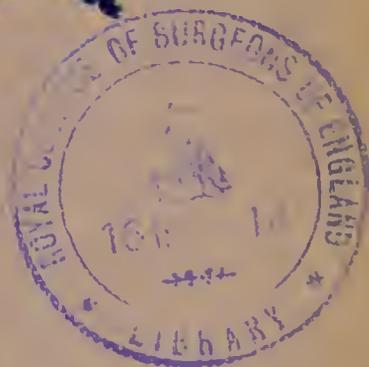
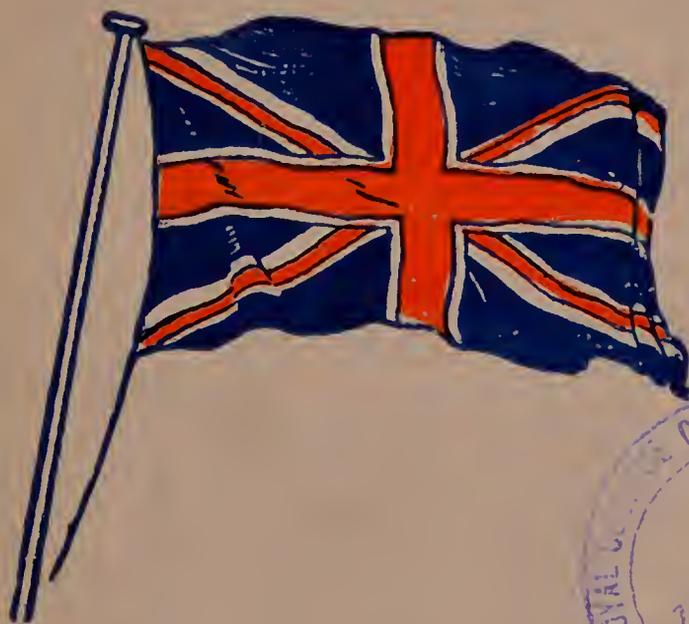


THE·WASTE OF·DAYLIGHT

(WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
THE PROGRESS OF THE
DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.)



WILLIAM WILLETT

NETEENTH EDITION.

MARCH, 1914.

WITH MR. WILLIAM WILLETT'S COMPLIMENTS.

Sloane Square,

London, S.W.

1900

1900

1900

The Waste of Daylight

TEXT of the Daylight
Saving Bill.

Opinions of Eminent Men.

Statement of progress
to March, 1914.



Copies of this and other Pamphlets and of
those circulated in France and Germany,
may be obtained from

MR. WM. WILLETT,
Sloane Square, London, S.W.



THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT

EVERYONE appreciates the long light evenings. Everyone laments their shrinkage as Autumn approaches, and nearly everyone has given utterance to a regret that the clear bright light of early morning, during Spring and Summer months, is so seldom seen or used.

Nevertheless, Standard time remains so fixed, that for nearly half the year the sun shines for several hours each day, while we are asleep, and is rapidly nearing the horizon when we reach home after the work of the day is over. There then remains only a brief spell of declining daylight in which to spend the short period of leisure at our disposal.

Now, if one of the hours of sunlight wasted in the morning could be added to the end of the day, many advantages would be gained, especially by those who would spend in the open air, whatever time they might have at their disposal after the duties of the day have been discharged.

By a simple expedient, these advantages can be secured. If we will reduce the length of one Sunday, in the Spring, by 60 minutes, a loss of which no one would be conscious, we shall have 60 minutes more daylight after 6 o'clock, on each succeeding day, until the Autumn.

I therefore propose, that at 2 o'clock in the morning of the third Sunday in April, Standard time shall advance 60 minutes, and on the third Sunday in September, shall recede 60 minutes. We should then have one Sunday in April 23 hours long, and one Sunday in September 25 hours long. Having made up our minds to be satisfied, on one occasion, with a Sunday of 23 hours, the advantages aimed at would follow automatically; everything would go on just as it

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does now, except that the later hours of the day would bring more light with them.

Those who have travelled by sea, will remember how easily they accommodated themselves to the alterations of time on board ship, how they adjusted their watches, attended to the engagements of the day in correspondence therewith, and dismissed from their minds all recollection of the alterations that had been made. If this can take place at sea, day after day, without discomfort, may not a similar operation be possible on land, twice in the year?

It is possible, for, in order to meet the general convenience of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, Standard time in the last-mentioned State in 1895 was advanced 20 minutes. In Cape Colony, Standard time, in 1892 was advanced 16 minutes, and in 1903, a further 30 minutes. In France an alteration of 9 minutes 21 seconds was made in March, 1911, and in Portugal one of 37 minutes on the 1st January, 1912. Alterations in Standard Time have been carried out in many parts of the world, without any difficulty or confusion resulting.

How easily an alteration can be made, is demonstrated every time one crosses the Irish Channel. As Standard Time in Great Britain does not coincide with that in Ireland, travellers between the two countries, alter their watches, backwards or forwards, 25 minutes, on or after every journey, and think nothing of it. Is it not well worth while to perform such an easy operation twice a year, in order to secure, in addition to other advantages, the daylight equivalent of a half holiday every week, from the third Sunday in April, to the third Sunday in September? 60 minutes a day amount in a week to seven hours, which is more than the average length of time that can advantageously be spent in exercise, in the open air, on any half-holiday.

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Every hour so spent, makes for health and strength of body and mind. With seven hours every week of additional opportunity, the value of existing opportunities, for exercise, and recreation, would be more than proportionately increased. The brief period of daylight, now at our disposal, between the hours of work and sleep, is frequently insufficient for most forms of recreation, but the daily addition of an hour after 6 o'clock in the evening, would multiply several times, the usefulness of that which we already have, and the benefits afforded by parks and open spaces would be doubled.

If my proposal be adopted, those who now leave off work at 5 or 6 o'clock, will take with them the light hitherto had at 4 or 5 o'clock. On Saturdays those whose half-holiday commences at 12 or 1 o'clock, will have at their disposal as much daylight, as if it now commenced at 11 or 12 o'clock, respectively. By this yearly gain of 154 hours of useful daylight, (equivalent to 17 holidays of 9 hours each), every year of life will be leavened with additional gaiety. It is futile to say that these advantages can be secured by early rising. The exceptional exercise of this virtue, usually calls forth more sarcasm than admiration, or imitation. Leisure must follow, not precede, work, and earlier business hours are quite unattainable.

A powerful attraction of the proposal is, that all trains, excepting those which run in connection with Continental services would continue to run in accordance with existing time tables. Trains which now start at 8 o'clock, would continue to start at 8 by the clock, those at 9 o'clock, at 9 by the clock, and so on—there would be no alteration of inland time tables. Continental train services, would require special time tables, for the period affected. For any trouble in which this may involve them, Railway

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Companies would not only find ample compensation, in reduced expenditure on artificial light, but as people are more ready to travel before, than after sunset, increased passenger traffic, and consequent profit, must also accrue to them. Tramway and Omnibus Companies, also, would carry more passengers, and reap increased dividends, and all householders would find their expenditure on artificial light, reduced.

Owing to the diminished production of gas, and electric light, less coal would be consumed, and less smoke would defile the air. In every 25 years, more than one year's consumption of fuel, for these purposes, would be saved. From the diminished use of artificial light, we may fairly anticipate an appreciable benefit to eyesight, with correspondingly restricted need for the services of the oculist and optician.

These considerations bring into view the National financial aspect of the scheme. Assuming the cost of artificial light averages one-tenth of a penny per head, per hour, and that 154 available hours of daylight can be gained then at least £2,500,000 a year (the interest on One hundred millions of the National Debt) can be saved by the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

We should not pay for these advantages by shortened sleep; on the contrary, we should sleep better, for 60 minutes more daylight in our waking hours, would leave 60 minutes more darkness for our sleeping hours.

For a year or two, some inconvenience from the variation between time in England and other countries may be experienced, but, on the whole, it would be slight, for a loss of convenience in one direction would

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be balanced by a gain of convenience in another. Merchants dealing with Eastern Nations would gain an advantage, while those dealing with Western Nations might suffer some disadvantage. Any inconvenience that might be found, would exist for less than half the year, and would disappear when other nations follow our example.

That so many as 154 hours of daylight are, to all intents and purposes, wasted every year, is a defect in our civilisation. Let Great Britain and Ireland recognise, and remedy it. Let us not hesitate to make the effort, when the cost is so trifling. Light is one of the greatest gifts of the Creator to man. While daylight surrounds us, cheerfulness reigns, anxieties press less heavily, and courage is bred for the struggle of life. Against disease, our ever-besieging enemy, light and fresh air act as guards in our defence, and when the conflict is close, supply us with most effective weapons with which to repel the invader. Even the blind keenly realise the difference between daylight and darkness. They are cheered by the former, but depressed by the latter.

A new Standard Time can be established only by Act of Parliament, and therefore the Daylight Saving Bill, as set out on page 9, has been submitted to the House of Commons. I ask those who approve of it,

1. To represent the advantages of the proposal to their friends, and to request Members of the House of Commons, and Members of the House of Lords, to support the Bill.
2. To recommend the subject for consideration by County Councils, City Corporations, and Town and District Councils, Trade Unions, Debating Societies, Clubs, &c.
3. To secure the passing of the following resolutions by such Councils, and Societies.

SUGGESTED FORMS OF RESOLUTIONS.

- (a) "That the passing of the Daylight Saving Bill
" would conduce to the physical, mental,
" moral, and financial welfare of the nation,
" and that it is deserving of the support of
" all classes of the community.
- (b) "That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded
" to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary,
" and the Leader of the Opposition, accom-
" panied by an expression of hope that they
" will give facilities for this Bill, and to the
" Member of Parliament for the Division, re-
" questing him to support it."

The following is the Form of Resolution, drafted and passed, by the Corporation of the City of Manchester.

"That this Corporation approve of the pro-
" posed Daylight Saving Bill, and believing
" that the adoption of the principles therein
" embodied, would be of incalculable benefit
" to the community generally, and especially
" to those engaged in commerce and industry,
" desire to express the hope, that His Majesty's
" Government may give their early attention
" to the measure."

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

Reads as follows :

Be it enacted, &c.

1. From two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Mean Time, in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin Mean Time, in the case of Ireland, of the third Sunday in April, in each year, until two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Mean Time, in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin Mean Time, in the case of Ireland, of the third Sunday in September in each year, the local time shall be, in the case of Great Britain, one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time, and in the case of Ireland, one hour in advance of Dublin Mean Time, and, from two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Mean Time, in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin Mean Time, in the case of Ireland, of the third Sunday in September in each year, until two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich Mean Time in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin Mean Time, in the case of Ireland, of the third Sunday in April, in each year, the local time shall be, in the case of Great Britain, the same as Greenwich Mean Time, and, in the case of Ireland, the same as Dublin Mean Time.
2. The time hereby established, shall be known as Summer Season Time in Great Britain, and Ireland, and whenever any expression of time occurs in any Act of Parliament, deed, or other legal instrument, the time mentioned or referred to shall, unless it is otherwise specifically stated, be held, during the interval, from the third Sunday in April, to the third Sunday in September, as above set forth, in the case of Great Britain and Ireland, to be Summer Season Time as prescribed by this Act.

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Greenwich Time. 3. Greenwich Mean Time as used for the purposes of astronomy and navigation shall not be affected by this Act.

Short title and application. 4. This Act shall apply to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and may be cited as the Summer Season Time (Great Britain and Ireland) Act, 1914.

The Bill was first introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. ROBERT PEARCE, M.P., in 1908, secondly by Mr. T. W. DOBSON, M.P., in 1909, when 130 Members voted in its favour, and 94 against it, the second reading being carried, by a majority of 36.

In the Present House of Commons 285 Members have expressed their approval of the principle of the Bill. Among them are :—

Liberals.

Birrell, Rt. Hon. Augustine
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston
George, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J.
Masterman, C. F. G.
Norman, Sir Henry
Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L.

Conservatives.

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J.
Beresford, Admiral Lord
Charles
Cave, George, K.C.
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.
Austen
Smith, Rt. Hon. F. E., K.C.

Labour.

Abraham, Rt. Hon. W.
Burt, Rt. Hon. Thos.
Crooks, William
Hardie, J. Keir
Macdonald, J. Ramsay
Snowden, Philip

Nationalists

Devlin, Joseph
Hayden, J.P.
Gwynn, Stephen
Nugent, Sir Walter R., Bt.
O'Connor, T. P.
Redmond, William

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

The following 59 Members of the House of Lords have also expressed their goodwill towards the Bill :—

Lord Aberconway	Marquess of Linlithgow
Lord Airedale	The Bishop of London
Lord Ampthill	Lord Lucas
The Bishop of Bath and Wells	Lord Manners
Lord Belhaven and Stanton	The Earl of Meath
Lord Biddulph	Viscount Milner
Lord Brownlow	The Earl of Morton
The Earl of Bessborough	Lord Napier of Magdala
The Bishop of Bristol	Lord Newton
The Earl of Clarendon	Lord Northcliffe
Lord Clifford	Lord Nunburnholme
Lord Crawshaw	Lord O'Hagan
The Duke of Devonshire	The Earl of Onslow
The Earl of Drogheda	Lord Playfair
Lord Dynevor	Lord Plunket
Lord Ebury	Lord Redesdale
The Bishop of Exeter	Earl Roberts
The Earl of Gainsborough	Lord Rotherham
Lord Glenconner	Earl Russell
Viscount Gladstone	The Bishop of St. Albans
Lord Grenfell	Lord Sandys
Lord Hatherton	Lord Shaftesbury
Lord Ilkeston	Lord Southwark
Lord Joicey	Earl Stanhope
Lord Kenyon	Lord Sudeley
Lord Kinnaird	Lord Swaythling
The Earl of Kinnoull	The Bishop of Wakefield
Lord Lamington	Lord Waleran
The Earl of Leicester	Lord Wenlock
	The Bishop of Worcester

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

STATEMENT of PROGRESS to MARCH, 1914.

The first Daylight Saving Bill, introduced in the House of Commons, in 1908, was referred to a Select Committee, which examined 41 witnesses, and reported that the effect of the Bill would be (inter alia) :

- To facilitate the training of the Territorial Forces ;
- To benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes of the community ;
- To reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure, on artificial light ;
- That the object of the Bill is desirable, and would benefit the community, if it can be generally attained, and that the weight of the evidence submitted to the Committee agrees with, and supports this view ;

That the objects proposed cannot be attained without legislation ; and

That a single alteration of the clock, one hour in April, and a similar alteration of one hour in September, is the best mode of attaining the object of the Bill.

In 1909, when the second reading was carried by 130 to 94, another Select Committee was appointed to hear further evidence.

This Committee examined 24 witnesses, and the Chairman drafted a report in favour of the Bill, but it was rejected by a majority of one. The Committee then recommended, that the Bill be not further proceeded with, owing to "great diversity of opinion," and to "doubts which have been expressed as to whether the objects of the measure can be attained by legislation without giving rise, in cases involving important interests, to serious inconvenience."

The Chairman, and Vice-Chairman, of each Committee voted in its favour.

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A manifesto, set out on pages 26 and 27, protesting against this report, was, thereupon, signed by, (among others) :—

4 Judges.

60 Members of Parliament.

8 Privy Councillors.

33 Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts, Mayors and Provosts.

5 Railway Chairmen and General Managers, and 101 other leading men.

The only opposition, of any importance, came from—

(a) The Great Eastern, and the South Eastern and Chatham, Railway Companies.

(b) Some agriculturists.

(c) Some members of the theatrical profession.

(d) The Committees of the London Stock Exchange, and Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

As to (a). The opposition of the Great Eastern and South Eastern and Chatham Companies, was limited to their Continental traffic, a matter of relatively small importance, having regard to the fact, that out of a total of 1,326 million passengers carried in a year, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions are Continental passengers, and of these, some are carried by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and the London and South Western Railway, both of which Companies support the Bill.

When a Bill is supported as this is, by such Railway Companies as the

London and North Western,

Midland,

London and South Western,

London, Brighton and South Coast,

Great Central,

Furness, and

Caledonian ;

it is clear that very little weight can be attached to any objection to it from a Railway point of view. The

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

General Manager of the London & South-Western Railway Company estimated, that the saving in the cost of artificial light, to all the Railways in Great Britain, not including Ireland, would amount to £92,000 a year, and the General Manager of the Great Central Railway said that the number of accidents would be reduced, because 73 per cent. take place during the dark months, against 27 per cent. during the light months of the year.

As to (b). Some agriculturists gave evidence in favour of the Bill. Sir Richard Winfrey, M.P., himself a farmer, said that there would be no substantial disadvantage to agriculturists, and that there would be distinct advantages to allotment, and small holders. Mr. W. Berry, J.P., Vice-Chairman of the Kent Education Committee, one of the largest fruit growers in Kent, stated that "the extra hour of daylight in the evening would, in some seasons, enable many tons of fruit, and hops, to be picked, which would, otherwise, never be gathered at all."

At a meeting in 1912, of the Lincolnshire Farmers' Union, the Secretary said: "In piece work, and in harvest time, the Bill will not make much difference to us," and a farmer said: "The Bill is meant for those poor devils who are grinding out their lives behind a counter, so that they can get out earlier in the evening. I have served nine years behind a counter, and know what it means. It will not affect us."

Fifty leading Fruit Merchants of Covent Garden, signed a memorial stating that the proposed change would be of the greatest benefit to the fruit trade generally.

Three Secretaries of Chambers of Agriculture wrote to me in favour of the Bill, one of them as follows:—

"The passing of this Bill, will be of the greatest benefit, to every individual in the British Isles."

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As to (c). Possibly fewer people would attend indoor entertainments on fine evenings in the summer months. Mr. Hayden Coffin, the well-known actor, gave evidence in favour of the Bill, and Mr. C. Armbruster, Musical Adviser to the London County Council said:—"I am satisfied that the attendance of the public, to hear our bands, would be almost doubled. Thus more value would be obtained for the money spent, and while people are enjoying fresh air, and listening to music, they are kept from public houses and similar places."

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association consider it would greatly increase the opportunities for enjoyment of Parks, and other open spaces, all over the Kingdom.

As to (d). The Stock Exchange difficulty could be overcome by Stockbrokers, and Cottonbrokers, transacting American business, working until 5 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock, until America makes an alteration in her Standard Time, parallel to that proposed here, when the difficulty would disappear. The Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Belfast, Cardiff, and 72 others, support the Bill (*See page 52*).

The Secretary of the Post Office stated, that only about one half of the Continental mails (representing 6 per cent. of the total handled by the Post Office), might be prejudicially affected, and that the remaining 94 per cent. could be dealt with without difficulty. The present Postmaster General voted in favour of the Bill, and Sir Alexander F. King, K.C.B., the present Secretary of the Post Office, supports it.

Resolutions in favour of the Bill have been passed by
4 County Councils.

685 City Corporations, and Town, and District
Councils, as set out on pages 29 to 51,

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The Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland (representing 199 towns).

The Conference of Urban District Councils of England and Wales, when over 200 Councils were represented.

82 Chambers of Commerce (as set out on page 52).

The Associated Chambers of Commerce, in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913,

The Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at their Congress in June, 1912.

59 Trade Unions, and 47 branches of the Shop Assistants' Union, and by

Over 400 business, political and other Associations and Societies.

These resolutions supply conclusive proof, that the business world approves the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1908, and attaches no importance to the doubts and fears of the majority of the Committee of 1909.

Public Meetings, presided over by the Lord Mayor, have been held at the Guildhall, London, in 1909, 1911 and 1912, at each of which about 1,800 persons were present, and Resolutions were passed approving the Bill, and requesting the Government to grant facilities for its consideration by the House of Commons.

Similar Bills have been introduced into the Parliaments of Canada, New Zealand, Victoria (Australia), New South Wales, and Newfoundland.

The Canadian Bill was referred to a Select Committee, which, after taking evidence, reported favourably thereon. The New Zealand Bill has been considered by a Select Committee, which also reported in its favour and it passed a second reading, in the House of Representatives, in August, 1913.

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The Select Committee appointed by the Parliament of Victoria, after examining 62 witnesses, reported in favour of the Bill, and recommended its adoption throughout the Commonwealth, adding that "if the other (Australian) States should not agree to adopt the Bill, the advantages arising from its adoption in this state (Victoria), would so greatly outweigh any disadvantages that it should be passed into law in this State (Victoria), as they were convinced that it would give their industrial population such an advantage, that the other States would necessarily have to fall into line."

The Prime Minister of Victoria in 1913 expressed in Parliament his approval of the Bill, and stated that he would bring the subject before the next Conference of State Premiers with a view to concerted action by all the States of the Commonwealth.

In New South Wales a Parliamentary Select Committee has been appointed, and has commenced to hear evidence.

In the Cities of Fort William, and Port Arthur, Ontario, the principle of the Bill has been in operation for the past three years, and in the City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, for one year. All objections have been forgotten, and everyone is agreed upon the great benefit gained during the summer months.

In France, the Editor of "La Petite Republique," writing on the subject said:—"Remember how last year we advanced our clocks nine minutes. No one complained of it. Consider the advantages to be derived from Mr. Willett's system. Five months out of the twelve, we shall gain one hour's sunlight each day, seven hours sunlight each week, the equivalent of what we allow ourselves for outdoor recreation on Sunday. And note well, that we shall not have stolen anything from the hours allotted

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to sleep. We shall go to bed and we shall get up one hour earlier than usual (by the sun). That is all !”

A Daylight Saving Bill for Germany is advocated by the Chambers of Commerce of Barmen, Elberfeld, Nürnberg, Cassel and Gottingen, and by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the German Empire, The latter, at their Conference in Cologne, in June last, passed a Resolution that they “not only agreed to the proposal of advancing the clocks, by one hour per day, during the summer months, from 1st May to 30th September, but that they would further the same by all possible means.”

The proposal has also been noticed favourably throughout the German Press

An article by Professor Dr. Eduard Engel, in “Die Woche,” concludes with the words “When England has once stolen the blessings of more sunlight, all other countries will soon follow.”

From Denmark, Lieut. J. P. Müller, Author of “My System,” “The Fresh Air Book,” and other publications writes :—

“The extra hour of sunshine, which the Bill seeks to impart into the daily life of the community, will be an inestimable boon. I am convinced that if England thus leads the way in securing brighter days for her people, other nations will speedily follow her noble example.”

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HIS LATE MAJESTY, KING EDWARD VII, for many years before the introduction of the Bill, caused his clocks, at Sandringham, to be advanced 30 minutes, in the summer months. His Majesty deplored the way in which the first hours of daylight are wasted, and in the last two years of his life caused the same rule to be observed at Windsor and Balmoral, and said that he was favourably disposed towards the Bill.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Major Murray, writing on behalf of His Royal Highness, said: "He wishes your undertaking every success."

The Late Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY, P.C.

"It would be a great convenience to merchants and bankers, and what is of more importance, to our clerks. The inconvenience of the changes is quite infinitesimal, compared with the convenience of the millions of people that would be affected beneficially. I think the American houses would be able to conform with the provisions of the Bill."

The Late Sir ROBERT S. BALL, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.,
F.R.A.S.,

Lowdean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, Cambridge.

"Which is the better for our waking hours, glorious sunshine, which costs us nothing, or expensive and incomparably less efficient artificial light? Only perverted habits could make us hesitate as to the answer to this question. The admirable scheme of Mr. Willett, will rescue 210 hours* of our waking life, from the gloom of man's puny efforts at illumination, and substitute for it—sunbeams. There

* The original proposal was for an advance of 80 minutes by four movements.

are no difficulties connected with the scheme which could weigh for a moment against the advantages of its adoption. . . Meridians were made for man, not man for meridians. . . Time must be regulated, in spite of meridians, to suit man's convenience."

Sir THOMAS BARLOW, K.C.V.O.,

Physician to His late Majesty King Edward VII.
President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

"The Medical case for the Bill is a strong one. You stand to gain by sunshine all along the line. An extra hour of daylight for all purposes, instead of artificial light, from the point of view of eyesight, and therefore of health, (because eyesight affects the health), would be a great national asset."

G. H. BURFORD, Esq., M.B.

President of the 1912 International Congress of Homœopathic Physicians.

35, QUEEN ANNE ST, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

"The simple manœuvre which can add 154 hours of daylight during the year, to our waking time . . . indicates a new potential force of importance in heightening the average of national vigour. . . Science teaches us, ever more impressively, how much daylight and sunshine mean for public health. The waste of the light of the morning hours, is a flagrant squandering of that health."

The Rt. Hon. J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

"I think that it would be a distinct boon to many, especially clerks, shop assistants and so forth, who would find their opportunities for healthy outdoor recreation greatly increased."

The Rt. Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, M.P.

"The measure simply proposes to substitute a convenient, for an inconvenient, standard of artificial time. Agriculturists, in spite of their hard life, have the one great consolation that they are in close touch with Nature, from

day to day, and year to year. Such is not the fortune of the urban population, they live under artificial conditions. . . . Future generations will unquestionably enjoy the great advantages of this system, and other countries will follow, or will conform, to our mutual advantage. . . . The Admiral commanding one of the battle squadrons has successfully introduced the Daylight Saving principle in his fleet. He makes all possible use of the daylight without any consciousness of getting up earlier than usual and without altering the usual fleet routine."

J. J. CROSFIELD, Esq.

"My firm, Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, most cordially welcome Mr. Willett's proposal."

F. DUDLEY DOCKER, Esq., C.B., J.P.

Director of the Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd.,
Chairman of the Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway
Carriage & Wagon Company, Ltd., Birmingham.

"I think your scheme excellent in every way. . . . I very much hope your efforts will soon be crowned with success."

Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

"It would make for the health and happiness of the majority of the community, and the next generation of Britishers would be the better for having had this extra hour of daylight, in their childhood. The general standard of health and of stature would probably be increased by it. The objections are in the minority as compared with the advantages."

Admiral The Hon. Sir E. R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B.

"I was lukewarm, and doubtful at first, now I am thoroughly in favour, and I am convinced, that after the first year's trial, people would take it as a matter of course."

F. A. GOVETT, Esq.

(Messrs. Govett, Sons & Co., Stockbrokers),

6 THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

“It is an admirable idea, and if you succeed in carrying it through, you will have accomplished a great beneficial reform.”

HARRODS' STORES.

(Richard Burbidge, Esq., Managing Director).

“We have between 4,000 and 5,000 employees, many of them girls. They are not able on summer evenings to make use of the 14 acres of recreation ground we place at their disposal, in fact, it is only on Saturday afternoon they can do so. If they could get an hour added to the daylight which they now enjoy, there is hardly one evening in the week, in summer, in which they would not get sufficient time, to take advantage of the Athletic Club and Grounds.”

So strongly do Harrods' Stores support the Bill that they have printed and issued at their own expense, 50,000 copies of a pamphlet explaining it.

The late Rt. Hon. Sir WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON, G.C.M.G., when Governor of Cape Colony, writing from Cape Town:

“There is no doubt that the extra three quarters of an hour of afternoon daylight, due to the adoption here of 30th meridian time, is a boon especially to employees who cannot leave their work till late in the afternoon.”*

VISCOUNT GLADSTONE,

Governor General of South Africa.

“I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the late Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, as to the general advantages which resulted from putting on the clocks in the Cape Peninsula by three-quarters of an hour.”

*The Time shown by clocks at Cape Town is now 46 minutes in advance of that shown by the sun dials.

Sir ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Bart.,
Chairman of the Great Central Railway Co.

“I see no great difficulty in carrying out the scheme.
. . . . From the Railway point of view, I can see
many advantages.”

C. F. HIGGINSON, Esq.,
Joint Manager of the National Bank,
OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

“Your suggestion is one of infinite good, and
appeals strongly to those, like myself, whose lives
are spent in close and somewhat dark conditions
of City life.”

The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

“If the change is practicable, it would mean an
addition to the health and happiness of all who
live in London. The addition of an hour, for
exercise by daylight, between business hours and
the evening meal, would mean health to thousands.”

Sir JOSEPH LYONS, D.L.,
Chairman, Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

“I regard the measure with nothing but favour. I
am convinced it will be a great boon to the working
class, and I sincerely hope it will become law.”

The late Rt. Hon. A. LYTTELTON, M.P., P.C., K.C.

“Nobody can doubt that the time standard is
purely a conventional standard. I myself have
lived under conditions under which it has been
altered, without any inconvenience at all.”

The EARL OF MEATH, K.P., P.C.,
Chairman of the Metropolitan Public Gardens
Association,

“I fear that no common action is to be
hoped for without the intervention of the Legis-
lature. I trust, that before long your ideas may
be the means of adding to the amount of sunshine
enjoyed by Britons . . . Sunshine destroys germs
and raises the vitality.”

Viscount MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.

“The scheme appears to me quite easy of realisation, and surely no one could question the beneficence of the result.”

Sir CHARLES OWENS,

When General Manager of the London and South-Western Railway.

“I shall be quite willing to sign the manifesto in support of your scheme.”

R. PEARCE, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.P.

“The high merit of your proposal is the simple way of it, and the extraordinarily slight disturbance of existing things. . . . As to the artificial light objection, it is in itself in your favour.”

A. A. RAMBAUT, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.,

RADCLIFFE OBSERVER, OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

“The objections which might be urged are trifling, compared with the benefits to be derived from the increase of sunlight during waking hours.”

Sir WM. RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.,

“I am glad to add my testimony to the common sense, and applicability, of the plan of lengthening the ‘day’ which you propose. . . . I hope you will manage to carry it through. The advantage to eyesight, can hardly be over-estimated.”

A. W. G. RANGER, Esq., D.C.L.

(Messrs. Ranger, Burton & Frost, Solicitors),

Chairman of the British and Foreign Blind Association (Incorporated),
and Governor of the College for the Higher Education of the Blind.

“To the small section of the community to which, as a blind man, I belong, the gain would be peculiarly joyous, and beneficial; for, to the blind, sunlight and fresh air are essentially conditions precedent to good health, and really enjoyable life.”

The Late Sir EDWARD SASSOON, Bart., M.P.,
Chairman of the 1908 Select Committee of the House
of Commons on the Bill.

“I trust London citizens will endorse the health-
giving daylight-increasing scheme.”

J. St. LOE STRACHEY, Esq.,
Editor of the “Spectator.”

“The busy man must keep the same hours as other
people, in order to meet them, and co-operate with
them, in business, politics or pleasure. That being
so, there is only one practical way under which we
can hope to get the full enjoyment of the daylight,
and that is by altering the clock.”

ANTHONY TRAILL, Esq., LL.D., M.D., D.L.,
Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

“I entirely approve of your scheme.”

H. H. TURNER, Esq. D.Sc.,
Savilian Professor of Astronomy, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

“There is no scientific issue involved, which, in my
opinion, ought to stand in the way of the public
convenience. . . . The merit of Mr. Willett’s
proposal is, that the alteration is to be made for
all, by altering the symbol which guides us all.
The clock, in this connection, is no standard, in the
sense of representing a unit of time : it is a mere
symbol, representing an epoch, which is largely
arbitrary.”

Dr. WARREN,
President of Magdalen College, and late Vice-
Chancellor of Oxford University.

“I heartily approve of, and should support your
proposal.”

THE FOLLOWING MANIFESTO appeared in the newspapers :

11th February, 1910.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

We have read the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons (1909), and regret that, though they express approval of the proposal, they recommend that the Bill be not further proceeded with, for the following reasons only :

1. Great diversity of opinion.
2. Grave doubts which have been expressed, as to whether the objects of the measure can be attained by legislation, without giving rise to serious inconvenience, in cases involving important interests.

These reasons seem to us inadequate, having regard to the fact that the Select Committee, which sat to consider the Bill in 1908, reported that the effect of the proposals of the Bill would be, *inter alia* ;

To facilitate the training of the Territorial Force ;

To benefit the physique, general health, and welfare of all classes of the community ;

To reduce the industrial, commercial, and domestic expenditure on artificial light ;

That the object of the Bill is desirable, and would benefit the community, if it can be generally attained, and that the weight of the evidence submitted to the Committee, agrees with, and supports this view ; and

That the objects proposed cannot be attained without legislation.

We are of opinion, that the conclusions of the 1908 Committee are sound, that the Bill is a good one, and that, if it be passed into law, it will appreciably add to the health, and happiness, of the nation.

- (Signed) W. ABRAHAM (The Rt. Hon. W. Abraham, P.C., M.P.).
 ALFRED ASLETT (J.P., Gen. Manager Furness Railway).
 WILLIAM BILSLAND (Sir Wm. Bilsland, Bart., late Lord
 Provost of Glasgow).
 CHARLES BOOTH (The Rt. Hon. Charles Booth, P.C.).
 JOHN BRUNNER (The Rt. Hon. Sir John T. Brunner,
 Bart., P.C., D.L.).
 DAVID BURNETT (Sir David Burnett, Bart., Ex-Lord
 Mayor of London).
 JOHN CLIFFORD, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
 STEPHEN COLLINS (Sir Stephen Collins, M.P.).
 THOS. BOOR CROSBY (Sir Thomas B. Crosby, M.D.,
 Ex-Lord Mayor of London).
 CHARLES DARLING (The Hon. Mr. Justice Darling).
 A. DENNY (J.P., Messrs. Wm. Denny & Bros., Shipbuilders).
 A. CONAN DOYLE (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, D.L., LL.D.)
 SAM FAY (Sir Sam Fay, General Manager Great Central
 Railway).
 C. W. FREMANTLE (The Hon. Sir Charles W. Fremantle,
 K.C.B., J.P., late Deputy Master of the Mint).
 WALTER GUINNESS (The Hon. Walter E. Guinness,
 M.P.).
 ALEX. HENDERSON (Sir Alexander Henderson, Bart.
 J.P., Chairman of the Great Central Railway).
 HENRY HOLLOWAY (J.P., Holloway Bros., Ltd., Builders).
 ALFRED LYTTTELTON (The late Rt. Hon., P.C., M.P.).
 STANLEY MACHIN (Chairman of the London Chamber
 of Commerce, Partner in Messrs. Batger & Co.).
 CHARLES McLAREN (The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles McLaren
 Bart., K.C., (now Lord Aberconway) Chairman of
 the Metropolitan Railway Co., and of John Brown
 Ltd., & Co., Sheffield).
 RALPH NEVILLE (The Hon. Mr. Justice Neville).
 ALFRED J. NEWTON (Sir Alfred J. Newton, Bart.
 Ex-Lord Mayor of London).
 H. STANLEY POCHIN (Managing Director, The Standard
 Engineering Co., Limited, Leicester).
 ALBERT SPICER (Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P.).
 T. VEZEY STRONG (Right Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, P.C.,
 Ex-Lord Mayor of London).
 J. E. K. STUDD (President Polytechnic, Regent
 Street).
 W. P. TRELOAR (Sir William P. Treloar, Bart., Ex-Lord
 Mayor of London).
 G. WYATT TRUSCOTT (Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.,
 Ex-Lord Mayor of London).
 ALGERNON WEST (The Right Hon., P.C., K.C.B.).
 J. G. WILDING (President Southampton Chamber of
 Commerce).

AND 181 OTHERS OF EQUAL STANDING.

THE FOLLOWING
PUBLICLY ELECTED
REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill :—

4 COUNTY COUNCILS.

SURREY DENBIGH
MERIONETH TRALEE

The Conference of Urban District Councils of England and Wales (when over 200 Councils were represented).

The Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland
(representing 199 Towns).

(The London County Council in 1913 passed a Resolution declaring, that in the opinion of the Council, the provisions of the Shops Act would be improved by the passing of the Daylight Saving Bill, and the Education Committee of the Council recommended, that the Bill should be approved by the Council, as the local Education Authority), and

685 CITY CORPORATIONS, TOWN AND DISTRICT COUNCILS, as follows :--

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford

Biggleswade

Luton

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon

Maidenhead

Newbury

Reading

Wantage

Windsor

Wokingham

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Aylesbury

Buckingham

Chesham

High Wycombe

Marlow

Newport Pagnell

Slough

West Wycombe

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge

Wisbech

(Though the Town of Cambridge has not passed a Resolution in favour of the Bill, the Union Society of Cambridge University has passed such a Resolution by a large majority).

CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge

Altrincham

Bowdon

Bredbury and Romilly

Cheadle and Gatley

Chester

Compstall

Crewe

Birkenhead

Congleton

Dukinfield

Hoylake & W. Kirby

Runcorn

Stalybridge

Stockport

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Cheshire—continued.

Ellesmere Port

Hale

Hyde

Knutsford

Lower Bebington

Macclesfield

Middlewich

Nantwich

Northwich

Sale

Sandbach

Wallasey

Winsford—(This Council was the first to pass a resolution in favour of the Bill.)

Yeardsley-cum-Whaley

CORNWALL.

Falmouth

Camborne

Illogan

Launceston

Newquay

Penzance

Redruth

St. Austell

St. Ives

Stratton and Bude

Truro

Wadebridge

CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle

Maryport

Cockermouth

Egremont

Flimby

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10 000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Cumberland—continued.

Keswick

Penrith

Stanwix

Whitehaven

Workington

DERBYSHIRE.

Alfreton

Ashborne

Bakewell

Belper

Buxton

Chapel-en-le-Frith

Chesterfield

Clay Cross

Derby

Dronfield

Fairfield

Glossop

Hasland

Heanor

Ilkeston

Long Eaton

Matlock

Matlock Bath and

Scarthin Nick

Melbourne

Pinxton

Ripley

South Darley

DEVONSHIRE

Barnstaple

Swadlincote & District

Whittington & Newbold

Devonport

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Devonshire—continued.

Bovey Tracey	East Stonehouse
Brixham	Exmouth
Budleigh Salterton	Paignton
Crediton	
Dartmouth	
Exeter	
Great Torrington	
Heavitree	
Ilfracombe	
Lynton	
Newton Abbot	
Okehampton	
Sidmouth	
South Molton	
Tavistock	
Tiverton	
Torquay	
Totnes	

DORSETSHIRE.

Blandford Forum
Bridport
Dorchester
Lyme Regis
Poole
Poole R.D.C.
Portland
Shaftesbury
Swanage
Weymouth
Wimborne Minster

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

DURHAM.

Annfield Plain	Blaydon
Bishop Auckland	Brandon & Byshottles
Chester-le-Street	Crook
Consett	Hartlepool
Darlington	Hebburn
Durham	Hetton
Easington R.D.C.	Ryton-on-Tyne
Felling	Sildon & East Thicky
Ferry Hill	South Shields
Gateshead	Spennymoor
Houghton-le-Spring	Stanley
Jarrow	Stockton-on-Tees
Seaham Harbour	Sunderland
Southwick-on-Wear	Tanfield
Sunderland R.D.C.	Whickham
Tow Law	
West Hartlepool	

ESSEX.

Braintree	Barking Town
Chingford	Chelmsford
Clacton-on-Sea	Romford
Colchester	Wanstead
East Ham	West Ham
Grays	
Great Dunmow	
Halstead	
Harwich	
Ilford	
Leigh-on-Sea	
Leyton	
Loughton	

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Essex—continued.

Maldon
Southend-on-Sea
Waltham Holy Cross
Walton-on-the-Naze
Woodford

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cheltenham	Bristol
Gloucester	
Kingswood	
Nailsworth	
Stroud	

HAMPSHIRE.

Aldershot	Eastleigh & Bishopstoke
Alton	Farnborough
Basingstoke	Gosport and Alverstoke
Bournemouth	Southampton
Christchurch	
Havant	
Itchen	
Lymington	
Petersfield	
Portsmouth	
Winchester	

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Kington	Hereford
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HERTFORDSHIRE.

Bishops Stortford	Barnet
Cheshunt	East Barnet Valley
Great Berkhamsted	Hemel Hempstead
Harpenden	Hertford
Hoddesdon	Hitchin

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Hertfordshire--continued.

Rickmansworth	St. Albans
Sawbridgeworth	
Stevenage	
Ware	
Watford	

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—(None.)

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Cowes	Newport
East Cowes	Ryde
Shanklin	
Ventnor	

KENT.

Ashford	Bexley
Beckenham	Canterbury
Broadstairs	Dover
Bromley	Erith
Chatham	Gillingham
Cheriton	Ramsgate
Chislehurst	
Dartford U.D.C.	
Dartford R.D.C.	
Deal	
Faversham	
Folkestone	
Gravesend	
Herne Bay	
Hythe	
Maidstone	
Margate	
New Romney	
Northfleet	

Kent—continued.

Penge
Queenborough
Rochester
Sandgate
Sevenoaks
Sheerness
Sittingbourne
Southborough
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
Walmer

LANCASHIRE.

Accrington	Ashton-under-Lyne
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Barrow-in-Furness
Aspull	Blackburn
Atherton	Bolton
Audenshaw	Burnley
Bacup	Crompton
Blackpool	Failsworth
Blackrod	Heaton Norris
Bootle	Hindley
Brierfield	Ince-in-Makerfield
Bury	Lancaster
Carnforth	Mossley
Chadderton	Padiham
Chorley	Ramsbottom
Clitheroe	St. Helens
Colne	Walton-le-Dale
Dalton-in-Furness	
Darwen	

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Lancashire—continued.

Denton
Droylsden
Eccles
Farnworth
Fleetwood
Formby
Grange
Great Crosby
Great Harwood
Haslingden
Heywood
Horwich
Hurst
Kearsley
Lathom & Burscough
Leigh
Litherland
Littleborough
Little Hulton
Liverpool
Lowton
Manchester
Middleton
Milnrow
Morecambe
Much Woolton
Nelson
Newton-in-Makerfield
Norden
Oldham
Orrell

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Lancashire—continued

Oswaldtwistle
Poulton-le-Fylde
Prescot
Preston
Prestwich
Radcliffe
Rawtenstall
Rishton
Rochdale
Royton
St. Anne's-on-Sea
Salford
Southport
Stretford
Swinton and
 Pendlebury
Trawden
Tottington
Turton
Tyldesley
Ulverston
Up Holland
Urmston
Wardle
Warrington
Waterloo-with-Seaforth
West Houghton
Whitworth
Widnes
Wigan
Worsley

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Coalville
Ashby Woulds	Leicester
Hinckley	
Loughborough	
Market Harborough	
Mountsorrell	
Shepshed	
Wigston Magna	

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Alford	Boston
Brigg	Grantham
Cleethorpes	Spalding
Gainsborough	
Grimsby	
Lincoln	
Mablethorpe	
Scunthorpe	
Skegness	
Woodhall Spa	

LONDON.

Battersea	Chelsea
Bermondsey	Lambeth
Bethnal Green	Lewisham
Camberwell	
Deptford	
Finsbury	
Fulham	
Greenwich	
Hackney	
Hammersmith	
Hampstead	

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

London—continued.

Holborn

Islington

Kensington

London (Common
Council)

Paddington

Poplar

St. Marylebone

St. Pancras

Shoreditch

Southwark

Stepney

Stoke Newington

Wandsworth

Westminster

Woolwich

MIDDLESEX.

Acton

Chiswick

Ealing

Edmonton

Enfield

Feltham

Finchley

Hampton

Hampton Wick

Hanwell

Hendon

Heston & Isleworth

Hornsey

Ruislip-Northwood

Brentford

Friern Barnet

Harrow

Southgate

Teddington

Twickenham

Middlesex—continued.

Southall-Norwood
Staines
Sunbury-on-Thames
Tottenham
Uxbridge
Wealdstone
Wembley
Willesden
Wood Green

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Abergavenny	Abercarn
Abersychan	Bedwelty
Abertillery	Rhymney
Blaenavon	Risca
Chepstow	
Ebbw Vale	
Llanfrechfa Upper	
Nanty-glo and Blaina	
Newport	
Panteg	
Tredegar	
Usk	

NORFOLK.

Downham Market	Norwich
East Dereham	
Great Yarmouth	
Hunstanton	
Kings Lynn	
Sheringham	
Walsoken	

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Daventry	Rushden
Desborough	
Higham Ferrers	
Irthlingborough	
Kettering	
Northampton	
Peterborough	
Raunds	
Wellingborough	

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Amble	Ashington
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Bedlingtonshire
Haltwhistle	Blyth
Hexham	Earsdon
Rothbury	Gosforth
Wallsend	Newburn
Weetslade	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
	Tynemouth
	Whitley & Monkseaton

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Arnold	Beeston
East Retford	Carlton
Eastwood	Hucknall Torkard
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Newark
Mansfield	Nottingham
Mansfield Wood- house	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	
West Bridgford	
Worksop	

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

OXFORDSHIRE.

Banbury
Bicester
Chipping Norton
Oxford
Witney

RUTLANDSHIRE.—(None.)

HROPSHIRE.

Church Stretton Wenlock
Dawley
Ellesmere
Newport
Oakengates
Oswestry
Shrewsbury

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath Bridgewater
Burnham Weston-super-Mare
Chard
Crewkerne
Frome
Glastonbury
Highbridge
Keynsham
Midsomer Norton
Minehead
Radstock
Shepton Mallet
Street
Taunton
Watchet
Wellington

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Somersetshire—continued.

Wells

Wincanton

Yeovil

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Brierley Hill

Audley

Burntwood

Bilston

Burton-on-Trent

Brownhills

Coseley

Cannock

Darlaston

Handsworth

Fenton

Heath Town

Kidsgrove

Sedgley

Kinver

Willenhall

Leek

Wolstanton United

Lichfield

Longton

Newcastle-under-Lyme

Perry Barr

Rowley Regis

Short Heath

Smallthorne

Smethwick

Stafford

Stoke-on-Trent

Tamworth

Tipton

Uttoxeter

Walsall

Wednesbury

Wednesfield

West Bromwich

Wolverhampton

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

SUFFOLK.

Aldeburgh
Beccles
Bungay
Felixstowe
Ipswich
Lowestoft
Newmarket
Sudbury
Woodbridge

Bury St. Edmunds

SURREY.

Barnes
Carshalton
Chertsey
Croydon
Egham
Epsom
Esher
Frimley
Guildford
Hambleton R.D.C.
Haslemere
Merton
Reigate
Richmond
Surbiton
Woking

Caterham
Kingston-upon-Thames
Sutton
The Maldens & Coombe
Walton-upon-Thames
Wimbledon

SUSSEX.

Arundel
Battle
Bexhill
Brighton
Chichester

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Sussex—continued.

Crawley

Eastbourne

East Grinstead U.D.C.

East Grinstead R.D.C.

Hastings

Horsham

Hove

Ifield

Lewes

Littlehampton

Newhaven

Portslade

Rye

Seaford

Shoreham

Southwick

Worthing

WARWICKSHIRE.

Coventry

Kingsbury

Leamington Spa

Nuneaton

Rugby

Stratford-upon-Avon

Studley

WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside

Kendal

Windermere

WILTSHIRE.

Bradford-on-Avon

Chippenham

Birmingham

Sutton Coldfield

Warwick

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Wiltshire—continued.

Corsham

Malmesbury

Marlborough

Salisbury

Swindon

Trowbridge

Warminster

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bromsgrove

Droitwich

Kidderminster

North Bromsgrove

Redditch

Stourbridge

Upton-on-Severn

Worcester

Yardley

YORKSHIRE.

Ardsley

Baildon

Barkisland

Birkenshaw

Birstall

Bolton-upon-Dearne

Bradfield

Bradford

Brighouse

Cudworth

Darfield

Featherstone

Flockton

Goole

Great Driffield

Dudley

Kings Norton

Lye & Wollescote

Malvern

Oldbury

Beverley

Bridlington

Balby with Hexthorpe

Batley

Bingley

Castleford

Cleckheaton

Dewsbury

Doncaster

Eston

Golcar

Halifax

Handsworth

Harrogate

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000, and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Yorkshire—continued.

Greetland	Leeds
Guisborough	Liversedge
Guiseley	Morley
Halifax R.D.C.	Normanton
Haworth	Pudsey
Hebden Bridge	Shipley
Hemsworth Parish	Skelton & Brotton
Hessle	Skipton
Hipperholme	Stanley
Holmfirth	Swinton
Honley	Thornaby-on-Tees
Hornsea	Todmorden
Horsforth	Wath-upon-Dearne
Hoyland-Nether	
Huddersfield	
Hull	
Keighley	
Knottingley	
Linthwaite	
Luddenden Foot	
Malton	
Meltham	
Mexborough	
Middlesborough	
Midgley	
Mirfield	
Monk Bretton	
Mytholmroyd	
Norton R.D.C.	
Oakworth	
Ormesby	
Ossett	

City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—

Yorkshire—continued.

Otley
Oxenhope
Penistone
Pontefract
Rawmarsh
Redcar
Ripon
Rotherham
Rothwell
Saddleworth
Saltburn-by-Sea
Scarborough
Settle
Sheffield
Shelf
Shepley
Silsden
Slaithwaite
South Bank in Normanby
Sowerby Bridge
Soyland
Thurgoland
Thurlstone
Thurstonland
Tinsley
Wakefield
Whitby
Whitwood
Withernsea
Wombwell
Worsborough
Yeadon
York

It will be observed that in the Counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, Oxfordshire, Sussex, Westmorlandshire, and Wiltshire, EVERY town having a population of 10,000 or upwards has passed a Resolution in favour of the Bill, and that in EIGHT Counties every such town but one has passed a Resolution.

Similar Resolutions have also been passed by the following Towns in WALES :—

Aberystwith	Llanfyllin
Bala	Llangefui
Barmouth	Llangollen
Barry	Llanwrst
Bethesda	Llanwrtyd Wells
Bettws-y-Coed	Merthyr Tydvil
Brecon	Mold
Buckley	Mountain Ash
Caerphilly	Oystermouth
Cardiff	Pembroke
Cardigan	Penmaenmawr
Carnarvon	Pontardawe
Colwyn Bay	Porthcawl
Conway	Rhondda
Criccieth	Ruthin
Denbigh	Swansea
Festiniog	Tenby
Holyhead	Towyn
Holywell	Welshpool
Knighton	Wrexham
Lampeter	Wrexham R.D.C.
Llandrindod Wells	Ynyscynhaiarn
Llandudno	

Resolutions in favour of the Bill have also been passed by the following Towns in SCOTLAND:—

Arbroath	Kilmarnock
Dumbarton	Linlithgow
Dundee	Musselburgh
Eastwood Parish Council	Newport
Forfar	Peebles
Fortrose	Perth
Galashiels	Pollokshaws
Glasgow	St. Andrews
Hamilton	Selkirk
Inverness	Tayport
Inverurie	

and by

The Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland
representing 199 Towns

and by

the following Towns in IRELAND :—

Bangor	Dublin
Belfast	Londonderry
Clonmel	Portadown
Drogheda	

THE ABOVE POPULARLY ELECTED BODIES REPRESENT A POPULATION OF ABOUT 27,000,000 and comprise more than one-half the total number of such Corporations in England and Wales.

RESOLUTIONS in favour of the Bill have been passed by the following

82 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

London	Cleckheaton	Oxford
Liverpool	Heckmondwike	Horsham
Manchester	North Stafford-	Penzance
Leeds	shire	Ramsgate
Hull	Tunbridge Wells	Warrington
Sheffield	Tonbridge	Wakefield
Bristol	South of Scotland	Portsmouth
Southampton	Batley	Burnley
Oldham	Streatham	Wandsworth
Blackburn	Torquay	Trowbridge
Barrow-in-Fur-	Acton	Frimley
ness	Worcester	Newport (Mon.)
Coventry	Cheltenham	Halifax
Wolverhampton	Leicester	Luton
Norwich	Margate	Canterbury
Exeter	Derby	Wilmslow
Dublin	St. Anne's-on-Sea	Goole
Belfast	Sydenham,	Walsall &
Cardiff	Forest Hill	District
Swansea	and District	Cork
Ipswich	Maidenhead	Bury
Dudley	Reigate	Inverness
Worksop	Camborne	Thirsk
Wood Green	Guildford	Brighton and
Hunstanton	Crawley	Hove
Reading	Brierley Hill	Londonderry
Kidderminster	Chester	Staines & District
Taunton	Huddersfield	Lewes
Hackney and Stoke	Newington	St. Albans
Huntingdon		

AND BY—

The Associated Chambers of Commerce—five times—at their Meetings in London, in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.

AND BY

The Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at their Congress in London in June, 1912.

(The Conference of Chambers of Commerce of the German Empire at their Meeting in Cologne in June, 1912, passed a resolution advocating a Daylight Saving Bill for Germany, as have also the separate Chambers of Barmen, Elberfeld, Cassel, Gottingen, and Nürnberg.)

AND BY

59 TRADE UNIONS.

	Having a Membership of
Northumberland Miners' Association ...	32,327
Amalgamated Society of Tailors	13,842
National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks and 47 Branches thereof	20,218
Railway Clerks' Association	10,114
National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives	30,512
British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron and Tin- plate Workers	15,028
Paisley Trades and Labour Council ...	
Nelson Labour Party	
Cycle Allied Trades' Association	
National Association of Grocers' Assistants	
United Society of Brushmakers	1,332
Birmingham Britannia Metal Workers Asso'n.	

TRADE UNIONS, continued.

Amalgamated Edge Tool Trade Protection and Death Society	319
Sheffield Machine File Cutters	108
Floorcloth, Lino. Printers' Union, Gt. Britain	
Heywood and District Amalgamated Union of Machine and General Labour ...	130
Galvanised Holloware, Sheet Metal Workers' and Braziers' Association	410
Asso'd Iron and Steel Workers of Gt. Britain	6,510
Dundee & Dist. Union of Jute & Flax Workers	4,240
Amalg't'd Society of Operative Lacemakers	3,197
British Labour Amalgamation	1,575
Long Eaton and District Association of Operative Lacemakers... ..	218
Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain... ..	4,438
Scottish Block Printers	
National Amalgamated Society of Printers, Warehousemen and Cutters	4,091
National Association of Prudential Agents	2,817
Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League	3,493
Operative Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association (Bollington Branch) ...	
Denton Silk Hat Trimmers & Stitchers' Union	147
Ramsbottom Weavers, Winders and Warp- ers Association... ..	2,116
Bamber Bridge and District Power-Loom Overlookers' Association	
Bedstead Workmen's Association	1,949
National Federation of Blastfurnacemen ...	9,754
United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers ...	9,076
Card Setting Machine Tenters' Society ...	222

TRADE UNIONS, continued.

Walsall and District Gig Saddlers' Union ...	143
Hinckley and District Trimmers' Union ...	153
Grimsby Steam Fishing Vessels Engineers and Firemen's Union	1,059
Lancashire Amalgamated Tape Sizers' Pro- tective Society (Haslingden and Ross- endale District Branch)	
Gunpowder Employees' Union (Affiliated to the United Government Workers' Federation)	350
Yorkshire Managers and Overlookers' Soc- iety (Bradford Branch)	220
Darwen and District Power-Loom Over- lookers' Provident Association ...	393
Sheffield Silver and Electro-Plate Finishers	120
Sheep-Shear Makers', Grinders', Finishers and Benders' Union	
Hull Seamen's and Firemen's Union ...	609
Leeds Amalgamated Jewish Tailors' Machin- ists' and Pressers' Union	960
Newmilns and District Textile Union ...	560
Amal'd Society Wood Turners, Sawyers, &c.	196
Friendly Society of Ironfounders (Wakefield b'nch)	—
Women's Labour League (Cent. London Bh.)	140
National Union of Clerks (Hackney Branch)	
ditto. (Erith Branch) ...	—
National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland	—
Amalgamated Moulders' Union	1,200
Federation of Shopworkers, Warehousemen and Clerks (Plymouth)... ..	600
United Kingdom Postal Clerks' Association	—
Wigan & District Carters' & Lorrymen's Union	

TRADE UNIONS, continued.

Darwen & District Power-Loom Overlookers'
Union

Post Office Engineering Clerks' Association

Lancashire Amalgamated Tape Sizers' Pro-
tective Society (Gt. Harwood Branch)

**RESOLUTIONS in favour of the Bill have also
been passed by**

**438 SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS,
among which are**

MEETINGS OF CITIZENS UNDER THE
PRESIDENCY OF THE RIGHT HON.
THE LORD MAYOR, AT THE GUILD-
HALL, LONDON, IN 1909, 1911, AND
1912.

ASSOCIATION OF TRADE PROTECTION
SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
(representing 100 Societies with a Membership
of about 50,000)

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF TRADE (repre-
senting 100,000 Traders)

DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE
WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS' GUILD

The National Association of Local Government
Officers and 29 Branches of such Association

National Market Traders' Federation

MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION OF IM-
PORTERS AND EXPORTERS

United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association

WHOLESALE TEXTILE ASSOCIATION

National Federation of Hairdressers

Association of the Head Masters of Endowed
Schools in the Midland Counties

THE UNION SOCIETY OF CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS continued.

Sheffield Federated Health Association

City of London Hairdressers' Guild.

FEDERATION OF GROCERS' ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead

MOTOR UNION

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association

Manchester Steamship Owners' Association

CITY OF LONDON TERRITORIAL ASSO'N

Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association

National Federation of Sub-Postmasters

L. & N. W. R. Temperance Union (Membership 17,531)

Liverpool Cycle and Allied Trades' Association

Lichfield Medical Practitioners' Association

Incorporated Institute of Hygiene

WOLVERHAMPTON LAW SOCIETY

BELFAST WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' &
MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Belfast and North of Ireland Grocers' Association

Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, Wigmakers and
Perfumers, Birmingham

Liverpool Wool Brokers' Association

Liverpool Shipping and Forwarding Association

Liverpool Society of Chartered Accountants

Liverpool and District Fruit Buyers' Association

Incorporated Society of Accountants, Liverpool

Incorporated Trade Protection Society Liverpool

Radlett Conservative and Unionist Association

Mid-Whitgiftian Association

Manchester Liberal Federation

Dulwich Liberal and Radical Association

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS continued.

Norwich Laundries Association
Wellingborough Association of Teachers
Dartford Co-operative Society
National Federation of Boot Trades Associations
Birmingham and District Boot Trades Association
Manchester and Salford District Boot Trades Assn.
High Wycombe Boot Trades Association
Blackburn and District Boot Retailers Association

CLUBS.

Royal Automobile Club Portsmouth Clarion Cycle Club
Ranelagh Club North Middlesex Auto. Club
Cyclists' Touring Club Southsea Rowing Club
St. Edmund's Club Federation of Rambling Clubs
Magee Old Boys' Ramblers Littleborough Cricket Club
Grafton Cycling & Rambling Club Cardiff Rowing Club
Norbury Park Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club (playing
membership over 200)
London C.H.A. Rambling Club
London Wesleyan Cricket League (playing Member-
ship over 1,000)
Wood Green Football League (playing membership 600)
Workmen's Club & Institute Ltd., Ushaw Moor, Durham
Sesame Club Camera Club
Jewish Working Men's Club

MANY GOLF, RIFLE AND BOWLING CLUBS AND
SEVERAL HUNDRED LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETIES.

WM. WILLETT.

SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.,

March, 1914

