

somewhat local part or unit of that National net, the interlinking of cities in the neighborhood of Ohio and western Pennsylvania, was announced. Now comes close on its heels the most important part of the whole great scheme, the publication of recommendations for the construction and development of a network of steam and electric power plants in the most thickly settled and industrialized part of the country, the Northeast.

Great sources of power already existing, as well as many which are later to be constructed in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, are under this plan to be linked together in a net by means of long-distance transmission wires for the purposes of pooling their power in order to absorb large and sudden demands for energy or to bridge over the temporary breakdown of some one unit; also to generate power where it may be generated most cheaply and send it throughout the whole area instead of to a number of local districts, as at present.

A Saving of 50,000,000 Tons of Coal per Year

ONLY one-fourth of the power in this great industrial area will be generated by water, while the remainder must be taken from coal. Not enough water power is available in the district, but the plan involves a far better plan than that at present in use in the generation of power from coal—that is, the burning of the coal near the mines.

At present we are transporting our power (coal) by rail to the great centers of industry by the expenditure of other coal in locomotives, and about one-third of the total is thus being wasted, not to mention the lost human effort required to effect the transportation. Of course electricity cannot be sent through wires without loss on the way, but these losses are not by any means equal to the absurdly great one just mentioned.

The transmission of power over great distances is a problem which might be characterized as a "relative" problem in the sense that the distances over which it has been feasible in the past and will be in the future depend on the evolving state of the electrical engineering art. Specifically, it depends on learning to build reliable equipment capable of withstanding higher and higher electrical pressures—that is, voltages. The higher the voltage used, the greater the dis-

tance. The present limit is a line over 300 miles long in California, employing 220,000 volts; when double this voltage may safely be used, the distance may also be doubled, thus bringing mountain power to far-distant cities.

The anticipated saving from the super-power plan in the Northeastern States, a district in which sixty per cent of the



United
Helen Wills with the cup which she won as National Women's Singles Champion in defeating Mrs. Mallory at Forest Hills

power of the Nation is already being used, is fifty million tons of coal per year.

Where There's a Wills There's a Way

THE happiness that comes from a well-earned victory, quite manifest in the picture which we print of Miss Helen Wills, shows that the imperturbability with which she fought her way through the National Women's Tennis Cham-

pionship is a part of her tennis style rather than a permanent characteristic. This young girl from California fights her tennis battles behind an unemotional mask which would do credit to an Indian. Not by the flicker of an eyelash does she betray the direction of her strokes nor the strategy of her game. In Miss Wills the United States is developing a champion who seems to have only begun her career, although she now holds for the second time the American crown.

When she first appeared in the East, Mrs. Mallory defeated her in the finals of the National Championship. She came back again last year with a game strikingly improved in variety and power and defeated Mrs. Mallory in straight sets. This year she has repeated her victory of a year ago to the tune of 6-1, 6-3. And with Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman as her team-mate she captured the National Doubles Championship as well. Miss Wills will make a popular champion, not only because of her youth, but because of her courage and high sportsmanship.

Madison Square Garden

OLD New Yorkers, and even some comparatively young New Yorkers, will receive a shock as they walk up Madison Avenue from Madison Square, in noticing that the colonnade in front of the Madison Square Garden in New York City is being demolished. The entire structure ultimately is to follow suit and be taken down.

On the block bounded by Madison Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, now occupied by the doomed building, the New York Life Insurance Company, owner of the property, proposes to erect a magnificent and lofty structure, which will doubtless be one of the great architectural adornments of the metropolis, as the low-lying Madison Square Garden has long been. That structure was the work of the eminent firm, McKim, Mead & White, and has been one of the most satisfying products of their genius. It has been especially distinguished by a tall tower, a copy of the famous Giralda at Seville, and on this pinnacle has perched airily the well-known Diana by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The whole edifice, tower, and statue have become so associated with the Madison Square section of New York that, even were everything to be transported bodily to some



Wide World Photos

Demolishing Madison Square Garden, New York City. The beginning of the end of this famous structure

other block in the city, there would be a sense of strangeness in the mind of any New Yorker passing through the Square and looking toward the northeast corner. To know that the beautiful architectural feature distinguishing that corner will soon be gone forever is a just cause for melancholy.

Those accustomed to the sight of picturesque ruins in certain European cities, however, should not miss seeing the effect of the demolition already made.

President Coolidge as a Candidate

IN concluding his speech of acceptance on August 14, when officially notified of his nomination to the Presidency, President Coolidge used these words:

It is well for the country to have liberality in thought and progress in action, but its greatest asset is common sense.

And again:

The people know the difference between pretense and reality. They want to be told the truth. They want to be trusted. They want a chance to work out their own material and spiritual salvation. The people want a government of common sense.

Mr. Coolidge has, we believe, rightly interpreted the mind of the country. The present political campaign is not, as it

has in some quarters been represented to be, a struggle between progressives and reactionaries. There is in this country no reactionary party. There is no party that would be entitled to sit with any of the European parties of the Right. There are reactionary elements in every American party, but all organized parties in the United States may lay claim with some justice to the term "progressive."

No one can read Mr. Coolidge's speech without recognizing that he not only believes in progress, but believes that there are certain definite paths along which progress can best be made.

More than that, Mr. Coolidge is democratic in his conception of progress. He believes that the people can be trusted to make their own decisions, to control their own lives, and to carve out their own destiny. He believes that the people do not want the Government to do for them what they can do for themselves. He makes no pretense of offering to various groups of people the services of the Government as a substitute for their own efforts. His faith in the capacity of the people to work for themselves better than any government can work for them is implicit throughout his address. Because he respects the people, he employs none of the arts of the demagogue. At the same time he recognizes that there are certain acts which the Government, as representing the public, must do in performing its function of

protecting and advancing the general welfare. His test in determining what the Government should do is not whether it accords with some theory of his own, but whether it has worked or will work.

From the politician's point of view, Mr. Coolidge labors in this campaign under a serious disadvantage. He is heir of another man's record and associates, and is subject to the attacks of the Opposition. He is in a defensive, not an offensive, position. From the point of view of the ordinary intelligent citizen, on the other hand, Mr. Coolidge has a corresponding advantage. He does not need to depend upon promises, for he is in a position to point to performance.

Perhaps the most characteristic part of his speech is that which deals with taxation. Two passages from this portion of the speech may be quoted to indicate the definite and specific way in which he approaches all questions:

I want the people of America to be able to work less for the Government and more for themselves. I want them to have the rewards of their own industry. That is the chief meaning of freedom. . . . Taxes must be paid. . . . They come first. It is only out of what is left after they are paid that the necessities of food, clothing, and shelter can be provided, the comforts of home secured, or the yearnings of the soul for a broader and more abundant life gratified. When the Government effects a new economy it grants everybody a life pension with which to raise the standard of existence. It increases the value of everybody's property and raises the scale of everybody's wages. . . .

Every student knows that excessively high rates defeat their own purpose. They dry up that source of revenue and leave those paying lower rates to furnish all the taxes. . . .

Only about 3,500,000 people pay direct income taxes. The remainder pay, but pay indirectly, in the cost of all purchases, from a pair of shoes to a railroad ticket. This country has at least 107,000,000 of these indirect taxpayers. I am not disturbed about the effect of a few thousand people with large incomes because they have to pay high surtaxes. They can take care of themselves, whatever happens, as the rich always can. What concerns me is the indirect effect of high surtaxes on all the rest of the people. Let us always remember the poor. Whatever cry the demagogue may make about his ability to tax the rich, at the end of the year it will always be found that the people as a whole have paid the taxes.

Not once throughout his speech does