

The next journal we take occasion to comment upon is the *S. V. C. Student*. As we have at present nothing to say but what is of a favorable nature, we do not need that handle-with-care warning of its ex-editor; and whether we shall heed it when occasion commands that we should not, we shall leave time and its events to decide. In scanning the columns of *Mr. Ex.* we found that he expressed an idea which is undoubtedly always conceived by the editors of the various college journals, but very seldom jotted down in so many words. We refer to his remarks upon the development of acquaintance of one editor with another. This intimacy he brings out in the following words: "He begins to feel he knows the editor of the paper he reads." Were we to judge all by ourselves (but we don't assume so much), we would say, without hesitation, that this assertion is universally true, for, upon taking up a sister-journal, we immediately turn to its editorial page, and familiarize ourselves with the names of its editors. In our humble estimation the thought is worthy of attention.

What particularly called our attention to the October number of the *S. V. C. Student* was the article headed "A Word on Arbitration," and we felt that were it allowed to go unobserved, an injustice would be done the writer. Aside from the choice of the subject, which is timely and very appropriate, the writer is deserving of credit for the manner in which he has succeeded in bringing historical facts—ancient, mediæval and modern—to bear upon the question, thus showing the evils of war and advantages Arbitration. In the same article, the writer in speaking with reference to war as a probate result of the acquisition of territory by some of the European nations (which acquisition would involve a threat of war) says that "such threats naturally disturb the peace of the world, and making large standing armies and navies a necessity, impoverish the various nations." A similar idea (which certainly makes a good argument for Arbitration) is expressed in John Ruskin's "Stores of Venice;" and, again, in his "Sesame and Lilies," Ruskin calls attention to the great expense of carrying on war, but in the latter works, instead of arguing for Arbitration, he endeavors to show how much better it would be if the money, which is appropriated for war purposes, were expended on literary commodities. How he brings out the fact that even our civilized nations are to-day spending millions of dollars in the purchase of "panic," as he calls war, while that money may be expended in ways innumerable and which would be productive of incalculably better