

avons maintenant une constitution qui place tous les sujets britanniques sur un pied d'égalité absolue, qui leur reconnaît des droits égaux dans tous les domaines: langue, religion, propriété et personne. Il n'existe pas de race supérieure dans ce pays; il n'existe pas non plus de race vancue."

Aujourd'hui, nous sommes plus enclins à parler de citoyens canadiens que de sujets britanniques, mais l'idéal reste le même. La tolérance mutuelle et l'égalité des associés sont et demeureront les fondements de notre nation

Common Task Begins

With the signing of the agreement by which Newfoundland is to become a province of the Canadian nation, we have concluded that part of our labours, and concluded them successfully. In another and in a much more important respect, our common task is only beginning. No nation can ever stand still. The fact that we are here is evidence of that. Newfoundland has felt the change of the times and the development of new factors in its political and economic life. Canada too has felt the force of change and development. Sir Frederick Carter, one of the original Fathers of Confederation from Newfoundland, said of Canada, on one occasion, "as you advance we must advance." With Newfoundland entering Confederation, I believe the advance towards greater unity and prosperity on the northern half of this continent will be steadier and surer.

Gentlemen, I am confident of our united future. My colleagues in the Government and I are happy and proud to have had this opportunity of working with you. We, with the people of Canada, look forward to the last great step in Confederation. We believe that, with you, we have had the privilege of completing the structure of a "Union strong and great."

Mr. Walsh's Speech

MR. PRIME MINISTER AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA:

For over two months the representatives of Newfoundland have been meeting with you to discuss the many problems—financial, economic, administrative and constitutional—which are involved in the union of Newfoundland with Canada or will arise as a result of that union. Together we have been endeavouring to work out an arrangement between our two countries which will serve to promote the welfare of both and protect the interests of each.

The Terms of Union which we have just signed on behalf of our Governments embody the agreement reached on financial, economic and constitutional matters and with the British North America Acts, will form the basis on which the constitutional edifice of the proposed new province will rest. Of less formality but great practical importance is another document which deals largely with administrative matters and records Government policy respecting them in their application to Newfoundland during the period immediately following union.

Constitutional Principles

The great constitutional principles applying to this Federal system of Government were worked out prior to 1867 by the Fathers of Confederation and applied to the four original provinces when they united to form one Dominion under the name of Canada, and these principles also applied with but slight, if any, variation to provinces subsequently admitted to the union.