

They Say

Things That Fall Upon the Reporter's Ears

"My countrymen in Italy are afraid to strike," says Silvio Neri, the Italian tailor, who reads the Italian papers and keeps posted. Mr. Neri says there is an anti-strike organization in Italy known as The Fascisti. Whenever a strike occurs the members of The Fascisti take the strikers' jobs. As The Fascisti has just about a million members of its local organizations scattered over all of Italy a strike in any particular trade would accomplish little with so many men ready to fill the places of the strikers.

P. DeLion, Poindecker Street dealer in bicycles and talking machines, says that bicycles each day grow less popular. Asked if automobiles had affected the sale of bikes, Mr. DeLion stated: "No, but the Ford's have." He says woman's-model bicycles are never sold now. Bicycle riding once was very much in vogue among the fashionable women of Elizabeth City, until the colored women took to riding and put a slump in the sport.

Wealthy people have their shoes repaired more often than poor ones, and then complain about the charges, says Joe Ashens, operator of a shoe repair shop in Elizabeth City. Wealthy people don't mind having their shoes mended because everybody knows they can afford new ones; but poor people are too proud to admit they can't afford a new pair and go ahead and buy them.

Turk Morrisette says he doesn't understand why it is his name never gets in the newspapers. Here it is:

Congressman Hallett S. Ward says the life of a new Congressman isn't what it is cracked up to be. He told a crowd at Edenton this week that he has found that he can't do half as much on the floor of the House as he thought he could, but that he has found that being a Congressman gives a man plenty to do outside the Capitol and he has kept busy just the same.

Fred A. Wineke says he had 82 cents when he married. He was a street car conductor in Baltimore. "Passing the fine houses of wealthy people on my run," says Mr. Wineke, "I kept my eyes on them and said to myself that some day I would own a fine house too and take life easy." And he is. Fred Wineke has amassed a comfortable little fortune since he started life with that 82 cents. This summer he has visited Pacific Coast points and the Dominion of Canada. Now he is planning a tour of the world.

Elizabeth City wears 3,500 collars a week, according to local laundrymen. L. E. Skinner of the Albemarle Laundry states that he handles 5,000 collars a week, 3,000 of which are worn by Elizabeth City people. S. D. Jung, Chinese laundryman, says he handles five to six hundred collars a week for Elizabeth City people. Most folks, according to Jung, wear one union suit all the week and three shirts. Verily the outside is what counts.

Rev. A. D. Wilcox, revivalist, preaching in the Methodist Church in Edenton the other night, said that the modern mother was responsible for the careless and reckless ways of the modern girl.

"Aunt" Cynthia Smith, a colored scrub woman who looks after many business houses and offices downtown and whose work puts her in position to know the secrets of lots of white folks, says only colored folks know how to keep secrets. "Why, bless my soul," says Aunt Cynthia, "if I just opened up and told all I know there would be a lot of folks missing from this here town."

Women often pawn their wedding and engagement rings to get money to pay their bridge scores, says Sincere Glasser, manager of Moses Glasser's general store on Water St. Mr. Glasser was formerly in the pawnbroking business in Virginia and he knows. The practice is not confined to women of limited means, for wealthy women are no more anxious to have their husbands know of their gambling debts. By pawning their jewels on the sly, they pay these debts. Then they save enough money to redeem their pledges and do it all over again.

HOW AND WHERE WE GET THE HOLY BIBLE

Interesting Little Known Facts Told in Lecture at Christ Church

How and where we got our Bible was the subject of an interesting lecture at Christ Episcopal Church this city Sunday evening. Among other things it was learned that the New Testament was not written until 300 years after the death of Christ; that the Old Testament was not translated from the Hebrew into the Greek until 227 B. C.; and that we had no Bible in the English language until less than 400 years ago.

The lecture delivered by Rev. Geo. F. Hill, Rector of the Church, was illustrated by lantern slides projected by R. C. Job, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. It took up the story of the dissemination of the

Bible from its translation from the Hebrew to the Greek, the Greek to the Latin, and the Latin to the English languages.

The lecture dealt chiefly with the New Testament which was written originally in Greek. To-day, there is not a remnant of the original writing in existence so far as is known. Three hundred years after the death of Christ, the books of the New Testament were copied.

The Old Testament was translated at Alexandria in 227 B. C. At that time there were a great many Jews in Egypt who could not understand the Hebrew in which the Bible was written, but who could read Greek. The translation in Greek was a great source of delight to these Jews. It is an important version of the Bible and the frequent quotations in the New Testament are from it.

For hundreds of years there were very few copies of the Bible in existence. It was not until the sixth century that Monks in England began to spend much time in copying the Bible in the Latin. From 400 to 500 A. D. Monks spent lifetimes in the English monasteries, laboriously printing by hand a copy of the Bible.

Up to the middle of the seventh century the scriptures in England existed only in the Latin tongue, and could be read only by learned men. The first person to translate any part of the Bible in the language of Britain was the Northumbrian scholar Bede. In the year 735 Bede died after having translated a part of the Bible into Saxon, the tongue then spoken in Britain.

John Wycliffe born in 1324 was the first man to get the Bible in circulation. He organized a kind of evangelical society which went about the country reading and preaching the Bible to the people.

Wycliffe's efforts were heartily disapproved by the priests as well as the Bishops of the Reformation. The Bishops of London cited Wycliffe to appear before them and answer for his conduct. "It is a shameful thing," they declared, "that the Gospel should thus be made vulgar and laid open to the laity and even the women."

The evolution of the Bible in England was attended ever with persecutions. People were burned at the stake for reading it. In 1474 printing then only about 20 years old, was introduced into England by Caxton. At that time Wycliffe's manuscript Bible was a very costly book and was valued at the equivalent of \$300. Wages were then about three cents a day and it required a lifetime to produce a copy of the Bible.

In 1526 William Tyndale an Englishman, who had been persecuted and who was obliged to work under cover in Germany, returned to England with a translation of the Bible. By the aid of the printing press, he circulated about 6,000 copies of the Testament. Later these were seized and burned, so that to-day we have only three copies of this edition in existence.

A strange course of events contrived to bring the Bible before the common people in England. Henry VIII had split with the Pope of the Church of Rome because the Pope would not sanction his divorce with Queen Catherine, so that he might marry Anne Boleyn, the Queen's good looking maid of honor. So he organized a church of his own, and thru no religious motives, but to vent his spite against the Pope who opposed the reading of the Bible, Henry ordered that it be printed and circulated among the people. In 1539 it was issued from the press and all subjects were allowed to read it without control. It was a big, heavy book, and all bishops were instructed to chain a copy to a post in their churches.

As late as a hundred years ago, Bibles were very scarce and costly. To distribute the book, a society was organized by the Rev. T. Charles in Wales. The British and Foreign Bible Society has translated and distributed the Bible in 243 languages, and before 1900 it had distributed 126 millions of Bibles and Testaments and its expenditures for this purpose had amounted to 250 million dollars.

The Books of the Bible were originally carved on blocks of stone. It was difficult then to record anything, for the act required such a vast amount of labor. But after a time it was discovered that portable sheets might be made from the fibers of the papyrus plant which grew on the banks of the Nile in Egypt. The use of the papyrus plant made it possible to preserve the writings of the scriptures and the dry sands of the Egyptian desert preserved the papyrus parchments from decay.

An interesting episode in the evolution of the Bible was the Geneva translation, translated at Geneva in Switzerland in 1560 by three Englishmen. It was known as the "Breeches Bible," because in the verse of Genesis in reference to Adam and Eve it says: "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches."

COUNTRY WOMEN

A good many people living in the cities have been led to believe that farmer's wives are a discontented class of people, lonely amid isolated surroundings, and generally unhappy. Statistics have been quoted tending to show that a disproportionate number of farm women go insane.

The Farmer's Wife magazine recently asked this question to a large number of country women: "Do you want your daughter to marry a farmer?" Seven thousand answers were received and 94 per cent of these women said "Yes."

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