"I SHALL GO TO THE VERY END IN THE DEFENCE OF MY WIFE" : M. JOSEPH CAILLAUX REVIEWING THE WHOLE OF HIS CAREER IN HIS EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL OF MADAME CAILLAUX.

M. Caillaux gave his evidence on the second day of his wife's trial for shooting M. Gaston Calmette, and, like her, spoke at great length. The speech, in which he reviewed both his private life and his public career, occupied two hours and a-half, and developed into an impassioned defence of his political actions. The whole scene, with its atmosphere of heated debate and angry recriminations, presented a remarkable contrast to the quiet procedure of an English court of law. In the course of his speech, M. Caillaux said, regarding his conduct in the Franco-German crisis of 1911: "If there are any diplomatic documents, let them be brought here. I await them. That is all I shall say for the moment, but if necessary I will become more precise. . . I shall go to the very end in the defence of my wife."
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE FASHION FOR EFFERVESCENT DRINKS.

The daily press has lately drawn attention to the fact that the consumption of such drinks is rapidly increasing. If one were asked the reason of their choice, one would probably answer that effervescent drinks are something new and different, and to a certain extent this is true. The slight pricking or stinging of the palate that follows on drinking liquid containing carbonic acid gas increases immediately an increased flow of saliva, and thus diminishes the sense of thirst. But in this world, as the Greeks said, the gods sell us all things at a price, and there is sure to be some drawback to the benefit thus obtained.

The first thing one notices after effervescing drinks is that the relief is relatively temporary, and this is followed by a reaction in which the thirst is actually increased. The salivary glands are no more susceptible to periodic stimulation than any other, and after each period of excitement one of depression supervenes. Young soldiers on route-marches quickly come to understand this, and to discover the more water they drink the thirstier they get, it is seldom now taken in large quantities at a meal. The symptoms of flatulence which follow any infringement of this prohibition are a sufficient proof of this; and as, on the average, the present generation has probably weaker digestions than those which preceded it, it follows that this intolerance of the human digestion for effervescing drinks is likely to be extended in the near future.

On the whole, then, it would seem that for the majority of their consumers the disadvantages of effervescing drinks outweigh the advantages, and one is somewhat puzzled to account for their popularity. Champagne in this respect may, perhaps, be left out of consideration, because the majority of their consumers are people whose tastes are already catered for, and who have a drink of high enough quality ready to hand. For the rest, there is a remarkable difference in the pathological effects produced by different effervescing drinks. People who drink, for instance, a large bottle of champagne every day, are apt to acquire a taste for it, and to develop a craving for that particular drink, which is both cleanly and portable; and as the carbonic acid gas is much diluted, of tobacco for most smokers (but not for all), and best of all, of fruit containing sub-acid juices are among these more excellent ways.

Apart from this, however, effervescence can be shown to exert a decided physiological effect on the digestion. This is probably due to the fact that all of them are charged with carbonic acid gas either purposely pumped in or naturally in the process of manufacture. For carbonic acid gas is already constantly secreted by the stomach, especially in the empty stomach, where it discharges some function not yet definitely ascertained, but which is probably connected with the cellular changes going on in the intestinal wall. But it is seldom that the balance of fluids within the organism can be upset with impunity; and it is evident that the physiological disturbances which are so difficult of digestion that they have to be forbidden to habitual dyspeptics. The symptoms of flatulence which follow any infringement of this prohibition is a sufficient proof of this; and as, on the average, the present generation has probably weaker digestions than those which preceded it, it follows that this intolerance of the human digestion for effervescing drinks is likely to be extended in the near future.

On the whole, then, it would seem that for the majority of their consumers the disadvantages of effervescing drinks outweigh the advantages, and one is somewhat puzzled to account for their popularity. Champagne in this respect may, perhaps, be left out of consideration, because the majority of their consumers are people whose tastes are already catered for, and who have a drink of high enough quality ready to hand. For the rest, there is a remarkable difference in the pathological effects produced by different effervescing drinks. People who drink, for instance, a large bottle of champagne every day, are apt to acquire a taste for it, and to develop a craving for that particular drink, which is both cleanly and portable; and as the carbonic acid gas is much diluted, of tobacco for most smokers (but not for all), and best of all, of fruit containing sub-acid juices are among these more excellent ways.

Apart from this, however, effervescence can be shown to exert a decided physiological effect on the digestion. This is probably due to the fact that all of them are charged with carbonic acid gas either purposely pumped in or naturally in the process of manufacture. For carbonic acid gas is already constantly secreted by the stomach, especially in the empty stomach, where it discharges some function not yet definitely ascertained, but which is probably connected with the cellular changes going on in the intestinal wall. But it is seldom that the balance of fluids within the organism can be upset with impunity; and it is evident that the physiological disturbances which are so difficult of digestion that they have to be forbidden to habitual dyspeptics. The symptoms of flatulence which follow any infringement of this prohibition is a sufficient proof of this; and as, on the average, the present generation has probably weaker digestions than those which preceded it, it follows that this intolerance of the human digestion for effervescing drinks is likely to be extended in the near future.
The trial of Mme. Caillaux, which began in Paris on July 20, has caused a greater sensation than any political cause célèbre since the Dreyfus case. The charge against Mme. Caillaux was of "having committed voluntary homicide, with premeditation, on the person of Gaston Calmette," whom she shot in the office of the "Figaro" on March 16. That paper, of which M. Calmette was Editor, had made attacks on Mme. Caillaux.

The statement by M. Fabre, which caused a sensation when read in the French Chamber the day after the shooting of M. Calmette, suggested that M. Caillaux used influence to delay the course of justice in the Rochette case.
AN EX-PRIME-MINISTER'S WIFE IN THE DOCK FOR MURDER:

A REPLY TO AN INTERROGATORY WHICH RESOLVED ITSELF INTO A LONG SPEECH FOR THE

The sensational trial of Mme. Caillaux for shooting M. Gaston Calmette, late Editor of the "Figaro," began in Paris on July 20. The reading of the charge was followed by the interrogatory of the prisoner, whose reply resolved itself into a speech for the defence. With an interval of twenty minutes, Mme. Caillaux spoke from 12.50 p.m. until 3.40 p.m. After alluding to the great happiness of her second marriage, with M. Caillaux, she went on to speak of the calumnies, political and otherwise, that were spread about him. "Then," she continued, "the 'Figaro' campaign began. It was implacable from the start. It was personal and not political. In 95 days there were no less than 138 articles or caricatures in which..."
MADAME CAILLAUX MAKING HER DRAMATIC SPEECH.

DEFENCE: MADAME CAILLAUX MAKING A THREE-HOURS STATEMENT AT HER TRIAL IN PARIS.

My husband was attacked." Then, on March 13, the "Figaro" published the famous "Ton Jo" letter (so called from its signature), and Mme. Cailiaux told how on March 14 they
heard that the "Figaro" was going to publish two other letters written to her, and how, on finding that her husband intended to kill M. Calmette, she resolved to make a supreme effort to
prevent the publication. Coming to the actual shooting of M. Calmette, she said, amid sobs: "I lost my head when I found myself in the presence of the man who had done us so much
harm, who had ruined our lives for thirteen months." Finally, she declared: "I regret from the depths of my heart the great sorrow I have caused."
Curiosity is always rebuked as one of the restless weaknesses of humanity, but I am inclined to think that most people are not inquisitive enough. They have not what I may call clear curiosity—a mere appetite for the truth. They cannot be interested and disinterested too. They are not really concerned about the case except when they are quarrelling with their neighbours, or making love to their neighbours, or visiting in search of votes, or house-breaking in search of spoons. As a rule, a Russian carries with it the rights of hereditary nobility, or families taking their names from feudal castles, or making love to their neighbours, or visiting in search of votes, or house-breaking in search of spoons. The result of all this was that passes the requisite examination; (3) Anyone can enter the State service if he means to be unfair. The noble generally lives in a wooden house, which has the nature of a temporary makeshift residence.

What would they make, for instance, of a series of statements like these about the Russian Nobility? "The English reader must put out of his head all ideas of aristocracy such as it existed in England, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy, and realise the following facts: (1) The noble in Russia is a State servant; (2) Anyone can enter the State service if he passes the required examination; (3) Anyone can enter the State service if he passes the required examination; (4) Anyone can enter the State service if he passes the required examination. render Russian citizens by the military examination. General Cordinson, who former General Secretary of the State for War, was General Officer Commanding the London District from 1903 to 1913. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards. Photograph by Bartrum. The New Governor of Malta, Lord Lettice Grosvenor, K.C.V.O. General Franklyn has been Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, and Secretary of the Select Board since 1912. Photograph by Russell. The New Military Secretary Lieutenant General Sir A. E. Codrington, K.C.V.O. General Codrington, who formerly General Secretary of the State for War, was General Officer Commanding the London District from 1903 to 1913. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards. Photograph by Bartrum.所希望的; I do not know why. But, as I have often been there, and have visited in search of votes, or house-breaking in search of spoons, or making love to their neighbours, or visiting in search of votes, or house-breaking in search of spoons, it is quite curious to notice how few people take an impartial interest in the truth, as distinct from what scandal or what schism can be made out of it. In an Englishman is describing Germany, he either blames Germany to exalt his own country, or (quite as often) he generalises Germany to score off his own countrymen. But a traveller seldom describes the character of a nation as a novelist describes a character in a novel. He does not enjoy the two sides of a Spaniard or a Scotchman as Dickens enjoyed the woods of Micawber, or Thackeray enjoyed the innocent double life of Mr. Bayham. He can never understand that Alan Breck was a hero when facing the seamen, but a landsman who has faced the sea. They cannot appeal from Carton drunk to Carton sober. A. E. Codrington, who formerly General Secretary as Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, was General Officer Commanding the London District from 1903 to 1913. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards. Photograph by Bartrum. The New Governor of Malta, Lord Lettice Grosvenor, K.C.V.O. General Franklyn has been Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, and Secretary of the Select Board since 1912. Photograph by Russell. The New Military Secretary Lieutenant General Sir A. E. Codrington, K.C.V.O. General Codrington, who formerly General Secretary of the State for War, was General Officer Commanding the London District from 1903 to 1913. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards. Photograph by Bartrum. Lord Beauchamp was installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover on July 28. He has been the King's Steward since 1897, and First Commissioner of Works since 1912. Lady Beauchamp was formerly Lady Lettice Grosvenor. Photograph by E. R. Burrows. The New Governor of Malta, Lord Lettice Grosvenor, K.C.V.O. General Franklyn has been Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, and Secretary of the Select Board since 1912. Photograph by Russell. The New Military Secretary Lieutenant General Sir A. E. Codrington, K.C.V.O. General Codrington, who formerly General Secretary of the State for War, was General Officer Commanding the London District from 1903 to 1913. He was formerly in the Coldstream Guards. Photograph by Bartrum. Lord Beauchamp was installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover on July 28. He has been the King's Steward since 1897, and First Commissioner of Works since 1912. Lady Beauchamp was formerly Lady Lettice Grosvenor. Photograph by E. R. Burrows. Lord Beauchamp was installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover on July 28. He has been the King's Steward since 1897, and First Commissioner of Works since 1912. Lady Beauchamp was formerly Lady Lettice Grosvenor. Photograph by E. R. Burrows.