

WHISTLING BUOYS

They Are Simple in Principle and Certain in Operation.

PLAYTHINGS OF THE WAVES.

The Rise and Fall of the Water Give Birth to Their Penetrating Shrieks. Placing and Removing Them Are Tasks Fraught With Deadly Peril.

Sea travelers up and down our coast lines often hear a strange, weird sound to port or starboard, a sort of compound of moan and shriek, at once soft and insistent, subdued and penetrating. It is the call of the whistling buoy to the man at the helm, warning him of shoal or dangerous place.

These whistling buoys, which are enormous masses of iron, often weighing several tons, are as simple in principle as they are certain in operation. The buoy proper consists of a huge pear-shaped bulb, little end up, on top of which is a powerful whistle, protected from accidental blow or collision by a framework of iron bars, and an air intake. Below and projecting far down into the water is an open tube of metal. The whole thing is secured in position with an anchor and a chain, which last is long enough for the depth of the water in which the buoy is placed to permit the free movement of the mass up and down.

When a wave lifts the buoy up in the air the water in the tube, acting as a piston, sucks in air through the intake. It is confined in the bulb of the buoy by a simple valve which prevents its stress through the intake. When the waves drop the buoy in the trough of the waves the water in the tube presses up on the confined air and compresses it. It finds exit through the whistle, which thus sounds its warning note.

It might be supposed that, having no mechanism but a valve, such buoys, once put in position, could be left there for an indefinite period of time. But the sea has strange ways with her playthings, and even if the necessity of constant painting of the buoy to protect it from the action of sea water was not existent it would still be necessary to keep a watch on these signals and to take them up and replace them rather often, for the big tube projecting down into the water is a great attraction to barnacles and seaweed, and not infrequently these marine growths so interfere with the action of the buoy as to keep it silent in ordinary weather and to dim its voice in bad weather.

It then becomes necessary to "work" a buoy whistler in position, which is a regular part of the duty of a lighthouse tender or buoy tender, of which vessels there are many in the service.

When a buoy is to be "worked" the tender repairs to a yard or station and by means of her crane lifts on deck the freshly painted and thoroughly repaired new buoy which is to replace that one which is either silent or which has served its allotted time and is now due for replacement.

There is nothing difficult about this. It is getting the enormously large and unwieldy mass of iron overboard and taking on board the one which is in the water which causes the difficulty. The very waves which are necessary to the successful operation of the buoy make it hard to manage at the end of a crane on board a comparatively small vessel.

When a buoy tender goes to "work" a whistler she clears her deck of everything else but the buoy, which is secured with chocks and chains against the roll of the vessel. The old buoy is approached cautiously, within a couple of hundred feet, and the new buoy is allowed to slide overboard rather than picked up and placed in the water, the crew guiding it by guy ropes, while the powerful crane lifts just enough to permit the buoy to move. With the vessel slowly rolling from side to side on the slow seas of even a quiet day—the good days are purposely picked for this work—the mass of freshly painted iron with its long tube presents potentialities for evil which must be closely watched. Let the buoy but get clear of the deck and the fall tackle get jammed and there would come into being a three ton pendulum with an iron fall thirty-six feet long capable of smashing the boat to bits and certainly of sweeping broken boned men about the deck with no more effort than if they were so many flies.

But, if getting the new buoy overboard is dangerous work, hauling the old one in is more so. The buoy is first secured by good seamanship, managing the steam vessel, with a rope through the lion cage at its top. Working from this, ropes, chains and "springs" or heavy cables are brought into play and the whole very cautiously lifted and secured as it comes over the side. It is allowed to swing free not at all, save perhaps for an instant, just as it is laid flat on the deck, and then, apparently in the very face of death, a dozen men spring at the mass, ready to swing with the waves and to demolish them and thrust huge billets of wood underneath its sides to hold it long enough for lashings to make it secure. The boat being lashed to the anchor chain then cautiously backs away to raise the anchor, and there is a general scampering away from the cable while this is being done, as should it break it would be like having a couple of cannon balls come tearing along the deck.

However, so skillful are these handlers of heavy masses of iron on an unstable keel that it is rare that an accident happens.—C. H. Claudy to Scientific American.

AT THE BEND COMPANY'S MILL

Personal Items and Other Notes of Interest.

Ed. Gentry has moved into a tent in the mill yard.

George Geiger has left the Company and is moving out to his homestead.

Elmer Larsen returned from his homestead last week and has gone back to piling green lumber with Mat Nelson.

Nils Hagen went to Prineville on Monday as a witness in a case to be tried at this time of court.

J. H. Bean has been away for the past week.

M. D. Conway has returned to work in the planer mill.

V. L. Davis was laid up for a short time last week.

One of Frank Vavoy's boys was taken sick on Saturday.

Teams were engaged all day Sunday in hauling back above the mill logs that had been carried by the boom and down river.

The waste fire pit was cleaned out on Sunday.

The quarter night shift has been discontinued temporarily.

Green slats have been thrown off the chute this week to make up a carload for Culver.

His Conscience.

"Oh, yes, he's a very fine alderman."

"Why, I'm told he can be bribed."

"Of course. But he has some conscience about it."

"How is that?"

"Why, you can buy him to support a measure, but he won't stay bought."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To do just one thing at a time has led many a harassed soul into quietness and order and rest.

An Expert.

"Does your wife do much fancy work?"

"Yes; when I'm late in getting home evenings she finishes all sorts of things."—Boston Transcript.

If you leap into a well Providence is not bound to help you out.—German Proverb.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

NORTH PORTLAND, May 2.—Receipts for the week have been:

Cattle 1130, calves 184, hogs 2570, sheep 3612, horses 3. Good trade in steers, several loads—selling at

\$8.20 with bulk from \$7.75 to \$8. Heavy heaves scarce with quality good and better outlet. Hogs took an upward turn the early part of the week and price went back up to the \$9 mark. Cooler weather, smaller receipts and depleted packing house pork products, the cause of reaction. Better tone to sheep house trade, a few more receipts; a bunch of fancy ewes were largely bought up \$6.25 "off the cars." Lambs \$7.25, and \$7 "off cars." Demand for mutton exceeding supply.

Newcomers should get the habit of going to Innes & Davidson's barber shop.—Adv.

NOTICE OF CONTENT.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, April 23, 1913.

To John Vajen of No. 5615 8th ave. S., Seattle, Wash., Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Edward A. Fogg, who gives Hampton, Oregon, as his postoffice address, did on March 22, 1913, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead entry No. _____

Serial No. 05937, made May 17, 1911, for NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 18, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 7, township 19 S., range 20 E., Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said John Vajen has wholly failed to establish his residence on said tract and has wholly failed to cultivate and improve same as required by law and has abandoned same for more than one year last past.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer on the said contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating

when and the postoffice to which it was mailed and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire further notices to be sent to you.

C. W. MOORE, Register.
Date of first publication May 7, 1913.
Date of second publication May 14, 1913.
Date of third publication May 21, 1913.
Date of fourth publication May 28, 1913.

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You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire further notices to be sent to you.

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SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County.

The First National Bank of Bend, a Corporation, plaintiff, vs. J. H. Bean, J. F. Bean and A. C. Lucas, defendants.

To J. F. Bean, above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled action within ten days from the date of the service of the same upon you if served within this county or if served within any other county in this state then within twenty days from the date of the service of the same upon you or if served upon you by publication thereof then on or before the 8th day of May, 1913, and you are hereby notified that if you fail so to appear and answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint on file herein, to-wit:

For a decree that the conveyance NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 27, Tp. 17 S., R. 12 E., W. M., to J. F. Bean be declared fraudulent and void as against this plaintiff and that the said J. H. Bean be declared to hold the said property in trust for said defendant J. H. Bean and his creditors.

That the conveyance of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 and NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and Lot 1 of Sec. 7 and SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 6, all in Tp. 13 S., R. 11 E., W. M., to A. C. Lucas be declared fraudulent and void as against this plaintiff and that the said defendant A. C. Lucas be decreed to hold this property in trust for the defendant J. H. Bean and his creditors.

And that the said J. F. Bean and A. C. Lucas account under the direction of this court for all of the property aforesaid so conveyed to them and that said property be sold and the proceeds of said sale be applied to the satisfaction of plaintiff's judgment and that the plaintiff have judgment against said defendants for

the costs and disbursements of this suit and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in The Bend Bulletin, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Bend, Crook county, Oregon, for six successive weeks by order of the Hon. G. Springer, judge of the county court in and for Crook county, Oregon. Said order being made and entered the 26th day of March, 1913, in the above cause and this summons is published and dated for the first time this 26th day of March, 1913.

VERNON A. FORBES,
3-9 Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, April 14th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Hausman of Portland, Oregon, who on February 23d, 1912, made desert land entry, No. 89995, for N 1/4 SW 1/4 and S 1/4 NW 1/4, section 32, township 16 south, range 12 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final desert

proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Bend, Oregon, on the 24th day of May, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Henry B. Ford, Otis C. Henkle, James Ryan, Albert Harryman, all of Bend, Oregon.

6-10p C. W. MOORE, Register.

Sand and Gravel

- Plastering Sand.
- Concrete Sand.
- Roofing Gravel.
- Concrete Gravel.
- Road Material.
- Sidewalk Material.

All Material Washed and Screened.

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