

the next few years. But when the matter is being settled, the conclusions arrived at will certainly be based upon grounds very different from those put forward by Mr. Ewart. Such sweeping censures and rhetorical diatribes as those which he has launched against a tribunal which includes some of the ablest jurists in the world merely recoil upon their author, and will, I suspect, set some people thinking of the famous *mot*, that, in his review of Macaulay's History, Croker "attempted murder, but committed suicide."

C. B. LABATT.

PEACE WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE.

The literature of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes continues to make its appearance, nothing daunted by the clash of arms, and the fact that the nations of the civilized world are at each others' throats. The quarterly report just received discusses at length the status of the International Court of Justice, and gives an appendix containing various addresses and official documents. There are many good reasons cited why there should be no war and that all that is necessary is a court of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between nations. The nations, however, seem to think otherwise, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that one nation refuses to arbitrate and the result is that all the other nations have to follow its lead into the bloody arena. The other paper is an article on "Justice between nations."

If one had nothing else to do, it might perhaps be interesting to read this learned and eloquent matter, but the inhabitants of the many cultured countries now at war are at present too busily engaged in shooting each other or caring for their wounded and burying their dead to devote any time to visions.

The old Book says that there will, right up to the end, be wars and rumours of wars, nation rising against nation, etc., and that there will be no peace until the time arrives therefor as set forth in its pages. We trust that Holland at least will be saved from