Victor Aquilina answers a frequently asked question: why had Mabel Strickland and whose name still resonates today, had an government's ability to seek a solution to interesting and varied life. Mabel fought for women's rights and made a strong contribution to journalism. Vital economic matters and to concentrate her move, which ultimately led to the collapse behind in the kitchen. She had stuck with her father through thick and thin in all his political battles, right from two years after it was reconstituted in perhaps make a greater impact on the political scene if she sided with Borg Olivier, she stepped down. But her party and the Constitutional Party supporters would not accept her views, more so when to many she had carried her father's torch, as it were, even though she certainly did not have his political acumen. Her sister Cecilia (De Trafford), who had been elected twice for the Constitutional Party and who, unlike Mabel, could speak Maltese (Lord Strickland spoke indifferent Maltese), felt Mabel's move was a big blow to the Constitutional Party as it deprived of the press founded by their father, Lord Strickland must have turned in his grave over Mabel's action. The Constitutional Party said Mabel in kind, and, infaract as it had been over her move, challenged her seat in the legislature as her Progress Press had received a government contract for the printing of the official reports of the debates of the assembly and pool coupons for the public lotto department. A court of appeal declared her seat vacant on January 7, 1913. Losing her seat was a big blow to her. Mabel was accused of disowning her party on whose platform she had been elected, and her boast of working the Constitution was considered "an empty bubble". Because now that she styles herself in an Independent Constitutionalist, her following was infinitesimal. Mabel had then gone on to set up her Progressive Constitutional Party to work for constitutional and social progress "for Malta and Gozo as part of the British Commonwealth of nations", with Edwin Bustill as deputy leader and Anthony Montanaro, long-time editor of Il-Berqa and, subsequently, of The Sunday Times of Malta, as secretary. But she failed to get elected in 1935 and 1945 elections and had to wait till 1967 to make an impact on pre-war politics in colonial Malta. As for Mabel, she may not have risen much politically but she was among the first to fight for women's rights, and, journalistically, her biggest contribution was the setting up, together with her father, of the Times of Malta, in 1913, and as editor of the newspaper during the war. Victor Aquilina is author of Strickland House: The standard bearers and launching of the Times of Malta, Book One: 1913-1955, and Strickland House: Times of Malta at war and Labour Party's sweeping victory, Book Two: 1955-1967. His upcoming work is Lord Strickland: Plume and intrigue in colonial Malta.