

# STORY OF THE WAR.

Revised and Condensed Into Reliable Form,  
For Our Readers.

### War Officially Begins.

War between the United States and Spain officially began Thursday, April 21. When it will end only the God of Nations knows. How it will end is a simpler question. The whole world will have learned a lesson from it and the cause of freedom will point to a new star in the firmament of liberty. As our heroes on land and sea gain to the front, bearing aloft the glorious flag, yet untroubled by defeat from a foreign foe and still unshaken by the avowal of "commercial interests," they will be blessed with the prayers of nearly all the American people.

### Spain Takes Initiative.

The first official act of war was committed by Spain. Minister Woodford at Madrid was, without his own request, given his passports and told to get off Spanish soil. This, of course, was tantamount to a declaration of war. Commerce with Spain was not even allowed time to deliver the ultimatum to the Spanish government. Informing the Spaniards had already received the Spanish minister at Washington. It was then sending this copy there, the Spaniards took leave of Washington, going to Toronto, Ont., where he will enjoy British protection until the war is over.

### The Second Act of War.

The second act of war was done by our own government. The Spaniards had purchased 150 mules in this country for use in Cuba. These were being loaded onto the Catalina, a Spanish ship, at New Orleans. About 2 o'clock Thursday the Collector of Customs at that port officially informed the Master of the Catalina that the mules already aboard his boat should be at once put ashore. The Collector at once sought out the Spanish Consul, who protested, but cooled down when informed that the mules were under seizure of our government as contraband of war. The Catalina sailed for Cuba without the mules.

### Congress Takes Action.

As soon as it became known that Spain had told our minister that war existed congress at once recognized a state of war by passing an act authorizing the president to prohibit exportation of coal and other contraband of war. This bill went through both houses in less than ten minutes after its introduction. It was signed a few moments before the mule ministry at New Orleans. It was regarded as this country's formal declaration of war. The official declaration is meant for the nations to which we have accredited representatives.

### Move to Blockade Havana.

The next official step in the war was taken by the dispatching of the Key West squadron to sail for Havana, and blockade that port. The ships of this squadron set sail from Key West at 2:35 Friday morning, April 22. The vessels of this squadron are: Iowa, New York, Indiana, Marblehead, Montgomery, Detroit and Teredo and dispatch boats. The whole sailed under command of Captain Sampson, now rear admiral of the United States navy. Captain Evans ("Fighting Bob") commands the Iowa, Capt. McCalla commands the Marblehead.

### PRECEDENTS UPON BLOCKADES.

#### Discussion on Questions Involved in the Move on Havana.

The proposition that Commodore Sampson should establish a possible blockade on Havana has given rise to much discussion of this curious semi-war demand tonight. Pacific blockades are peculiar institutions—so peculiar that most authorities on international law declare that they do not really exist, and maintain that in the face of numerous precedents to the contrary. The last instance in which one was enforced was only about a year ago, when the European powers peacefully blockaded the coast of Crete. It was inaugurated March 20 by proclamations made by the six powers, which declared "ships of the six powers, or neutral powers may enter into the ports occupied by the powers and land their merchandise, but only if it is not for the Greek troops or the crew of the vessel, and no other ships may be visited by the ships of the international fleet."

#### British Authority Quoted.

As it happened, no ships other than Greek attempted to enter Cretan ports during the blockade and there was therefore no real test of the question whether the blockade was binding on neutral governments or even on the citizens of one of the six powers. At the time Sir Walter Phillimore, who is a strong authority upon international law, put the case of the rights of the British citizens as follows: One would wish to know whether the government has exacted its legal advisers as to certain circumstances which are not unlikely to follow upon this so-called blockade of Crete. Supposing that a British ship, seeing a chance of doing a good trade in provisions, sails for a port in Crete. She will not be a case of trading with an enemy, and subjecting short of an act of judgment, and away the right of any British subject to go to or trade with Crete.

#### Precedents Pointed To.

Several precedents may be noted. In 1827, when Greece was fighting for independence from Turkey, three powers, France, Russia and England, blockaded all the Greek coast where the Turkish armies were encamped. They stated that this was a genuine measure, despite the fact that it was intended to paralyze the Turkish armies. The Sultan did not consider it so, and to prevent hostile action by his fleet it was destroyed by the Brit-

#### MAP OF CHATTAHOOGA AND VICINITY.

WHERE OUR LAND FORCES ARE MOBILIZING.



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### WEST INDIES

one of the most formidable fleets ever gathered together in any waters. It represents the direct fighting material that our naval architecture and the science of the new gunnery can construct. It is composed of some of the biggest and most effective of the war ships in the American navy, and can be commanded by no nation in the world for the fighting devices with which it is equipped. Without going into a detailed description of the ships that Captain Sampson has under his control it may be said that they are all capable of doing such destruction as the mind recoils from when one tries to picture it. Captain Sampson can, by a simple signal, turn his ocean-going fleet into a storm



A MAP OF CUBA AND VICINITY.

### FOR DAMAGES AT THE SUIT OF THE SUFFERERS AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRITISH MAN-O-WAR. Suppose she is fired at and sunk. The damages will be greater. Suppose one of her crew is drowned. I see no reason for an indictment for murder.

There have been repeated other instances, but in most of them no one other than the blockading and the blockaded powers had any occasion to contravene their rules. Of course, the blockaded powers would have gone to war at any price, in resistance, but in most instances it did not care to do so. When it did, the blockade, of course, became a legitimate war measure, subjecting neutral ships that tried to run in to capture, in-

### WHERE OUR LAND FORCES ARE MOBILIZING.

stead of merely to being prevented and turned back. Hence it was to the advantage of neutral powers not to force the blockader to transform his rights, and the exact question has passed unsettled.

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ated a pacific blockade against Argentina, which lasted no less than ten years, the blockading powers all at time continuing to insist that peace continued. In 1847 Great Britain blockaded Greece to compel repatriation for certain offenses, but no war resulted. In 1849 Victor Emmanuel, then king of Piedmont, issued the revolutionary government of San Stefano in blockading Italy, without any war resulting. In 1862 Great Britain blockaded Rio Janeiro, the whole declaring that she was animated by the most friendly sentiments toward that country. In 1870 Italy was blockaded by Chile for three months because she was declared an enemy. In 1871 France blockaded Spain, quickly following it with war.

### Pacific Pressing Disregarded.

Not only all these precedents, but the weight of authority is that while a blockade is an official act, it may be regarded as a war measure, it may be disregarded by neutral nations when instituted as part of a pacific procedure. The declaration of Paris, of which we have heard so much in connection with privateers, forbids all pacific blockades. Thus it seems that the United States is being hostile only on the United States and Spain, and might be disregarded by other countries. As there seems to be little doubt, however, that war will be declared, it is probable that each Cuba this blockade would be transformed into a war measure, the question is not so important as it seems, merely postponing the inevitable for a few days.

### TO DEFEND CITY.

#### Havana Lays Plans to Repel United States Forces.

Havana at once began making ready for defense against the United States. All the papers Thursday afternoon published a notice issued by General Blanco. It notified the public of the alarm signal that will tell them when to assemble for protection. It also contains the news that will be occupied by the regular Spanish soldiers, the volunteers and the French the moment that it will be necessary to repel any attack by a United States fleet or army. It resembles a circular that was distributed throughout the city inviting every Spaniard in Havana—regular soldiers, volunteers, firemen and civilians to make a popular demonstration as a protest against the actions of the United States a tremendous procession moved through the streets. It started at the Prado and Central Park and moved along Miraflores and Mercedes streets to the Plaza de Armas. At its head moved a band of music and a standard of Spanish liberty. The crowd went to the palace, in front of which stood Captain General Blanco, whom they cheered, and to whom they pledged life and money to use in protecting their motherland. This demonstration was the most ardent sign of the enthusiasm felt by all Spaniards for war between Spain and the United States.

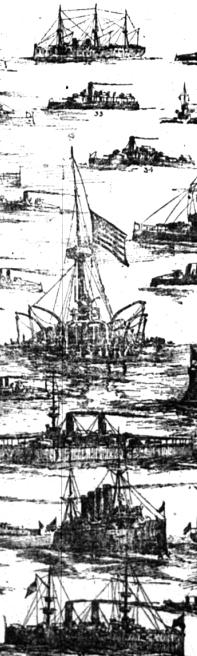
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(From the New York Ledger.)



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**SLOMAN'S DIAMOND WEDDING WHISKEY**  
S. A. SLOMAN & CO. SOLE PROPRIETORS CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**KNEIPP MALT COFFEE**  
THE GREAT HYGIENIC SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.  
A PURE MALT PREPARATION.  
WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND BOOKLET TO KNEIPP MALT & FOOD COMPANY.

**How to Prepare Kneipp Coffee**—Take three heaping teaspoons full of ground Kneipp Malt Coffee for one quart of water. Boil the water and the Coffee, then let it boil slowly under cover at least six minutes. Take it off the fire, let it stand a few minutes to settle and pour it through a fine sieve into the coffee pot and it is ready to serve. Use cream and sugar to suit your taste. If milk is used instead of cream, it should be boiled first.

**How to Use Kneipp Malt Coffee in addition to other Coffee**—For six cups of coffee (2 1/2 parts of water) take two heaping tablespoons full of ground Kneipp Malt Coffee and after boiling the same five minutes as above indicated, add two tablespoons full of ground coffeebeans, let it boil up for a few seconds longer, then let it settle about five minutes. This mixed coffee will settle slower than pure Kneipp Malt Coffee. Use cream and sugar or boiled milk to suit your taste.

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We have all the accessories that you will need to take the picture, develop it, print it, tone it, mount it and give to your friend. We can sell you a complete outfit, everything you will need for \$6.50. Can you beat it?

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Never so cheap as now! Buy a camera and we will give you all the instructions needed to teach you the art.

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