



GRIZZLY BEAR
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Outside the areas in which they are deliberately protected it is doubtful if anyone these days can get much experience from a free, wild Grizzly Bear inside the limits of the United States. True, they may be seen in our National Parks and in our zoos but this is a far cry from the days when Grizzlies were more or less the dominating animal in much of the western half of the United States and the western third of Canada. On the whole, this is probably an improvement but it seems unfortunate that somehow a more mutually satisfactory arrangement could not have been worked out. Human nature and bear nature being what they were, it was hard to reach a natural reconciliation and as is usual the bear paid the price.

Many of us have had plenty of opportunities to see free Grizzlies in our National Parks, particularly at the points where they are fed for the entertainment of visiting tourists. Those of us fortunate to have visited these parks before the present enormous numbers went to them had more intimate and sometimes more startling experiences with them. To probably many persons, however, a Grizzly Bear is an enormous animal interested primarily in chasing and killing hunters or livestock. To those who have read Seton's story of Wab, the animal is one to be admired and pitied. Probably none of these accounts give us the true story of the animal.

An adult male Grizzly Bear may be over 8 feet long and stand 4 feet high at the shoulder, which is higher than one finds in the related Black Bear. Grizzly males may attain a weight of 1,150 pounds. The females are smaller size and weight than their mates. Both sexes are colored a yellowish brown with a gray or "grizzly" wash. The Alaskan Brown Bear is larger than the typical Grizzly, reaching a weight of over 1600 pounds and is probably the largest carnivorous mammal on earth. There is much difference of opinion as to the proper classification of the Grizzly Bear group. Some give the Alaskan Brown Bear rank as a subspecies, while other recognize it as a distinct species. Some 86 forms have been recognized as being distinct by the zoologists.

Grizzly Bears mate for the season. The 2 to 4 young are born 236 days after the breeding takes place and each weighs 1½ pounds and has a length of about 8 inches. At 3 months of age, the young Grizzly weighs about 12 pounds. At 3 years, it reaches breeding age and usually by 25 years it has completed its normal life span.

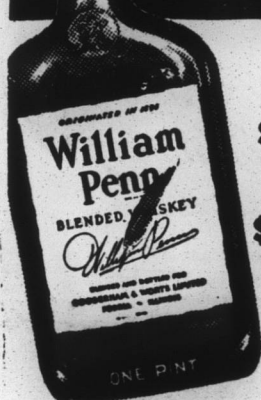
The food of Grizzlies includes not only larger animals like deer, cattle and horses, but sheep, snakes, birds and even ants. They may also eat fruits and other plant foods when necessary.

Generally Grizzlies mind their own business but when crossed by another animal they can put up a prodigious fight. The track of a Grizzly shows the hind foot reaching a length of 11 inches as against a corresponding length of 6 inches in a Black Bear.

It is hoped that these magnificent creatures may never become extinct. The National Wildlife Federation is interested in reasonable protection of animals in danger of becoming extinct.

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Care and Feeding of Pedestrians



When you drive, think of the pedestrian—when you're a pedestrian yourself, think like a driver.

In downtown city traffic, that simple rule can save a lot of grief. Traffic, these days, like matrimony, is a matter of give and take—especially for the pedestrian, who is somewhat more fragile than an automobile.

Most people have better manners than to push and shove, bawl at the tops of their voices to clear the way, otherwise make boors of themselves. But, strangely enough, many people forget those manners when they're driving—and the result is not good for the defenseless pedestrian.

Maybe you forget, too, that when you step out from behind that steering wheel, you're a pedestrian yourself. It may make a difference if you remember that.

For drivers: Don't depend on the pedestrian to do the right thing in a tight moment. Go out of your way to avoid trouble. A hospital bill or a manslaughter charge can give you little satisfaction, even if you're in the right. Always stop for pedestrians in crosswalks—lights or no lights.

For pedestrians: Be alert—and think about your walking. Don't jaywalk or cross against the traffic signals. On the open road, walk on the left, facing traffic.

When you're driving, remember always to give a pedestrian the breaks—and the brakes.

U. S. Economy Achieves \$200 Billion Payroll, Key To Saving And Spending Records

The American economy has achieved a \$200 billion annual payroll.

This sum is four times the equivalent payroll figure at the beginning of World War II. Payroll has, therefore, shown a greater rate of growth for the 1940-53 period as a whole than those of the more-publicized economic measuring rods such as national income or gross national product. It is bigger than the national income in any year prior to 1948.

Here is dramatic evidence of the extraordinary expansion of the people's

purchasing power over the last decade. Notwithstanding the rise in taxes, it is the principal basis of the personal spending and saving records that have been rolled up in the period, and of the greatly increased protection that the average family now enjoys in life insurance and other forms of thrift. In an industrialized and mass consumption society such as ours, payroll is the heart of income for the overwhelming majority of individuals and, hence, of the people's

spending power.

Private 83% of Total
With all the growth in Government at the Federal, State and local levels, the private sector of the economy is still the predominant source of payroll and individual earning power, as it has been in the past. U. S. Department of Commerce figures show that the wage and salary bill in private industry came to an aggregate of \$164 billions in 1953, or 83 per cent of the \$197.6 billion payroll in the entire economy last year.

The balance of \$33½ billions was Government payroll—Federal, State and local combined. Of the latter total, some \$10 billions was military. While up substantially over recent years in response to the trend of international events, the current military payroll is only about half of the comparable total in the peak World War II years of 1944 and 1945.

The \$200 billion annual payroll rate was actually exceeded in the third quarter of last year, according to seasonally adjusted figures of the Department of Commerce. It is interesting to note that the payroll figure went up for a while even after total industrial production had reached its peak and began to slip. Since the July-September quarter, aggregate payroll has declined about \$6 billions at an annual rate to a yearly figure of just under \$195 billions in February, the latest data available. This represents a decline of 3 per cent from the high, which compares with a drop of 10 per cent in industrial production from the 1953 peak to the present.

Big Growth in Supplements
Nor is payroll the entire compensation which goes to the nation's working population out of the production of the economy. A large and growing additional sum is being set aside by employers for the benefit of employees every year under a classification called Supplements to Wages and Salaries in the national income statistics.

These supplements added up to a record high of approximately \$10 billions in 1953, or more than four and one-half times the equivalent figure in 1940. They have, therefore, shown a greater rate of growth than total payroll in the 1940-53 period.

The biggest single item in these supplements comes under employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds, including group life insurance and accident and health protection plans. These contributions amounted to over \$3.4 billions in 1952, the latest year for which detailed figures are available. Second in size is the aggregate amount paid into the Social Security Fund for worker retirement. This came to \$1.8 billions in 1952. All in all, \$6.5 billions of total supplements, or about two-thirds of the entire amount represent payments of employers (including Gov-

ernment) into retirement systems for their employees.

Ratio to National Income
One of the significant aspects of the overall payroll figures and their growth pattern is that, over the long view, they have tended to represent an increasing proportion of national income. In 1929, for example, the nation's total wage and salary bill came to the equivalent of 57.4 per cent of national income for the year. Supplements then were minor.

In 1940 total wages and salaries were equal to 61 per cent of national income, and the addition of supplements brought the proportion to 63.7 per cent. The comparable proportion for wages and salaries in 1953 was 64.2 per cent, and with supplements it

came to 67.5 per cent, or more than two-thirds of national income for last year. Comparable proportions in recent years are found only in 1945.

By contrast, income of proprietors (business, professional and farm) was the equivalent of less than 13 per cent of national income in 1953 as against per cent in 1929. And the return on invested savings (dividends, rents and interest income) added up to the equivalent of only 10.6 per cent of national income last year, less than half of the 1929 proportion.

Taxes are high but we sometimes forget we're lucky to have the money to pay them.

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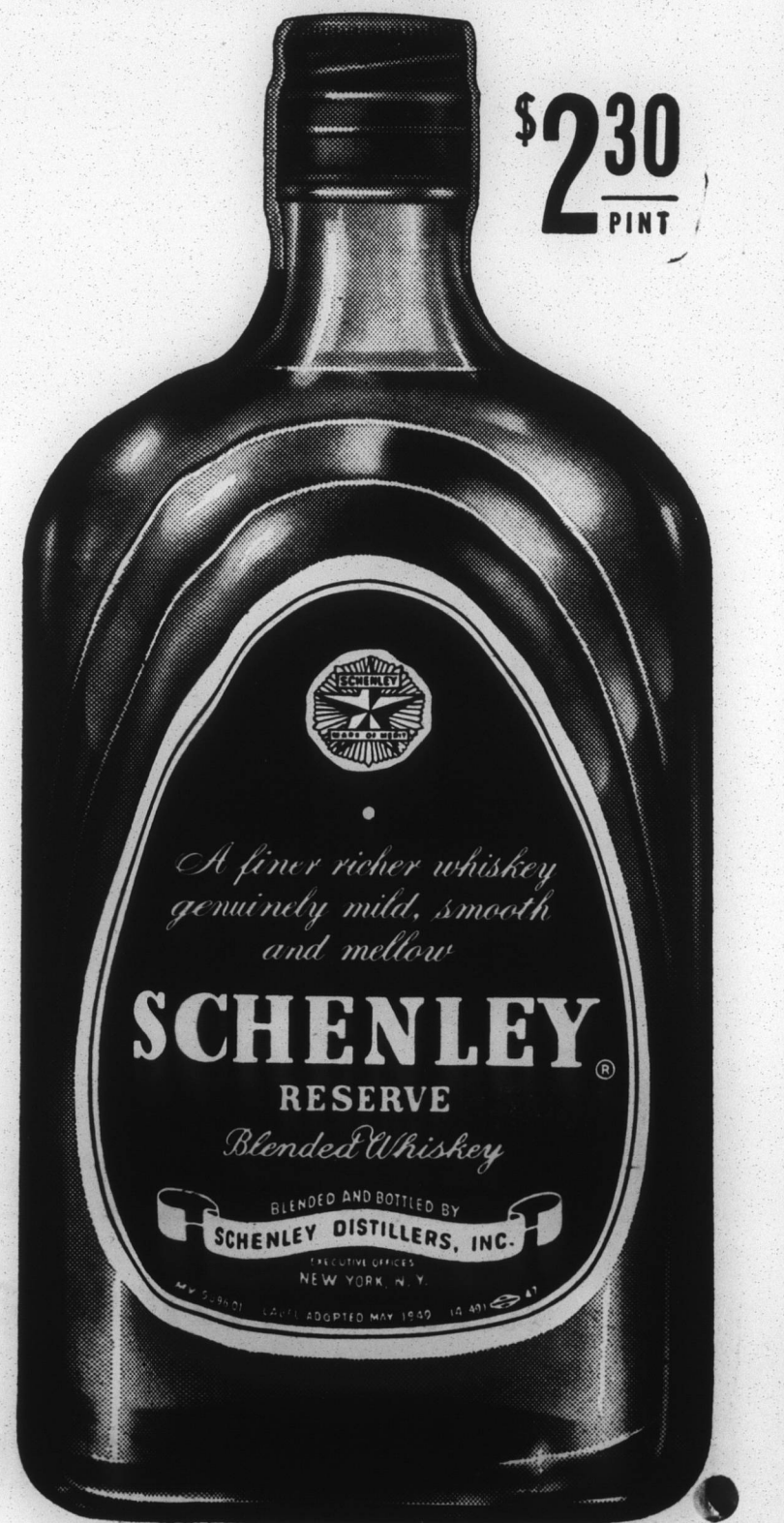
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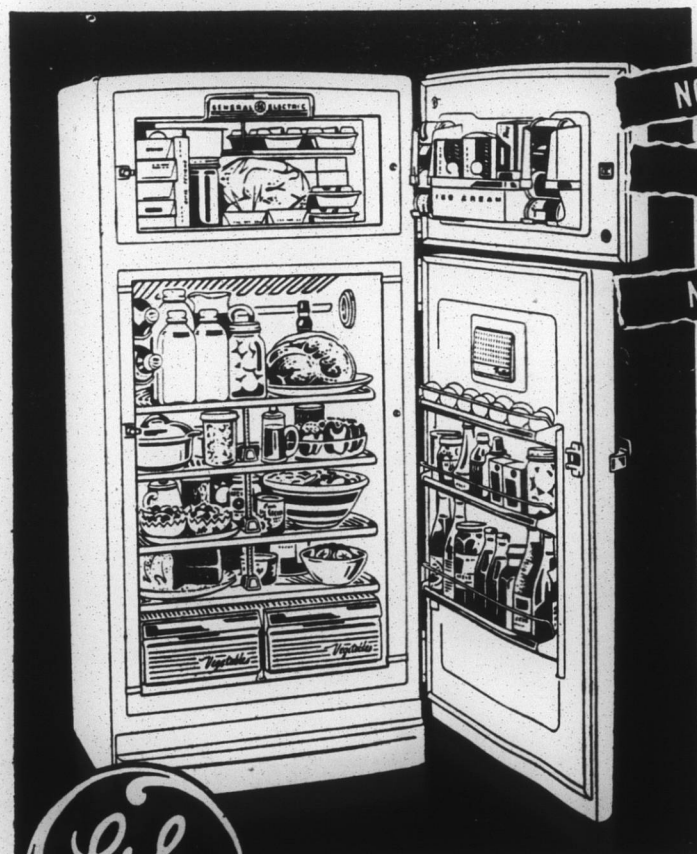
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