

Perhaps a hundred Cossacks were killed and wounded, and two or three hundred on the other side. The Shah proclaimed Teheran to be in a state of siege, with the Russian Colonel Liokoff as Military Governor. The Shah also captured and executed, sometimes by torture, a number of men; preachers and newspaper men were among these victims.

Notwithstanding the Shah's proclamations that the incident was past, and that the people should now return to peace and quiet and follow their daily industrial pursuits, they distrusted him more than ever. Even when he issued a proclamation to the effect that the Parliament was dissolved and that in about six months he would issue an order for the election of a new Parliament they did not believe him. He had broken the oath which he had written and sealed upon the Koran to be loyal to the Constitution. He had completely destroyed the Parliament as an organization, killed some of the members, and destroyed the building.

The revolutionists however were not subdued. One province after another revolted against the Shah. The siege of Tabriz by the royal army in the autumn of 1908 lasted some months, and finally ended by intervention, and Russian troops were sent there to secure the safety of foreign residents, and to escort provisions to the city, though by many it was thought to mean merely Russian occupation of that part of Persia. Then the Shah issued a proclamation again granting the Constitution, and another granting full pardon to all offenders. But all these things did not restore the country to a normal condition.

An army was raised by the Sipahdar, a wealthy gentleman of Teheran who at the time was in the northern province of Ghilan, aided by Sadr Assad, one of the chiefs of the Bakhtiari tribesmen in the south, consisting of ordinary Persians, Bakhtiaris and several hundred revolu-