

Magoon, the Governor Who is Saving Cuba in Spite of Itself.

THE DIPLOMAT WHO MADE LIFE AND CANAL WORK POSSIBLE IN PANAMA.



Secretary Taft, Assistant Secretary Bacon and Governor Magoon in Cuba.

"THAT," said an observer of a brilliant young official some years ago, "is a coming man."

"You are mistaken," responded the listener, "he has already arrived."

People are saying that some of Charles E. Magoon, whose rapid strides to prominence and high position have illustrated strikingly the remarkable possibilities of public life in America.

Not long since general counsel to the Panama Canal Commission; then a member of the commission and Governor of the Canal Zone; next United States Minister to Panama; recalled to take up more important work as Vice Governor of the Philippines, but unexpectedly switched to the Governorship of Cuba that he might save the erstwhile republic in spite of itself—big events move in Charles E. Magoon's life like stereoscopic pictures.

It was only a little while ago that people began to speak of him as a "coming man"; he had just flashed across the range of public vision. Only a little before that he was an obscure, almost unknown law clerk, in a dusty corner of the War Department. And now people say of him that he has "arrived."

One of President Roosevelt's discoveries was Magoon's introduction to the national eye. To a great extent that was true, although Secretaries Root and Taft had a hand in the "discovery" also.

But that isn't the point. Whoever made the discovery, his friends assert, may feel proud of it, for Magoon has "made good" in every position to which he has been assigned. When the opportunity came there was the man—that is the point.

It is believed that a singularly successful future and far greater honors await this robust, broad-shouldered son of the West, who came out of a Nebraska law office seven years ago and has so rapidly forced himself to the front.

MODESTY is one of the characteristics of Magoon. Perhaps this is because he is a bachelor; or, perhaps, again, it is because of his modesty that he has remained a bachelor after half a dozen seasons of Washington social life.

In an exceedingly modest little biography, furnished by himself, he states that he was born in Steele county, Minn., December 6, 1861—that he remains a bachelor much longer it is feared that he will begin to jack up this birth date.

He also states that he was educated in the public schools of Fairbairn and Owatonna, Minn., and the Nebraska State University; that he is a lawyer by occupation, and that the first position he held prior to entering the Federal service was judge advocate of the Nebraska National Guard.

His diplomatic successes, fatherly manner and resourcefulness made it possible for striking evidence of his value. In the San Luis Valley, Colorado, protection afforded ducks also. Further north to the pond in increasing numbers.

It was not until comparatively recent times, states the warning, "that the tremendous increase of population and the constantly increasing number both of sportsmen and of market gunners, together with the invention of that potent engine of destruction, the breech-loading gun, have had their logical effect in greatly diminishing the numbers of the fowl and in practically exterminating not a few species."

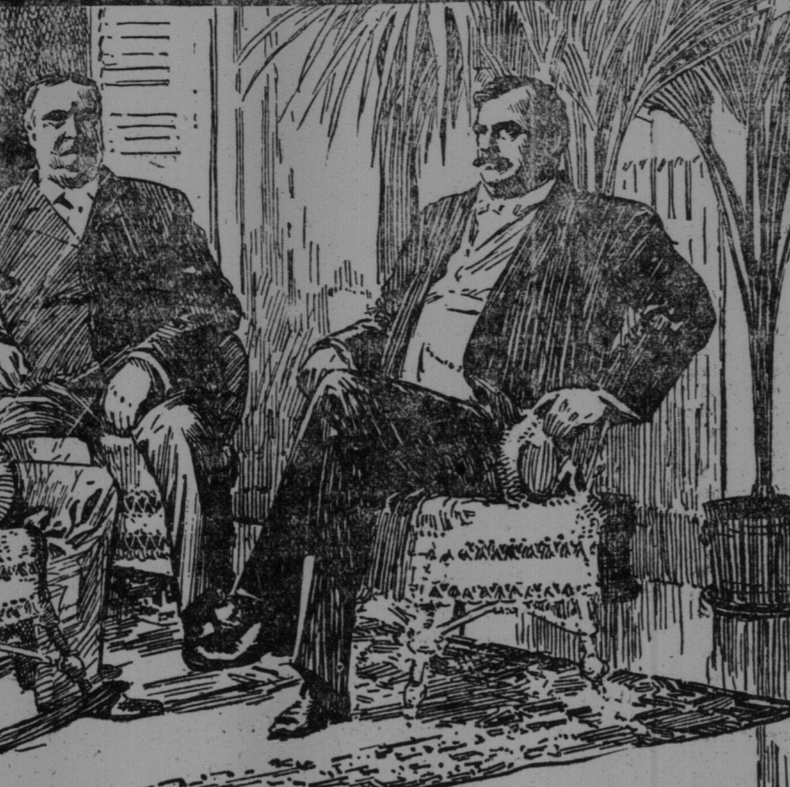
As a result of present conditions, the once numerous wood duck, it may be cited as an example, "is likely soon to be known only from books or tradition"; the regal canvasback and the lordly red-head, formerly so common along the Atlantic coast, are now exceedingly scarce. "The great flocks that formerly covered Chesapeake Bay are of the past; a few still winter on the coast of the Carolinas."

Other species are fast disappearing and in time it is feared that most of the splendid water fowl of America will have joined the buffaloes in the realm of tradition.

"SO RAPIDLY are some species diminishing in numbers in certain States," asserts the Agricultural Department bulletin, "that the market supply is already threatened, and Minnesota has found it necessary to pass laws prohibiting not only the export of ducks, but even their sale within the State limits."

In southern Wisconsin, for example, in 1884, every pond hole and every damp depression had its brood of young ducks. During the next fifteen years the farming of the region changed from grain raising to dairy farming; the marshes were drained; the former duck nurseries became grazing grounds, and duck hunting there was a thing of the past.

And so the story goes of the breaking up of the ducks' Western home. In 1877 there were twelve species of ducks breeding commonly in northwestern Illinois; a brood of young ducks there now is very rare.



The Canal Zone is Policed from Many Such Stations.

Not from him came the information that he was brought up on a farm; that he got through college and into the law by dint of self-denial and school teaching—which are interchangeable terms, an authority asserts.

Standing 6 feet 4 inches in his stockings, Governor Magoon is almost as large around his secretary Taft—and his girls is increasing as well as his titles. He is one of those men who have the happy faculty of making nothing accept friends—unless, he money. He is jolly, good-natured, pleasant-mannered, and if he had an enemy would tell him a joke.

When he returned from Panama he said, in Washington, that he had been bowed to and called "Our Excellency" so much that he simply longed for some one to slap him on the back and call him "Charley." That's tact—and that's Magoon.

In the homely adage that "molasses catches more flies than vinegar," Magoon army believes. He is suave, diplomatic and tactful. Magoon army believes. He is suave, diplomatic and tactful. Magoon army believes. He is suave, diplomatic and tactful.

When he went to Panama he found that his predecessor had ordered the people to "clean up." That was quite unnecessary, but the people of Panama do not like to take orders. They had also been ordered to "keep the peace," and resented that as an insult to their manhood.

No orders were issued by Governor Magoon, yet he accomplished what he went there for. He did it by persuasion, by "jolly" and by appeals to the pride of the people.

For an American republic and the people of the United States and the world expect great things of you," such a sermon was never resented. In fact they tickled the people.

His DIPLOMACY SUCCEEDS. Governor Magoon's diplomatic dealings, fatherly manner and resourcefulness made it possible for striking evidence of his value. In the San Luis Valley, Colorado, protection afforded ducks also.

Further north to the pond in increasing numbers. In his new duties the young Nebraskan had the good fortune to find himself immediately under the direction of Elihu Root, then Secretary of War.

The Secretary was quick to detect the ability of the young man who had set himself so resolutely to interpret the jurisdiction of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico and to reconcile the conflicting principles of Spanish and American law.

Mr. Magoon inherited a strain of blood; his ancestors had been established in New England since the earliest Colonial days. His father, however, moved to the Northwest and became identified with the leading interests of Minnesota from its admission to Statehood, in 1858.

After having gone through the public schools with credit, and hammered his way through college with determination, this young giant decided that a legal career offered more attractive inducements than any other.

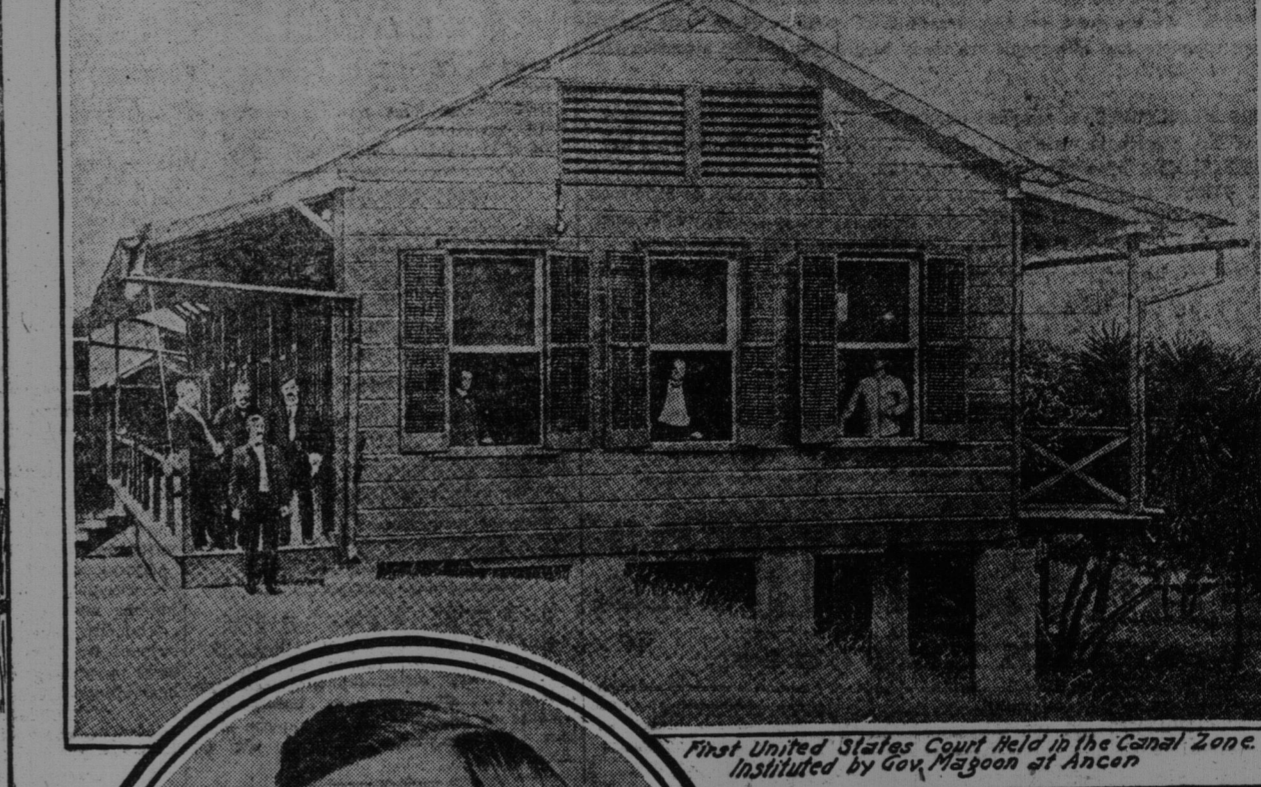
As he had finished his education at the University of Nebraska, he decided to settle in that State, and accordingly, entered the law office of a well-known firm of attorneys of Lincoln. Upon being admitted to the bar, he became a member of the firm, and tried a number of important cases during his first years of practice.

A SERVICE WELL REWARDED. When George D. Melick, then was Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska, Mr. Magoon rendered him great aid in his new duties the young Nebraskan had the good fortune to find himself immediately under the direction of Elihu Root, then Secretary of War.

Mr. Melick sent for Mr. Magoon and asked that he accept the position. The work seemed congenial, the salary of \$4700 looked rather good to the young country lawyer.

In 1889, Mr. Magoon and his personal belongings arrived in Washington, to commence his duties at that time on to the national service.

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United States Court held in the Canal Zone, instituted by Gov. Magoon at Ancon.

and setting off a few fireworks, at least. In a friendly and conciliatory way the big Governor urged the spluttering natives to be good. The natives are inclined to progress, and the ones of the world are fixed on you," he hammered into the leaders' consciousness.

When an outbreak seemed unavoidable about a year ago Governor Magoon gave a reception—the people of Panama dearly love an official social function which he invited the rival factional leaders. Getting them into the smoking room toward the end of the evening, Magoon "collected" them into good humor, and finally had the pleasure of seeing all differences settled.

So well pleased, in fact, was the Secretary of War that he later called to him: "When a man has won his spurs as you have, there is no need of his thanking anybody to wear them."

As counsel for the Canal Commission, Mr. Magoon—some time before this they had been calling him "Judge"—in Washington solved many knotty problems that had been hampering the work of that body.

He also prepared the laws of the Canal Zone, which are still in force, and which have won high praise from no less an authority than Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama.

But "Judge" Magoon was found to be more than an able lawyer. He was discovered to be a diplomat of keen judgment and considerable ability.

He was regarded in Washington as being as big a man in his field as he is physically; with being constructed much on the lines of Secretary Taft, temperamentally and mentally, as well as physically.

ENFORCED HIS OWN LAW. When President Roosevelt reorganized the Canal Commission, about eighteen months ago, he made Mr. Magoon a member of the new body and then designated the Nebraska as Governor of the Canal Zone.

In this way Mr. Magoon had the unique opportunity of putting into effect the laws which he himself had drafted.

Still later Governor Magoon was commissioned as United States Minister to Panama, and discharged the duties of both offices.

When he reached the isthmus of Panama as Governor of the Canal Zone he found a wretched sanitary condition. Yellow fever had broken out with terrifying violence, and the people of the new republic were trembling on the verge of a revolution.

How Governor and Minister Magoon dealt with the year's fever situation has been told. It was a most difficult to handle such a ticklish thing as a Central American revolution without touching a spring west of Hudson Bay, and the great bulk of North American ducks breed there.

There are two great districts, one suitable for a summer home and the other for winter, and the migration route between them is mainly through the marshes, between Chesapeake Bay and Great Slave Lake.

There have been many illustrations to prove that, if protected, a number of species that formerly reared their young in the United States, but were driven away by persecution, would return and recoupy old breeding grounds.

The constant harassing and attacking of the migratory birds, however, is no worse than organized raids that are made on their nests in the far North for the capture of eggs.

There is no nobler game bird than the canvasback and it was commonly seen on the dinner tables of dwellers along Chesapeake Bay and other inlets along the Atlantic coast, now it is something reserved for the wealthy, and is almost in the class of the diamond-back terrapin.

Discouraged, perhaps, by the terrific warfare upon them, most of these birds now nest and rear their young in that district of Canada just east of the Rocky Mountains. The eastern edge of the regular summer home of this fowl is now more than a thousand miles west of the Chesapeake Bay, once its favorite winter resort. North of Long Island the canvasback is rare.

It is favorite winter range now—that is, for the survivors of the once mighty host—seems to be from its Canadian summer home downward to Mexico.

The reduced, next to the canvasback in gastronomic popularity, according to many epicures, has the summer home in the Northwest, also, but in its winter range it has clung to the Atlantic coast more persistently than the canvasback. This range is from Texas, along the Gulf and ocean coasts, to the Chesapeake Bay.

A fresh-water duck is the mallard, and it winters as far north as open fresh water is found. The greater number spend the winter, but the southern half of the Mississippi Valley, and the numbers killed there each year are enormous.

Twelve years ago a single hunter at Big Lake, Arkansas, sold 500 mallards, while the total number next year the same place to market amounted to 120,000. The fattening of canvasbacks is done in the same way as that of ducks, as well as of geese and swan, along the Atlantic coast, and the streams west of the Mississippi, especially favored as a winter home for ducks," states Mr. Cooke's bulletin, "and until recent years, countless flocks swarmed this district.

"Northeastern North America, east of Hudson Bay, harbors only a small number of ducks in summer. They prefer the marshes, lakes and streams of the district

OUR WILL FOVL DOOMED? THE GOVERNMENT SOUNDS A WARNING

NOTE of serious warning is sounded by the United States Agricultural Department regarding the threatened extinction of wild water fowl that not so many years ago swarmed over the entire country in vast numbers.

"It was not until comparatively recent times," states the warning, "that the tremendous increase of population and the constantly increasing number both of sportsmen and of market gunners, together with the invention of that potent engine of destruction, the breech-loading gun, have had their logical effect in greatly diminishing the numbers of the fowl and in practically exterminating not a few species."

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Some recent experiments in protection have furnished striking evidence of the value. In the San Luis Valley, Colorado, protection afforded ducks also. Further north to the pond in increasing numbers.

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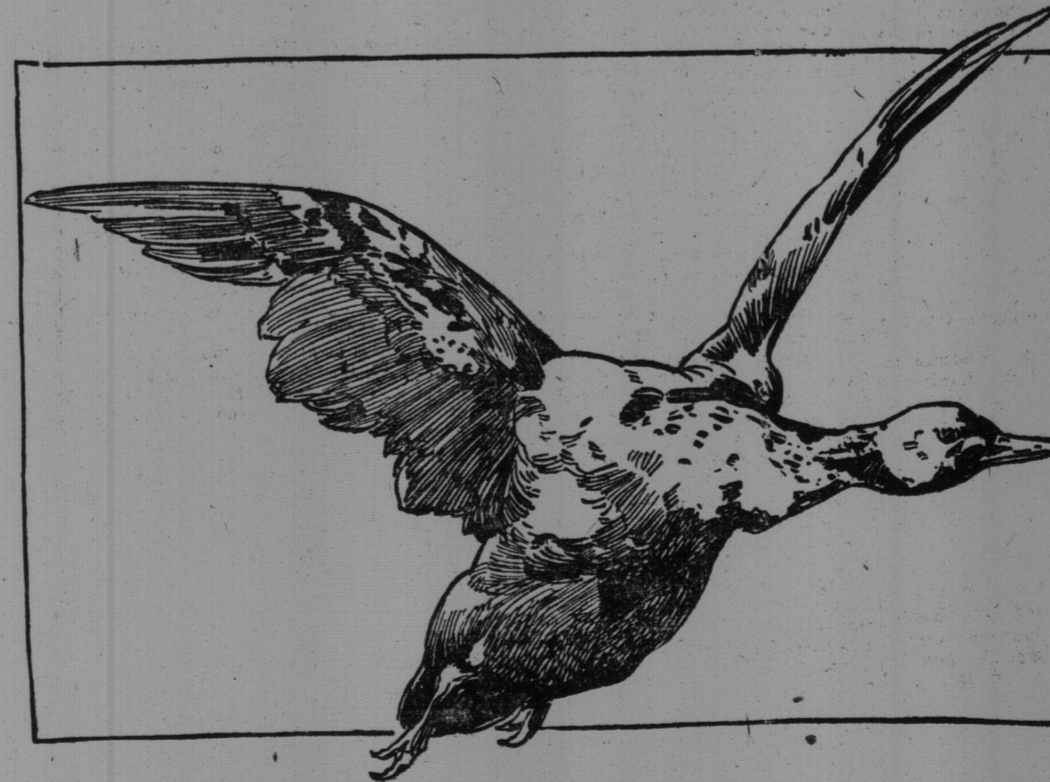
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In 1885 fourteen species bred near Clear Lake, Iowa, and sixteen species at Heron, Minnesota. Scarcely any may be found at those places now. Thicker settlement of the country and more determined onslaughts on the birds have driven them away.

Time was, within the memory of some comparatively young hunters, when the various indentations along the Atlantic coast were crowded with ducks, geese and swan in season. The Chesapeake Bay, in particular, was a hunters' paradise, and royal sport could always be expected there each fall and winter.

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