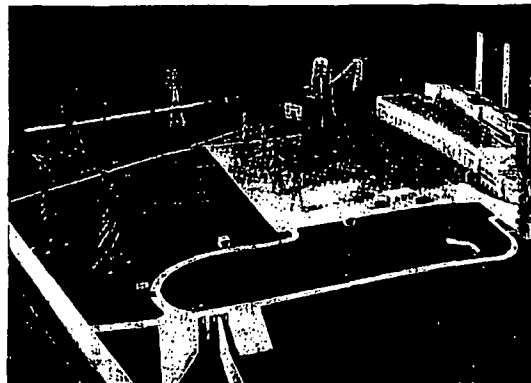
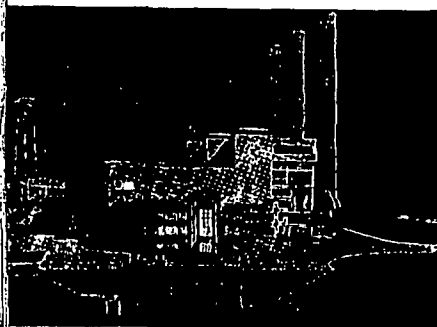


Model Gives Preview of New Plant

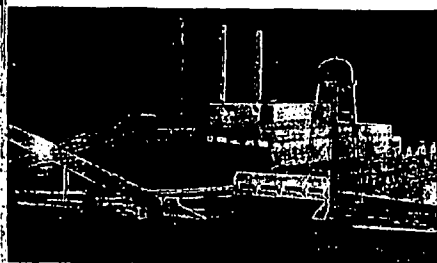


NEW O H HUTCHINGS PLANT of Dayton Power & Light Co as it will ultimately appear when housing six 50,000-kw units. Initial installation will have two units.



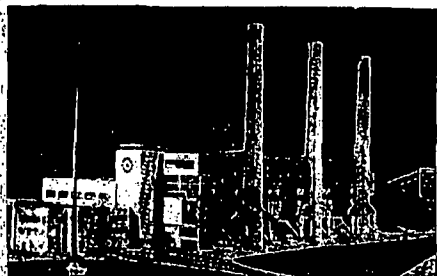
INTAKE

Cooling-water intake runs underneath plant office building. Outdoor equipment includes switchyard, left, and boilers, right. First unit starts this spring, second unit, early 1949.



FUEL

Fuel for pulverized coal-fired boilers will be delivered by rail. Belt conveyors carry coal from car dumper to bunkers. Coal-storage capacity equals more than 200,000 tons at the station.



STACKS

Each stack serves two boilers with individual steaming capacities of 500,000 lb per hr. Outdoor units have precipitators, i-d fans on the ground.

THE DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT CO., Dayton, Ohio, had this model of the O H Hutchings Station built to inform their customers of the expansion program they are pursuing to serve them. It shows the ultimate appearance of the plant when it will produce 300,000 kw. The present program calls for two 50,000-kw units to go into operation this spring and early 1949.

The new plant is located about 10 miles south of Dayton on the Great Miami River. The semioutdoor design places the boilers, air heaters, precipitators and i-d fans in the open. Plant layout centers about the unit system, with one Combustion Engineering 500,000-lb-per-hr 1300-psig 950-F pulverized-coal-fired steam generator feeding one General Electric 50,000-kw 3600-rpm tandem-compound double-flow turbine-generator.

Steam-generating units include 3-drum boilers supplied by 3 bowl mills each. Rated furnace-heat release equals 18,900 Btu per hr. Short-time rating of each boiler raises steam output to 550,000 lb per hr.

Generators are hydrogen cooled, operating at 12,500 v. This will be stepped up in the high-voltage substation to 66 kv for transmission.

In the top picture can be seen the river, discharge canal and dam located downriver from the plant. This arrangement provides a cooling-water pond for the circulating water when the river is in low stage.

Ebasco Services, Inc are consulting engineers on this project. The model was built by Stanley F Chamberlain, industrial designers, New York City.

POWER • April 1948

Why You Cannot Get Ahead As Your Father Did —

THE UNITED STATES is being forced toward socialism by a tax revolution of far-reaching consequences.

We have not yet felt fully the deadly impact of this revolution because inflation and the postwar boom have delayed its effects.

But from now on, more and more people will feel its bite. Already it is the dominant element in our economic life. Already it is the major factor in our chances of keeping our jobs and of getting ahead.

Here are some pertinent facts on this tax revolution:

1. The tax load that our nation can safely carry has long since passed the danger point.

Our capitalistic system is in real danger when taxes take more than 20 percent of our national income (or 20¢ out of every income dollar). Beyond that point there are not sufficient dollars left in private hands for capitalistic America to raise the capital required to keep its industry going. So we are right now being nudged further and further into socialism.

For today taxes take twenty-five percent of national income (or 25¢ out of every income dollar).

2. The tax revolution has undercut the incentives that help us to get ahead.

The group whose incomes range from \$5000 up now turns over about one-half of its total income to federal, state, and local tax collectors. Before the war, this group gave the tax collectors one-third of its collective income.

In sharp contrast, the group of people with incomes under \$5000 pays the tax collectors 20% of its income for direct and hidden (mostly hidden)

taxes—against 18% before the war. This lower-bracket group needs immediate tax relief but I believe most sincerely that persons earning less than \$5,000 have a very vital reason for also supporting tax relief in the much more heavily hit upper brackets.

As you get ahead, you expect your taxes to go up. Taxes should be levied, in principle, according to ability to pay. But today tax rates rise so sharply that they virtually destroy all incentives to get ahead, to save, and to invest in new and untried enterprises that open up new jobs. The progressive tax idea now carried to punitive extremes has become a destructive tax revolution.

Today the U.S., envied by all the world for the wealth it has won under capitalistic incentives, has cut its incentives below those offered by that state whose police methods strike terror into the hearts of all workers.

Soviet Russia rewards successful managers, writers, and scientists better relatively than we do under our present tax system.

A revolution that sweeps away incentives will quickly sweep away our free enterprise economy. The only substitute ever found for free incentives is the whip-and-lash compulsion of the police state. And no police state has ever been able to match the production of a free people with a free economy that gives adequate rewards to individual producers.

3. The tax revolution hits squarely the average American's chances of keeping a job and of getting ahead.

If you make less than \$5000 a year you may well ask why you should worry about a tax revolution that seems directed at the comparatively small group, about 10% of American families, who make \$5000 a year or more.