

# HOOVER TO PICK VETERANS IN U. S. POSTS FOR CABINET

## NO 'SURPRISES' ARE EXPECTED BY OBSERVERS

Each Man Chosen Must Have First-Hand Acquaintance With His Job.

### BAN PUT ON WOMEN

Mellon Appears Certain to Keep Job; Donovan Has Inside Track.

By THOMAS L. STOKES

United Press Staff Correspondent  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Herbert Hoover's cabinet will be one of "insiders," that is, men either veterans in Government service or of direct, first-hand acquaintance with the particular problems of the departments to which they are appointed.

Most of the cabinet will be men long in the public eye as officials, it is learned from a survey of those being considered for the various posts. There will be no "surprises" in the sense that those appointed will be unknown. It will be a cabinet of experienced blood.

There will be no women in Hoover's cabinet, despite the contribution women made to Hoover's election.

The ban on women grows from Hoover's intention to select cabinet members largely from those experienced in federal Government matters, and this leaves a rather thin field of selection. It is not a question of ability, but of proven ability in the particular work which must be done.

The President-elect has several reasons for the test of tried Government service.

### Wants Practical Cabinet

In the first place, he wants a practical cabinet. This desire emanates from his business experience and his own view that the United States government is the biggest business in the world, and must be conducted as a business.

While the cabinet constitutes a sort of board of directors, that board must operate through congress.

Hoover, therefore, wants men in his cabinet who have had experience in dealing with congress. Excellent legislative ideas of government officials frequently have been lost in congress because of the way they were presented.

It is possible, Hoover wants to avoid mistakes, often magnified into very unfortunate incidents, which in the past have been made by men of good intention but lacking in ability to see the natural reaction.

### Group of Lieutenants

Hoover's view of a cabinet is a group of lieutenants, not a super-council. He intends to be the big boss, himself. He will seek information! Therefore, will want men well-informed.

Hoover will have no "kitchen cabinet," that little group of advisers behind the scenes in many administrations. The cabinet will act in that capacity for him, though it will be much more than that. Recent developments have proven that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will be retained for a time and it virtually is certain the youthful assistant attorney-general, William J. Donovan, will get cabinet post. Both are tried in the government service.

So is Ogden L. Mills, undersecretary of the treasury, who will remain in the department with the general expectation he will be elevated when Mellon retires. Mills was regarded as an authority on finance, tariff and taxation as a member of congress, and led the fight for the Mellon tax plans.

Senator Charles McNary of Oregon, veteran legislator and chairman of the senate agriculture committee, is receiving serious consideration for secretary of agriculture, it is learned. McNary has directed battles for agricultural legislation from the inside and knows the temper of congress.

### Hunts Secretary of State

Louis S. Cates of Salt Lake City, well-known mining engineer and friend of Hoover, is receiving wide endorsement in the west for secretary of interior. He has come into contact with problems with which that department deals.

Likewise, Hoover undoubtedly will appoint a man close to organized labor, if not from its ranks, for secretary of labor. Several such are under consideration.

In picking a secretary of state he will not draw upon outsiders alone though they be, will select some one who has been connected intimately with foreign affairs. It is the general view he will be his own secretary of state, and will select a man who can administer the department capably.

### Attack on Mellon

By RAYMOND CLAPPER  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The first real attack on Herbert Hoover's incoming administration is being built around Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury, who is expected to be reappointed to the new cabinet.

Democrats in congress are acting on this expectation and almost daily they are now speaking in one house or the other in criticism of Mellon.

This attack is based upon two points. Mellon's alleged ineffective enforcement of prohibition and his alleged overgenerosity in granting large tax refunds to corporations.

The Democratic speakers themselves do not hook up their attacks with Mellon's expected reappointment, but everywhere in Washington this is assumed to be the real object of the opposition.

There has been no particular tie binding Hoover and Mellon in the past. Hoover was somewhat resentful when Mellon failed to assist him in the hard fight for the presidential nomination.

## Land Blaze Spells Ocean Liner's Doom



In drydock at Marseilles, France, safe from the perils of the ocean lanes, the liner "Paul Lecat" succumbed to a fierce blaze that originated on land. This striking picture shows the fire as it gained headway, completely destroying the liner which was the pride of the passenger service between Europe and the Far East. The ship had been in drydock for overhauling and was nearly ready to put to sea again when the fire broke out.

## CREAM OF UNIVERSE

### Man Chief Pebble, Says Savant

By United Press

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Belief that the earth is not the only inhabited planet in the universe, but that the earth's inhabitants make up the supreme race, is expressed by Professor A. S. Eddington, distinguished astronomer, in his new book, "The Nature of the Physical World."

"I do not think," the professor wrote, "that the whole purpose of creation has been staked on the one planet where we live; and in the long run we can not deem ourselves the only race that has been or will be gifted with the mystery of consciousness."

"But I feel inclined to claim that at the present time our race is supreme; and not one of the profusion of stars in their myriad clusters looks down on scenes comparable to those which are passing beneath the rays of the sun."

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

The International Uniform Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 20, Christ the World's Redeemer. Luke 15:3-7; Rom. 5:6-10.

By WILLIAM E. GILROY, D. D.

Editor of The Congregationalist

THE two great facts which have been studied in the two preceding lessons—the Fatherhood of God, and the fact of sin—find their meeting place in Jesus Christ who came to incarnate the love of God in human life and to be the Savior of the world. Jesus came to save sinners. The salvation that he had for the world was not a salvation to be attained by the elimination of the unfit and by disregarding human sin. He did not come to establish a remote and exclusive kingdom for the saints. His purpose was to transform the sinful characters and lives of men through the power of God's grace and make them fit for the Kingdom of God.

This elemental purpose in the mission of Jesus is brought out strongly in the three parables in the fifteenth chapter of Luke, one of which constitutes the first portion of our lesson. The parable of the lost piece of silver is very similar to this of the lost sheep; and the third parable, the story of the prodigal son, is a longer illustration of the truth of the first two.

This parable of the lost sheep has been made very vivid to the modern world through the popularity of Sankey's song, "The Ninety and Nine." It was in many ways the deepest symbol of the Moody and Sankey revival movement of the last century; and, despite the rather hard theology underlying that movement, it gave to that great epoch of revivalism its essential character as a movement of great yearning for the souls of men and the desire to see the power of God manifested in the transformation of sinners into saints. When the church departs from that great elemental purpose it fails to realize the very thing for which Jesus came to earth and the most important commission that he has entrusted to the church.

The efficacy of the power of Christ to redeem men through repentence has been amply shown wherever the gospel is preached in sincerity and truth. Modern science tends to be skeptical of the possibility of fundamental change in character. But the gospel is still vindicated in its results.

Paul understood thoroughly well the purpose of Christ. He laid great stress upon the power of the gospel in his own day to transform the lives of those who had been immoral and disreputable of the claims of God and of man. He emphasizes the fact that Christ died for the ungodly, that it is the unworthy who may claim a share in his love.

This work of Christ, he says, is a great work of reconciling men to God.

It is somewhat unfortunate that a misinterpretation of Paul's partial statement of the gospel truth has led to a great deal of false emphasis at this point. The work of Christ has been very commonly

represented as a reconciling God to men. Here in our lesson is the deeper truth which Paul also expresses elsewhere, that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself." It is through grace, Paul says, that we are saved, and this grace is not of ourselves, it is the gift of God. Christ is the revelation of the Father's love.

Men will always differ concerning their ideas of the atonement. In fact, the deepest mystery of all life is the mystery of the suffering of the innocent with and for the guilty. But this great fact should never be forgotten, no matter what one may read into the great fact of vicarious suffering—that is, suffering for others—namely, that in his death as much as in his life Jesus revealed the eternal heart of God—the heart of yearning and love to reconcile his lost and wandering children unto himself. A great theologian has said, "What Christ is on the cross, God eternally fit for the Kingdom of God."

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