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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white
feather, neither has it been dis-
traced by the yellow streak. It
is not afflicted with the flannel
mouth. It is a plain, every day,
sensible, conservative news-
paper, which tries to tell the
passing breeze; flies no
doubtful flag; it professes a
patriotism as broad as our
country. Its love of even-
handed justice covers all the ter-
ritory occupied by the human
race. This is pretty high ground,
but we live on it and are prosper-
ing. Boys of the press come
up and stand with us. This
ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

STRIKES AND STRIKERS.

To the unbiased observer of the
general trend of the capital and labor
struggle which seems to be growing
in intensity as time goes on, there
is evident a constantly growing ten-
dency toward Mobism and a decline
in the desire to settle peacefully
such difficulties as may arise.

It would seem that America, in all
of its economic phases was gradually
changing from order to disorder
procedure.

The mines strike and the Herrin
horror, now the rail strike and its
snipers battles, rail parties and gang
attacks are proof of the fact that
surely the mind of the mob is grow-
ing in power in America.

And in such a growth may be
seen the inevitable result—destruction
authority if it should ever happen
that the workers feeling themselves
goaded beyond endurance, unite to
test out the efficacy of this their
so far, most powerful weapon.

It now seems that in the near
future America stands liable to
mob tendencies. Each time, no
pleasant to contemplate, will, should
it come, be the natural result of the
failure, during all of the years that
have passed, of those in charge of
the government of the people, to
set their faces hard against every
instance of disregard for law and
constituted authority.

The Herrin tragedy in which men
seeking only to make a living for
themselves and their families were
chained together, shot, butchered,
tortured and done to death even by
women and children, may be but a
natural sequence to the growth of the
spirit which for years in the South
has made right the maiming and
roasting of human beings, the rape
of their women and the destruction
of their homes and property.

Verily it is true that "Whatsoever
a man sows, that shall he also reap."
The recent strikes which have par-
alyzed the nation and which with
ever increasing frequency strike at
the very vitals of our economic life
show no signs of cessation.

They can show none for the spirit
of Mutual love and the desire for
understanding based upon a desire
for the Mutual wellbeing of both
parties concerned seems to be
strikingly absent.

It is absent. And its continued
absence to make its appearance in a
manner strong enough to be felt
will be a guarantee of the growth
of enmity and a constantly increas-
ing danger of cataclysmic revolt which
will threaten the nation itself.

More charity is needed. More love
must be shown for where these
really exist there is peace based upon
understanding and all men prosper
in the atmosphere of justice which
they create.

It is well to ask God for what we
want, but it is better to ask for
courage to do it and to go and
do it. After he has placed it within
reach of us.

LEADERS WHO HINDER US.

Much criticism is the usual portion of those who attempt to lead us and as a general rule, of them it is true that they are seldom ever rated at their true value by those among whom they labor. No doubt much of this criticism is unjust as criticism usually is; but occasionally public notice is called to actions on the part of leaders which seemingly justifies criticism of the sort which will call to their attention their remissness along various lines.

Of this sort is the instance which we have in mind of a leader who, as the one in charge of a building program for his institution, secured the services of a Negro architect, secured his plans, used his time extensively without pay or entering into a contract with him, and without giving him any notice whatever placed another artisan at the opposite race in charge of the work either using the former's plans or having had the latter engaged in drawing plans at the same time that the plans of the former were under consideration.

No one can object to being beaten in fair competition.

No blame can attach to the person who looks to his own interest first by saving all of the money possible.

But blame does and rightly does fall upon that man or institution which denies to those of its own kind and persuasion a fair field in which to compete.

The time has come in our lives when solidarity and co-operation are vitally necessary to our well-being and success. The signs of the times point unfailingly to a day not far distant, when every opportunity which our ordinary lives offer for employing those of our own who have been trained to satisfy our wants, must be offered to them and every means used to so guarantee them.

Wise leaders have already seen the approach of this day and conducted their affairs accordingly. Such men are real leaders. Others have seen the condition no less plainly but, blinded by selfishness, egotism, love of power and other such unworthy characteristics they have refused to look to the interest of their people by doing the just and highly necessary thing.

Leaders such as these are our bitterest enemies. They are those who stab us in the most deadly place and make impossible the very progress in which they by their actions should lead.

Any Negro who occupies a position of prominence who is not fair to his own people should be repudiated; should be taken down; should be banished from the esteem of his humblest member and shunned as a viper for such he really is.

Those who by force of example do not bear witness to their professed racial pride should be classed as hypocrites for such they are.

We cry for opportunity. We bemoan our lack of opportunity. We are continually begging for a chance. Yet seldom ever do we realize that we have opportunity. We have chance enough to increase our own well being but we blindly overlook our chances while begging for what another by dint of sacrifice and application to his own welfare has obtained.

We have architects. We erect buildings. Why should our own architects not be given an equal chance at competing with others for these contracts? And what is true of our architects could be true no less of our grocers, tailors, shoe dealers, furniture dealers, etc., if only we could apply the common sense which has made other races successful to our own affairs.

Our leaders must really lead in these things. Their example is more powerful than their preachments in this regard. Their failure to embrace every opportunity to teach their followers that in co-operation alone lies our chance for success will constitute a hindrance to our progress. We already face handicaps enough from without. We need none furnished by our own hands.

POLITICS AND LYNCHING.

News dispatches of recent date tell of the favorable reporting to the Senate of the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill. To Senator Lodge goes the credit for the achievement.

The measure, as reported, is not quite so directly stringent as when it came from the House. It provides that if local authorities fail to prosecute cases of mob violence or lynching, then the federal court of the district steps in. But the jurisdiction is only transferred to the federal court when "it is proven beyond a reasonable doubt that equal protection of the law has been denied the citizens of the community in question, by the local courts."

The bill also provides that any officer who fails to make all reasonable efforts to protect the life of a person from mob violence shall be liable to imprisonment and a fine of \$5000. If the officer conspires with others in the lynching, he may be sent to jail for life. The bill retains the original section, which provided that any county in which a person is put to death by a mob shall forfeit \$10,000, this sum to be paid to the family or dependents of the victim, or otherwise into the federal treasury.

In connection with this fine of \$10,000 the Senate committee adopted an amendment, however, stating that it must be proven that officers of the State or county "neglected to proceed with due diligence to apprehend and prosecute the participants in the mob."

Though the changed phrasing has done much to weaken the bill its favorable report means much. It gives chance for the Supreme Court itself to decide upon its constitutionality and relieves Congress itself from that task.

In thus removing from Congress the responsibility for declaring the bill unconstitutional a changed state of public mind may be expected, at least from Negro voters in many states who had begun to feel that the whole scheme as fostered by the G. O. P. leaders had been one of chicanery—aimed at vote getting purely and simply. It may be true that the effectiveness of the bill, now that it has been changed will not be so great and it still may be thus manipulated as a vote getter but certainly the means used have a greater degree of "smoothness" to recommend them.

And, we who suffer most from the lynching evil are welcoming any attempts at its check political or otherwise, though it seems extremely unfortunate that in civilized and enlightened America this should be so. It would seem that the fact that in six months alone thirty human beings were done to death by mobs, to say nothing of the thousands of such deaths heretofore recorded, would be cause enough for concerted action on the part of every right thinking citizen to end it.

Politics should play no part in it. Patriotism—love of law—courage to do right should inspire Americans that legislation state or federal would be forth coming in the interest of civilization as opposed to barbarism in America.

But this is not so. Politics makes right and votes make might. Negroes in pivotal states have votes. The G. O. P. needs them. An emasculated Dyer Bill goes to the Senate. The revolt of Negro voters caused it.

Soon it may be generally agreed that support of parties should not be blindly given.

The favorable report of the Dyer bill even though less effective seems to prove it.

A peoples great asset is confidence in their own ability to achieve and loyalty enough to follow the course which most surely will result in their success whatever the sacrifice necessary.

The public opening of the home of Frederick Douglas, restored and beautified by the Negro Women's clubs of America will mark the beginning of a significant epoch in Negro American life. We are learning to honor and appreciate our own heroes. Love for them and respect for their achievements will surely lead to increased ambition on the part of coming generations to emulate them secure in the knowledge that there is a chance to attain excellence.



THE GREAT BOOTLEGGER.

Occasionally there comes great comic moments even in government affairs. Every once in a while these moments flash up in Congress and something happens on the floor of the Senate or the House which brings a hearty laugh or at least a smile to the whole country. There are days when the "Congressional Record" contains a bit of wit and humor which brighter or funnier than most of the things that can be found in the professional comic publications. One must have a very slight sense of humor not to have relished the irony of the situation which was caused by August A. Busch, President of the Anheuser-Busch Company of St. Louis, charging the United States Government with being the greatest bootlegger in the world. The charge made by Mr. Busch was sent to President Harding was that the vessels operated by the United States Shipping Board sold liquor outside the three mile limit.

Mr. Busch, in his letter to the President, filed exhibits of wine lists containing names of wine and liquors and their prices. Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board immediately sprung to the defense of that body. Mr. Lasker not only defended the right of the United States passenger vessels to sell liquor outside the three mile limit but he accused Mr. Busch's action as being "thoroughly selfish, and in turn charged him with not coming before the bar of public opinion with clean hands."

It appears to us that Chairman Lasker's defense of the right to sell whiskey on government ships, as well as his counter attack charging Mr. Busch with turpitude, are both very weak and very lame. In bolstering up the right to sell whiskey on these ships Mr. Lasker declared, "So long as Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and other maritime nations continue to serve liquors to American passengers, I am ashamed to state that my experience leads me to believe there is a sufficient number of Americans without proper pride in their flag to divert their trade to a foreign flag to the extent that the competition would be from a profit making standpoint very heavily against the American ship."

In above words of the chairman of the Shipping Board we have what is not at all a very flattering estimate of the patriotism of the average American who crosses the Atlantic. Here we have a picture of thousands of American tourists booking their passage to Europe and not caring one iota whether they sail under the Stars and Stripes or not so long as they sail where there is plenty of liquor which they can buy. Indeed, we see the United States reduced to the necessity of placing such supplies of liquors upon its own ships in order to get any customers at all.

The fact stated by chairman Lasker that these ships, unless they sold liquor, would be put out of business by the foreign ships is a curious commentary on the sincerity of the great nation which so lately amended its constitution in order to have complete prohibition.

But Chairman Lasker's attack on Mr. Busch is fully as lame as his defense of the Shipping Board. In writing to Mr. Busch he said, "I believe you to be thoroughly selfish and that you are acting in the hope of creating a public revolt against prohibition so that you may again revive the sale of your liquors utterly regardless of how you might hurt the American merchant marine in your effort to create a situation to benefit your brewery. And now aside still from the real point at issue, Mr. Lasker added, "It is, of course, notorious, that the Adolphus Busch who founded your family for many years has maintained a castle in Germany."

It did not require much keenness of intellect on the part of Mr. Busch to shoot both Mr. Lasker's defensive and his offensive full of holes, and he did so in a letter which was both logical and witty, and did it so well that we quote the three following paragraphs:

"On our behalf, I admit the correctness of your charge that we are selfish in that we seek to again have the lawful right to manufacture beer. If it is selfishness, let it go at that. We, in that respect at least, have the Shipping Board as an example. The Shipping Board desires to maintain the value as a going business of the Governments investment in merchant ships, while we are selfish in hoping that our investment of many millions may be saved through a restoration of the lawful rights to partake of wholesome beer."

"You suggest that we do not come to the bar of public opinion with clean hands. It has cost us millions of dollars to keep them clean, and we remind you that we have in this correspondence repeated our demand for a Congressional investigation."

The temperance I my office is well above ninety, and the law prohibits me from making here in America a glass of wholesome beer, such as my grandfather, Adolphus Busch, made famous over the world as an American product. Yet as I write I contemplate the Shipping Board approving vouchers for the disbursement of American Government money from the Treasury in payment for German and British beers and wines to be sold by our Government at a profit. The prospect does not, I assure you, tend to lower the temperature."

The wholestition is a ludicrous one, and it is more so because it grows out of what is really a serious matter. It is much like the comedy scenes in Shakespearean tragedies. Here we have the Government of the United States spending millions upon millions of dollars to enforce the Volstead Act throughout the length and breadth of the land and yet that same government selling wines and whiskies on its own ships in order to make a few hundred thousand dollars profit which will enable it to compete with the ships of other nations. It is really absurd and as Mr. Busch points out, a still greater absurdity lies in the fact that the government is not in any sense living up to the theory of protection and thereby patronizing home industries. The beers and wines and liquors which it sells on its ships it purchases from foreign manufacturers.

The government will need a stronger defense than Christian Lasker has thus far put up. It will require the brain of none less than Elihu Root to get it out of its awkward position. For the government to spend millions of dollars to enforce prohibition on land and then turn bootlegger to make a few hundred thousand dollars on its own ships at sea is the biggest joke to which the Eighteenth Amendment has yet been subjected.

New York Age.

SLAVERY IN GEORGIA.

The Leader recently took occasion to call attention to a remarkable article just published in which a native of Georgia frankly confessed that slavery has never been abolished in that state. The external form of the slavery of Negroes has been modified, it was admitted, but the condition is none less real because of the change.

A few days ago, at the conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a Negro preacher, pastor of a large Negro congregation at Atlanta, described to the conference the operation of a half-dozen "underground railway stations" in his city. The "underground" route between the slave plantations of the south and the free states of the north, and even Canada, was an established institution. Some of the leading families of Allegheny county were active in the operation. Their descendants are proud of this connection with the transportation of runaway slaves.

The difference between the old and new "underground" is that the "railway" in the years immediately preceding the Civil war the work was exclusively in the hands of white men, women and children; today the rescue of Georgia's slaves is solely the work of Negroes. But perhaps the real surprise is not that the racial brothers and sisters of the slaves risk life and liberty in this daring work, but that it is necessary almost 60 years after slavery has been abolished.

Of course, it is called peonage now, but that is immaterial. It is not the name, but the condition, that counts. And the common truth is that the slavery in the form of peonage is affective in Georgia as ever was the old-fashioned peonage frankly called slavery. This is one of the facts we should not dwell upon too long or too stressfully in our lessons on Americanization to foreign-born residents. They might get a false notion of what is freedom and law and constitution in America.

Pittsburg Leader.

ROBERT RUSSA MOTON.

"Just a Black Man"

We should praise a fine quality in the Devil. And that is no apology for praising one of the many fine qualities in Robert Russa Moton, for he has no resemblance whatever to the Devil. But he is a good example of the man whose superlative qualities are likely to be sometimes discredited simply because somebody disagrees with him about something else. All men who attain any position above the ordinary suffer this advantage in some degree.

We like to talk about people when we can say fine things about them. We hate to talk about them when we can't. We could talk much about Dr. Moton, for we know him well and esteem his fine qualities. One of the best of these is what we might call his GROUPE-CONSCIOUSNESS. He feels that he is one of the people whom he calls "my people." He is desirous that whatever good is in him may be placed on the credit side of his people's account.

This is illustrated by his recent experience in the streets of New York City. He reached out his strong black arm and saved a white woman from the danger of being run over by a taxicab. That is nothing strange for a black arm to do. Black arms always come to the rescue, regardless of the of the party needing help. But according to the New York World, when this rescuing black man was asked for his name, by an observant policeman, who wanted to report this deed with due credit, the colored hero replied merely, without giving his name: "Just say a Black Man did it." And the capitals are ours. Modest as he is, he could not overlook the interesting elements of this situation.

Yes "a black man did it." If it had been a crime, it not have been necessary to request them to say that it was a "black man."

We have met a number of colored people who seemed to think it desirable to be "the only Negro," the first (and probably the last) colored person to do so-and-so, the exception, or the "alho-he-is-colored etc."

But R. R. Moton is "just a black man" and we like him for it. And Moton is right, for that act of rescue is "just-like-a-black-man." That is the black men act. The opposite action is the exception. We only wish that black women were equally as likely to meet help, courtesy and protection from the average white man.

BEAUTY TALKS.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Old dears, I write this beneath the famed trees of Chicago University campus. Summer school is on, in all its grind, and hundreds of strange students, of every age, color and description hurry by. I am interested in chiefly the ladies (God bless them) because aizing them up helps me get "local color" for these chats with you. And since I am going to talk about hair every head that has passed has interested me. Much to my disappointment, some of the comures are all covered up, but thank heavens there are plenty bare heads left! By the way some young co-ed has received the Japanese Umbrella style, and the bare heads, under the gaily colored paper shades, grow more numerous each day. There are many bobs and some of them are to be envied, while others arouse pity and of others—well, the least I can say is "How do they get like that?" For the sake of the innocent bystander, if you have any idea of bobbing, first dope out the fellow who spoke of the "fitness of things" meant. The ill advised clipping of your crowning glory may mean that you'll look like a caricature instead of the fair young thing you hope to be mistaken for. And no matter how you wear it, long or short, be sure it looks like hair, and not matted stuff or wet rope or tobacco strippings of some of the things I've seen hair resemble. Of course you keep it clean, but not too clean, you know. And do you brush it, but you don't tear the scalp up in your zeal, do you? And do you not torture it by twisting it too tightly do you? And, oh please, I entreat you to avoid excessive use of oil! An English student was asking me about a girl on the campus who had impressed him by her beauty. He gave a glowing description of her, enthusing about her magnetic vitality, etc., but when he got past her smooth brown skin and her lambent eyes, he stopped flushed and then because we have no terrors for each other, said sadly, "But she has fried hair!" Instantly I knew of whom he spoke every time I have seen I could visualize red hot irons, a big bottle of oil and perspiring, good-natured operator who gossiped incessantly as she fried the hair. I knew she had never been in a Nile Queen shop, or it would never have looked like that. I hope she reads this, and acts accordingly. We Nile Queens are well acquainted with the irons, but not according looking and no end jolly, but if you use them in the average "beauty parlor," I've seen such places called "Mm. This, Mm. That's System when any of them and all of them have the same formula, profane petroleum, the gas turned high, and a choice bit of scented oil. Or you poor hair! Don't go in for elaborate hair dress, for it isn't being done in the best circles any more. The only persons who attempt to look like the wax figure in the window of Mme. Curie usually succeed to the detriment of their hair body your features and act accordingly. If you will permit me to commit something of a pun, "The own face be true and thou shalt not be a pain to any man." Selah, A Nile Queen.

BOOK CHAT.

By Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

I began my Book Chat the end of October and it has occurred to me that it would be interesting to summarize my material, and to learn whether there is anything in particular that it shows. I have reviewed 31 books, besides noting one magazine article and writing two articles on the Habits of Reading. The books reviewed represent the following subjects:

Fiction, 9; Essays, 8; Compilations, 3; Poetry, 2; Drama, 1; History, 2; Folk Lore, 2; Biography, 1; Gov't, 1.

Of this number eleven have been by Negroes and twenty by whites. The whites have written all the fiction except Batouala, a novel by a Frenchman. All the essays also, (rather a loose term for a number of articles, have been by whites except Dark Water. Of the four Compilations, three are by whites, the fourth, The Book of American Negro Poetry is however, no much better than any other of the compilations that one wants to count it as under a compilation and once under poetry. However, I have only counted it under compilation. The three volumes of poetry have been two by Negroes, one by white; while the history, drama, biography and folk lore have all been by Negroes.

This last fact seems to me important. We have not an abundance of first rate stories and first rate articles by colored writers, but we find that they are studying the race question thoroughly. They are gathering material, and in the case of Brawley's history, writing a memorable book on the race in America. This will make a great difference with the younger generation of whites and colored who will be able to study the Negro question from the members of the race itself. Of the white authors, five are southerners, and every one of these whites sympathetically of the colored man. The children of the midst, has a pleasant but old time flavor, but the others are modern

books seeing the shortcomings of the black. They are somewhat pessimistic, witness G. T. Robinson's Racial Minorities in the Inquiry into Civilization in the United States, but they have ceased to echo the old fashioned slave-holder doctrine that the white man is the Negro's benefactor. They portray with terrible clearness, notably "Birthright," which has attained more fame than any of the others, except Batouala, the exploitation of the blacks by the whites. The Southerner does not yet paint the colored man as we would like him to, but he has become unpadding in his denunciation of the two race race.

These are a few of the things to be said regarding our recent race books. My reviews have been a pleasure to write and will be continued thru the summer every other week. The National Association would like to bring them out if there is a demand for them. They would be printed in good type and read for fifty cents a copy. If six hundred copies can be subscribed for in advance, the edition will be printed. What individuals, newspapers, agents, want to subscribe for Book Chat? The edition would come in new reviews, making forty in all. Write to the N. A. A. C. P., 70 Fifth Ave. if you want the volume, getting wholesale rates.

SAYS LINCOLN SET AN IDEAL FOR WORLD.

(By A. N. P.)

Chicago, Ill., July 13.—In a public address delivered in New Madrid, Mo., at the University of Chicago, Professor William E. Dodd of the history department said that Lincoln and the recently expressed southern charges that the Emancipation was responsible for the Civil War.

"Some southerners," Prof. Dodd said, "particularly the daughters of the Confederacy, insist today as the leaders of the south did sixty years ago that Abraham Lincoln was responsible for the Civil War and all its horrors. There are some southerners, particularly the reactionary party groups, who insist that Lincoln was wholly without responsibility for the catastrophe of 1861-65."

But neither the one side nor the other in this content should go. Lincoln is one of the great democrats of American history in spite of the war between north and south, in spite of all the mistakes and the misdeeds of both sides made in the crisis.

Lincoln's Big Problem. "Lincoln sought at a time of peculiar stress and strain to lead the country back to its first great faith, the faith that all men are created equal. It was a great dogma that is not quite the fact. Because men of property in 1160 would not admit their rights of property to the will of simple majorities there arose a crisis."

The southerners had abandoned Jefferson. They said everywhere in 1861 that the declaration of independence was a fraud, a fallacy. They set up the contrary ideal that inequality is the basis of the nation. They insisted that the owners of property should govern everywhere. That meant that the owners of property should govern everywhere. That meant that the owners of property should govern everywhere. That meant that the owners of property should govern everywhere.

"Now there may be a fallacy in the assertion of the ideal of equality. But that is a fallacy. The fallacy is the Declaration of Independence. The existence of the American nation is due to the belief in that ideal."

NEGROES TAKE PART IN VIADUCT CELEBRATION.

(Preston News Service.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 13.—The Negro residents of southside will take part in the celebration in connection with the viaduct during carnival week. Dr. Duval, who has charge of the viaduct celebration, declared last Tuesday night that Negroes of the southside are showing as much if not greater interest in the viaduct celebration than any other persons, and this manifest interest has led the committee to provide additional day of the celebration which Negroes will have entire charge of the program. All the entertainments and amusement features operating during the celebration will be retained for the Negroes. Leaders of the race will probably originate some additional features of their own. Dr. Duval said "It is gratifying to note the civic pride manifested by the colored people of the southside."

SHOT TWO WOMEN; LYNCHED.

(By A. N. P.)

Shreveport, La., July 13.—Joe Pemberton, colored, was taken from the Boazier parish jail at Benton by a mob and hanged to a tree in Bayou Sauvage, two miles from Benton. Pemberton had been arrested and jailed Tuesday night following the shooting of two colored women.

ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING; WAS HOD CARRIER GOING TO WORK.

(By A. N. P.)

Newark, N. J., July 13.—Charles Mason, a Negro, was arrested for speeding, turned out to be a union hod carrier hastening to take up his hod when he was always endeavored to be punctual.