THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

Vol. XX.

W. M. GallER.

GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

(Cash In Advance)

denis of Moldaley In

EVILA OF MERO WORMANIP.

No. 48.

TRAMP WITH TRAMPS. TEN YEARS IN HOBOLAND BY STUDENTS OF SOCIOLOGY.

summer summer a summer of summers and summers

Wanted to Study the Aperica-Josiah Flynt Voluntarily Recome a Raight nine With and Study the Hiffred of Remandly-Reants of his Rescurches Embodied in his New Book, "Framping With Tramps"-City and tonntry

New York Prom

Learned works no socology and criminology seem take and their speculative theories unsatisfying before such a book as that written by Josiah Flynt. With no theories to prove, with no fade to beister up, he went down into the sether world and for ten years lived unoug transs-not as an outsider, as one of them. To study transpe he became a tramp, lived their lives, and as nearly as he could on-tered into their thoughts and feeling. In Germany, Russia, Eughaud, and the United States thousands and thousands of vagabands toam about,

living without work and forming a distinct social grade —a grade which, moreover, is so much detached from all other grades of society that it forms a separate people, bound together in or as a separate people, bound together i discuss the second seco impioge on each other. While the criminal is an active menace to society and the one therefore from which society can protect itself, the tramp class is a passive mensee, with which society has as yet found no way of dealing. The United States is the happy bunting ground of the tramp, and he has increased in numbers of recent years so as to become some-things of which organized suckety must take cognizance. In short, the tramp has become a "problem."

Prof. Wyckoff gathered a lot of valuable information concerning the unemployed laborer whou be became a time oos of them; but the unem ployed laborer lives to our own world the tramp in a far country which before Mr. Flyut, no traveler had come to tell his tale. How wide were the borders of Hoboland, how sumerous its tuliab hant, and exactly what sort of people these inhabitants were the world did not know until Mr. Fight went on his exploring expedition, from which he now returns with rich and important now returns with rich and important results. The population of Hoboland is kept up, and in fact, anoually in-creased, by children. some of whom are afflicted with "Wanderland" and go there voluntarily, but the whom are lared there by older tramps. These children are initiated into all the mysteries of the fraternity, and as soon as they get old enough become full fledged tramps themselves and "saure" othe

DREAKING IN DOY TRAMPS.

Mr. Flynt says: "In Hoboland the boy's life may be likened to that of a voluntary shave. He is forced to do exactly what his 'jocker'-the man with whom he is traveling-tells him. with whom be is traveling—tells him, and disobedience, willful or incocent, brings down upon him a most cruel wrath. Beside being kloked, slapped. and generally maltreated, he is also loaned, traded, and even sold if his master sees up money in the bargain. There are, of course, eventlower for i There are, of course, exceptions, for 1 have known some 'jockers' to be almost There are, of the process to be almost have known some 'jockers' to be almost as kind as a father to their boys, but they are such raraties that one can never count up in them. When a lad enters trampdom he must be prepared enters trampdom he must be prepared one can are the transformation on the fire and reading their morning paper and smoking their afterbreakfast pipe as complacently and as campy as the merchant in his counting room. Here

parish, and started out to find roomler lounges. It must have wandered far and loug, for in the third generation, the one that I know, the love of roam-ing decended to such a degree that all North America to such a degree that all North America is note too large for it. Oo where one will in the most dismal words, the darkest lanes, or in the 'ambulator' may be found, tenting of the Dusty Road in Order to Frater- with b's large unkeropt faunties. He contes and gows an bls restless april dotates, and the horse and wagon carry him from State to State." Mr. Flynt estimates that there are at least 1,000 "ambulators" in the United States.

THAMPS FEAR JAIL AND WORK.

In speaking of the trainp "geographi-cally," Mr. Flynt mays. "One of the reasons why Massachusetts is such poor territory for the usual class of vagrants is its jall system. In many of these juils the order and discipling use some th and Work is required of the are superband work is required of the prisonets-and work is the last thing a real tramp ever means to materiake. I cannot help looking forward to trampdon from the influence of the trappidon from the influence of the present Massachusetts jail system; for anything which brings the roving begger into contact with sobriety and labor is bound to have a beneficial effect. Now York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Obio, and Michigan are all fairly good tramp States, and all swarm with allowed beggars. The most remarkable feature of vagrancy in New York State is that worderful in New York State is that wonderful town known among vagrants as the 'City' and also as 'York.' This is the boost notorious tramp nest in the most notorious tramp nest in the United Sintes * * "One rather odd phase of tramp life in New York is the shifting Louidary line that marks the charity of the town. Several years ago Eightypint street was shout as f. r winds for diligent begging. "Now one can see tramps, on a winter night especially, scattered along

best places in the county for 'snaring' best places in the county for 'smaring' a kid' - persuading some youngster to accumpany an older beggar on the road. There are so many regamufing lying around loose and unprotected in the more disreputable quarters of the fown it is only necessary to tell them a for 'ghost stories' (fancy tales of tramp life) to make them follow the story-teller an unrestatingly as the story-teller an unresistingly as the boys of Hamelin maiched after the Pied Piper. Almost every third toy that one mests in American yagabond age halls from New York. Over in Jerkey I think there are more tramps to the square mile than in any other State except Panusylvania. The neighborhood around Newark is simply infested with bengers, who meet there on their way to and out of New York "" It is soprising, too how well they are fed, when one remembers that they have 'battered' this community for years. It is in Pennsylvania how-

he prevs upon those that have it." So far from the criminal being the scun of his environment, Mr. Flynt believes that he if passened of more ambition and force of character than his fellos. The people from whom criminals are he preys upon those that have it."

respectable business has no foothold to their environment. No one of their acquaintance has gone springing up its rounds in tempting promotions, and, although the city missionary tells them although the city missionry tells them that there are those who thus succerd, they will not balieve him-or, rather, they prefer to believe the to them more probable stories of success which they read in the Police flazette and the Necessic flatedar. Most of them know perfectly well that the success thos portrayed is the rusht of Lawbreaking, and that they will be published if raught trying to achieve it. But is is a shuice trying to achieve it. But is is a shulo between the miserable slum, which they bate, and the possible wealth, which they covet, and they determine 'to, run the risk,'"

WHAT A REAL ORIMINAL LOOKS LIKE Regarding another phase of his study of criminals, Mr. Flyit says: "It has been impossible for me a fellow-travel-er with tramps and but a casual observer of criminals, to coudact my investigations as scientific observers of prison specimens have done. I have not been permitted for instance, to weigh them, to inspect their teeth and palates, nor even to test their pulse an-der excitement. It has been possible and why artists have given us such as their models is more than 1 can under stand. In New York I once showed a oriminal one of these caricatures, and criminal one of these cariculures, and rasked him what he thought of it. He replied : 'Why, I wouldn't be found dead lookin' like that !' a sentiment which I consider both justified and representative. The trouble is that writers about crime have generally picked out as illustrations for their books the very worst specimens possible and the public has been led to consider these for a functions from the public has been led to consider these for a functions for the end the public has been led to consider the set functions for the end to be a function of the end to be a function of the end of the set of the end of the set of the end to be a function of the end of th Lucse as true representatives of the en-lite chase. A retreating forehead for example, and the most depraved ex-pression of the eyes and mouth ara today considered topical stigmats of the criminal's face. The majority of these with whom I am acquainted, particu-larly those under thirty years of age, if well dressed, could muster in any class of society; and I doubt very much whether an uninitiated observer would be aller to pick Loem out for what they are. After thirty years of age, and sometimes even younger, they do no-quire a prealiar look but instead of calling its actival but in the source for years. It is in Pennsylvaoia how-ever, that the tramp is best fed, while I still maintain that he gets nore money in New York City. I do not know of a town or village in the Key-stone State where a decently clad roadster cannot get all that he wants to eat without doing a stroke of work in newment. The luits are also a great calling it a criminal look, in the sense that the instinctive offender is criminal to payment. The jails are also a great boon to the fraternity. In the major-ity of them there is no work to do, while some furnish tobacco and the daily papers. Consequently in winter one can see tramps sitting comfortably on benches draw, close to the fire and I should describe it us that of a long resident in the pententiary. 'Prison life, if taken in large doses and often enough, will give the most moral men in the world oriminal features and it is no wonder that men who make a busi-ness of crime, and are so much in prison

"Even men who are busied in the delection of crime have more or less simr facial characteristics I never me

ambition and force of character than his fellow. The people from whom criminals are recruited, he says, mainly paupers, "and they have been so such a long time and so oblase and unaccustomed to anything letter, even in the United States that they related under any se-rious effort to get out of their low can-dition. * * In this same class are some who are born with ambitions, and who have every enough to fulfil them. These break away from class condi-tious, but, unfortunately, the ladder of respectable business has no footbold to meriy healthy man 1 have neves or a for-meriy healthy man 1 have neves en-countered -a belog rulned in bolh body and mind, a victice of passions which in the open he would have subherred. In the open he would have abharted. There is no better proof that it is the prison and not bis life and basiners that make the criminal diseased than that furnished by transs. These men live almost suffred in the open, and, as a general rule, have a baster life than the criminal; yet they are about the healthiest people in the world. In the United States it is one of their super-stiftous that they simuly easen to de

with the sulject on its own ground and environments, I seem to myself to be doing a similar work for a like pur pose."

ARP AT MERIDIAN, WRITES ABOUT THE REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Talks with a Northern Man, but biller With stain About Next Presidential Exection—The Stars That Didn's Path Dill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution. On the wing.—The other uight I dropped down from Chattaunoga to Meridian. It is over 300 miles, but it ecound like dropping down, for the fast train on the Alsharing Great Bonth ron carried me there in less than eight hours while 1 slept. Beautiful carry and the fasting syils of here worship the daugers incident to the worst this timely warning: "The worst thing about this here worship is that dropped down, for the fast train on the Alsharing Great Bonth ron carried me there in less than eight hours while 1 slept. Beautiful carry and the daugers incident to the sign between the start of the daugers incident to the sign between the start of the daugers incident to the sign between the start of the start between the start of the start between the start of the start in the start of the start the start of the start in the start in the start the start of the start between the start of the start in the start between the start of the start in the start of the start the start of the start in the start of the start in the start the start of the start in the start of the start of the start the start of the start in the start of the start in the start is the start of the start in the start of the start of the start the start of the start in the start is the start the start of the start of the start in the start is the start the start of the start of the start is the start the start of the start is the start of the start the start of the start of the start is the start the start of the start the start of the sta The second of the

6. L. Hunter, in Charlotte Nes

all in Resping with the standing republics Bacently we have had ject lemon to Pranes, a reput mane, deminated by the military name, deminated by the military, we not been the warming? Demon and militarium are utterly and a terable at variant with other compatible and astangemistic. If goes up the other must go down, spotian and slavery or liberty freedom. Choose between them.

THE COUSTRY CONTO

Manuas Newspaper Tuble M Gree Great and Poste

ners the better it will be for him.

"In payment for all this suffering and rough bandling he is told throughhe too, will be able to 'mare' a boy aud make him beg and shave for him as be has alsyed for others. This is the one reward that tramps held out to their 'prushuus,' and the little fell cherish it so long that when their emancipation finally comes they nearly all start off to do the very same thing was done to them when they were children. * * In this way the number of boys in Hoboland is slways kept up to a certain standard. Every ear a number are graduated from th prosbun' class and go into the world immediately to find younger children to take the pluce they have left. In time these do the same thing, and so on, until to day there is no line of outlawry so sure of recruits as vagabondags. Each beggur is a propagan-dist and his brethren except from him Each begger is a propagan at least one convert." Hoboland also receives immigrants

from another class. which Mr. Flynt call "discoraged orimicals." They are en who have tried crime and made failure of it and so give it up permanently as a business and become tramps. There are gradations of soclety in Hobolaud, just as there are in other country and the discouraged criminal is in the lowest of these, a generally becomes a 'tomatecan vig,'' the lowest type of the tramp. A class of moments of which little is

known is that of the "ambulators." They travel about in wagons, and They travel shout in wagons, and when pressed by the law to give some account of themselves may that they are gypeles. "But most of them." mays Mr. Flynt. "ale degenerate Americans. How they become so is a question which admits of much con-jecturs, and in giving my own opinion I do not want it to be taken as applea-ble to the entire class I know only ble to the entire class. I know only about fifty families, and these put at all familiarly; but those whom I do know seem to me to be the victims of a pure and simple laziness down from peneration to generation, until it has lecome a chronic family disease. ...From what they have told me con-

think. The recentrics of his, for har-stance, can be had by simply begging and this is the way they are found by the majority of the people who are not willing to work for them. The original identially about their natural history, I picture their forefathers as harmiess village 'do nothings,' who loungs it.' the majority of the people who are not corner groovies, hang about taverne, willing to work for them. The engines and the dreus. The second generation was probably too numerous for the tome

Re in

they find refuge from the storms of a detective who had been long in the ser-winter and make themselves perfectly vice that did not have some features or at home.' habits common to the criminals he

Mr. Fight believes that a help in the was sugaged in hunting down, and I Mr. Fight believes that a help in the solution of the tramp problem would be the closing of the railcoads against the wandering brothers. He says: "It is probably impossibly ever entirely to eliminate the vagrant element in a nation's life, and no such hope is held out in connection with the reform domantal the unstate the the the the the lower of the lower is the element of the nation with the reform ation's life, and no such hope is held nation's life, and no such hope is held advocated in this article, but this much is certain: had all the railroads been as closed to tramps as one of them has recently become, one man, at last would not have a sitemated and the base of the sitemate bas sitemate bas sitemate bas sitemate base of the sitemate bas least would not have attempted any least would not have attempted any ordinary human belog. I can only free riding and would not have found report that I have not found them to as many tranps to study."

CRIMINAL IN RANKS.

A valuable portion of this book is that devoted to the consideration of criminals. "It is more than a decade," criminals. "It is more than a decade," says the author, "since I became ac-qualised with traceys. My purpose in seeing them out was to learn of their life, and I soon saw that to know it has a beard once in two years. It has been said that his habit of talooing is evidence of his abtusences to pain, but well I must become joined to it and be part and parcel of its various manifestait is not easy to see why. At the worst it is not a trying ordeal, and the little suffering that it does occusion is as much felt by the criminal as by any one else. Mureover, those that I know tions. At different times during this period-some of them lengthening out into months-I have lived intimately both with the vagatords of England and the United States. In the tramp class, or so near it that the separatio. are not so prone to be tatooed as is re-ported. Indeed, it is considered a mistake to have marks on the body for they naturally aid detection. On all is almost imperceptible, are to be found any number of criminals associ-ating freely either for purpose of Lus-uess or sociability, with their less am-bitious brethern." these questions of the senses criminal gists have relied altogether on what the uriminal himself has told them. They give him something to taste or stoell,

Mr. Flynt in spite of the classific -prick itim with a needle, and his reply is noted down as scientific evidence. tions of Lombroso, says that in his experience he has found only one class of oriminals of any great importance-the professional. He does not Letters that people go into crime because they How do they know he has not some object in view in telling them what he does ? He may want to appear degren erate or queer. or is perhaps, simply mischewions, and says the first are unable to keep body and soul to.

gather in any other way. He says: "The people who go into erime for this reason are less numerous on discover the truth quite indepenliad is generally supposed. It is true they come, as a rule, from the purerty-stricken district of our large cities and dently of the criminal's personal testi-mony nothing really positive can be known concearning whatever freaks of the standard of life in these district, inticularly for families, is pitifully low; but a single person can live far more eating than the philantbropists think. The recommender of life, for in-the sensem may have been wrought in "The general bealth of the criminal "The general bealth of the criminal

is good. Up to twenty five years of age he is as hardy and vigorous as the average person. Although be conver slumn be gets, somebow, a very fair coustitation, and if he would only take care of it be might live to a good old age. When he nears his thirtleth year

Plumber Can be Sued for Negligence. Haleigh Times.

In an interview with Col. Olds. Prof. W. F. Massey, who has been at Greens-boro inspecting the defective newsrage at the Normal and Industrial College, said that the persons who did the plumbing there could be sued for erm-ical negligence, and intimated that there might be a suit. He said his daughter had typhoid fever and so did other sick students; that talk about its being malarial fever was all stuff. He says that the plumbers, being short of be more noticeable in the oriminal class than among normal beople. In the majority of cases a criminal can grow a beard, and is glad that be can do so. tron piping, used twelve feet of term colta pipe from water close's, and that Without this ability to change his looks he would be greatly handicapped in his business, and I know that he usually the steam pipe can directly over this sewer pipe soil saturated with sewerage making it an ideal breeding place for germs. He says he never naw greater

criminal carelessuess.

Said To Be True.

Aniveliory Courier. There are few gratchoppers in North Carolins, but pow and then where the Carolina, but how and then where the birds are caught up too close there are grasshoppers and other insects. But we started out to tell about young Thurman Warren's experience, near his mother's home, close to Statley. Becantly the lad saw a live bird, Becantly the LAG saw a live bird, known as the top-knot bird hy some, trying to capture a grasshopper and was figing away with it, when the grasshopper, by a movement of its legs so chosed the the bird as to cause it

rep caught the bird while the grass hopper still had it in its cluthes. This story is said to be true and youch for by good people.

hamberiain's Pain Balm Cures Othors, Why Sot You?

wife has been using Chamberfor a lame shoulder that has pained her ountionally for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and dootors without receiving any insuffic from suy of them. One day we saw an advertise-ment of this medicine and librught of trying is, which we did with the best of each and and the served from its and of the chil-bottle and her shoulder is almost well, and whoping cough. It is a grand, a -Anot.rit L. MILLET, Manel-eater N. H. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co. Curry & Company. lain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained hor

down here even langhed, and he wants to know what you serve all haughing shout as we drove up." This of course provoked another speid and all her gold out of them was that "Jinny sted Manny which was this moot allke," Manny which was this moot allke, "Au Booevent's, what of blany fee is house af it in his memorandum book. Well, i have been impatiently walk it for on the stars, but do not selfore that it has the year for the metoron-may books do not say so. Rumbold in pretty high authority, and so is Apple four or econor goalities, we have ad to 283 and a price do not selfore that is seed of thirty-there. They fell in 1800 and to 1835 and a price do not selfore that is seed of thirty-there. They fell in 1800 and to they will not come segain unti-tion is has arread and all they gold we will hnow by wailing acother day bodd. I remember well the fall th 1893 and would like to see another ba-bids. And I wish my witte and children to see one. It is a grand and subern sight. "Am I the first gift you see for the sector to to the tumoh." It was that and they gold in the grant well the oreas olidifies a mode in the fall th 1893 and would like to see another ba-bids. I the first gift you see another ba-cut do that spirts may have to the subsen sight. "Am I the first gift you see another ba-the unsoh." It is a desuitation of respine and well he could find the to see another ba-the unsoh." It is a desuitation of another well the fall is a seed to the spirt well the that to any well all to the a surprise to any who is to a find for the section and is tall familiar with the good qualities of four mered and find for the section is to a the spire of the spire of the section and is tall familiar (is the section and is tall familiar (is the section and is tall familiar (is the section and is tall familiar the stark are of the spire familiar (is for our is spire the sector of the spire is the section and is tall familiar will be good qualities of four strain the section is the poster from it, of the spire is the section and

mayor drove up to negro town wisers to a spirit in heeping with the bright. """Equality," ""Equality," ""Equality,"""Equality,"""Equality,"""Equality,"""Equality,"""Equality, Converti

Consverting a Rescatterentians. Once, writing a paper in the West-or a State, I convinced a main that it paid to adverting paper in the West-or a State, I convinced a main that it paid to adverting, He was a fairly properties marchant, and I tried for a long time to get from to innert an ad-vertimement in my paper. "On, B's ar-tion to would say, "I never and a de-one in would say, "I never and a de-ner theorement for a paper, and so and a way will force its advertising one is way will force its advertising of maid 1 'f I convinces passions." Walks to read the advertising pages of dry pa-or, will pos advertising pages of dry pa-or, will for a paper. The mark day to read the advertising pages of dry pa-or, will do any good. "The mark day to the following line is the instant day to the following line is the instant day to the following the first the same day to the following the first the same day to the following the first the same day it will do any good. "The mark day to the following the first the instant day to the following the first the same day it will do any good. "The mark day

Under dals of I Veybarg. writes : Before starting nempelge, I becapit a Chambertala's Oolle, O 1.5Courses of

to fail to the ground, the young War-reb caught the bird while the grass