

ITALIAN TROOPS NOW GUARDING THE VATICAN

Thousands of French Sympathizers at Rome in Wild Demonstration

No Excitement in Paris Churches Yesterday Where Large Congregations Attended, But Much Disorder Occurred in Other Towns—Archbishop Farley Strongly Denounces New Law as Unjust and a Spoilation Act.

Rome, Dec. 16.—Thousands of demonstrators friendly to France and of anti-Vatican tendencies, gathered tonight in the Piazza adjoining the Farnese Palace, the seat of the French embassy, in an endeavor to express their pleasure at the French government's action toward the church.

The whole garrison of Rome was employed to face the demonstrators and protect the Vatican, which is surrounded by cavalry, and the bridges leading to the apostolic palace are barred by troops. All the streets leading to the Palace Farnese are protected by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

The demonstrators, led by a dozen Italian Socialists and Republican members of the chamber of deputies, including Prince Borghese, after vainly attempting to break the cordon, proceeded themselves with candles and torches, shouting and singing the Marseillaise, amidst cries of "Long Live France; long live Clemenceau!" and "Down with the Vatican!"

"Deputies Costa and De Felice tried to bar the people, but the police interfered."

The demonstration occurred near the monument to Giuseppe Bruno, the monk-philosopher who was burned alive, a victim of religious intolerance. Deputy Costa finally made himself heard. He said: "Before this monument to Bruno, of free thought, let us send out applause to France for this great people continuing the modern obsequies against the monk-philosopher."

French attempts were then made to beat back the cordon, and the cavalry charged the demonstrators, a few of whom were slightly injured and others arrested. Amidst shouts and the singing of the Marseillaise, the ferment continued until late in the evening.

A commission of the demonstrators was received by M. Barrois, the French ambassador, who expressed his appreciation for the sympathy of the Roman people.

The government endeavored by all means to prevent the demonstration. The minister of the interior is taking it that, although Italy is friendly to France, she does not wish to take sides in the dispute, especially when religious intolerance of the church are better now than they have been since 1870.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The serious disturbances that it was believed would ensue on the first Sunday under the new separating church and state, were not realized. The services in the city in particular passed off most calmly. There was a notable increase in the size of the congregations, and in them were large bodies of men who were determined to forcibly prevent the interruption of masses by rowdies.

There were only a few cases where rowdies entered the churches wearing their hats, and they were promptly ejected and arrested.

Reports from the provinces show that there was great excitement at many places. Large processions, chanting psalms, accompanied the clergy to and from the churches. Counter demonstrations took place in several cities, notably Perpignan and Amiens, where the Catholics and Free Thinkers came into collision, necessitating interference by the police, who quickly dispersed the crowds.

Several of the demonstrators were injured. Bishop De Bray, who has no attempt made by the state to interfere with the various religious denominations, the people at length are naturally disposed to condemn clergy who, by declining to comply with the law, are exposing themselves to a charge of rebellion against the authorities of the land. But in order to understand the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy of France to fulfill the requirements of the new law of separation, it must be explained that the provisions of the statute in question demand the consent of the clergy and of its ministers to the alienation of all the property that has been bequeathed and donated to be held in trust for religious and philanthropic purposes. It is property which they do not derive from the government, but from the munificence of the pious, and of which they are merely the trustees.

"The situation created by the new law of separation, which is the cause of the present crisis in France, is as if, for instance, the legislature of New York were to enact laws compelling the trustees of the Trinity church, corporation, and the penalty of confiscation, to give their consent to the alienation of all its vast property to other uses than those for which it was intended and to transfer its administration and control to people who might either belong to rival denominations or even profess atheism. It is as if the legislature of New York were to enact a law

requiring the Catholic church, under the penalty of confiscation of its property of one kind or another, to consent to the transfer of the management and control of its sacred edifices, seminaries, rectories, hospitals, protectories and other educational and charitable institutions to associations in which not merely avowed foes of Catholicism among the Protestant denominations, but also agnostics and atheistic politicians, indifferent to any kind of religious belief, were in the majority.

"Were such laws to be enacted by the state of New York, the clergy and trustees administering the great property of the Trinity church corporation, and any other clergy and trustees invested with the direction of the property of the Catholic church, would be prompted to refuse obedience, not on religious grounds, but also by reason of their conviction that compliance would involve a flagrant disregard of their moral and material obligations as trustees. They would look upon the law in question as impious, as unconstitutional, and would therefore consider themselves justified in doing nothing to express their submission thereto.

It is inconceivable to the American people that the legislature of New York, or indeed of any other state of this great and free republic, should enact such laws of virtual spoliation. Yet that is precisely what the French government has done."

"Article four of the new law of separation provides for the forming of lay associations to take title to the ecclesiastical property in France. Some of these associations of laymen were intended solely for the administration of the temporalities of the church, and if the law provides that they should be composed of Catholics, there might be no objection to them, though it is unreasonable to exclude, as the law does, bishop and priest from membership and from a controlling voice in them."

In America, Catholic laymen are represented on all the boards of trustees invested with the management of the funds and property of the various churches. But the new French law renders it possible for people of rival denominations and foes of the church in question, to secure a place on these associations, and thus to place the clergy into their double interest as regards the administration of their ecclesiastical office. Moreover, it is provided by the law that the lay associations, when formed, claiming the churches and the church property of any particular parish, it is the council of state, that is to say, a purely lay body and a creature of the executive of the time being, which shall determine their respective pretensions. In one word, the new law requires the church to have all perfect control, not only over the funds but even over the religious edifices, and over the exercise of divine worship itself, independent of the Pope, bishops and canon law.

30,000 Churches at Stake.

The property at stake consists of about 30,000 churches (of which less than 30 have been built with the aid of the state or municipality) and the property accumulated by means of endowments and legacies during the last 100 years, since the last confiscation of church property at the time of the great revolution, and amounting to considerably over \$100,000,000. Only a portion of this vast property is destined for purely ecclesiastical purposes, the great majority of the funds being designed and used for purposes of charity and philanthropy. Of this property the clergy are the trustees, by virtue of the conditions under which it was donated and bequeathed. Their acceptance of the new law and their transfer of the property of the trust to the associations created, would alienate forever the estate of the church in derogation of an inalienable right which is repudiated by another parliament.

Aristide Briand, the minister of education in France and the author and executor of the law, has announced that he declared that without the written consent of the clergy to the establishment of these boards, or associations, catholics, and which the clergy of France are the trustees of the property of the church to these bodies, there would not only be no public exercises of divine worship, but there would also follow the confiscation of the sacred edifices, the rectories, and other ecclesiastical property to the state.

"This minister, Aristide Briand, is the statesman who, addressing a congress of teachers at Amiens the other day, told them that the time had come to root out from the minds of French children the ancient faith, which had served its time, and to replace it with the light of free thought, winding up his discourse with the words: 'We must do away with all the Christian ideas.'"

"There is no question, therefore, of the difference between the various religious denominations. The Pope, and the Roman Catholic church in France today are fighting with far better justification and much greater moderation the very war that Chalmers and the other founders of the Free Kirk waged in Scotland sixty years ago for the crown rights of Christ. The clergy of France, in one word, are fighting the battle of Christendom and the cause of the sympathy of every Christian church, no matter what its denomination, which owns property and endowment to be used for divine worship and for the dispensation of charity according to its own lights."

Vatican Denounces French Tactics.

Rome, Dec. 16.—A communication issued at the Vatican today reiterates the previous statement given out there that the object of the seizure of the archives of the Nuncio at Paris after the expulsion of Mr. Montagnini was to diffuse false news in order to make the public believe that in the papers taken were "low insinuations of a money bargain for the appointment of bishops, gambling on the stock exchange, etc."

The communication repeats the Vatican's original denunciation of the tactics employed in securing the papers and especially denounces what it terms efforts to make appear as due to the negotiations

SAYS POPE HAS ARMY IN CANADA

Rev. Mr. Bosworth and Rev. D. Hutchinson Take Up Newspaper Criticism

ADDRESS BY GRAND LIGNE MISSIONARY

At North End Clergyman's Request He Tells of Attack Upon Them in the City of Sorel—Mr. Bosworth Speaks of "Pope's Army in Canada."

There was only a fair audience in the school room of Leinster street church, Monday when Rev. E. Bosworth lectured on the work of the Grand Ligne mission among the French Catholics of Quebec.

At the commencement the lecturer, who was introduced by the pastor, Rev. W. Camp, said he had been accused in one of yesterday's morning papers of making an attack on the Roman Catholic church.

Rev. D. Hutchinson, of Main street church, who was in the audience, interjected at this point, "Yes, and I hope you'll repeat it."

Rev. Mr. Bosworth went on to assert the charge was false. He claimed that he had simply made quotations from Romanists against Romanists. After sketching the history of the rise and progress of the mission for the evangelization of the Canadian French, he told how the Romanists came to take over the management of the Grand Ligne mission and school.

The early missionaries, the lecturer said, were subjected to great persecutions but their cause gained strength. It was owing to the efforts of these missionaries that the teaching of English was made compulsory in the public schools. The lecturer concluded by outlining the work conducted in the Protestant school at Grand Ligne.

Mr. Bosworth had resumed his seat when Rev. Mr. Hutchinson rose to his feet and said, "The article in the Sun this morning about the Grand Ligne mission is a very good one, and I am glad that there is no persecution at all. Now, sir, would you tell us how we came to be expelled from the city of Sorel?"

He then told the story of the expulsion of the missionaries from Sorel, and said, "Some years ago we placed a missionary in the city of Sorel, where a large double house at the corner of the park. A few weeks later the priest told the people that the missionaries ought to be run out of town. The outcome of it was they stormed the house, and, smashing the doors and windows, I myself had in my hand a stone weighing five pounds which was thrown through the window. One of our missionaries was seated in the public park one day when first one man stopped and then another to talk and soon there was quite a discussion going on over religion. The missionary left the scene but he was not far from the door when he was arrested in a public place. He was brought before the magistrate and fined \$5 and although we stood ready to double any fine he might be given, the mayor and the council decided to imprison him. Later on the same priest who had incited the first attack told the people the missionaries ought to be run out of town. The chief of police of Sorel waited on them and after telling them that they had received anonymous letters threatening the missionaries, he told them to leave. The missionaries refused and the next step taken by the people was to boycott the missionaries. It was to be boycotted in seven years. The outcome of it was that the converts and missionaries had to leave Sorel."

Mr. Bosworth, "I was in several in Quebec who were regarded by the police like lawless while a mob of several thousands people threatened their lives, and for what? Because we dared to hold a prayer meeting under the Union Jack. And that's the sort of thing the Sun is pleading for and tells us we must not open our mouths against."

Mr. Bosworth went on to assert that the Pope has an army in this country. "In 1870 a regiment of papal Zouaves was sent to Quebec for service against Garibaldi. Every man of them, he said, as soon as he landed in Italy took the oath of allegiance to the Pope and was absorbed into his army. The Pope was able to organize a force in Quebec and it flourishes today in Quebec and they are a fine body of men. Go home and read the Sun again and make up your mind whether or not there is room here for any army than that which owes its first allegiance to Edward VII."

Rev. Mr. Hutchinson—"I wish to say that you, sir, have stated the case just as it is. I was in Sorel at the time and I am the stone in your hand. I may be a little out of the line, but I am a Protestant and I am a member of the Grand Ligne mission."

Mr. Bosworth—"I do not believe the reporter was capable of making a digest of my address Sunday night. I simply quoted from works which had the approval of Montreal and the Archbishop of Toronto."

Rev. Mr. Camp—"Well, we have a reporter here who I hope will straighten out the Sun."

Mr. Bosworth—"Just tell the truth. That's more than the other fellow did."

More Pay for Portland Trolley Men.

Portland, Me., Dec. 16.—The Portland Street Railway Company has announced a voluntary increase of pay to its conductors and motormen, the amount of increase being graduated according to length of service—from eight cents per day to one year service men, to twenty cents to those who have been in the employ of the road for five years or more.

\$5,000 New Glasgow Fire.

New Glasgow, N. S., Dec. 16.—(Special)—A fire broke out here tonight in the fore building of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, which caused damage, mostly to the building, of about \$5,000, covered by insurance.

The hammer, lathe and other tools were injured. The company expect to have the hammers working in a temporary building this week. The mills and other plant escaped injury.

SHE WAS SNAPPY.

(Yonkers Statesman.)

She—Seeing anything snappy at the game today?

He—Yes, my wife was there.

OFFICIALS MUST KEEP IN BOUNDS

Legal View of Position of U. S. Inspectors on Canadian Trains

SIMPLY MATTER OF CONVENIENCE

Arrangement Can Not Be Made Cover for Officials Acts and Blustering Show of Authority—No Right to Remove Any One from Train Here.

The recent action of the United States immigration officials in turning back at Vancouver a Canadian passenger with a ticket for Montreal was brought to the attention of a lawyer of Canadian reputation last evening by a Telegraph reporter.

In reply to a request for his opinion he said that a United States immigration officer had evidence that the person in question came within the prohibitory clauses of the act.

He would have the right to hold the passenger, even if he were only passing enger, but as it was not possible to put a man in bond while traveling over the side of the border, it was within the law.

As regards the question of a hold up in St. John, he said the immigration officers had no right to remove any person from a train in this city and any such action would be a trespass.

He was aware that it was customary for passengers passing through to be examined here, and for most people it might be a matter of convenience, but no United States official dare insist upon it.

The fact that many passengers by the train from the east were compelled to remain in St. John for the purpose of being examined, and for a whole day in consequence, was referred to, and the Telegraph's informant replied that he did not doubt these people were told to get off and wait, but through ignorance, believed they had to obey.

As a matter of law, he could insist on being carried to the boundary. They could not be forced to return, and if they were to be kept in a room of examiners at the boundary.

In stating these facts, he added that he did not think it a convenient point of view to hold the examinations, but that was no reason why the officials should occasionally take a high handed attitude.

The public would be wiser to recognize that any act by these officials under the present system of using St. John as a base was wholly without authority, and that while the arrangement that if need be the immigration authorities could be compelled to keep a board of examiners at the boundary.

Liberal Executive Decides to Tender Minister Dinner on Dec. 27.

A banquet is to be tendered Hon. H. R. Emmerson here on the evening of Dec. 27. This was decided on at a meeting of the Liberal executive held Monday in the office of the secretary, Heber S. Keith.

The meeting discussed the arrangements for the proposed dinner and agreed that it should be held either in the Union Club or the Royal Hotel. Committees were appointed to look after various matters in connection with it, and Mayor Sears was appointed chairman of the central committee.

In reference to the announcement in Monday's Telegraph that an organizer for New Brunswick was soon to be appointed, it was said yesterday that A. B. Coop, M. P. for Westmorland, has precipitately been chosen.

PATROLMEN SUSPENDED

A Sardin Incident Gets Ward and Hughes Into Trouble.

Police Ward and Hughes were Monday suspended by Chief of Police Clark for three days as the outcome of an incident of Sunday night. Between 7 and 8 o'clock these patrolmen found the door of John Jackson's store on South ward, open, and in the proper course of duty they entered the place. One or both did not, however, for they took a few sardines and placed them in Water street lockup, evidently for consumption later. Then one man returned and made Mr. Jackson's door secure.

Police Sergeant Baxter found the sardines in the lockup and, after investigating the matter, reported both men. Ward has been a patrolman for some time, Hughes only a few weeks.

Chief Clark had the men before him yesterday, and in reply to the charge they said Mr. Jackson, by whom it was stated, on a previous occasion when his store was found open, he had told Ward and Hughes to look after the door for him.

Chief Clark when asked last evening would not discuss the case, except to say that as a matter of discipline the men had been suspended for three days.

Mrs. Horace Gardner, of New London (Conn.), is the owner of a lemon tree of the Purness Vander variety, which for the prize of fruit bearing to the owner's mind should not be relegated to a second place. This lemon tree is now bearing eight fine specimens of the fruit and it is so full of buds. Five of the lemons measure anywhere from ten to eleven and one-quarter inches each. Another measures six and one-quarter inches.

FREAKS OF COLD ON UPPER YUKON

Where Half the Kettle Boils and the Other Half Freezes, With the Mercury 60 Below

ICICLES ON A SAFETY VALVE

Frozen Hands and Limbs Saved from Amputation by Soaking Them in Coal Oil.

A Winnipeg despatch to the New York Herald says: E. L. Parsons, an old time Yukon miner, has arrived here from the frozen north, and tells some remarkable stories of happenings at Dawson City when the thermometer drops many degrees below the zero mark. He said:

"Strange manifestations appear as a result of the extreme cold. One is the way a fire burns in a stove. Its roars and crackles like great logs and wood in the stove seems to dissolve in the flames like a chunk of ice; the wood is gone and we wonder where the heat went. At sixty below every stove pipe throws out a great white cloud of smoke and vapor, resembling a steamboat in its whiteness, and this cloud streams away for fifty or one hundred feet, mingling with the other white fog or haze that remains permanent in the atmosphere of the town like a dense fog whenever it is forty or more degrees below zero."

"The white fog is not a fog as you know it, but a frozen mist, and every man, woman, child, animal and even the fire that burns is showing out moisture into the air which is immediately turned into a cloud of frozen vapor, which floats away and remains visibly suspended in the air."

"Exposed hands, ears and nose, Mr. Parsons says, freeze in this temperature while going a few yards unless they are well protected. The breath comes like a mild jet of steam, while a dipper of boiling water thrown out into the air emits a peculiar whistling hiss as it drops through the frosty air."

"Prospectors in attempting to boil a dish of rice or beans upon a camp fire unprotected from the weather, find that the side of the dish which is in the fire will boil while the part of the dish exposed to the weather will freeze. Edged tools subjected to this temperature become as hard as and as brittle as glass and will break as readily under strain."

"I have seen a safety valve blowing off steam with the temperature 60 below zero with icicles hanging from the valve, and having formed from condensation, the icicles not melting with the outpouring steam, but remaining there for many days, through blow-offs."

"All vegetables, apples, fruit, eggs, etc., can be allowed to freeze until they become like bullets. To make ready for use place them in cold water for half a day before using, and the frost will slowly withdraw without injury to the article. To attempt to thaw them out by more rapid process by fire or hot water spoils them for use."

Mr. Parsons tells some remarkable stories of thawing out a frozen foot, ear or hand by immersing the frozen member in cold oil for some time, and then several hours. He says: "This is absolutely a safe remedy and one that escapes the surgeon's knife, as no bad results follow. This is not untrue, for a man from our camp was found several years ago after he had been out all night with the thermometer 50 degrees below zero, and both his hands were frozen to the wrist. He was taken into camp and his hands soaked in coal oil for five hours and all the frost came out of his hands without him even losing a finger tip."

"The doctors were amazed, as they thought amputation would have been resorted to. His hands were as white and as hard as marble and when placed in the oil they snapped and cracked as the ice began to act upon the ice crystals. The remedy is often resorted to by those who live in cold climates and saves many a limb."

"The temperature of the oil should be about the same as that of the living room. Great caution must be exercised during the extremely cold weather not to freeze the limbs, which one will quickly do if he trusts about at the ordinary pace. Quick and fatal pneumonia can be contracted in a few moments. Many a fine team of horses has been lost in this way in the Yukon."

"One has to be careful about touching things with unprotected hands. It is dangerous to take hold of a doorknob when it is 60 below, or therabouts, with the unprotected hands, unless you are careful to release your hand instantly, for if you do not it will freeze your inner palm in seconds, be very painful thereafter, and the result is the same as from touching a red hot stove."

"Canned goods undergo frightful contraction during extreme cold, and suck in air in summer, with a temperature of 90 degrees, the reverse condition occurs, causing leakage and loss."

A LARGE FAMILY

Bride and Groom Can Count Seventeen Children.

The marriage of Parker A. Nason, station agent at Fairville, and Mrs. Hattie Nason, of Fredericton Junction, widow of Wesley Nason, the groom's brother, took place at Blissville a few days ago. Rev. T. O. DeWitt officiating. An interesting feature in connection with this marriage is the large family over which Mr. Nason will preside.

By her first marriage Mrs. Nason had eight children and was the stepmother of three more. As Mr. Nason has six children by his first wife, seventeen young people of various ages can now call him "father."

While the Chinese have been creating havoc among their forests for centuries, the Japanese have taken good care of theirs, and today more than a third of the area of Japan is still under forest.

There are only twenty sawmills in the whole country. The Japanese forests include four zones—the tropical (bamboo and banana), the subtropical (camphor), the temperate (oak, maple, poplar, etc.), and the northern (pine).

Will Knowles sold recently to a fur buyer of Exeter (N. H.), twelve con skins, thirteen for skins, and four mink skins, and has to sell over \$100 in money.

PLEASED WITH THE CONFERENCE

Premier and Attorney-General Speak of Visit to Washington on Forestry Matters

LEGISLATION HERE IS PRAISED

Chief of Forestry Bureau of United States Says Act Passed Last Session Is as Progressive as Any Which Has Come Under His Notice.

Premier Tweedie and Attorney-General Pugsley, who returned Monday from Washington, express themselves as much pleased with the result of their conference with the officials of the United States forestry bureau. In speaking of the matter to a Telegraph reporter, the premier said that he had received every attention from G. Pinchot, the chief of the forestry bureau, who in his turn was much interested in the way the subject was treated in New Brunswick. The bureau was under the department of agriculture and had control of 100,000,000 acres of national reserves which gave employment to 1,400 people. From the facts presented to him it was evident the bureau was making every endeavor to preserve the timber for the benefit of the soil to keep the flow of water stores for the rivers and to give homes to settlers on good agricultural land.

Much attention was also directed to protection from forest fire and the regulations were very stringent. The president of the United States, Mr. Tweedie added, was authorized to set aside any portion of public lands in any state or territory for these purposes.

Speaking of the business transacted, Mr. Tweedie said they discussed the provisions of the statute passed at the last session of the legislature and Mr. Pinchot spoke in the highest terms of the legislation and said it was as progressive as any act which had come under his notice. It was probable, Mr. Tweedie added, that Mr. Pinchot and several other officials would attend the convention in Fredericton, which would probably be held during the first week of the session and would last two or three days.

Dr. Pugsley when asked about the trip said they had been received everywhere with the greatest courtesy and apart from the work in hand, to which the premier had referred, they enjoyed meeting many members of the forestry bureau, and was always attentive to Canadians who visited the capital.

In talking with several prominent senators Dr. Pugsley said he was somewhat of a surprise to him to observe that they were unanimous in speaking of the wonderful development in Canada and the fact that so many of the United States foresters were going to the western provinces and settling there seemed to impress them as conclusive evidence of the fertility of the soil and the splendid climate of the northwest. Among all the public men there was no sign of jealousy at Canada's progress and they expressed their regret that their northern neighbor was doing so well.

Surveyor-General Sweeney, who was at Washington with the premier and attorney-general, is returning to his office of Boston and will be home in a few days.

CHRISTMAS IN THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL

The patients in the Provincial Hospital should have an enjoyable Christmas. If they do not it will not be their fault, but the fault of their care is entrusted. It is the intention to provide the tables in all the wards with the customary good things that please the senses of taste, as well as to decorate the dining rooms and halls seasonably. In addition, an effort is being made to have a suitable present for every one of the 500 inmates.

The following circular letter to the relatives of the patients, so far as their dresses are known to be in the hospital, appeal, and many will receive remembrance from home. Not a few, however, of the patients have no known relatives, and of those who have, some are in very straitened circumstances. In order to have some gift for these, in many cases, appreciation of the kindness of the institution will be pleased to receive contributions from any friends of the institution who wish to give pleasure to the most deserving of all sick people. The circular reads:

7th December, 1906.

Dear Sir, or Madam,

May I beseech your kind interest on behalf of your relative or friend now sojourning with us, and suggest that your patient may receive some suitable token of your remembrance and affection at Christmas, if it only be some trifling gift to show that no one here is forgotten. Any additional donation you may feel free to make for unfortunate ones, trace of whose friends has been lost, will be appreciated. We want to have something for everybody.

Present should be addressed in my care and sent so as to reach the hospital several days before Christmas, so that all our arrangements for their distribution may be made in due season.

To prevent mistakes fill out the attached slip and enclose it in your parcel. Faithfully yours,

J. V. ANGLIN.

THE WAIL OF A WAITRESS.

He has not come over since the day he got so busy that he went away. Because I wouldn't promise not to go. I didn't know it was in him to stay. Though I said things I didn't oughter say."

He oughter think life ain't so very gay; I ain't so gay as this big tray. He was the only boy I ever had. Oh, dear, I guess I got it pretty bad. How shall I know if he has went to stay? He has not come."

Ellie M. Kelley, in Smart Set.

"You are not as popular as you might be," said the friend.

"I don't want to be any of the masses," answered Senator Sorghum. "It's better not to have them hystered into a state of unconscious admiration. There's liable to be too much of a reaction when they wake up."

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