

tionists from the Caucasus, the leader of whom was the Armenian Ephraim who has since distinguished himself as a fighter. This army marched on Teheran and entered the city on July 13, 1909. Three days' fighting ensued between this army and the Shah's troops, at the end of which the Shah took refuge in the Russian Legation and his troops surrendered.

A provisional government was formed. The Shah's taking refuge in the Russian Legation was considered by the provisional government and by the legations to be his abdication. His young son of about twelve years, Ahmed Sultan, was proclaimed Shah, a Regent was appointed, and Mohammed Ali Shah was required to go to Russia. In due time the Parliament buildings were repaired, and the National Assembly reconstituted.

It is now a little more than a year since the abdication of Mohammed Ali Shah. The country has not become prosperous, safe, or quiet. Uprisings have taken place in various provinces. Travel is not considered safe, and some of the chief commercial roads are practically blocked by robbers. Government mails are robbed. Business depression is extreme. The cabinet has repeatedly been altered, and just recently an entirely new cabinet has been formed. During the year, a number of men charged with political offenses have been publicly hanged, and others, without the formality of charges being made, have been shot in their houses at night. It seems never to come to light who is the cause of these secret murders. But none of these caused as great commotion as the murder of Sayed Abdullah mentioned above in connection with Attabeg. Public rows and murders on the streets have been more or less frequent. Early in August of this present year (1910) the government, professedly to prevent murder and promote public safety, issued a proclamation for all revolutionists to lay