καὶ τὸ μᾶλλον λόγῳ ἐθέλειν κρίνεσθαι ἢ ἔργῳ. καὶ τὸ εἰς διαίταιν μᾶλλον ἢ εἰς δίκην βούλεσθαι ιέναι· ὁ γὰρ
dιαίτητης τὸ ἐπιεικῆς ὀρῇ, ὁ δὲ δικαστὴς τὸν νόμον· καὶ
tούτον ἐνεκα διαίτητης εὐφέση, ὅπως τὸ ἐπιεικῆς ἱσχύῃ. περὶ
μὲν οὖν τῶν ἐπιεικῶν διαιρέσθω τὸν τρόπον τούτον.

[...]
[It bids us] settle a dispute by negotiation and not by force; to prefer arbitration to motion—for an arbitrator goes by the
equity of a case, a judge by the strict law, and arbitration was invented with the express purpose of securing full power for
equity.
[...]

Book I, Chapter 13