

ers to form an idea of the enormous strength of the armies of Europe. Figures are at hand, also, regarding the navies of Europe; but for the present we shall confine ourselves to the purely military aspect of the question. For the sake of convenience we put the figures covering the different grades of the armed forces of the different nations in tabular form:

	War Strength.	Second Res'ves.	Final Res'ves.
Germany.....	2,520,000	1,520,000	1,860,000
France.....	2,440,000	1,576,000	1,700,000
Russia.....	2,495,000	1,380,000	2,200,000
Italy.....	1,010,000	1,320,000	1,200,000
Austria.....	1,145,000	1,470,000	1,700,000
Turkey.....	620,000	310,000	340,000
Balkan States.	250,000	165,000	195,000
Total.....	10,480,000	8,335,000	9,185,000

The column headed "War Strength" shows the approximate number of men disposable for offensive purposes in the event of the outbreak of war in 1889. The second column, headed "Second Reserves," shows the approximate number of men who, in the event of an outbreak of war, would join the colors, but remain at home, unless circumstances required them at the front. The third column, headed "Final Reserves," shows the number of men who, in addition to the above, would be available for defensive purposes in the event of invasion. The men in the first and second columns are all of them trained soldiers, who have served with the colors. In the last column, many, but not all of the men, are also veterans.

These figures speak for themselves. Here we have a mass of men, in numbers equal to the population of a first-class State, all trained and equipped for battle, and ready at any moment to obey the call and take the field. In the next great war, which in the estimation of many competent judges is extremely liable to become general, there is the possibility of some twenty-eight millions of Europeans being engaged. Of these more than two-thirds are now engaged in civil pursuits. With the outbreak of war they would be hurried from the office, the field and the workshop, and commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests would be virtually paralyzed. To illustrate more clearly what would happen, let us take the German Empire. The population is estimated at 47,000,000. Of this number about 24,000,000 are females; and the calculation is that about 14,000,000 males, taking into account infancy, old age and physical unfitness, are of no use for war purposes. These deductions being made, the able-bodied persons available for service in camp and barrack are reduced to about 9,000,000. More than one-fourth of these would have to don their uniforms, and abandon their civil occupations, the moment war was declared; and in the event of an entrance having been effected by the enemy on German territory, more than one-half would have to join the colors. What would happen in Germany would happen in each of the other countries, Russia ex-

cepted. Reasoning from the basis thus laid down, one-half of the able-bodied men of Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Turkey and the Balkan States are at the present moment held in readiness for arms.

It is no exaggeration, when the general situation is thus looked at, to speak of the European Continent as an armed camp. From some returns which have been prepared for the information of the Austrian War Office we get an idea of the marvelous rapidity with which some of the States can now mobilize their armies and rush them to and across their frontiers. In the event of war breaking out suddenly, or absolutely without any warning, what could Germany do? In seventy-two hours she could have 280,000 men fully equipped on French soil; and at the end of seven days this number would be increased to 750,000. She could in three days put 120,000 men upon Russian soil, and in the same space of time she could plant 100,000 in Austria. What could Austria do? She could in three days carry 60,000 troops into Russia. Russia is not so well prepared for rapid movement; but it is calculated that she could bring to the Austrian frontier in three days 25,000 men, and by the end of seven days 110,000. France is already well prepared for rapid movement; and she is about to increase her railroad facilities in the direction of the northeast. Already she could, it is thought, carry 200,000 men to the frontier in three days and 700,000 within a week. When the new arrangements shall have been completed, the calculation is that these figures will be increased to 260,000 and 850,000 respectively. Of course calculations may fail, and accidents may mar the success of the best-laid plans.

It is reasonable to conclude that the cost of these vast armies must be something fearful. The annual cost of the whole is estimated at one hundred and twenty million pounds sterling (\$600,000,000). During the last seventeen years the preparations for the great war that is yet to come have cost the powers not under fifteen hundred millions sterling (\$7,500,000,000). Such a state of things is a disgrace to this Christian nineteenth century.—*New York Mail and Express*.

HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

In the matter of the application of C. M. Nokes, for release from the penitentiary under the benefit of the act allowing prisoners a deduction of time for good behavior, the Territorial Supreme Court, Feb. 2, rendered the following decision:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, January Term, 1889.

Ex-parte Chas. M. Nokes.

On petition for writ of *habeas corpus*.

Boreman, Justice, delivered the opinion of the court.

This is an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and for a discharge thereon from prison. By consent the whole matter is heard upon the

application for the writ, the facts stated in the petition being admitted as true by the district attorney. The petitioner, Charles M. Nokes was, on the 18th day of October, 1888, sentenced by the district court to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of eighty-five days, and to pay a fine of \$150. The eighty-five days would, if there were no deductions, expire on the 11th of January, 1889. But the petitioner claims that he is entitled to deductions at the rate of five days per month. If this were correct, the term of sentence would have expired on the 31st of December, 1888; and the time which the law requires that he should be imprisoned solely for non-payment of the fine of \$150 would begin to run on the 31st day of December, 1888, and it being thirty days would expire on the 30th day of January, 1889.

On the 31st of January, 1889, the petitioner, under provisions of the statute (U. S. Rev. St., secs. 1042 and 5296), applied to U. S. Commissioner Norrell for his discharge from prison, and showing that his behavior in the penitentiary was good, that he was unable to pay the fine, that he had no property to the amount of \$20 over and above that which is exempt from execution, and claiming that he had served his term of sentence and the thirty days additional. After hearing, Commissioner Norrell denied the application for discharge from prison. Thereupon the petitioner has applied to this court on the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Whether he is entitled to his discharge or not depends upon whether his case comes within the purview of the statute as to deductions for good behavior. That statute (2 Comp. Laws of 1888, p. 762) reads as follows:

"(§5268.) Sec. 2. Each convict sentenced for any period less than life, who has not been guilty of a breach of the rules of discipline of the prison, shall be entitled to a reduction of the period of sentence, as hereinafter provided," etc.

"(§5269.) Sec. 3. The following deductions shall be allowed to convicts for good conduct: From the term of sentence of three months, fifteen days; from a term of six months, thirty days; from a term of one year, two calendar months;" and then follows a detail of the amounts of deductions for greater terms of sentence.

"(§5270.) Sec. 4. In all terms of sentence terminating immediately between the terms hereinbefore specified, the deductions shall be proportionate to those named in the foregoing section."

The section first quoted (§5268) declares that each convict shall be entitled to a reduction of the period of sentence, "as hereinafter provided." The next section (§5269) does not provide for a reduction where the period of sentence is less than three months. And the subsequent section (§5270) provides for reductions only in "terms of sentence terminating immediately between those terms hereinbefore specified." As there is no reduction provided in any prior section