

Tiny Salem Baby Now 2 Years Old

Brown-eyed Susan Carol Cross, who was not expected to live more than a few hours when she was born here prematurely weighing only one pound, 9 ounces, merrily celebrated her second birthday Monday.

Susan weighed only 25 ounces and measured 14 inches from head to toes when she was born at Salem General hospital.

Her birth was nearly three months premature, and doctors gave her little chance of living more than a few hours. She was placed in an incubator and fed through a tube. After three weeks in the hospital, she went home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cross of Salem, but was kept in the incubator most of the time for several weeks more.

Today Susan is healthy, vivacious, smiling and weighs 18½ pounds. She is 30 inches tall. Mrs. Cross said she has a "wonderful" appetite.

Pinson Puzzle To Be Unraveled

Spokane, Sept. 19 (AP)—An answer was sought today to the case of a convicted murder, reported buried in two places but believed by police to be alive and sought for an armed robbery in Idaho.

The puzzle is John O. Pinson, who escaped from the Oregon state prison at Salem May 30. A Spokane detective, D. E. Lamphier, said Saturday his office has "positive proof" that Pinson and Joseph Anthony Dorian, the Idaho fugitive, are one and the same.

Pinson's death was reported by William Benson, who accompanied Pinson on his escape. He told police when captured at Columbus, Ohio, that Pinson was shot in the escape and later died. Benson said he buried his companion, but his stories varied. One time he said he buried Pinson in North Idaho; later he said it was near Salem.

Benson arrived here last night with a police escort. He probably will be asked to prove his story by showing the grave.

Lamphier said a picture of Dorian has been identified "positively" as that of Pinson.

Dorian is sought for an armed robbery committed at Gooding, Idaho. He was cornered last Wednesday at Coeur d'Alene but escaped into the woods.

Pinson was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1947 for slaying a state patrol officer who sought to question him at Hood River, Ore.

Filbert Price Set; One Cent Lower

Opening prices for 1949 in-shell filberts, as set by the board of directors of Northwest Nut Growers, were released to brokers Monday, September 19. Prices average one cent per pound below those for equivalent grade and sizes last year, and reflect the bumper crop estimates on other tree nuts as well as the record tonnage of filberts.

John E. Trunk, general manager for Northwest Nut Growers, states "We feel that with the preliminaries for a filbert marketing agreement completed by department of agriculture officials and the referendum now being conducted among growers and handlers more or less of a formality, it is reasonable to look forward to an order issued by the secretary effective as of October 1. It appears that the remaining activities are only a matter of procedure."

Under the terms of the proposed agreement, all small size filberts would be withheld from the in-shell market, along with the percentage of other sizes of merchantable grade in-shell filberts as established in the secretary's order.

Trunk refers to the good clean-up of last year's crop, the early harvest now in process, and the number of "firm-at-opening" orders placed from all parts of the country as indicative of a strong and continuous demand through the holidays. Active merchandising over a longer period when nut demand is highest with consumers, will enable distributors to capitalize on the early harvest.

Prices west of and including Billings, El Paso and Denver terminals are set as follows:

Basis 100-pound bulk bag, f.o.b. packing plants and guaranteed against association decline to December 31, 1949:

Barcelonas: Jumbo, 22c lb.; large, 20c lb.; medium, 18½c lb. DuChilly: Jumbo, 21½c lb.; large, 19½c lb.; medium, 18c lb. Brixnuts: Jumbo, 22c lb.; large, 20½c lb.; medium, 18½c lb.

Trunk points out the association based their opening filbert prices on a thorough study and analysis of market conditions by their sales organization following personal conferences with brokers and buyers in all parts of the nation. It is believed these prices can be maintained and will bring growers the best possible returns.

A STEEL STRIKE IS NOT JUSTIFIED

Philip Murray, President of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), threatens a steel strike on September 25, 1949. Why? Simply because we and other steel companies will not bow to his unreasonable demand that unless we now agree in advance to the recommendations of the Presidential Steel Board, the Union will not resume collective bargaining with us. Before the Presidential Steel Board was established, the President of the United States gave express assurance that the recommendations of the Board would not be binding upon either party. It was upon that understanding that United States Steel appeared before the Board.

United States Steel has several times notified the Union of its willingness now to resume collective bargaining with the Union for the purpose of attempting to arrive at some mutually satisfactory solution of all of the issues in dispute. Collective bargaining is the method established by law for the negotiation of labor contracts. We renew such offer to resume collective bargaining with the Union.

United States Steel has already stated its willingness to join with the Union in a joint study of pensions, such study to be concluded by March 1, 1950, if possible, so that there may then be intelligent bargaining over a pension program. Furthermore, United States Steel previously stated its willingness now to negotiate with the Union for a contributory program of social insurance, toward the cost of which United States Steel will contribute up to 4 cents an hour as its proper share.

If a strike occurs, the Union must assume the responsibility.

UNITED STATES STEEL