

then why was it that in 1927 the Canadian government was so anxious to get rid of this Pacific cable and other methods of communication with the other parts of the empire? I cannot reconcile this section of the report with the action of the government as shown by the one or two letters I have had the opportunity to peruse.

I have only forty minutes at my disposal; I know I will have the opportunity of going into some of these questions when we are in committee, but just here I would like to mention some of the companies represented at this conference in London:

The Eastern Associated Telegraph Companies.
The Indo-European Telegraph Company.
The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.
The Canadian Marconi Company.
The Wireless Telegraph Company of South Africa.
The Indian Radio Telegraph Company.

No representative appeared on behalf of the government of Canada to put forth the views and present the attitude of this country; our only information on this question is what we can obtain from the correspondence which has been tabled and from the report which is dated July, 1928. However I would like to read one or two sentences from a speech made in the British House of Commons in connection with this question. I have already referred on another occasion to the fact that the Labour party in Great Britain who opposed a similar measure very strenuously in the British House of Commons have stated in a pamphlet which they have broadcast throughout Great Britain that if they are returned to office they will repudiate this contract and will not be bound in any way by the actions of the Baldwin government. I will now quote one or two paragraphs of a speech delivered by Mr. Walter Baker, the member for East Bristol in the British House of Commons, in order to show this house the widespread ramifications of this trust which is now in control of these communications.

I will now come to some of the big people engaged in this business. The biggest and most important of these people is the firm of Lazard Brothers, a world-famed firm of financiers, who I believe have an excellent reputation. I have already referred to the fact that Lazard Brothers, whose managing director is Sir Robert Kindersley, purchased the shares of the Canadian Marconi Company. They appointed two of its three trustees, who are through the Cushion Trust, Limited, substantially interested in the Marconi Wireless Company.

Again, and this is of particular interest to Canada:

I was always very much mystified with the attitude of *The Times* on this question. One is tempted to regard *The Times* as a national newspaper, although it is perfectly obvious that on frequent occasions it is nothing but a Tory [Mr. Heaps.]

hack. Yesterday I came across a very interesting piece of information. I found that the Hon. R. H. Brand, one of the directors, of *The Times*, is also a director of Messrs. Lazard Brothers. Another director is Sir Campbell Stuart, who is a member of the imperial wireless conference which is settling the whole thing. I think that is a curious combination, because it includes a member of Lazard Brothers, a member of a great organ of public opinion, and a member of the communicating body. Nevertheless, I go on hoping that from *The Times* I shall get the truth.

You will notice that Mr. Baker referred to Hon. R. H. Brand, one of the directors of *The Times*, who was also a director of Lazard Brothers. In this report which has been submitted by the government as the report of the conference of 1928 I find that one of the gentlemen who gave evidence before this committee on behalf of the Canadian Marconi Company was Hon. R. H. Brand, evidently the same gentleman. This goes to show the interlocking character of this whole business. I am sorry to have to repeat what has been said on this question in the British House of Commons, but we should have had all the correspondence tabled here so that we would have been able to form our own conclusions. I quote as follows:

The person of most interest to me in all this business is Mr. Szarvasy, who first came under our notice in 1926, when he appeared in court in connection with a reduction of the Marconi Wireless Company's capital. From 1910 he was no more than a shareholder in this country, so far as is known, but from 1912 he became a substitute director for Baron Springer, of Vienna, and he was a member of the board of the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, of which he is to-day the managing director and chairman. When Lord Rothermere formed his Daily Mail Trust, the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, through Mr. Szarvasy, issued a mortgage debenture for £9,000,000, when Mr. Szarvasy joined the board of the Daily Mail Trust, thus making one more link in the chain. Mr. Szarvasy is a director of the Dunlop Rubber Company. In April, 1922, he joined the directorate of the Danube Navigation Company, Limited, and he also became a director of the Guardian Assurance Company Limited, and of Martin's Bank Limited. He is also one of the three members of the committee of directors of the Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation of Quebec, along with the late Alfred Loewenstein, of Brussels, and Albert Pam, of J. H. Schroeder and Company. The Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation belongs to the group of interests which control the power used by the Canadian Marconi Company Limited. Baron Springer is still a member of the Anglo-International Bank Limited, which incorporates the business of the old Anglo-Austrian Bank and the British Trade Corporation. Mr. Szarvasy is the chairman of the Anglo-French Banking Corporation, which was formed a few weeks ago with Lord Derby as its president.

There have been one or two recent appointments to the board of the Marconi Company which are worthy of notice. There is Sir