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SPAIN YET IN DOUBT
Showing the World That She is Poor But Proud.
CANNOT ACCEPT THE \$20,000,000.
Will Probably Have Her Answer Soon—Wreck at Alsea—\$3,000,000 Fire in San Francisco.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Spanish peace commissioners last night telegraphed to Madrid the substance of the United States' memorandum presented yesterday, and late yesterday evening they were discussing it among themselves. As late as 1 o'clock this morning a Spanish commissioner affirmed that his colleagues did not know what to do regarding the American offer. There is a difference of opinion among unofficial people near the commissioners, but the prediction is made that Spain will decline the American offer of money. She will refuse to cede the Philippines and will say to the United States: "You may take the archipelago because you have the power to do so. As you advance we will retire, protesting against the greedy aggression. We will faithfully carry out our part of the pledges, and leave Cuba and Porto Rico in your hands. You came to engage in a discussion under the terms of the protocol, but you evidently meant, when drawing up that document, to provide a conference in which, though we differ man to man, you proposed to announce at the proper time what you would do, whether we agreed to it or objected. Such an attitude robs the conference of a negotiative character, and sets up the United States as a dominant power, whose first purpose is to listen, but whose ultimate determination is to do its own will."

As a matter of fact Senor Montero Rios is reported to have used virtually such language and arguments as the foregoing. He said more, even indicating a high degree of exasperation at the American offer of \$20,000,000. His manner, no less than his words, betrayed his repugnance.
His display of feeling and utterances, however, are not wholly approved by his Spanish colleagues, who did not hesitate to say as much after yesterday's session.
Utterances later by a Spaniard of importance, whose name is withheld for the present, indicates another line of action, a treaty of cession of the Philippines.

"Suppose," said the speaker in question, "that Spain says to the United States: 'We are exhausted. We have no funds with which to continue the war. We do not want to continue it, and we cannot. You serve us with an ultimatum. We must submit to your power. Prepare your treaty and when you want us to sign we will sign. We must bend to physical force. You have the Antilles and you will possess the Philippines as a conquest from a helpless people. We yield, but we decline \$20,000,000 for property on which our valuation was not asked nor respected. You have your will. We trust you will not continue the war upon our helplessness, because forsooth we decline your \$20,000,000. Surely this waiver by us of your money will not provoke a further use of arms against Spain. We sign, we cede, we are dumb. It is finished and we may be permitted to retain the privilege of assuring our people and our national creditors that we, at least, have not stolen and re-sold territory we had unawed.'"

Should Spain cede by treaty, or, on the other hand, should she refuse and break off negotiations here, her protests will embody some such declaration as this.
As against such sentiment, it is argued that the business in hand is work for great men, and that it would be childish folly to refuse \$20,000,000, and that the Spanish government could not justify such a refusal before the Spanish people or the public creditors of Spain, a deliberate throwing away of \$20,000,000 in addition to the loss of the Philippines.
Last night the Spanish commissioners sent the American communication by a special messenger to Madrid, where it will arrive tomorrow. It is felt that the Spanish government must now answer the American ultimatum, but as it is not likely that the answer of Madrid will arrive tomorrow in time for the commissioners to formulate their reply to the Americans by the afternoon, it is probable that the joint meeting will be deferred from tomorrow to a day later in the week.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The United States peace commissioners have undoubtedly made their final proposition here. When the conference opened this afternoon, Judge Day, addressing Senor Montero Rios and his colleagues of the Spanish commission, recurred to the protracted negotiations, and reaffirmed

the desire of the American commissioners to reach an amicable conclusion. Then, handing the American presentation to the interpreter, Judge Day concluded his remarks by saying that the Americans, preferring not to break the armistice or to resume hostilities, had determined to present another and final proposition, which he hoped would lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment.

That portion of the presentation setting forth the new proposal, the proposal that the United States must have possession of the entire Philippine archipelago, with a tender of \$20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the islands, was then read. Without betraying their mental attitude, the Spanish commissioners suggested an adjournment until Wednesday.
The new proposition, with its collateral, was embodied toward the end of the American memoranda, which filled 30 typewritten sheets. Only this part was read in the joint session, the memorandum then being delivered to the Spaniards for translation by their own staff.
Spain's proposition to invoke the offices of a third power to construe the words "control, disposition and government of the Philippines" was rejected by the American commissioners on the ground that the dictum of the third article of the protocol, dealing with the Philippines, is so broad and clear as to afford no justification for arbitration as between the parties of the agreement.

An analysis of the American memorandum shows that all other suggestions and other considerations hinge upon treaty cession at the amount named by the United States, and within two weeks. In the event of cession, Spain may enjoy for a term of 12 years rights of commerce in the Philippines equal to those of the United States. If the United States acquires the islands by conquest, Spain may not enjoy such rights.
Should Spain refuse cession, she would remain liable for indemnity claims, national and individual, since the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection. Should she refuse, she would also lose, probably, as further indemnity for the expense of conquest, one of the Carolines, which she may now sell; and other cable privileges within Spanish jurisdiction might be taken by the United States without any return to Spain for them. This evening the Spaniards doubtless do not know whether they will accept or reject the American terms. They are telegraphing the substance of the American memorandum to Madrid, and they expect a reply at Wednesday's meeting.

Possibly they may conclude that because one money offer is made, another and larger offer may follow pressure upon the American commissioners. But if this be their expectation, it will not be realized. The American terms, submitted almost at the close of the eighth week of patient hearing and painstaking argument, are a practical ultimatum.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says: "No one can force what the cortes will do." This was the answer of Senor Ojeda, principal secretary of the Spanish commission, when asked if the American ultimatum will be accepted.

Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, frowned as he listened to America's final note at the joint session. When the reading was ended he said curtly: "Spain does not need until November 18 to answer. She will present her reply Wednesday."
In the communication the United States refuses arbitration, but offers \$20,000,000, in gold for the Philippines, and such a sum as may be agreed upon for an island of the Caroline group, or enough land on a strong island for a naval base and cable station.

The American commissioners proposed to give Spain until November 28 to accept or reject these demands, which were translated at the session in full by Interpreter Ferguson, but after Montero Rios' remarks about not needing so much time the joint session was adjourned until Wednesday.
It was reported immediately after the session that Spain had determined to break off negotiations, but the World correspondent's information rather points to her giving notice on Wednesday that she accepts the American proposals under protest.

Spanish Secretary Ojeda said to the World correspondent: "America proposes to pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippines. We regard it as ridiculously insufficient, in view of the fact that we raised \$40,000,000 on the security of the Manila customs alone. She adds a promise that for a number of years not specified she will admit Spanish merchandise and ships to ports on the same terms as to merchandise and ships of the United States. We regard this part of the proposal as of very little, if any value. This condition no doubt has been put in at the suggestion of England—not of Germany, for she is favorable to Spain."

When pressed for his opinion as to the ultimate action on the American demands, he said:

"It is for the Spanish government to decide what to do. I do not see how we are to avoid yielding to them. We have no friends and apparently are helpless in the matter."

"Is the queen regent in favor of accepting them?"
"Personally, no doubt she is," answered Senor Ojeda. "But she will be guided by the government and the cortes and nobody can tell what the cortes will do. I am not a politician and have no idea."

"If Spain accepts," the correspondent inquired, "how long will the commission sit?"

"In that case" Senor Ojeda responded "there will remain only matters of detail to settle, for which seven or eight sittings should suffice."

"Was there any reference in the American communication to the Cuban debt?" was asked.

"None whatever," replied the secretary, "but our answer next Wednesday or Thursday may refer to it. No article of a treaty has yet been finally drawn."

"Has America asked for one of the Carolines?"

"Yes. She proposes to buy a small coaling station there."

Senor Ojeda's demeanor was that of a man much depressed. The Spanish were prepared for the America's insistence on the demand for the Philippines, but are surprised at the form of the latest proposition, which virtually is an ultimatum, and at what they consider the inadequate compensation offered.

WRECK OF THE ATALANTA.
Goes Down at Alsea With 27 Men on All Perish but Three.

YAQUINA, Or., Nov. 18.—The British ship Atalanta, carrying a crew of 27 men and loaded with 2800 tons of wheat, from Tacoma for South Africa, was wrecked near Alsea bay yesterday morning, and so far as known there are but three survivors.

The causes of the wreck of the Atalanta and the circumstances attending it, produce a tale most harrowing. The mismanagement of the vessel by its officers is ascribed as the cause of the disaster, and the crippling of the Yaquina life-saving station by a penurious policy of that department of the government, adds horror to the situation. The only three survivors aver that some of their comrades on board the ship may yet be alive. While the members of the life-saving crew are in sight of the wreck, they are so far powerless to render assistance, owing to the want of apparatus. Meanwhile couriers scoured the beach and country adjacent for 10 miles, to procure horses to bring up the lifeboat and beach cart.

At 2 o'clock today the Atalanta lay about a mile off shore, in a field of furious breakers. Every swell passed over her works. Each hour a section of the vessel was seen to fall away, and the timbers float toward the shore. A strong and steady southwest sided the current from the same direction to bear the wreckage rapidly to the beach. It was this power, and agency and this alone that enabled the three sailors who survive to escape the fate of their brethren. In a lifeboat filled with water, partly disabled with wreckage, and without oars to direct their craft, they were borne to terra firma, thus passing over a course of nearly two miles.

One man, who was clad in simply a shirt, more hardy than the others, made his way along the beach. He found a farmhouse and announced the news, and solicited assistance for his companions. When the unfortunates on the beach were reached they were so benumbed with cold as to appear beyond help. It has required nearly 24 hours for one to regain his powers of mind and body. The rescued sailors have been taken into cabins along the beach.

BALDWIN HOTEL A MASS OF RUINS
The Baldwin Hotel and Theater Burn at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Nov. 23.—At 3:35 this morning the Baldwin hotel caught fire and was entirely destroyed. There were 800 people, guests and employes, in the hotel when the fire broke out, and certainly two, probably many more of these people lost their lives. Manager A. J. White was one of the victims, but before he gave up his life the gallant fellow saved the lives of three women.

The fire is said to have started in the kitchen, located in the basement. It worked its way up through a flue to the sixth floor, and before the first alarm was sent in the flames had gained great headway. The first alarm was followed by others in rapid succession, until five calls had been sent in, summoning every piece of apparatus at the command of the department.

The Baldwin theater also burned. The loss is enormous.