

classes of liars: women, children, and public-minded persons. Women are many times inconsistent, avoiding definite remarks when the case calls for a certain squirming out from under a doubtful proposition. Women are also more emotional and more imaginative than men and hence are more inclined to depart from the terse, matter of fact, statements that characterize men's speech. They are apt to simulate and dissimulate and quite often develop a certain artificiality of manner. It is to be considered however that these so called "faults" which have been mentioned have not grown out of a great propensity for lying but are rather used as weapons against the unnatural environment in which women have been forced to live. The more complete the emancipation that is granted to women the less will be her inducement to simulation and dissimulation.

Children get first prize, when it comes to telling the tales that Ananias told. The imaginative, fanciful, and even grotesque stories that children tell for ulterior purposes have made them notorious liars. Children lie with purpose, with no purpose, with reason, with no reason; they lie with cool calculation; they lie unconscious that they are lying; and they lie at times from the sheer exuberance of their imagination. To the child, whose time is spent in play, and whose delight is in stories of absurd fairies, the illusion is often more real than the actuality. A consuming desire to be of interest may also be the motive of a lie. Fear of being punished or a very strong desire may lead a child to tell a lie upon which he will erect an intricate and detailed superstructure. For example take the case of one imaginative girl of twelve. "On being reprimanded for bad work in school she excused herself by saying that a little sister had just been born at home and that had put the house in confusion. This child was the subject of conversation between teacher and pupil for several months and survived various infantile maladies. Finally it died, and the pupil was excused to attend the funeral. Upon calling to express sympathy for the bereaved mother, what was the teacher's astonishment to learn that there had never been either infant, disease, or death."

There are also cases where persons who are liars are absolutely incapable of telling the truth. Lying in such an instance is a disease and the person a pseudomaniac, who can no more help lying than a kleptomaniac can help stealing. There is a somewhat analogous case in the normal person who has become an incorrigible liar from the force of habit and actually believes the lies he tells. Whatever is put on to cover up a deficiency may easily become absorbed into one's character.

The opposite of pseudomania is what G. Stanley Hall has called pseudophobia, which appears in some individuals who are so fearful of uttering a lie that they go to the other extreme and fail to give adequate statement to their ideas. These individuals interpolate profusely such expressions as: "It may not be too far from the point to suggest," "almost," "altho it seems otherwise," and "well now I hardly know."

Lying, at the bottom, originates in a conflict between reality and the individual. His pleasures may fall short of what he would like them to be and he proceeds to embellish them with imaginative fancies that add to his happiness. Literature is replete with such examples and much of the pleasure which we derive from literature is gained from that source.

Lies could be briefly classified under two heads: constructive lies that build on reality with imagination; and destructive lies that are used to tear down belief in the goodness of existence. These last are the lies of the cynic and the pessimist.

Manners, those very necessary accouterments of modern convention, are on the face of them, lies. If we are introduced to a person whose personality does not please us, instead of voicing our displeasure we say "Chawmed, indeed." These lies are very necessary and render smooth paths that would otherwise be rough.

To sum up—There are three classes of expression which we relate to different levels of culture. First comes frank truth telling, found in rural life and at low stages of culture. Next comes the habit of polite lies that enable us to separate ourselves from the undesirable elements of society; and lastly comes the stage of thought that recognizes no values, consists only in a bandying of ideas and fancies and results in what is known as philosophic skepticism. Lying appears inherent in the best of us and what we, from a psychological standpoint call lies, are in the motives that inspire them, honorable and necessary in our complex society.

be fittingly celebrated. We have come here to solemnly consider and to cogitate upon the great significance of this day and to honor the memory of him who is the father of his country. We have not come here solely that we may pay our respects to America's first president, for Washington was more than a president, neither have we assembled to reverence him because he was a great military leader, for he was more than a military leader. His greatest accomplishments, however great they might have been, his most marvelous military exploits, however wonderful they were, all sink into insignificance before the stupendous feat he accomplished in refraining from prevarication. In this he holds a unique place in the annals of human history and one that is not likely to be soon usurped. It is, therefore, to pay fitting respect to the first and only successful performer of this great feat that we have assembled here today.

Far be it from us to minimize in any way the greatness of George Washington nor to detract one iota from his prestige, but we have also got to hand it to his press agent, whoever he may have been. The gentleman certainly knew his oil.

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There is a young yahoo, begorra
Who disturbs the whole dormitory
By the noises forlorn
That he toots with his horn
If he don't cut it out he'll be sorry.
K. K. K.

THE LINOTYPER REPLIES

An Apology with An Errata

The linotype operator has been asked to apologize
For misspelling a word; 'twas quite wrong.
Though we think Mr. Stone in calling it murder
Was really making it strong;
For the word which was Tricolet
Should have been TRIOLET,
And therefore I admit it was wrong.
But the linotype man has his own troubles,
you bet,
And the mistake was the one the proof-reader should get;
So the linotype man thinks his alibi strong.
(Signed) The Linotype Man.

Well said, Mr. Linotyper. Please tell the proof-reader for us, however, that an error is really an erratum instead of an errata. Errata denotes more than one mistake, and there happens to be only one of these in your piece. Thank you.

* * * * *
* "GREAT BALLS OF FIRE," *
* SAID THE TAXICAB DRIVER, *
* AS THE GASOLINE TANK EX- *
* EXPLODED. *
* * * * *

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