

to the throne. He ratified it in February, 1907, after he came to the throne.

The discontent of the people was doubtless fostered by the outcome of the Russo-Japanese war, and was aggravated by the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907. About the time that agreement was published, one of the Persian newspapers printed a paragraph to the effect that, "The Anglo-Russian Agreement is like this :—A and B sit down and divide the ancient ancestral inheritance of C without so much as even saying, 'By your leave'!"

As stated in the preamble to the Constitution, the objects of the National Assembly were to promote the prosperity of the nation, to improve the condition of the country, to strengthen the foundations of the state, and to execute the laws of the holy prophet.

The Assembly was to represent the whole population of the kingdom of Persia, and consist of a hundred and sixty-two members with the possibility of increasing the number to two hundred. They were to be elected by the people from Teheran and the provinces, each for a term of two years.

By the provisions of the Constitution, old laws to be revised or new ones to be enacted ; negotiations for concessions ; treaties ; loans, and all financial measures, including the royal expenditures ; the levying of taxes ; the construction of railroads ; all depended upon the National Assembly.

The Constitution also provided for the formation of a Senate to consist of sixty members, fifteen of them to be appointed by the Shah and forty-five to be elected by the people. After the formation of the Senate, all measures were to receive the approval of both the Assembly and the Senate before going into effect.

Muzaffar ed din Shah, the monarch who granted the Constitution, died during the night between January 8 and