

West Point in Our Next War. The Only Way to Create and to Maintain an Army. By MAXWELL VAN TANDT WOODHULL. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1915. Pp. 266.)

The author's avowed purpose is "to point the way—the only way—to safety and success through thorough preparation."

Transfer the Philippines to Germany; prepare to defend the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska "at all hazards and to the death;" and reorganize the army by frankly abandoning the volunteer system as obsolete. Then increase the number of cadets to thirty-six hundred, and build up your army upon a system of conscription, "the most democratic, the fairest, the most equal and the only logical method on raising and maintaining modern armies." This will place the United States in a position of security, and this alone can accomplish it. The book is chiefly an elaboration of these propositions. It contains 266 pages of text, without an index. The postscript, in the form of a letter, is devoted to a criticism of Secretary Garrison's plans for national defense.

ROBERT McNUTT McELROY.

Regulation of Railroads and Public Utilities in Wisconsin. By FRED L. HOLMES. (New York and London: D. Appleton and Company. 1915. Pp. xi, 375.)

Mr. Holmes has prepared a painstaking account of the work of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, under the laws for the regulation of railroads and other public utilities in that State. As a member of the legislature, serving as chairman of the assembly committee on transportation, he has been in a position to know the objects and provisions of the laws and to observe the results. His book gives evidence of careful study of the published reports of the commission, and also contains much information from its unpublished records. Quotations are given freely from the opinions of the commission and from addresses of the commissioners, as well as from judicial opinions, to show the principles and reasoning underlying the decisions, and this is further supported by statistical and other data explaining the decisions and their results.

The contents of the book demonstrate the comprehensive and intensive character of the commission's work in all its phases. In regulating rates, and service, capitalization and accounting, and in its valuations, the Wisconsin commission has set a high standard of scientific investigation which should be clearly recognized, even by those who

may not accept all of its conclusions. This aspect of the operation of the Wisconsin laws is confirmed by the record of court reviews of the commission's decisions. Not a freight rate has been reversed. Of 2511 formal orders of the commission, fifty appeals have been taken, but in only thirty were the appeals perfected. In two cases the commission was reversed, and in two other friendly suits to secure a judicial interpretation of sections of the law the commission was overruled.

In conclusion, the author believes that, while state regulation may not have fulfilled the iridescent dreams of many, it has been a success. The financial savings as the result of lower rates and better service are estimated at \$3,350,900 annually, at an average cost of less than \$100,000 a year. In Mr. Holmes opinion, with the developments of the future, state regulation of public utilities should be strengthened rather than curtailed.

The volume is a valuable contribution to an important subject. But it is not the final word on the subject of state regulation of public utilities. Limited to a study of the Wisconsin commission, it does not consider some of the problems which have been presented in other States, where the personnel and methods of the state commissions have been more open to criticism. Moreover, while the discussion given presents points and arguments which need to be faced by those who have attacked the Wisconsin commission, the author has not squarely met and answered some of the specific criticisms which have been made by those who advocate municipal rather than state regulation.

From the viewpoint of literary style, the book is not easy reading. It deals with a complicated subject in a way which will be of service to the serious student. It is not a popular essay for the general reader.

JOHN A. FAIRLIE.

Pathological Lying, Accusation and Swindling. By WILLIAM HEALY and MARY TENNEY HEALY. Criminal Science monographs No. 1: Supplement to the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology*. (Boston: Little, Brown and Co. 1915. Pp. 286.)

This book is a collection of material drawn from the study of cases of a type with which the juvenile courts are frequently concerned, and is apparently intended to interest "lawyers and other students of criminalistics."

The authors define pathological lying as "Falsification entirely dis-