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The Daily Mail

The Weather.
 Maritime: Moderate to fresh westerly winds, fair and moderately cold.

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PARLIAMENT OPENED TODAY BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Threats of Outrages Steel Britain's Determination

**Imperial Parliament Opened Today by His Majesty the King---
 Speech From the Throne Says There is no Basis of
 Peace in German Overtures.**

LONDON, Feb. 7.—King George, in opening parliament today, said that the response of the Allies to the invitation of the President of the United States outlined their aims as far as could be done at present. The King added: "Threats of further outrages upon public order and the common rights of humanity serve to steel our determination."

The opening of parliament, always picturesque, was shorn of much of its color and pomp. The peers wore none of the customary robes and regalia. The King was clad in a khaki uniform and all the lords and members of the House of Commons who are entitled to wear either khaki or navy blue followed the example of the King.

There were also other innovations in keeping with the time of war. The imperial escort consisted of officers of the overseas fighting forces. The royal gallery in the House of Lords was set apart for returned soldiers.

For the first time in the history of parliament the importance of the foreign press was recognized by the allotment of seats in the press gallery to correspondents from allied countries. The weather was clear and crisp, and as the royal procession passed from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament dense crowds lined the streets.

Great Britain and Her Allies are Resolved To Secure Reparation and Restitution

King George's speech was as follows:

"For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war. Certain overtures of which you are aware have been made by the enemy with a view to opening of peace negotiations. Their tenor, however, indicated no possible basis of peace.

"My people throughout the empire and my faithful and heroic allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past, and guarantees for the future which we regard as essential to the progress of civilization.

"In response to an invitation by the President of the United States of America, we have outlined, so far as can be done at present, the general objects necessarily implied by these aims. Threats of further outrage upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination the more.

The Navy Has Rigorously Enforced the Blockade of the Ports of the Enemy

"During the winter months my navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas and forced with rigor the blockade of the enemy. My armies have conducted successful operations not only in Europe, but in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa, and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle, and by close and cordial co-operation with my allies on every field, I trust the united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion.

"I invited representatives of my dominions and my Indian empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war. The steps so taken will, I trust, conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of the empire.

"You will be asked to make necessary provision for the effective prosecution of the war. Accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand will entail unsparing demands on the energies and resources of my subjects, I am assured, however, that my people will respond to every call necessary for the success of our cause with the same indomitable ardor and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began.

"I therefore confidently commend to your patriotism the measures which will be laid before you, and I pray Almighty God may give His blessings to your counsels."

WESTMORLAND CANDIDATES JACKED UP

A telephone message from Moncton states that the convention held there this afternoon to select government candidates for the Legislature ended in a complete fizzle. Mr. Melanson, ex-M. P. P., Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Humphrey were nominated, but each in turn flatly refused to run.

Three straw men were then put up as substitutes, and at last accounts the delegates were looking for a fourth victim.

Mr. Mahoney, who was defeated in May last, at a by-election, was promised a portfolio at dissolution, but it was not forthcoming. His friends are indignant over the treatment extended to him.

DENMARK WILL NOT BREAK WITH HUNS

Copenhagen, via London, Feb. 7.—It is stated in reliable quarters that the Danish government has decided that it cannot follow the example of the United States in breaking relations with Germany.

A note will be sent to Washington explaining the position of Denmark and calling attention to the fact that conferences between representatives of the three Scandinavian countries as to their international interests are being continued at Stockholm.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS ARE DEEPLY CONCERNED

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 7.—The Brazilian reply to the German declaration of unrestricted warfare has been despatched to the Brazilian minister at Berlin, according to an official announcement. According to authoritative information the Brazilian note protests against the violation of international law involved in the submarine blockade and points out that such a blockade could, if effective, close the entire high seas, a situation which could not be permitted.

The note protests, by anticipation against any hostile act from which a Brazilian merchant ship should suffer by virtue of the blockade, and holds Germany responsible for such acts.

Dr. Lauro Muller, foreign minister, will confer again today with the representatives of the other South American countries. It is understood that Chile and Argentina will refuse to adhere to the terms of the Brazilian note. Argentina is said to hold that the breach of relations between the United States and Germany has been delayed too long. Each South American republic will make an independent reply to Germany but the pour parlers between the Latin-American States will continue.

SWITZERLAND MAY NOT FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

GENEVA, Switzerland, via Paris, Feb. 7.—The Swiss newspapers in their editorial comment approve of the refusal of the Swiss Federal Council to take the same action toward Germany as has been adopted by the United States. The Journal de Geneve says:

"Having common frontiers, with Germany and Austria being already close to the battle fronts, the dangers to which we should be exposed would be enormous, and the United States would not be in a position to come to our rescue. Besides, if we followed the lead of the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, should we follow them to the end—that is to say, as far as war—if we wished to logical it would be for that eventuality that we should have to prepare ourselves. The United States evidently cannot ask us to follow their example throughout without taking into account our special situation. In addition we believe that in Entente allied official circles no resentment will be felt at our attitude and that we are in no way expected to break off relations with the Central empires."

THE UNITED STATES STEADILY PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES

**Report That Ambassador Gerard May
 Be Held at Berlin Puts New Element
 Into Situation---Break With Aus-
 tria May Come Soon.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Reports that German authorities have decided to hold Ambassador Gerard in Berlin until assured of good treatment of Count Von Bernstorff by the Washington government, has put a new element in the situation today. Officials were hopeful, however, that Great Britain's promise of safe conduct for the German ambassador and his party for the sea trip home will speedily remove any possible intention of detaining the American representative.

Confirmation of the reported detention was sought at the State Department today.

The government is still waiting for some act of Germany which might make relations suddenly more serious, but it was stated last night after the cabinet meeting that nothing had occurred to change that attitude. The next step of the United States, if one should be necessary, will be taken without addressing any communication to Germany, it was declared authoritatively.

Entente Diplomats are Hopeful That United States May Not Actually Go to War

Congress and all the executive departments of the government were progressing today in their preparations for any eventualities. It is this activity which has surprised Entente diplomats and caused them today to emphasize their hope that the United States will not actually go to war.

They fear a declaration of war would harm the Entente cause by stopping the export of munitions. The State Department today hoped to receive early replies from some neutrals to President Wilson's proposal that they join the United States in severing relations with Germany, but it was indicated that no such word had been received so far.

A break with Austria seemed to depend mainly on the reply of Ambassador Pennfield at Vienna to the State Department's inquiry concerning details of the Austrian submarine note, which officials now admit has been received.

The Senate Will Adopt Resolution Today Approving of the Break with Germany

In the Senate the resolution approving the break with Germany was to be called up today. Its adoption appeared certain, but not without debate. Secretary of the Navy Daniels today urged immediate congressional action looking to the establishment of a government monopoly of all radio plants.

The naval bill, with its \$15,000,000 additions made by the House yesterday, was still before that body today, and debate on the army bill is likely to start late this week, following passage of the naval measure.

GERARD AT BERNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The State Department has received a report that American Ambassador Gerard has reached Berne, Switzerland.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7 (via London).—According to the Berlin Tageblatt, the American embassy officials in Berlin have ascertained that there are 2,600 American citizens in Germany. There are only about 350 Americans in Berlin.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—German troops, after a spirited bombardment yesterday forced their way into the French positions at the salient of the battle front near Embermenil, in Lorraine, but were driven out again as the result of a French counter-attack, says the report issued this afternoon by the war department.

DEUTSCHLAND HAS NOT STARTED.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 7.—The Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, says that the merchant submarine Deutschland has not started on her third voyage to America, and remains in a German port.