBE FOR WEST HURON. Toronto, Nov. 21.—J. T. Garrow, Q.C., late member of the legislature and at present Liberal member of the Ontario cabinet without portfolio, succeeded Mr. Bronson, who retired from office last week, as provincial agent in West Huron and Halton counties. The dates are December 1 and 8.

PROTESTS ABANDONED. Toronto, Nov. 21.—It is reported on good authority that all election protests made by the Ontario Conservatives in the two ridings and West Algoma.

FOOTBALL FINALS. Toronto, Nov. 21.—The City team defeated the Variety team in the return trip, a storm struck the steamer and blew her to the rocks. She passed over the rocks and the pumps were kept going till she reached Vancouver.

ALASKAN SHIPPING FACILITIES. Official suggestions for lessening risk of freight transfer at St. Michael.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Assistant Superintendent G. H. Pratt has submitted to Superintendent Fritchett, of the coast and geodetic survey, a report of the coast survey party operating during the past summer in Alaska. The report notes the discovery of 2,500 additional barrels of coal in the vicinity of the stretch from Cape Dyer to Beboron island, to assist vessels trying early in the season as they usually do to get through the river mouth and into the bay of Behring Sea ice, supposed to be swept off shore somewhat by the currents from the river mouth and into the bay.

PAITTS' INTENDED. The Happy Baron Is a Strong Man and Runs a Gymnasium.

London, Nov. 18.—The marriage of Mrs. Adeline Patti and Baron Gerstson, a Swede, whose engagement was announced recently, has been arranged to take place in February, at Craigswold, Madame Patti's residence in Wales. The ceremony will be performed in the Catholic church and then according to the Lutheran service.

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COBAN RACE TO DEATH

Captain of Atlanta Shortening His Course When He Put His Ship on Oregon Rocks.

Portland, Or., Nov. 18.—The British ship Atlanta (not "Atlantic," as appeared in first reports), Capt. Charles Capetown and her crew were wrecked with wheat, was wrecked off Alsea Bay, 10 miles south of Yaquina Bay, yesterday. The vessel was carrying a cargo of wheat, and was wrecked on the rocks. The ship's masts have been blown away, the decks swept clean and the vessel has broken up.

The Atlanta sailed from Tacoma last Saturday with a cargo of 1,750 tons of wheat for Capetown, and her skipper had made a wager with the masters of the ships Earl of Dalhousie and Imberhome in a race for the Cape of Good Hope. The log-book at the life-saving station shows that Thursday morning, between midnight and 9 o'clock the Atlanta was sailing at a high speed. A few rocks in the trough of the waves, attended by a heavy sea, caused the vessel to strike the rocks. The masts and rigging went over the side in a tangled mass, like a forest before a gale.

Col. Panet Ill of Pneumonia, Nield Election Case Must Be Tried.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Nov. 21.—Major-General Huton had his first sample of influence of politics in military affairs in Canada when he decided to dispense with the services of Major Talbot, paymaster of the Yukon contingent, at present on leave of absence. General Huton holds strong views as to the uselessness of paymasters. Mr. Talbot's brother, however, is the Liberal member for Bellefleur and Minister Boyden insisted on his reinstatement, with the result that General Huton had to give in.

AGUINALDO WOULD FIGHT. Absolute Independence for the Philippines Is Still the Insurgents' Demand.

London, Nov. 20.—There is much agitation among the Filipino representatives in Europe over the Philippine situation, Agoncillo, representative of Agoncillo, who has been in Paris watching the proceedings of the peace commission, starts for Washington to-day. It is learned that on Wednesday last he called upon all Filipinos in London and Paris to meet him in Paris when a committee was formed with the object of doing everything possible to induce France to recognize the so-called Filipino Republic.

LAURELBANK IS SAFE. The Long Overdue British Bark Believed to Be Now Close to Portland.

Partially Dismasted Vessel of Her Description Sighted Eleven Days Ago.

Special to the Colonist. Port Townsend, Nov. 21.—Shipping men here are of the belief that the insurance speculators, who took up issues at 90 per cent on the British bark Laurelbank have won, for there seems little question that the vessel given up for lost is now making all speed for Portland, for which port she left Shanghai 85 days ago.

MISSING SHIP APPEARS. The Guildhall Short of Coal After Three Weeks on Atlantic.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—(Special)—The steamer Guildhall, twenty days out from Antwerp for Montreal, and about which there was some anxiety in shipping circles, reported this morning at Sydney, C.B., where she took on bunker coal and proceeded on her voyage.

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Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19.—Miss Jessie Schley, who went to Spain as a delegate of the woman's international league for peace in an effort to bring the war to a close, issued a statement to the American press to-day in which she takes the credit of influencing Spain to sue for peace.

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ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION. Four Thousand Pounds to Start Fund for New Expedition.

London, Nov. 21.—The Royal Geographical Society has today formally appealed for funds to outfit an Antarctic expedition. Allan Harnsworth, proprietor of the Daily Mail and the Evening News, has offered £5,000.

ENGINEERS FOR HAVANA. Four Companies of United States Volunteers Ordered There From Tampa.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The war department has ordered four companies of the Second volunteer engineers to be sent to Havana, and all thence to Havana reporting to Major-General Green, who commands one of the divisions of the Seventh army corps.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

New Major General Worsted in First Engagement with French Political Pull.

Tried to Retire the Yukon Paymaster, But His Brother Is a Liberal Member.

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He Would Drill and Equip Chinese Army and Seek Commercial Alliance.

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He insisted upon the necessity of a "firm policy," which should include the organization of a thoroughly equipped mercantile marine, a commercial alliance with the United States, Germany and Japan in order to preserve China's integrity and maintain the "open door."

THE WESTMARTH'S LOSS. Captain Johnson Tells How the Big Freighter Was Abandoned at Sea.

Quebec, Nov. 12.—The Allan S.S. Montevideo, Captain Macdougall, with the crew of the abandoned S.S. Westmarch on board, arrived up at 8 a.m. to-day and went to the Allan's wharf.

A Star reporter found Captain Johnson, of the Westmarch, coming out of his cabin at 8 a.m. and from him he learned a very interesting story of the disaster to his vessel. Captain Johnson said "We left Antwerp on October 22, and had some heavy weather, but all went well until November 10, when the weather had moderated shortly before, but just at that hour a full gale set in from the stern. From that time until November 12, the vessel was in the mercy of the high sea running. On the 5th of a vessel, westward bound, passed us, but we were not able to see her.

At 10 p.m. we were informed that we were not on board ourselves. When we got on board we found four men missing. This was the first time we had been called the impression that all were saved. One of our men, who had been on the chief officer with a boat and crew and one of our men to search the Westmarch on board the Montevideo and were in the donkey room, where they had stowed their things, but they had not returned. They said that they figured that there was a possibility of the vessel being blown up by a mine or by a submarine. They were very perfectly sober.

When we were found, a German-American sailor named Miller, in Baltimore, and two others of the crew had been in the storeroom. We checked the spirits and were dead drunk. One of the men, who had been on the deck and several men assured me that all the crew were safe and that it should not be long before they would be seen. They had fallen overboard somewhere. They were very perfectly sober.

When we left the Westmarch she had 10 1/2 feet of water in No. 6 hold and she was in her. She was loaded very deeply with sugar and other goods. We are now all well and I desire to thank the crew for their kind and helpful assistance in all the kindness he has shown us."

"The line of demarcation of the coast of the United States and of the island of Pany, is in the hands of insurgents. The only way to get the coast and the gunboat Concord have been taken. Three Filipino natives last night hied a carriage and afterwards became engaged in a dispute with the driver regarding the fare. Some members of the American military police attempted to arrest the natives, but they were killed. The natives were shot and killed. The natives were shot and killed. The natives were shot and killed.

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BLUFF

United States Territory

But for Y Might 61

From the Ottawa

One of the most interesting of the world's history is the story of the United States territory. It was the result of the Louisiana Purchase, which was the result of the Louisiana Purchase, which was the result of the Louisiana Purchase.

By virtue of the Louisiana Purchase, the United States acquired a vast territory in the heart of the continent. This territory was the result of the Louisiana Purchase, which was the result of the Louisiana Purchase.

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