

parts of the budget. This faction, which is called "the cave," threatens resignation if the closure is applied, and obstructionists threaten an endless debate if it is not applied.

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Suffragette Tactics in London.

The suffragettes imprisoned in Holloway jail, London, who have rebelled against the attempts to treat them as criminals instead of political prisoners (p. 682), were ordered into solitary confinement on the 14th. But they nevertheless continued to refuse submission to the prison rules. As the London cable correspondence of the Chicago Daily News described the situation on the 15th—Holloway jail is besieged by suffragettes without and harassed by suffragettes within. The turmoil is going on night and day and the Governor, the Deputy Governor and the Matron of the prison are at their wits' end. The offenders were incarcerated last Monday for disorder in the streets, resisting the police and breaking windows in public buildings. All entered claims to be treated as political prisoners, with the privileges of first-class misdemeanants. The Governor of the prison denied the request, whereupon the women declined to put on the prison dress or to obey any orders. They resisted violently the removal of their own clothing and talked to one another in defiance of the rules. Thereupon the Governor locked the cells and denied the women the privilege of taking exercise. They retaliated by breaking the window panes and waving colors to their sisters looking at the prison from the upper windows of private houses. Those outside engaged a band to play lively airs to cheer up the mutineers. Miss Christabel Pankhurst shouted encouragement through a megaphone from the suffragettes' room across the road. When the Matron tries to force the prisoners to do anything they lie down, scream and scratch, resisting the attacks of the guards by throwing shoes at them. The crowds of women gathered about the prison gates tonight say they intend to sing and make speeches and have a band outside the jail "until the authorities wish they hadn't." It is reported that the Governor has petitioned the Home Secretary to be permitted to take his summer holiday now. The fourteen mutinous suffragettes assert that they have many surprises in store for the jail officials and that among these probably will be a stubborn strike against the jail food.

The Governor of the prison is reported to have ordered that the women be brought before the visiting magistrates on charges of defying the prison rules, breaking the windows of their cells, etc. By refusing food they seem from London dispatches of the 19th to have secured their discharge. The dispatches describe it as the success of their "hunger strike." One of them, Miss Roberts, had refused food for 126 consecutive hours.

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Fall of the Clemenceau Ministry in France.

Disappointing results from an investigation into the efficiency of the French navy, to which was

added what is regarded as an untactful handling of the situation by the Premier, Mr. Georges Clemenceau, suddenly brought about on the evening of the 20th a vote against the ministry which stood 212 to 176. Mr. Clemenceau, followed by the other ministers, left the Chamber and went immediately to President Fallières with their resignations.

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Nationalism Wins in Persia.

The entry of the Nationalists into Teheran on the 13th, as reported (p. 681), was followed by desultory fighting with the Shah's troops. On the 16th the Shah took refuge in the Russian legation. The National Assembly on the same day decided on his deposition, and proclaimed the name of his young son, Ahmed Mirza, as Shah, before an immense crowd in the parliament square. When the Nationalist leaders asked for an audience in order to announce his deposition to Mohammed Ali, he refused to grant it, sending word that having taken refuge in the Russian legation, he had, ipso facto, abdicated. On the morning of the 18th the new Shah was taken from under his parents' care at the Russian legation, with Russian and British escort, to the gates of the Sultanabad palace, where the escort left him in charge of the new regime. In the palace a brief ceremony was held and the new sovereign was formally proclaimed. Azad ul Mulk has been appointed Regent. The new cabinet is headed by the two Nationalist leaders, Sipahdar as Minister of War, and Sardarasad as Minister of the Interior. The government is preparing to hold elections for a new Assembly. Perfect order prevails in Teheran. Efforts are being made to establish a police system on the European model.

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The Gulf Between the Old Turkey and the New.

The Yildiz Kiosk, the old, wonderful fortress-palace of the autocratic sultans of the Ottoman Empire (pp. 469, 515, 614, 663), has been thrown open to the general public upon the payment of admission fees. The remarkable advance involved in this clever step which makes a reactionary movement increasingly more difficult, is thus picturesquely described in a special dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean:

Yildiz, with its massive walls guarded of old night and day by soldiers and spies, is to be thrown open to the public. This, indeed, more than the victories of the Young Turks, marks the end of the old regime. The place was so sacred, so dreaded, that even when passing near it on the Bosphorus the Turkish boatmen avoided looking in its direction. Pointing to the palace or taking a distant snapshot of it was a crime which entailed much peril. To linger in the vicinity of the famous walls almost amounted to suicide. The Young Turk Yildiz administrative committee has fixed the following charges for admission to the former domain of Abdul Hamid: Admission to park, 25 cents; visit to the gardens