

politician—it is a means in the hands of the good citizen to prevent corruption. It is a weapon of party warfare, but it is also a weapon of moral warfare. In short there is a civil remedy and a criminal remedy for electoral wrongs as there is in the case of many other wrongs. This duality Judge Wallace ignores, and it vitiates much of his reasoning, he says:—"Our Corrupt Practices Act is the only law in Canada based on the curious expectation that it will be enforced by persons who have just broken it." There is every "expectation" that the politician will use the election law as an instrument for ejecting his opponent from a position which he occupies wrongfully, and the number of instances in which it is so used fulfils that "expectation:" but I have never heard that there is any "expectation" that the politician will use the election law as an engine to elevate morals. The politician files an election petition by himself or his friends for the express purpose of turning out an opponent in wrongful possession. That is what his petition asks to have done, and when it is brought on for trial and the respondent admits corrupt practices voiding the election, the object of the petition is attained. If the petitioner, after succeeding in voiding the election, should continue to press the investigation, he would appear to the public as actuated by malice or a desire for revenge. It is notorious that the object of the politician is a civil object, he puts himself on record to this effect and the public admit that such is his object. Instead of there being any "expectation" that the politician will use the election law, not simply as a means of securing his political rights, but also as an instrument of moral discipline, there is the clearest conception that he will do nothing of the sort. The politician pursues his civil remedy, the public conscience palliates the criminal wrong.

It goes without saying that it is the duty of every citizen to aid in enforcing the provisions of the law against corruption in the interest of morality; the judge, the official stenographer, the lawyer, the doctor, the clergyman, the business man, the editor, the farmer, in a word the citizen has this duty cast upon him and, in common with other citizens, those who file or control election petitions have this duty cast upon them, but if these parties are often guilty of the same crimes, as Judge Wallace