

bers of the Shah's cabinet came down from their country places and delivered to Parliament the following message from the Shah : " Up to the present time I have opposed the Parliament, but now I am convinced that the safety, progress, and welfare of the nation depend upon myself, my ministers, and the Parliament working in accord and sympathy, and now you may rely upon me to carry out any measures that the Parliament may pass for the benefit of the country."

There was great enthusiasm in Parliament when this message was made known, but Attabeg's murderer was waiting for him and shot him as he came out after delivering this message. That night Sayed Abdullah, the most prominent ecclesiastic in Teheran, who had had much influence in establishing the Parliament, was murdered in his own house.

Article XIII of the Constitution provides that newspaper reporters may be present in the National Assembly and that newspapers may print the whole of the discussions. Any person having views tending to the tranquility of the state may communicate them to the popular journals. So long therefore as the newspapers print nothing inimical to the fundamental interests of the state and nation, they have full liberty to publish questions tending to the common weal. Just before this popular demonstration movement broke out in Persia, there were almost no newspapers printed and circulated in Persia, and such as existed were strictly limited in what they might publish. Since then, some forty or fifty have sprung up in different parts of the country, enjoying a large degree of freedom of speech or being suppressed by the government, just according to circumstances and according to what they print. At the present time there are several papers being published but not so many as there were at first.