

## THOMAS JEFFERSON ON THE LAND QUESTION.

From a Letter Written by Thomas Jefferson to Rev. James Madison, as Reported in Paul Leicester Ford's "Works of Thomas Jefferson," Vol. vii, p. 33.

Fontainebleau, Oct. 28, 1795.\*

Dear Sir: Seven o'clock, and retired to my fireside, I have determined to enter into conversation with you. This is a village of about 5,000 inhabitants when the court is not here and 20,000 when they are, occupying a valley thro' which runs a brook and on each side of it a ridge of small mountains most of which are naked rock. The King comes here, in the fall always, to hunt. His court attend him, as do also the foreign diplomatic corps. But as this is not indispensably required and my finances do not admit the expense of a continued residence here, I propose to come occasionally to attend the King's levees, returning again to Paris, distant 40 miles. This being the first trip I set out yesterday morning to take a view of the place. For this purpose I shaped my course towards the highest of the mountains in sight, to the top of which was about a league. As soon as I got clear of the town I fell in with a poor woman walking at the same rate with myself and going the same course. Wishing to know the condition of the laboring poor I entered into conversation with her, which I began by inquiries for the path which would lead me into the mountain; and thence proceeded to inquiries into her vocation, condition and circumstances. She told me she was a day laborer, at 8 sous or 4d sterling the day; that she had two children to maintain, and to pay rent of 30 livres for her house (which would consume the hire of 75 days); that often she could get no employment, and of course was without bread. As we had walked together near a mile and she had so far served me as a guide, I gave her, on parting, 24 sous. She burst into tears of a gratitude which I could perceive was unfeigned because she was unable to utter a word. She had probably never before received so great an aid. This little *attendrissement*, with the solitude of my walk led me into a train of reflections on that unequal division of property which occasions the numberless instances of wretchedness which I had observed in this country and is to be observed all over Europe. The property of this country is absolutely concentrated in a very few hands, having revenues of from half a million of guineas a year downwards. These employ the flower of the country as servants, some of them having as many as 200 domestics, not laboring. They employ also a great number of manufacturers, and tradesmen, and lastly the class of laboring husbandmen. But

\*Mr. Ford says in regard to this date: "The true date of this letter is ten years previous to this, Jefferson having written 1795 in place of 1785."

after all there comes the most numerous of all classes, that is, the poor who cannot find work. I asked myself what could be the reason that so many should be permitted to beg who are willing to work, in a country where there is a very considerable proportion of uncultivated lands? These lands are undisturbed only for the sake of game. It should seem then that it must be because of the enormous wealth of the proprietors which places them above attention to the increase of their revenues by permitting these lands to be labored. I am conscious that an equal division of property is impracticable. But the consequences of this enormous inequality producing so much misery to the bulk of mankind, legislators cannot invent too many devices for subdividing property, only taking care to let their subdivisions go hand in hand with the natural affections of the human mind. The descent of property of every kind therefore to all the children, or to all the brothers and sisters, or other relations in equal degree is a politic measure, and a practicable one. Another means of silently lessening the inequality of property is to exempt all from taxation below a certain point, and to tax the higher portions of property in geometrical progression as they rise. Whenever there is in any country, uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural right. The earth is given as a common stock for man to labor and live on. If for the encouragement of industry we allow it to be appropriated, we must take care that other employment be provided to those excluded from the appropriation. If we do not the fundamental right to labor the earth returns to the unemployed. It is too soon yet in our country to say that every man who cannot find employment but who can find uncultivated land shall be at liberty to cultivate it, paying a moderate rent. But it is not too soon to provide by every possible means that as few as possible shall be without a little portion of land. The small land holders are the most precious part of a state.

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## SUFFRAGE QUESTIONS ANSWERED

From the Seattle "Votes for Women."

What is equal suffrage?

It is the right of both men and women to have a voice in the laws that govern them.

Where in the United States do women vote?

In Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. [Washington also, now.]

Do the women of these States vote for President?

Yes, for President, Vice-President and Congressmen.

What women vote in the suffrage States?

The mothers and the taxpayers.

What women do not vote?

A few of the society women and the women of the "underworld."

Do not women stay away from the polls?

In Colorado women are only 42 per cent of the population, but they cast 45 per cent of the vote.

Why do women vote more faithfully than men?

Because they are at home on election day.

Do not the "objectionable" women vote?

In Idaho they are forbidden to register. At the last election in Denver women cast 55 per cent of the vote in the best residence district, and only 4 per cent of the vote in the "slum" ward.

Does woman suffrage decrease marriage?

No. It increases it. In Wyoming and Idaho a larger percentage of women are married than in any other State of the Union.

Does woman suffrage increase divorce?

No. It decreases it. Where women have voted the longest, divorce is only one-eighth as frequent as in similar States where they do not vote. In New Zealand divorce has decreased 77 per cent since women began to vote.

Are women compelled to vote in the suffrage States?

No; nor are men. In 1904 7,000,000 qualified voters in the United States failed to vote for President.

If women vote, are they compelled to serve on jury?

No. In Utah jury duty is optional, but any defendant may ask that women be summoned on the jury.

Are men compelled to serve on jury?

In Washington the following men are exempt: Lawyers, ministers and priests, physicians, teachers, locomotive engineers, members of the fire department, civil and judicial officers of the State, civil officers of the United States, and men over sixty years of age. Anyone may be excused if it be shown that his interests or the interests of the public will be injured by his attendance.

Who will take care of the baby while the mother votes?

In Denver the candidates do. Generally the same person who takes care of the baby when she goes to church or goes shopping or goes to pay her taxes.

Will women who vote come in contact with "objectionable" women?

Only one person is allowed in a booth at a time.

Will the voting woman come in contact with "objectionable" men?

Not so much as she does in crowded street cars.

Do voting women show an inclination to inform themselves politically?

In Colorado, in the first eight months after women were enfranchised, more books on political

economy and civics were sold than in the whole twenty years before.

Are women compelled to be policemen and sheriffs where they vote?

No.

Does crime increase where women vote?

No. It decreases. In New Zealand, 55 per cent.

How much time does it take to vote?

About an hour a year does all the voting that is allowed.

Why do women wish to vote?

For the same reason men do.

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## JOHN FITZPATRICK.

A Leader of Organized Labor in the West as Described by Raymond Robins in "Life and Labor," for February, 1911.

John Fitzpatrick's rise to leadership among the men of labor has been a steady climb from the



ranks. He was vice-president, treasurer, president and business agent of Local No. 4, Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union, holding the last office for five years. Declining reelection to office he again went to work at his trade.

In 1894 the old Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly having fallen into disrepute, a new body known as the Labor Congress was formed. Into this new central federation Fitzpatrick came as a delegate from his old Local No. 4.

After a stormy conflict between them, these two