

### Ex-Gov. Sprague For U. S. Senate

Former Governor Charles A. Sprague, editor and publisher of the Oregon Statesman at Salem, is the first person to announce his candidacy for the unexpired portion of the late Senator McNary's term in the United States senate. In his statement Sprague said:

"You may announce that I shall be a candidate for the office of United States senator at the republican primaries for the seat made vacant by the death of Charles L. McNary. As a loyal friend of the late senator I pledge myself to carry on his great work in behalf of Oregon and the Pacific Coast.

"The coming years promise to be ones of vital importance to our people, and the grave problems of war and peace will come to a head in the senate. I am tremendously concerned with the vigorous prosecution of the war and with the working out of a constructive peace program.

"As governor, I witnessed and had a part in the change from peace to war. I saw our youth go out into military service. I am anxious to see that the transition from war to peace is made with a minimum of difficulty and particularly that our men in the service, as they are demobilized, be re-established in the social and economic life of our communities.

"We will face critical situations on this coast particularly as regards our industries and employment. As senator I would work to preserve and expand our industries, our agriculture and our utilization of power and water resources. Our wealth in timber must be conserved by wise policies such as I sponsored as governor. And at all times the personal well-being of our citizens must be protected from exploitation.

"I believe that the knowledge of Oregon, its people and its resources and its problems, gained during my term as governor and in my work as editor of a newspaper at the state capital, will be invaluable if I am chosen to fill the high office of United States senator.

"I shall make an active campaign, and will appreciate the support of all republicans at the May primaries."

Born and raised in the mid-west, a graduate of Monmouth (Ill.) college, Sprague came to the northwest in 1910, engaging in educational work in Washington state for five years. He was editor and publisher of the Ritzville, Wash., Journal-Times 1915-1925; then came to Oregon as business manager of the Corvallis Gazette-Times. In 1929 he moved to Salem where he became editor and manager of the Statesman.

In 1938 Sprague was nominated and elected governor of the state, serving for four years. Defeated in the 1942 primaries he resumed duties as editor and publisher of the Statesman. He has been active in public affairs, serving as state president of the Oregon War Chest which raised over a million dollars for war agencies, and as vice-chairman of the Marion county war bond committee, and is now vice president of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers association.

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### Out-of-Doors Stuff

by LANS LENEVE

This article might well be headed with the caption "This Thing Called Luck." For this thing called luck is what we are going to discuss. We have heard so many good hunters and fishermen referred to as "lucky devils" by their less fortunate companions of the fields, hills and marshes and streams, that it has become quite a pain in the neck for us.

An expert with a shotgun will bag the limit of ducks with about half the number of shells fired by other hunters and he is tabbed as being a lucky cuss. An expert angler will secure the limit of trout along some stream that is fished to death by a drove of less experienced fishermen who have failed to get results worth mentioning and will be proclaimed a fool for luck.

An expert woodsman and hunter, one whom has stalked deer all his life, and knows their habits from A to Z, will sally forth and bring in a big buck, where others fail, and he will also be called lucky. But does the element of luck really apply to such "lucky" nimrods? Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will find that the "lucky" hunter or angler, is a seasoned hunter or fisherman and that this so-called luck of his is far from actually being luck. That it is skill and not luck that permitted the hunter to bag the big buck, the limit of ducks, or the angler to catch the limit of trout in a "fished out" stream.

It is seldom, if ever, that a good hunter or a good angler receives the credit due him regarding his kill or catches. It is seldom indeed that he is described as, or proclaimed an excellent hunter, or an expert fisherman, a fine wing shot or a wizard with the rifle. No, far from it—he is merely dubbed "a lucky devil."

With, say forty anglers trolling for salmon and only a couple of such fish being taken by one fisherman in the party, he might be looked upon as one whom Lady Luck has smiled upon. But on the other hand he may have employed some ruse upon the salmon—some trick acquired from years of experience. It might be the shape of his lure—something a little different from that of other anglers, or perhaps a trifle more lead on his line, that put it closer to the river bottom, or a lighter lead that put it nearer the surface; or an added touch of color to his spinner, or to the feathers that adorned his hooks. Just some little simple thing that attracted the salmon to his particular spinner. And yet he is regarded as just plain lucky.

A duck hunter picks a high flying bird from far up in the air. A truly fine shot; a shot that took just the proper amount of lead and an exceptionally good "shootin' eye" to accomplish. Yet, this shot is referred to as a "lucky" shot and not a scientific one, as it truly was.

It doesn't take too close observance to enlighten you to the fact that any hunter or angler that has the name and reputation of being lucky in the bagging of game, or the catching of fish in his community, to find that he is a darned good marksman and

### Dairying In New Zealand

An article in the March issue of Oregon's Agriculture Bulletin was written by Corporal Ellis L. Rackieff, formerly with the Arago Cheese Factory in this county, and who is now in the Marine Corps, somewhere in the southwest Pacific. His article dealt with the difference he noted in producing and handling dairy products in New Zealand from the way it is done in his native Coos county, and is reproduced below:

The New Zealand people, as a whole, are more conservative agriculturists than those of our own country. One may expect to see coils of wire neatly placed on posts for future use, exceptionally clean fence rows, and may not expect to see large piles of potential fertilizer being wasted by the elements. It is common practice to pasture one cow per 10 sheep—the cow is intended to keep the grass from becoming too rank for sheep pasture.

Should a farmer neglect to pay his taxes for one year he must explain satisfactorily his reasons to a government court established for the purpose. For this reason the New Zealand government does not own a portion of nearly every farm, as is the situation in some parts of my own country, through unpaid taxes.

New Zealand dairy products must compete on world markets of the northern hemisphere with an equatorial region to attack the quality of products while in transit. Thus, its very location causes quality to be of paramount importance. Since the ice cream and market milk are not products of international trade, they are relatively undeveloped.

Milk and cream grading laws are very similar to those which exist in my home state of Oregon, only much more severe. A producer may be penalized for a normal feed flavor. I know this to be true through actual experience on a grading stand in New Zealand. A consistent grading program exists throughout the entire country—my personal opinion of the reason for this is that practically all dairy manufacturing plants are co-operatives and this seems to eliminate competitive purchasing and subsequent altering of standard to fit that of a very desirable patron.

Butter is rarely made from cream of more than .17 per cent lactic acid and, generally speaking, is handled less by hands than is the practice in the U. S. A. More attention is given to body and texture—all whey cream is churned separately as required by law. Contrary to the code of an efficient buttermaker, per cent of butterfat in butter is not important since they are limited by law to 16 per cent moisture. This undoubtedly eliminates the occasional churning of

an expert fisherman. So it is a pretty safe bet that any nimrod proclaimed by hunting companions or the public in general, as a "lucky devil," is really being insulted, for those things or rather those heights to which a nimrod seeks to climb, his ambition of becoming an expert shot and angler, when finally attained, is seldom given proper recognition, but is referred to as that thing called luck.

greasy and illegal butter as the result of close maneuvering by the butter-maker. Acidity at time of churning is approximately .14 per cent lactic acid, without culture, and the finished product has about 1.7 per cent salt.

Milk for cheese making is graded daily by a combination Wisconsin curd and Methylene Blue reduction test. Further to insure quality milk, pasteurization is practised 100 per cent; however, some make a practice of pasteurizing below temperatures of normal range but how extensively this latter is practised I do not know. I do know that in every instance they are very particular about the quality of milk. The manufacturing process is not rushed and salting takes place at about .65 per cent lactic acid. Cheese must have 50 per cent fat in dry matter as is true under Oregon laws. Standardization is not practised at any stage of the common lactation period. New Zealand cheese while boxed and in storage does not seem to mold as rapidly as cheese made in our country. This may be due to the fact that they use boxes closely resembling crates and which permit more aeration.

One pound of butterfat is not considered so much a point of value to the plant manager as the pound of finished product. Ceiling prices of butterfat are near 22 cents for both cream and milk.

New Zealand is a small country, dependent upon dairy products as the principal source of revenue. In fact, dairy products could be considered a medium of exchange for other commodities not so conveniently manufactured in this small country; therefore, this country must have a quality product to compete in European markets. My own impression would be that the evident prosperity of the country would indicate that it does satisfactorily supply the demands of its foreign markets.

A. L. Hooton is again ready to attend to the public's needs in electrical repair and wiring. His phone is 222R, and for the present his shop is at his home on the Fairview road. 521fs

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### THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"Sorry Judge, my shipment of suspenders still hasn't come in. Some articles are mighty scarce these days. I don't get anywhere near as much as I could sell."

"With the war going on, Frank, we've got to expect those things. It's true of luxuries just as it is of necessities. Take whiskey, for example. There's a real shortage in that. It's to be expected when you realize there hasn't been a drop of it distilled in this country since way back in October, 1942.

"The only thing distillers have been making during that time is war-alcohol for the Government. So, I wasn't surprised a bit to read how bootlegging and black markets have sprung up around the country as a result of the dwindling supply. Our 13 years of prohibition proved that if folks can't get legal whiskey, they'll get illegal whiskey. Sure hope the shortage doesn't last too long. I'd hate to see this country turned over to the bootleggers again."

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