

ODD FACTS ABOUT INJURIES.

More Industrial Accidents Occur on Monday Than on Other Days.

The enactment of laws in various States on workmen's compensation for injuries has aroused increased interest in the statistics and physical and psychic conditions of industrial accidents. The total number of these accidents is almost appalling. The lowest estimate places the fatal accidents to adult workers in the United States at 35,000 a year, with an additional 1,250,000 non-fatal accidents.

The Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, on the other hand, placed the number of workers killed by accident yearly at 75,000, which apparently includes not only adults, but also workers of all ages, while the number of injured of the same classes was placed by this Massachusetts authority at 3,000,000 or over. An earthquake in a foreign country that kills half this number of persons and maims one-fiftieth of those injured in our United States industries is spoken of as catastrophic.

A greater proportion of accidents occur on Monday than on any other day of the week. Accidents are said to be due often to fatigue. As, after the day of rest on Sunday, workmen should be less fatigued than on other days, some other factor must be sought to explain this feature of the statistics. It has been suggested that the "blue Monday" accidents are really due to the fact that workmen take more liquor on Sunday, and thus become unnerved and more liable to accidents during the following twenty-four hours.

"There is, perhaps, something in this contention," says The Journal of the American Medical Association, "though it has been disputed. In the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board Reports, in which the official figures are given, there is scarcely more than one-twentieth more accidents on Monday than on Tuesday, while Tuesday is not much above the average in the number of accidents reported for other days. Saturday, of course, shows a noteworthy reduction, because of the half holiday in some trades.

"By far the larger number of accidents occur at about 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. This fact is confirmed by the reports of two State boards, Washington and Massachusetts. The tendency to speed up employment has been incriminated as the predisposing condition for the occurrence of accidents. This desire comes over the workman when he is not yet fatigued, but has been employed for several hours. He starts the morning's work 'cold,' and as he warms to his work, the danger of mischance because of haste becomes greater. Just when the speeding up reaches a climax in the morning hours, most accidents happen. The same thing is true in the afternoon. Workmen feel sluggish after their lunch, but after an hour of work warm up again, and by about 3 o'clock they are doing their most rapid work, and are at the same time more subject to accident.

"With regard to accidents among children, however, there is no hour of maximum. Accidents occur at all times, and they are comparatively much more frequent among children than adults. The United States Bureau of Labor reported that 'there is clear evidence of great liability to accident on the part of children. Though employed in the less hazardous work, their rates steadily exceed those of the older coworkers, even when in that group are included the occupations of relatively high liability.' This was said with regard to the Southern cotton mills, but the same thing is true of practically all industries in which children are employed."

ULIVI SUES FOR LIBEL.

"Ultra-Violet Ray" Man Asks Damages of Three Italian Papers.

Giulio Ulivi, the young Italian engineer whose promises to revolutionize warfare by the use of "ultra-violet rays" to set off bombs, powder magazines or any kind of explosives at a distance of several miles excited so much attention in the scientific and military worlds about a year ago, is again in the limelight in his native land, according to reports in Italian newspapers to the effect that he has sued three big papers of Milan for libel, because of their derogatory reports regarding his experiments, and intends to follow the same course toward all other journals which may have treated him in a similar manner.

Ulivi is particularly irate at the Popolo d'Italia for having compared him to Lemoine, the French "scientist" who declared he was able to manufacture diamonds.

Signor Gino Trespioli, Ulivi's attorney, says that the main foundation for the libel suits is the fact that the newspaper charged that his client had obtained successful results in his experiments in exploding bombs in the Arno at Florence only through the use of concealed wires or by means of bombs filled with sodium.

After having failed to stand the tests prescribed by the Italian Army authorities last Spring, Ulivi eloped with the daughter of Admiral Forli to Trieste. The couple returned to Milan some months later, was forgiven by the girl's parents and regularly married. About that time it was rumored that Ulivi had sold his "secret" to Austria, but no incident of the war has verified this report.

To Entertain Chinese Delegates.

On June 2 the Merchants' Association will play host to the nineteen commercial delegates from China who are now in this country at a luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of that body at the Hotel Astor. The subject of discussing will be "Trade Expansion With China." The delegates will be in this city eight days in all, and while here will be entertained by a committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel. The Merchants' Association members of this committee are William Fellowes Morgan, W. A. Marble, Silas D. Webb, and S. C. Mead.