REJECTED BY CONGRESS

List of Good Bills That Failed of Passage.

MANY EVIL MEASURES ADOPTED

Record of Republicans That Will Not Bear Inspection—Outrageous and Wholly Indefensible—Why the Republican Party Is Hastening to Its Doom—Associates—Fortune in Graft.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana is an extraordinary illustration of his flexibility and utter disregard for truth when it suits his purpose to pervert them. He says that the Fifty-ninth congress at its first session effected more good legislation than any other congress in many years. The truth is that it effected nothing of any permanent value, while it rejected more good measures and adopted more bad ones than any other congress in the history of the United States.

It rejected the Tillman bill to prevent contributions by corporations to party campaign funds, although that excellent bill passed the senate.

It rejected the Williams bill to reduce the tariff on all articles on which the duty now exceeds 100 per cent, the Philippine tariff bill and all other tariff propositions.

It rejected the anti-injunction bill, which had passed the house of representatives unanimously on May 2, 1902.

It rejected the eight hour bill after the committee on education and labor had reported it favorably.

It rejected the bill relating to suits for injuries brought by employees of railroad and mining corporations.

It rejected the bill relating to contempts in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

It rejected the prison contract labor bill.

It rejected the bill relating to hours of labor of railroad employees.

It rejected the La Follette amendment to the railroad rate bill, a proposition indorsed by organized labor defining the liability of employers for injuries to employees while engaged in the performance of duty, and passed a separate bill opposed by organized labor directly styled the "employers' liability bill."

It rejected an amendment to the railroad rate bill to provide for excluding watered stock from the valuation put upon railroads by the interstate commerce commission in determining reasonable compensation for capital invested.

It rejected another amendment to the same bill intended to prevent federal judges from issuing restraining orders or setting aside orders of the interstate commerce commission fixing reasonable rates.

It rejected the immigration bill.

It defeated the Heyburn amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for the inspection of tobacco sold in leaf form, and passed the one sold to bar inspection of the tobacco.

It rejected the anti-anarchy bill.

Mr. Bailey, to the naval bill intended to prevent federal judges from enjoining or restraining or setting aside orders of the interstate commerce commission fixing reasonable rates.

All these measures and numerous others congress refused to pass.

Congress did pass the Aldrich resolution for the protection of the steel trust and other trusts by requiring all materials and equipment for the construction of the Panama canal to be bought from the trusts.

It did pass an amendment to the urgent deficiency bill allowing the Chicago & Alton railroad company to carry cattle and other live stock in its cars for twenty-eight hours without unloading for rest, feed and water, instead of twenty-four hours as the law now requires.

It did pass the Aldrich bill to repeal the tax on oleomargarine.

It did pass the Littlefield bill to repeal the tax on white phosphorus matches.

It did pass the Esch-Townsend bill to repeal the tax on filled cheese.

It did pass the Hepburn bill to prohibit railroads from transporting articles manufactured by them, except timber and lumber, for sale