THE WASTE OF DAYLIGHT

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

William Willett

NINETEENTH EDITION.

MARCH, 1914.
WITH MR. WILLIAM WILLETT'S COMPLIMENTS.

Sloane Square, London, S.W.
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. W. M. WILLET, Sloane Square, London, S.W.
EVERY ONE 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
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
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.
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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."
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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.
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

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

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


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 1½ 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
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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 con-" "vinced 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, Elbersfeld, 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 secur- "ing 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."


"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."


"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.
ALFRED ASLETT (J.P., Gen. Manager Furness Railway).
WILLIAM BILSLAND (Sir Wm. Bilsland, Bart., late Lord Provost of Glasgow).
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. CONAN DOYLE (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, D.L., LL.D.)
SAM FAY (Sir Sam Fay, General Manager Great Central Railway).
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 LYTTELTON (The late Rt. Hon., P.C., M.P.).
STANLEY MACHIN (Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, Partner in Messrs. Batger & Co.).
RALPH NEVILLE (The Hon. Mr. Justice Neville).
ALFRED J. NEWTON (Sir Alfred J. Newton, Bart. Ex-Lord Mayor of London).
ALBERT SPICER (Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P.).
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—

**BEDFORDSHIRE.**
- Bedford
- Biggleswade
- Luton

**BERKSHERE.**
- 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—

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
Illogan
Launceston
Newquay
Penzance
Redruth
St. Austell
St. Ives
Stratton and Bude
Truro
Wadebridge

CUMBERLAND.
Carlisle
Cockermouth
Egremont
Flimby

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—
City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

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

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

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
Brixham
Budleigh Salterton
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—

**DURHAM.**

Annfield Plain  
Bishop Auckland  
Chester-le-Street  
Consett  
Darlington  
Durham  
Easington R.D.C.  
Felling  
Ferry Hill  
Gateshead  
Houghton-le-Spring  
Jarrow  
Seaham Harbour  
Southwick-on-Wear  
Sunderland R.D.C.  
Tow Law  
West Hartlepool  

**ESSEX.**

Braintree  
Chingford  
Clacton-on-Sea  
Colchester  
East Ham  
Grays  
Great Dunmow  
Halstead  
Harwich  
Ilford  
Leigh-on-Sea  
Leyton  
Loughton  

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

Blaydon  
Brandon & Byshottles  
Crook  
Hartlepool  
Hebburn  
Hetton  
Ryton-on-Tyne  
Shildon & East Thickley  
South Shields  
Spennymoor  
Stanley  
Stockton-on-Tees  
Sunderland  
Tanfield  
Whickham  

Barking Town  
Chelmsford  
Romford  
Wanstead  
West Ham
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
Gloucester
Kingswood
Nailsworth
Stroud

Hampshire.

Aldershot
Alton
Basingstoke
Bournemouth
Christchurch
Havant
Itchen
Lymington
Petersfield
Portsmouth
Winchester

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Kington

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Bishops Stortford
Cheshunt
Great Berkhamsted
Harpenden
Hoddesdon

Bristol

Eastleigh & Bishopstoke
Farnborough
Gosport and Alverstoke
Southampton

Hereford

Barnet
East Barnet Valley
Hemel Hempstead
Hertford
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
Sawbridgeworth
Stevenage
Ware
Watford

St. Albans

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—(None.)

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Cowes
East Cowes
Shanklín
Ventnor

Newport
Ryde

KENT.

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

Bexley
Canterbury
Dover
Erith
Gillingham
Ramsgate
City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Kent—continued.

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

LANCASHIRE.

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

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

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

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—

**LEICESTERSHIRE.**

- Ashby-de-la-Zouch
- Ashby Woulds
- Hinckley
- Loughborough
- Market Harborough
- Mountsorrel
- Shepshed
- Wigston Magna

**Coalville**

**Leicester**

**LINCOLNSHIRE.**

- Alford
- Brigg
- Cleethorpes
- Gainsborough
- Grimsby
- Lincoln
- Mablethorpe
- Scunthorpe
- Skegness
- Woodhall Spa

**Boston**

**Grantham**

**Spalding**

**LONDON.**

- Battersea
- Bermondsey
- Bethnal Green
- Camberwell
- Deptford
- Finsbury
- Fulham
- Greenwich
- Hackney
- Hammersmith
- Hampstead

**Chelsea**

**Lambeth**

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

Middlesex—continued.

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

Monmouthshire.

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

Norfolk.

Downham Market
East Dereham
Great Yarmouth
Hunstanton
Kings Lynn
Sheringham
Walsoken

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

Abercarn
Bedwelty
Rhymney
Risca

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

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Daventry
Desborough
Higham Ferrers
Irthlingborough
Kettering
Northampton
Peterborough
Raunds
Wellingborough

Rushden

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Amble
Berwick-upon-Tweed
Haltwhistle
Hexham
Rothbury
WallSEND
Weetslade

Ashington
Bedlingtonshire
Blyth
Earsdon
Gosforth
Newburn
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Tynemouth
Whitley & Monkseaton

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Arnold
East Retford
Eastwood
Kirkby-in-Ashfield
Mansfield
Mansfield Woodhouse
Sutton-in-Ashfield
West Bridgford
Worksop

Beeston
Carlton
Hucknall Torkard
Newark
Nottingham
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City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

Towns with a Population of 10,000 and up—

- Oxford
- Chipping Norton
- Banbury

- Banbury
- Bicester
- Chipping Norton
- Oxford
- Witney

- Church Stretton
- Dawley
- Ellesmere
- Newport
- Oswestry

- Bridgewater
- Weston-super-Mare
- Frome
- Crewkerne
- Midsomer Norton
- Minehead
- Newton St Cyrian
- Highbridge
- Keynsham
- Glastonbury
- Shrewsbury
- Oswestry

- Church Stretton
- Dawley
- Ellesmere
- Newport
- Oswestry

- Oxford
- Witney

- RUTLANDSHIRE—(None.)

- HOPSHIRE.

- SOMERSETSHIRE.

- OXFORDSHIRE.
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
- Burntwood
- Burton-on-Trent
- Coseley
- Darlaston
- Fenton
- Kidsgrove
- Kinver
- Leek
- 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—

SUFFOLK.
Aldeburgh
Beccles
Bungay
Felixstowe
Ipswich
Lowestoft
Newmarket
Sudbury
Woodbridge

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

SUSSEX.
Arundel
Battle
Bexhill
Brighton
Chichester

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

Bury St. Edmunds
Caterham
Kingston-upon-Thames
Sutton
The Maldens & Coombe
Walton-upon-Thames
Wimbledon
City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

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

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

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

**Wiltshire—continued.**
- Corsham
- Malmesbury
- Marlborough
- Salisbury
- Swindon
- Trowbridge
- Warminster

**Worcestshire.**
- 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

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

- Dudley
- Kings Norton
- Lye & Wollescote
- Malvern
- Oldbury

- Beverley
- Bridlington
- Balby with Haxthorpe
- 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—

Yorkshire—continued.

Greetland
Guisborough
Guiseley
Halifax R.D.C.
Haworth
Hebden Bridge
Hemsworth Parish
Hessle
Hipperholme
Holmfirth
Honley
Hornsea
Horsforth
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

Leeds
Liversedge
Morley
Normanton
Pudsey
Shipley
Skelton & Brotton
Skipton
Stanley
Swinton
Thornaby-on-Tees
Todmorden
Wath-upon-Dearne

Towns with a Population of 10,000, and upwards, the Corporations or Councils of which have not yet passed such a resolution—
City Corporations, Town and District Councils which have passed Resolutions in favour of the Bill—

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

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

and by

The Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland representing 199 Towns

and by

the following Towns in IRELAND:—

Bangor
Belfast
Clonmel
Drogheda
Dublin
Londonderry
Portadown

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
Liverpool
Manchester
Leeds
Hull
Sheffield
Bristol
Southampton
Oldham
Blackburn
Barrow-in-Furness
Coventry
Wolverhampton
Norwich
Exeter
Dublin
Belfast
Cardiff
Swansea
Ipswich
Dudley
Worksop
Wood Green
Hunstanton
Reading
Kidderminster
Taunton
Hackney and Stoke Newington
Huntingdon

Cleckheaton
Heckmondwike
North Staffordshire
Tunbridge Wells
Tonbridge
South of Scotland
Batley
Streatham
Torquay
Acton
Worcester
Cheltenham
Leicester
Margate
Derby
St. Anne's-on-Sea
Sydenham,
Forest Hill

Oxford
Horsham
Penzance
Ramsgate
Warrington
Wakefield
Portsmouth
Burnley
Wandsworth
Trowbridge
Frimley
Newport (Mon.)
Halifax
Luton
Canterbury
Wilmslow
Goole
Walsall & District
Cork

Maidenhead
Reigate
Camborne
Guildford
Crawley
Brierley Hill
Chester
Huddersfield

Bury
Inverness
Thirsk
Brighton and Hove
Londonderry

Staines & District
Lewes
St. Albans

52
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland Miners' Association</td>
<td>32,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalgamated Society of Tailors</td>
<td>13,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks and 47 Branches thereof</td>
<td>20,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Clerks' Association</td>
<td>10,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives</td>
<td>30,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron and Tin-plate Workers</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paisley Trades and Labour Council</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Labour Party</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle Allied Trades' Association</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Association of Grocers' Assistants</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Society of Brushmakers</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham Britannia Metal Workers Asso’n.</td>
<td>1,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Description</td>
<td>Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalgamated Edge Tool Trade Protection and Death Society</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield Machine File Cutters</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floorcloth, Lino. Printers' Union, Gt. Britain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heywood and District Amalgamated Union of Machine and General Labour</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanised Holloware, Sheet Metal Workers' and Braziers' Association</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asso'd Iron and Steel Workers of Gt. Britain</td>
<td>6,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundee &amp; Dist. Union of Jute &amp; Flax Workers</td>
<td>4,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalg't'd Society of Operative Lacemakers</td>
<td>3,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Labour Amalgamation</td>
<td>1,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Eaton and District Association of Operative Lacemakers</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain</td>
<td>4,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Block Printers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Amalgamated Society of Printers, Warehousemen and Cutters</td>
<td>4,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Association of Prudential Agents</td>
<td>2,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalgamated Stevedores'Labour Protection League</td>
<td>3,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operative Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association (Bollington Branch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton Silk Hat Trimmers &amp; Stitchers'Union</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsbottom Weavers, Winders and Warpers Association</td>
<td>2,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamber Bridge and District Power-Loom Overlookers' Association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedstead Workmen's Association</td>
<td>1,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Federation of Blastfurnacemen</td>
<td>9,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers</td>
<td>9,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Card Setting Machine Tenters' Society</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRADE UNIONS, continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walsall and District Gig Saddlers' Union</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinckley and District Trimmers’ Union</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grimsby Steam Fishing Vessels Engineers and Firemen’s Union</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire Amalgamated Tape Sizers’ Protective Society (Haslingden and Rossendale District Branch)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunpowder Employees’ Union (Affiliated to the United Government Workers’ Federation)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire Managers and Overlookers’ Society (Bradford Branch)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwen and District Power-Loom Overlookers’ Provident Association</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield Silver and Electro-Plate Finishers</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep-Shear Makers’, Grinders’, Finishers and Benders’ Union</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull Seamen’s and Firemen’s Union</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds Amalgamated Jewish Tailors’ Machinists’ and Pressers’ Union</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newmilns and District Textile Union</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amal’d Society Wood Turners, Sawyers, &amp;c.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendly Society of Ironfounders (Wakefield b’nch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Labour League (Cent. London Bh.)</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Union of Clerks (Hackney Branch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Union of Clerks (Eith Branch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Sailors’ and Firemen’s Union of Great Britain and Ireland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalgamated Moulders’ Union</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Shopworkers, Warehousemen and Clerks (Plymouth)</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom Postal Clerks’ Association Wigan &amp; District Carters’ &amp; Lorrrymen’s Union</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRADE UNIONS, continued.

Darwen & District Power-Loom Overlookers' Union
Post Office Engineering Clerks' Association
Lancashire Amalgamated Tape Sizers' Protective Society (Gt. Harwood Branch)

RESOLUTIONS in favour of the Bill have also been passed by

438 SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS, among which are


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

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF TRADE (representing 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 IMPORTERS 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.

Gresham Angling Society
Bassetlaw United Liberal Association
Portsmouth, Gosport and South Hants Grocers' Provident and Protection Association
Portsmouth and District Federation of Trades
Brighton Grammar School Old Boys' Association
Southsea, Portsmouth and District Hairdressers' Asso'n
Hammersmith Liberal and Radical Association
Alliance Lodge of the United Order of Sons of Phœnix
Charles Connolly Lodge, Sons of Phœnix
Unity Lodge

Southwark

Wednesbury Business League
Fowey Mercantile Association.
Princes Street Young Men's Institute, Gravesend
Young Scot's Society
League of the Kingdom
Sparkhill and District Amateur Horticultural Society
The Hardwicke Society
General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation
Eastwood and District Associated Trade Guild
Walthamstow Liberal, Radical and Progressive Association

Poplar
do.
dodo.
do.

Nat. League of Young Liberals (Stanley Atkinson B'ch)

Do. do.
do. (East Islington Branch)

Do. do.
do. (Roe Green Branch)

Do. do.
do. (Farnham Branch)

Do. do. (Sale & Ashton-on-Mersey Branch)

Do. do.
(Stepney Branch)

Do. do.
(Horsham Branch)

Do. do. (Devonport, Stonehouse & Dis. B'ch)

Farringdon Wards Club
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 Membership 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