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98 lb. Bags
5 CROWN \$4.75
SNOW WHITE .. \$4.80
5 ROSES \$4.80
PURITY \$4.85

Oatmeal

20 lb Bag 90c.
90 lb. Bag \$3.35

Matches

5 BOXES FOR 50c.

Corn

2 TINS FOR 25c.

Corn Syrup

10 lb. Pail 75c.
5 lb. Tin 40c.
2 lb. Tin 19c.

Cake and Biscuits

5—6 lb. Box
CREAM SODAS
13c lb.
5—8 lb. Box
MARITIME MIXED
18c lb.
5—8 lb. Box
PICTOU MIXED
18c lb.
VILLAGE CAKE
2 lbs for 25 cents.
20 lb. Box, 11c lb.

Starch

Laundry Mixed . . 10c lb
Corn Starch . . . 10c pkg.
Linit 9c pkg.

Acme Gloss
13c, 2 for 25c.

Celluloid Starch
13c, 2 for 25c.

Perfect Seal Jars

1 DOZ. PINTS . . . \$1.50
1 DOZ. QUARTS . . \$1.85
1 DOZ. ½ GAL. . . \$2.60

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THE ARAB KINGDOM ACTS AS BULWARK OF THE DESERT; NEW BRIDGE HAS BEEN COMPLETED

(John Gunther in Chicago News.)
'Amman, Transjordan.—With the creation of the new state of Transjordan the British have finally achieved the ambition of their diplomacy for a hundred years—a British land bridge all the way from Cairo to Bagdad.

This achievement is very recent. It only began in 1923 when Transjordan was first invented as a buffer Arabian state. It ended as recently as December, 1925, when a British commissioner signed a treaty with Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, delimiting the Transjordan southern and eastern frontiers. Those new frontiers are too new to have appeared on any maps. But they are functioning just the same.

The amazing Transjordan bridge is difficult to illustrate except graphically. But the reader can visualize Palestine, flanking the Mediterranean, a little state linking up with Egypt on the west. Palestine in actuality and Egypt in effect are British. Then he can visualize also, a thousand miles to the east, the new British mandatory state of Iraq, formerly called Mesopotamia, with its rich capital, Bagdad. Now, between Palestine and Iraq, one must visualize blankness. It is in that—blank desert.

A Political Desert.

But it is crucially important territory. It has been terra incognita. Yet, as the route from Arabia to Damascus, various potentates have sought to control it. The Turks did their best. The Arab kingdom designed by Hussein and the house of Hashim came next. Then the territory fell to Ibn Saud, new Wahabite king of Arabia and Nejd.

The British sent Sir Gilbert Clayton to negotiate with Ibn Saud. The result was the Bahra treaty of last December. Ibn Saud agreed to recognize this new state of Transjordan which formerly he had coveted and fought, and which until 1925 had consisted only of a patch of land beyond the Jordan, beyond the Palestine frontier with its eastern and southern boundaries never precisely defined. Now, as a result of the Bahra treaty, Transjordan begins where Palestine leaves off, stretches up north to the Syrian frontier, dips down south as far as the Gulf of Akaba, and then shoots a thousand miles across the desert to the Persian gulf. As now constituted, Transjordan is an enormous country. It is ten times the size of Palestine. Ibn Saud is cut off from Syria. And the British have a bridge straight through to Bagdad.

The capital of Transjordan is 'Amman. It is a fascinating little city. One sees it on the Jerusalem road from the mountains of Moab it is distant about four hours by motor car from the Jordan. It lies, cuddled in hills, a white patch of Arab houses, a new hotel, a palace, a British aviation station, with illimitable desert stretching to three-quarters of the horizon. It was once a Roman city. The ruins are magnificent.

Strict British Control.

The political status of Transjordan is difficult to define. It is recognized as a country and has a king. But it is part of the British mandate for Palestine. Thus the government is vested in a native ministry, responsible to the king; but both ministry and king are in turn responsible to Col. Cox, the British district commissioner. The district commissioner is subordinate to Lord Plumer, the high commissioner for Palestine.

The king of Transjordan is the Emir Abdullah. An dthis adds interest to the new desert country. For Abdullah is one of the sons of the Hashimite Hussein, ex-king of the Hedjaz, who was thrown out of Mecca by Ibn Saud and who is now in exile on Cyprus. Another of Hussein's sons, Feisal, is, of course, present king of Iraq. The chief fact in the history of the Hussein family is their hatred for Ibn Saud—and Ibn Saud's not less hearty hatred of them. Yet Ibn Saud's territory of Nejd is bounded across the north by new countries, the nominal heads of which are his bitterest enemies.

Once Ibn Saud let loose his warriors; they dashed upward from Nejd for 'Amman. British airplanes beat them back.

Soldierless Occupation.

How much longer Ibn Saud will be content to sit beneath an arbitrary desert frontier and watch the Hussein brood rule their puppet kingdoms is one of those troublesome questions which are paramount in their importance of stability in the middle east.

Yet the British control Transjordan with their accustomed superb casualness. We have seen how enormous in territory is this new country, how vital to British communications, and how important as a final victory for British policy. And how many

British soldiers are there in Transjordan? The answer is astonishing. There are none. A few R. A. F. airplane squadrons, stationed at 'Amman; a few armored car detachments—that is all.

How was Transjordan created? We have seen that it achieved its present importance as recently as December, 1925. And we know that formerly, like all of Syria and Palestine, it was enemy-occupied territory following Gen. Allenby's defeat of the Turks in 1917-1918. What happened in between? It is a curious story.

For a time it was governed by the British military administration. Then, of course, it was only a small plot of country east of Palestine; the other frontiers were entirely nebulous. A handful of British officers were stationed at 'Amman. With them was an American, a Maj. Camp. These few men managed to hold 'Amman for almost five years.

In 1921 Feisal, son of Hussein, set up his short-lived Arab kingdom in Damascus; and Abdullah, also son of Hussein, marched up through Transjordan to meet him.

Britain's Desert Bridge.

Sir Herbert Samuel, British high commissioner to Palestine, invited Abdullah to meet him in Jerusalem. With rare statesmanship, he invited Abdullah to stop his march and become emir of a new state, Transjordan. Abdullah heard of Feisal's defeat by the French. He accepted. Thus Transjordan is largely the creation of one man—Sir Herbert Samuel. From that time events naturally fell into line. The "independence" of Transjordan was proclaimed at 'Amman on May 25, 1923. Later it was recognized as part of the British mandate for Palestine.

Abdullah has been very happy in Transjordan. Only once has he had trouble—during Ibn Saud's single raid in 1923. He gets from the British government \$900,000 per year for his national budget and \$120,000 for his personal services. But he is cheap at the price. Abdullah's subsidy in effect gives the British Bagdad.

WARDEN DUMAS NOMINATED IN GLOUCESTER

Bathurst, July 30—The Conservatives convention held here this afternoon selected Joseph S. Dumas, of Grande Anse, Warden of Gloucester County, to contest this county in the approaching Federal contest. All parishes were represented by delegates. The meeting was largely attended and was the most enthusiastic meeting in interest of the Conservative party held here for many years. Only three names were placed before the convention, J. Edward De Grace and Martin J. Robichaud, both of Shippegan, and Joseph Dumas, of Grande Anse.

J. L. Ryan, president of the executive, presided at the convention. He expressed pleasure that all delegates from the different parishes attended which showed their interest in the campaign and urged the chairmen of the different parishes to get down to organization at once.

A TALK WITH CHANG TSO-LIN THE WAR LORD

Paris, July 30—Pierre Benoit, well-known French novelist, has been traveling in the far east. At Mukden he was invited to dinner by Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, who that very morning, annoyed with one of his local prefects, had delayed a journey in order to have the man shot. Entering a fantastic gateway, crossing ante-rooms filled with soldiers, Benoit was conducted at last by a silk-robed secretary into a salon, where, sitting on a sofa between two huge stuffed tigers, Chang was waiting. The war lord, dressed in a black robe, seemed to the Frenchman anything but ferocious. Thin, emaciated, with an apologetic manner, Chang smiled ambiguously, and gently lifting a delicate hand, himself served a cup of green tea to his guest. Soon after they dined—bird-nest soup, sharks' fins, lacquered duck, bamboo pith, pigeon eggs, shrimp fritters, duck kidneys and other Chinese delicacies, washed down by reputed draughts of wine from tiny cups—first white Chashing, then pink wine, then a wine flavored with five different herbs. They conversed through an interpreter.

Here and There

"There is no chance of another general strike in Great Britain for a generation and perhaps longer," is the view of Victor Suhr, news editor of the Evening News, London, who spent a short vacation in Canada recently. He thought the miners' strike in Great Britain would not be settled before the fall and perhaps not until the winter.

The fishing season opens again August 15 on Lesser Slave Lake and Lake La Biche in Alberta. There are approximately 100,000 pounds of white fish to be shipped during the season from Lake La Biche and over half a million pounds from Lesser Slave Lake as well as a considerable quantity of jackfish and pickerel from both.

Canada's estimated wheat yield as indicated by crop conditions on June 30 is 348,626,000 bushels. The yield estimated for the Prairie Provinces according to the Bureau of Statistics report is 327,226,000 bushels and for the rest of the Dominion 21,400,060 bushels. Total estimated yield for oats is 458,840,000 bushels and for barley, 100,624,000 bushels. For rye the total estimated yield is 11,762,000 bushels and for flaxseed 8,419,000 bushels.

The Manitoba Government has commenced an agricultural survey of unoccupied lands in the province which when completed will provide the incoming settler with all available information on such lands. A total of 2,474 homesteads have been taken up in Western Canada this year. All post-war immigration records were broken recently when 1,681 immigrants passed through Winnipeg recently in 48 hours.

The Earl of Clarendon, British Under-Secretary for Dominion affairs, and T. Macnaughton, chairman of the overseas committee, are making a tour of Canada to investigate conditions under which the 3,000-family scheme is being handled in this country. They are issuing glowing reports of what they have seen. The full three thousand families will have been brought over here by the end of next year.

A civic vacation party arranged by the Kiwanis Club of Shenandoah, Iowa, recently passed through Toronto and Montreal en route to London, England. There were 600 who availed themselves of the trip and most of these had never travelled outside the United States before in their lives. They will pass through Stratford-on-Avon and Oxford on their way to London and will make a side-trip to Paris and the French battlefields during their stay.

"Association football in the Dominion of Canada bids fair within the next few years to become a rival to the brand of soccer played by the major leagues in Great Britain," was the comment of Joe Smith, captain of the All-England Association Football team which has just completed its seven-week tour of Canada. The team travelled close on ten thousand miles on its tour and played twenty games against all kinds of teams. They did not lose a single game and scored 105 goals in all with only 18 registered against them.

University men, municipal and government representatives, doctors, priests, notaries, lawyers and newspapermen made up the majority of the party of 100 people who took part in the across-Canada tour of the Universite de Montreal recently completed. They were feted and welcomed by civic, university and government heads throughout their tour and return from it with a far clearer notion of the problems of the West than when they started. The tour was run on C.P.R. lines under the auspices of the University of Montreal, and was the second annual trip that has been made.

TO THE BETTER HALF.

I was glad to see her go
And I waved her down the track
But I'll be gladder yet
When I see her coming back.

"How old would a person be who was born in 1898?"
"Man or woman?"

Tux—My, you look beautiful to-night.

Ara—Yes, I took a beauty nap this afternoon and overslept.

Auntie—Why, Mabel, I find you've been taking more chocolate than I gave you.


Mabel—Well, you see, auntie, I've been making believe there was another little girl spending the day with me.

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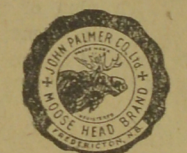
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