SUBMARINE WARFARE BEGAN IN AMERICA

When the Hunley Sank the U. S. S. Housatonic, in 1864, the First Victim of a Submarine Went to the Bottom—Northern Newspapers Even to the Head of the Confed Unswept of a

By Heber Blankenhorn

A N American submarine was the first to sink a warship. It was only by chance that the submarine survived and sunk a fleet, had it been further developed and trained as to its legal and ethical uses, it might have prevented the lost of many ships and lives in World War II.

The first attempt to design an undersea vessel was by John Fitch, a New Hampshire doctor, in 1797. He was followed by Captain David Bushnell, a New York businessman, who built a submarine in 1776 and attempted to sink a British warship. In 1800, the Frenchman, Étienne-Gaspard Robert, constructed a submarine and attempted to sink the British warship, the Redoutable. However, it was not until 1864 that the first submarine sank a warship.

The Hunley, built by Captain John H. L. Mears and named for Captain David H. Hunley, was a small, cylindrical vessel, approximately 35 feet long and 2.5 feet in diameter. It was armed with a 6-pounder rifle and a 16-pounder rifle. The Hunley was powered by a steam engine and could reach a speed of 10 knots.

On February 17, 1864, the Hunley sank the U.S.S. Housatonic, a Union warship, in Charleston Harbor. The Housatonic was sunk by a torpedo, a device that was developed by the Hunley's designer, Captain David H. Hunley. The Hunley was a small, cylindrical vessel, approximately 35 feet long and 2.5 feet in diameter. It was armed with a 6-pounder rifle and a 16-pounder rifle. The Hunley was powered by a steam engine and could reach a speed of 10 knots.

The Hunley sank the Housatonic in Charleston Harbor, on February 17, 1864. The Hunley and its crew were never recovered, and it is believed that the Hunley sank during its mission.

Four years after the Hunley sank the Housatonic, a new submarine was built in the United States. The Zee was a larger and more powerful vessel, armed with a 16-inch gun and capable of reaching a speed of 12 knots. The Zee was constructed by Commander John P. Jones and launched in 1868.

The Zee was used in the Civil War, and it is believed that it sank several Union warships. The Zee was later sold to the British and became part of the Royal Navy. The Zee is now preserved at the National Museum of the United States Navy in Washington, D.C.

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THIS DAY IN HISTORY

By Rea Irvin

IN 1864, to work down the labor and through the Federal fleet of gunboats Dixon probably used her as a

A WAR PROTESTOR

by Alice Duer Miller

On August 13 the United States Senate passed the bill restricting child labor. Twelve Senators voted against it. Every one of those who had voted at all on the woman suffrage amendment had voted against that, too.

The following Senators voted against the child labor bill:

Baldhead Oliver Smith (Ga.)
Bryan Oliver Smith (S.C.)
Fletcher Pezner Tillman
Hardwick Simmons Williams

Of these the following voted against the suffrage amendment:

Baldhead Oliver Smith (Ga.)
Bryan Oliver Smith (S.C.)
Gallaher Simmons Williams

Senator Bryan, of Florida, not only voted but spoke against both measures. In speaking against the child labor bill he said that there were now only three states with an age limit of less than fourteen years for the employment of children. These three states, he said, were North Carolina, New Mexico and Wyoming.

What a suffrage state! How the other "aunties" must have pinned up their ears!

But Bryan's subsequent statistics reveal the fact that while North Carolina has 65,000 children between the ages of ten and thirteen years employed in mechanical, manufacturing or mining industries, Wyoming has none.

In speaking against the child labor bill Senator Bryan said: "What are we going to do with the children when you forbid them to enjoy the right to earn a living?"

It would seem as if the Senator had never heard of the well known Home.

And yet he is, for in speaking against the suffrage amendment he returned to the anti-suffragists as those who "still believe that the home and the child are her (women's) sphere." However, for one hot little children, is the Senator's motto.

Senator Oliver, another stern opponent of restrictions on child labor, not only voted against the suffrage amendment but appeared before the resolutions committee of the Republican convention in an attempt to prevent the party's indorsement of the principle.

Senator Overman, who voted against both measures, when speaking against the child labor bill pointed with pride to the fact that North Carolina has fewer children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen in jails, prisons and workhouses than in most of the other states in the Union.

Some years ago, when opposing with equal vigor the establishment of the Child Welfare Bureau, Senator Overman was not so well up on his statistics.

He could say then why the children of his state were legally allowed to work bank ten and eleven hours.

Children never are in a political party or factory.

One is quite, very, in a well run cemetery.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, who voted against both measures, said in speaking against woman suffrage, "I need not say I love and admire a good woman. There is no man in this body who can scold and scold me in efforts to uphold on every occasion the good women of the land.

It does not seem to have dawned on the Senator that the occasion when the good women of the world shall be to be upheld is when the protection of their children is in question.

Now, does any one think that it is a coincidence that those in favor of child labor are anti-suffragists?

Those who wish to keep children in the mills wish to keep mothers away from the ballot box.

The ceiling was twelve feet high. A gypsy's sprig of rosemary hung on a nail from a near by window and the pavement was paved with marble.

"How many, Mr. Overman? Not I, sir."

And Mr. Overman, and the whole audience of old women and children in the hall, knew that the ceiling was twelve feet high and the pavement was paved with marble, and the pavement was paved with marble.

And I do see an attack. I shall be the first to support the woman with a flower, and look after her interests in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

And then a great many of the leading men, and particularly the women, and no doubt many of the men, will arise and say that the woman is not to blame, if she is not used to such performances.

And then the woman will arise and say that there is a sprig of rosemary in the window and a pavement, which is paved with marble, and she is not to blame, if she is used to such performances.

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