

Hard-Bite Flu Bug Zigzags Over U.S.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Flu, like a broken-field runner, zigzagged across the United States today, trampling hard over some communities, dodging others, but generally dealing stiff blows. Whether it was mostly Asian flu or combined with other viruses was uncertain. But either way, a rampage of coughs, aches, fevers and sniffles was on the loose. Doctors were termed by some to late or too little.

The U.S. Public Health Service said estimates of Asian flu cases alone had passed the million mark, with heaviest occurrence in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arizona and New York City.

An Associated Press survey showed most other states also have been seriously hit at some points. Persons stricken usually recover in a few days, but at least 15 deaths this month have been attributed to flu complications.

Many public schools were closed. Dances and social affairs were called off.

Athletic schedules crumbled. Football games were postponed or canceled by scores of schools, and some colleges. Of a 26-man McAlester, Okla., high school team, 23 were out with flu.

SCHOOLS HIT
At many educational institutions, infirmaries were crowded or overflowing. A former men's dormitory at Stanford University in California was converted into a temporary convalescent ward.

The infection also struck in factories and industries. Even grannies in the State Reformatory for Men at Hagerston, Md., 126 prisoners — more than a tenth of the inmates — were down with flu. Visitors were barred.

Some hospitals also restricted visiting. Others refused to admit Asian flu cases, due to its highly contagious nature. Doctors and nurses worked overtime.

In a state home for retarded children at Medical Lake, Wash., staff physicians — along with the staff of patients — were ill with flu, and giving medical orders from bed. Nurses were put on double shifts.

NO PATTERN
The influenza sweep seemed to follow no definite geographic pattern, striking hard at some cities, with others nearly scarless. It then jumping full force to distant areas.

The Charlotte News
Vol. 49, No. 255
Published every evening except Sunday by The Charlotte News Publishing Co. Inc., 128 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

Thomas L. Robinson, President and General Manager.
W. S. Gresham, Vice President and General Manager.
1 Week, \$ 35
1 Month, \$ 1.35
3 Months, \$ 3.95
6 Months, \$ 7.10
1 Year, \$ 12.50

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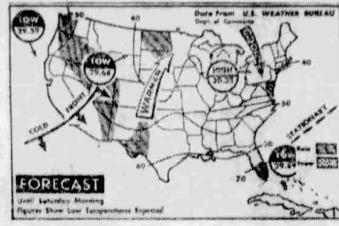
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THEY USED TO BLEED 'EM
When medieval drug concoctions went out of fashion, medical men took to bleeding their patients, as cure for any illness. The women who bled too easily, bleeding was recommended. Too, too, poison, love potions and rare herbs were used. Some even dispensed unicorn horns — as what they said were unicorn horns. The need being National Pharmacy Week, we are reminded of the time-worn, enlightening advances in the medical field.

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Today's Weather



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NORTH CAROLINA: Considerable cloudiness and cool this afternoon, tonight and Saturday with light rain or drizzle likely northwest portion. High temperatures today near 60 in the mountains, 60s in the Piedmont, and 65 to 72 in the coastal plain. Low tonight in the 40s mountains, near 50 in the Piedmont, and 50 to 57 in the coastal plain.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Fair and mild today, tonight and Saturday. High today 74 to 80, low tonight in the 50s.

Forecast: High, 60-70; Low, 40-50. **TEMPERATURES TO JACKSONVILLE:** Gentle to moderate variable winds, generally fair.

Relative Humidity: 70-80%
Wind: 5-15 mph
Sea Level Pressure: 30.0-30.2
Temperature Summary: High, 60-70; Low, 40-50

U.S. and Russia Swap Mid-East Threats
WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and Russia confronted each other, morning after morning, today, with each power warning the other against plunging into the area.

Soviet Communist party boss Nikita Khrushchev touched off the situation with comments regarding the U.S. government as directed by Great Britain. His statements, made in a New York Times interview, was published yesterday.

The United States struck back last night with a State Department declaration that this country intends to stand by its obligations to Turkey under the North Atlantic Treaty and is also "determined to carry out" its expressed policy of deterring the Middle East against international communism.

U. S. STATEMENT
Clearly warning that a clash in the Middle East might spread to engulf much of the world, the U.S. statement asserted:

"Mr. Khrushchev is himself reported to have observed that it is dangerous in these times to assume that hostilities, once begun, will remain confined to a particular locality. That truth should be gratefully and constantly recognized by every responsible official of every country."

The American statement is understood to have been cleared with President Eisenhower and to have been checked with some, at least, of the other members of the United Nations. It is not entirely clear, however, to what extent the U.S. declaration depends on the outcome of events in the Middle East itself, particularly developments along the tense border between Turkey and Syria.

It is some kind of border incident involving Turkey and Syria said to be out of hand, the situation could rapidly become worse.

INTENTIONS KEY
Much also obviously depends on Russia's real intentions with respect to the Turkish-Syrian tension. One major consideration, perhaps the dominant one, in the top-level decision to issue last night's Washington declaration should be made clear to the Soviet government in order to minimize the danger of a miscalculation there.

In the interview, Khrushchev accused Secretary of State Dulles of trying to push Turkey to attack Syria, which came under the control of pro-Soviet army officers early this year.

Khrushchev was quoted as saying that "if war breaks out, we are near Turkey and you are not. When the guns begin to fire, rockets can begin flying and then it will be too late to think about it. . . . Turkey would not last one day in case of war."

The criticized Korean national police officials in the strategic truce line area where the U.S. list is being stationed.

"There has been no indication that national police . . . have taken any positive action to discourage this theory or apprehend the culprits," Decker said, adding "There has not been a single arrest."

Decker said he met with his generals last Sunday to express again his concern over the killings. He said guards were young and inexperienced but asserted it was unfair to hold them solely to blame for performing what they considered their duty in stopping stealing.

SOLDIER CHARGED
— One American soldier, Specialist 3 C. Raymond L. Bailey of Broward, Ind., was charged Monday with involuntary manslaughter for the killing Oct. 3 of a Korean boy at Kim Chong.

Decker said an investigation had shown that Bailey exceeded his authority in the use of his gun and the soldier, "is now being brought to trial."

The Air Force announced today that it had started a pretrial investigation of charges against two American airmen who shot and seriously wounded two Korean girls Sept. 15.

The Air Force said the airmen, Carroll B. Taylor, Cincinnati, and Edward Young, Ohio, Ohio, discovered a group of Koreans in a prohibited area on Kunsan air base. After firing in the air and ordering the Koreans to kill, they shot into the group and wounded Kim Yong Yi, 18, and Kang Kum Sun, 17, the announcement said.

Mass Kim is still on the critical list at an Army hospital. The Air Force has charged the two airmen with assault with a dangerous weapon.

What's Coming Up Next in Integration Struggle?

EDITOR'S NOTE — It is admittedly a long road to integration in the South. But often it is not so much the length of the road as the course it may take that gives thought to people. This list of five articles on Little Rock and what it means is a look into the future.

BELEMAN MORIN
LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — What now for Little Rock? What now for integration? It is a question that is being asked in the South.

It may well be that the whole complexion of that great social struggle has been changed by President Eisenhower's order.

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One of the six Negro girls who with three boys have been attending Central High under federal troop protection since Sept. 25, did not appear for classes today. There was no immediate explanation of her absence.

The relatively few students on the campus had little heed to the Negroes as they entered. However, a carload of teen-age white girls, hooded in hoods, as they drove by the front of the school. Reporters recognized the girl driver as one of the active anti-integrationists in the student body.

Armed soldiers around the massive building bore silent witness that the legal statement was unswerving as the first day of the current school semester ends.

The integration of three Negro boys and six girls at the 2,000-pupil school swelled into an issue that resulted in a showdown clash between federal and state authority.

And that world-reverberating conflict is in a deadlock.