

CALLS FOR QUOTAS OF VOLUNTEERS

Number of Volunteers to Be Furnished by Each State and Territory.

California Will Send to the Front Two Regiments of Infantry, Two Battalions and Four Heavy Batteries.

- Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 25. The War Department has issued a call on the States for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. The following are the quotas: Alabama—Two regiments of infantry and one battery; 2800 men. Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry; 2400 men. California—Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries; 3800 men. Colorado—One regiment of infantry and one light battery; 1300 men. Connecticut—One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries; 1500 men. Delaware—One regiment of infantry; 1200 men. Florida—One regiment of infantry; 1200 men. Georgia—Two regiments of infantry and two light batteries; 2600 men. Illinois—Seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry; 9600 men. Indiana—Four regiments of infantry and two light batteries; 5000 men. Iowa—Three regiments of infantry and two light batteries; 3800 men. Kansas—Three regiments of infantry; 3600 men. Kentucky—Three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry; 3300 men. Louisiana—Two regiments of infantry; 2400 men. Maine—One regiment of infantry and two heavy batteries; 1400 men. Maryland—One regiment of infantry and four heavy batteries; 1600 men. Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry and three heavy batteries; 5100 men. Michigan—Four regiments of infantry; 4800 men. Minnesota—Three regiments of infantry; 3600 men. Mississippi—Two regiments of infantry; 2400 men. Missouri—Five regiments of infantry and one light battery; 6100 men. Montana—One regiment of infantry; 1200 men. Nebraska—Two regiments of infantry; 2400 men. New Hampshire—One regiment of infantry; 1200 men. New Jersey—Three regiments of infantry; 3600 men. New York—Twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry; 14,600 men. North Carolina—Two regiments of infantry and one heavy battery; 2500 men. Ohio—Six regiments of infantry, four light batteries and two squadrons of cavalry; 8400 men. Oregon—One regiment of infantry; 1200 men. Pennsylvania—Eleven regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries; 13,600 men. Rhode Island—One regiment of infantry; 1200 men. South Carolina—One regiment of infantry, one battalion and one heavy battery; 1700 men. Tennessee—Three regiments of infantry; 3600 men. Texas—Three regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry; 4800 men. Utah—One troop of cavalry and two light batteries; 300 men. Vermont—One regiment of infantry; 1200 men. Virginia—Three regiments of infantry; 3600 men. Washington—One regiment of infantry; 1200 men. West Virginia—One regiment of infantry; 1200 men. Wisconsin—Three regiments of infantry; 3600 men. Wyoming—One battalion and one troop of cavalry; 600 men. District of Columbia—One battalion; 400 men. North Dakota—Five troops of cavalry; 500 men. South Dakota—Seven troops of cavalry; 700 men. Idaho—Two troops of cavalry; 200 men. Nevada—One troop of cavalry; 100 men. Arizona—Two troops of cavalry; 200 men. New Mexico—Four troops of cavalry; 400 men. Oklahoma—One troop of cavalry; 100 men. The rendezvous for the troops to be mustered in the service of the volunteer army in the various States and Territories has been designated by Secretary Alger as follows: Ala.—Mobile. Arkansas—Little Rock. California—San Francisco. Colorado—Denver. Connecticut—Niantic. Delaware—Wilmington. Florida—Tampa. Georgia—Atlanta. Idaho—Pocatello. Illinois—Springfield. Indiana—Evansville. Iowa—Davenport. Kansas—Kansas City. Kentucky—Louisville. Louisiana—New Orleans. Maine—Portland. Maryland—Baltimore. Massachusetts—Springfield. Michigan—Detroit. Minnesota—Lacrosse. Mississippi—Jackson. Missouri—St. Louis. Montana—Helena. Nebraska—Lincoln. Nevada—Reno. New Hampshire—Concord. New Jersey—Newark. New York—Peekskill. North Carolina—Raleigh.

PLANS FOR THE EVASION OF THE ISLAND

CHATTANOOGA, April 25.—It is rumored here to-night that General Brooke has been ordered to get about 4000 men in readiness for use in the contemplated seizure of two or three small Cuban ports in order to establish communication with Gomez and Garcia.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: Having practically completed, so far as existing conditions will admit, offensive and defensive plans of the campaign against Spain, the administration will now rely upon the army and navy to carry them to a successful conclusion. Fifteen thousand men will be landed at a port in the immediate vicinity of Havana as soon as the proper time comes for the seizure of the city by the navy. In anticipation of orders from the department to seize the point selected, I understand, Rear Admiral Sampson is making arrangements to institute a more rigid blockade and to place within striking distance a force able to cover the landing of the two regiments of marines, which will be the first American troops to land on Cuban soil. Once the navy is in possession of the point of attack, transports conveyed by men-of-war will carry troops to Cuba and land them. These troops will hold the captured ports and will supply General Gomez and his followers with an ample quantity of arms and ammunition, and the insurgents are expected to then begin an active land campaign against General Blanco's forces.

It was in line with the navy's plan of campaign that the Columbia and Minneapolis put to sea on Saturday from Hampton Roads. As the Herald stated this morning, their commission is of a roving character. They are directed to proceed to sea on the lookout for Spanish men-of-war and privateers, which Spain has officially called auxiliary cruisers, and for any Spanish merchantmen which they may happen to meet. It is not expected that they will remain on the New England coast for any length of time, but will go to sea, dropping in at ports along the coast at frequent intervals so as to be ready to join the flying squadron at the moment the department deems such action necessary. It was stated by an official with whom I talked today that the movements of the squadron would depend upon the movements of the Spanish fleet now at St. Vincent. As soon as the department has information of the coming of the Spanish force, I understand, it is proposed to collect the battleships and armored cruisers of the North Atlantic squadron and of the flying squadron and to station them at a point between Hampton Roads and Key West, so that they will be able to strike at Havana or at a Northern port, wherever, in fact, the fleet may make its appearance. The smaller cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary cruisers will be left in Cuban waters to maintain the blockade of the ports of the island.

Information obtained to-night shows that no immediate bombardment of Havana is contemplated, but the point which will be first attacked will be that selected as the base of operations for the army. General Shafter is now on his way to Washington to confer with the War Department regarding the expedition which he will lead to Cuba as soon as the fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson shall have opened the way for an effective landing. General Shafter will arrive in Washington to-morrow or the next day and after this important conference will waste no time in returning to the gulf, where he will hold his command in readiness to obey the order, when it shall come, to land an invading army in Cuba.

The plan of the War Department which will be disclosed to General Shafter is to land an effective force of 15,000 regular troops at a port without the trocha and distribute arms and supplies to the insurgents under General Gomez. Several commissaries and their employes will accompany this force and will relieve in every way possible the starving reconcentrados.

Troops will land at a point in the vicinity of Havana and the expedition is expected to be under way early next week. The 15,000 men to compose this command will be taken from the infantry regiments in Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile, and the regiment of light artillery commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lancaster, now with General Brooke's command in Chickamauga. These regiments will be organized into three brigades under command of Brigadier General Wade and the two senior colonels of the army with the forces on the gulf, Colonels Melville A. Cochran and James A. Van Buren.

GENERAL SHAFER NOW IN COMMAND AT NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—New Orleans is rapidly assuming the aspect of military warfare. Brigadier-General William R. Shafter, commander of the Department of California, arrived to-day from San Francisco with his staff of six officers and immediately assumed command of the New Orleans division of the army of the Gulf. The general's headquarters were established in the St. Charles Hotel. His staff consists of Colonel J. B. Babcock, adjutant-general; Colonel Charles P. Eagan, chief commissary of the department; Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, judge-advocate; Lieutenant Frank Greene, chief signal officer; Lieutenant R. H. Noble and J. D. Miley, chief aides. At noon, General Shafter received a message from Washington calling him to the capital for consultation with the War Department. He will leave to-morrow. This probably means some important changes in the movements of this wing of the army. General Shafter viewed the troops at the fair grounds during the day and spent several hours in consultation with Inspector-General H. W. Lawton, and Colonel J. Sully, quartermaster. The mules and horses taken from the Pacific near El Paso, Texas, in which two cars of the third section carrying the First Regiment of Infantry from the Presidio, California, were derailed and wagon scattered all over the prairie, the arrival here of the First Regiment has been delayed twenty-four hours. It will get in to-morrow night, being due in Houston to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and in General Shafter and his staff are considerably worried over this delay. The First Regiment is being carried on these special trains and at 4 o'clock this afternoon had arrived at Del Rio, Texas, which is 160 miles west of San Antonio. Two batteries of the Third Artillery from San Francisco, occupying twenty-four cars and made up of eight officers and 164 men, were landed at Morgan Ferry station to-night at 9 o'clock. This was a very heavy train and consisted of seven combination cars, filled with horses, one car of harness, six cars of fruit and baggage, one sleeper and seven second-class coaches. The Arizona cavalry from Fort Huachuca, Arizona, filling twenty cars and making up a special train, were brought in at noon over the Southern Pacific. They left immediately for Chickamauga. Just after daylight this morning Battery K, Light Artillery, from Galveston was hurried through to Chickamauga. There were eight officers and 164 men. Major Quinn issued an official circular to-day announcing that submarine mines had been placed in the Mississippi River and that no vessel would be allowed to pass Forts Jackson and St. Philip between the hours of sunset and sunrise. During these hours vessels must not approach within three miles of the forts. This announcement is equivalent to the closing of all water communication with New Orleans, and the city is now under military defenses. The mules and horses taken from the Spanish steamer Miguel Jover before sailing from this port were sold at public auction to-day. Collector Wilkerson, although he took no official action, believed to the last that this stock was the property of the Spanish and that it was really entitled to confiscation by the United States Government.

MADRID TOOK THE INITIATIVE

Was the First to Break Off Diplomatic Negotiations.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 25. The President's message recommending a declaration of war was accompanied by ten or fifteen telegrams and notes that passed between the governments of Spain and the United States, mainly through Minister Woodford, but partly through Minister Polo de Bernabe. It is believed these papers clearly established the position of this Government that Spain has recognized the existence of a state of war in the correspondence accompanying the President's message was the following telegram, sent on April 21, 1898, by Minister Woodford to Secretary Sherman: Following is the text of my reply to the official note received this morning at 7:30 o'clock from the Spanish Minister of State: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your note of this date informing me that the Spanish Minister at Washington has been ordered to withdraw with all his legation without loss of time from North American territory. You also inform me that by this act diplomatic relations between the two countries are broken off; that all official communication between their respective representatives ceases; I have, accordingly, this day telegraphed the American Consul-General at Barcelona to instruct all the Consuls of the United States in Spain to turn their respective consulates over to the British Consul and to leave Spain at once. I have also telegraphed to her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid. The embassy will, from this time, have the care of all American interests in Spain. I intend to request passports and a safe conduct to the French frontier for myself and the personnel of this legation. I intend leaving this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Paris. "WOODFORD."

UNITED STATES LEGATION, MADRID, April 21.—Following is the text of the official note received at 7:30 o'clock from the Spanish Minister of State: "In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform your excellency that the President having approved a resolution of both chambers of the United States, which in denying the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatening an immediate armed intervention in Cuba, is equivalent to an evident declaration of war, the Government of his Majesty has ordered its Minister in Washington to withdraw without loss of time from the North American territory. With all the personnel of the legation. With this act

COAL FAMINE IS PREDICTED

San Francisco May Find Itself Short on Fuel.

SEATTLE, April 25.—Coal and wheat are closely linked in the present war emergency, and the effect will send prices skyward. As California has shipped her wheat to England she is looking to the several millions of bushels stored in the elevators in Washington to supply her trade. There is also a heavy demand here for export to the Orient and an equally strong demand on the part of millers for our wheat. All this has a tendency to run up the prices. A rise in price of coal is more than a possibility, and should coal be declared a contraband of war, subject to seizure in neutral bottoms, the situation could not fail to be an interesting one. San Francisco has purchased its coal in England, Scotland, Wales and Australia and its American coal has been sent largely from Puget Sound, with a modicum from Coos Bay. The Welsh miners struck on April 9 and a threatened strike among the Australian coal miners complicates the situation. There can hardly fail to be a coal famine in San Francisco. C. J. Smith, general manager of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has received reliable advices from San Francisco that there would be a shortage. There is a scarcity of coal in Chinese and Japanese waters and this condition has raised freight rates in some cases 25 shillings. This will have the effect of diverting Australian cargoes to China and Japan instead of bringing them to San Francisco, and in this the association of coal and wheat is again brought out. Mr. Smith said that the present output of coal from the Newcastle and Franklin mines of the Pacific Coast Company was about 30,000 tons a month. Speculators had approached him, asking for options on coal, which he had refused.

ROBBERS ATTACK CHINESE

They Tie Them to a Fence With Their Queues.

Two Chinese, one of them giving the name of Kow Tow, reported to the police last evening that they had been held up by a gang of rough looking characters while driving along Mission road early in the evening. After they had received a severe beating at the hands of the highwaymen they were robbed and afterward tied to a neighboring fence by their queues. They were found in this condition by a gardener in the neighborhood, who advised them to report the matter to the police. Detectives have been detailed on the case.

FIFTY NEW GENERALS TO BE CHOSEN

Veteran Leaders Will Be Commissioned by the President.

Men Whose Names Already Figure in History Will Command Brigades and Army Corps of Volunteers.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Ten major-generals and forty brigadier-generals will be appointed by the President to command the brigades, divisions and corps into which the volunteer army of 125,000 men is to be organized. Applications and recommendations for these positions have kept the War Department busy since the announcement of the call by the President's proclamation. President McKinley will send to the Senate at an early date appointments of brigade, division and corps officers to be assigned to the volunteer forces. There will be, when the organization of regulars and militia is completed, four army corps of 40,000 men each, and the appointments to command these corps will be the most important at the President's disposal. General Greenville M. Dodge will receive one of these appointments. The New York volunteers, probably under Major-General Roe, will constitute one of the divisions of his command. General Fitzhugh Lee will command a corresponding organization, which will include the troops to be raised in the Southern States. The other corps commanders will probably be selected from the senior brigadier-generals from the regular army.

RETIRED OFFICER WANTS TO SERVE.

PETALUMA, April 25.—The news of the declaration of war caused great excitement in this city. By prearranged signals every church and fire bell and every steam whistle in the city were turned loose, making a terrific din. Flags were hoisted on every flag pole in the city and the streets were soon filled with excited citizens, who eagerly inquired the cause of the demonstration. Many people thought it was a call to arms for the militia, and the boys of Company C flocked to the armory, while their frightened relatives made hurried preparations to get the necessary articles of clothing ready for the soldiers. Many ranchers hurriedly drove in from the country. The clamor of bell and shriek of whistle could be heard at Lakeville, eight miles south of this city. Company C is prepared for action and is ready to march whenever called upon. To-day a large number of young men enlisted.

MONTEREY, Cal., April 25.—Lieutenant Lasher, U. S. N., retired, who resides at this place, has become restive under inaction during the present situation, and is eager to take a hand in the trouble. Lieutenant Lasher is still a young man, having been retired from active service because of physical injuries received about eighteen months ago. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and has effectively commanded a division of the Naval Reserves. He has offered himself in that capacity to the Monterey division of Naval Reserves, and will take command as soon as his offer is formally accepted by the battalion.

SACRAMENTO, April 25.—Considerable enthusiasm was developed upon receipt of the President's message here. All the whistles in town were blown and bells were rung. In the evening a national salute of 100 guns was fired in Capitol Park, and the water works whistle was blown for a half hour. Company G, Second Infantry, N. G. C., held a meeting, at which forty-seven out of its sixty-three men offered to go to the front as United States volunteers.

SANTA BARBARA, April 25.—Citizens met in mass-meeting to-night in Armory Hall and organized four companies of home guards. These companies have elected captain and will be drilled by J. B. Hardy, an old United States soldier. Citizens are making every effort to put Santa Barbara in a safe state of defense.

THE WEAK

The weak and the erring of the earth find little sympathy from the outside world. If you see a man whose nerves are all unstrung, whose knees shake, and who is afflicted in other ways, you will see that the world generally laughs at him. He is to be pitied, though. It is not certain that these very pitiable weaknesses are due to his follies. Have you not been under big mental strain yourself? If you have you know that that means. Perhaps you work too hard and you worry too much. It may be that you have been silly as a youth, and that you are a sufferer to-day on that account. You can never remedy matters by sitting down and hoping to get well, though. Here is a little plain truth for you. "Hudyan" has replaced the fire of youth in ten thousand men. Is your vitality being exhausted? If so be warned in time. "Hudyan" will do for you what nothing else on earth can do—IT WILL CURE YOU. Ask for testimonials showing what it has done for others. You can surely believe your own eyes. The mission of "Hudyan" is to see the weak Made Strong.

DOUBT THAT THE KEY WEST CABLE WAS CUT.

Washington Officials Have Heard Nothing Regarding the Mangrove's Action. WASHINGTON, April 25.—Nothing is known at the Navy Department of the reported cutting of the cable connecting Cuba with Key West by the Mangrove ten miles out at sea. There is a great deal of doubt as to the accuracy of the report, and it is believed that the most that has been done in that direction has been the tapping of the cable for strategic purposes. The United States is a party to the convention which binds all the signatories, most of the marine powers of the world, to refrain from interference with cables in the event of war. Petty Belmont, while chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, labored to this end for several years, and finally succeeded in having the United States sign the agreement. A naval officer of high rank, when

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Fires Near Petaluma. PETALUMA, April 25.—The residence of James Robinson near Bloomfield, sixteen miles west of this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$2000. The store and residence of Mr. and Mrs. Judson Carleton at Corona Station, three miles north of Petaluma, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$3000; insurance, \$2000. Boy and Girl Married. Joseph Rode and Elizabeth Griffiths of Stewartville, Contra Costa County, were married by Justice of the Peace Barry yesterday, and the charge against Rode was dismissed. Rode is 19 years of age and the girl 17.

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