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 room, verandah, garage for two cars with
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The Toronto World

THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 10, 1919

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VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,029 TWO CENTS

COUNCIL OF FOUR DECIDES TO PROSECUTE EX-KAISER

CAPTURE OF ODESSA GIVES BOLSHIEVISTS NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Official Announcement of Evacuation is Discussed With Greatest Anxiety.
 FORM BIG "RED" BLOCK
 Possibility of Organization Which Would Require Immense Forces to Resist.

Paris, April 9.—The chief cause of anxiety in connection with the evacuation of Odessa by the allies, and its occupation by Bolsheviks which have been officially announced, lies in the fact that the most fertile regions in southern Russia have fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks, giving them immense resources of grain, coal and minerals.

The reason for the allies' retirement was the constantly increasing menace of the Bolshevik soldiery against the allied garrison, which was able to maintain its supplies with the greatest difficulty. The command thereupon, decided to withdraw its troops, numbering approximately 50,000. The troops retired to Rumania and Constantinople.

The situation in Rumania and Poland is far from reassuring, even with these additional troops to help form a cordon against the spread of Bolshevism. Both Rumania and Poland require the largest measure of aid from the allies in providing them with food, military equipment and organization.

It is regarded as essential in certain quarters that General Haller's Polish divisions should be hurried eastward as far as possible, otherwise, it is pointed out, there is a possibility of the formation of a great Bolshevik block consisting of Russians, Hungarians and Germans, which would be so powerful that immense forces would be required to resist it.

Statements of various countries gathered in Paris, discussed the Odessa question with considerable inquietude today, and it was expected that it would form the subject of discussion among the delegates to the peace conference.

It was remarked in semi-official circles that reports received from Odessa, previous to the evacuation, had shown Bolshevism there to be on the down grade owing to the gradual exhaustion of funds, and lack of supplies. But the acquisition of Odessa and surrounding districts by the Bolsheviks has given them a new lease of life, and placed in their power the means to crush temporarily at least, the rising strength of the other groups who are most vigorously the Bolsheviks progress.

WHISKEY DISGUISED AS RUBBER COATS

Police Seize Two Large Consignments Shipped From Montreal.

The police are keeping close tabs on all shipments of goods coming in packed in cases from Montreal, in view of the "rush" that is said to be on due to the scarce dry goods at the end of this month. Yesterday, Morality Officers Kerr and Massey took possession of two large packages that arrived here from Montreal. The cases were labeled "rubber coats," but when opened there were no coats in either of the cases, which each contained five cases of good Scotch whiskey.

A BARGAIN IN MEN'S RAINCOATS.

The Dinesen Company, 140 and 142 Yonge street, are treating the success in clearing out the surplus stocks in one of the largest raincoat importers in Canada, at a very great discount off their regular price. This is an opportunity to purchase a Raincoat an opportunity less than regular prices. They can today—see Page 2 in this paper. Dinesen's store is 140 and 142 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

BRUNSWICK TO FORM SOVIET REPUBLIC

Former President Urges Union With Russia as Germany's Only Salvation.

Berlin, April 9.—A general strike and a strong movement in favor of proclaiming Brunswick a soviet republic is reported from Brunswick.

IMPASSIONED DEBATE IN COMMONS OVER M.S.A. DEFAULTERS

W. F. Nickle Calls Remarks of Lucien Cannon "Miserable, Cowardly Slander."
 EXECUTIONS
 Hugh Guthrie States Death Sentence Had Been Imposed on Canadian Deserters.

Special to The Toronto World.
 Ottawa, April 9.—W. F. Nickle, Unionist member for Kingston, delivered an impassioned and eloquent speech in the house of commons this afternoon, which aroused no little enthusiasm and touched some of his fellow-members to tears. He spoke in reply to Lucien Cannon, the fire-eating member for Dorchester, Quebec, and declared that many a home in Ontario was in mourning because the men from the English-speaking provinces had to do the fighting for Quebec. The honorable member for Dorchester had asked for justice, but in Mr. Nickle's opinion if justice were done many of the slackers in Quebec would have to suffer capital punishment.

The debate arose upon a resolution moved by Sir Sam Hughes, calling for uniform procedure and uniform penalties in the case of deserters, defaulters, slackers and evaders under the military service act. The resolution seemed to meet with general approval, and some glaring inequalities in the punishments meted out to deserters were brought to the attention of the house. To all these Hon. Arthur Meighen, acting minister of justice, could only reply that the federal government had no control over the administration of criminal law. The best the federal government could do was to bring about some sort of an equity by commencing sentences that appeared to be excessive.

Judge McKenzie, leader of the opposition, Dr. Clark of Red Deer and Mr. Pedlow (South Renfrew) were inclined to temper justice with mercy in the case of defaulters, and there was a general disposition to steer clear of the Quebec problem until Mr. Cannon precipitated himself into the debate.

Mr. Cannon argued that many country boys had been misled into believing they were not liable to conscription by the assurances given them in 1917 by the minister of militia, the minister of agriculture and the Unionist candidates for parliament. If the defaulters were to be imprisoned, then, in his opinion, several cabinet ministers and many members of parliament should be placed in the dock. This speech naturally set the hearers on fire, and Mr. Cannon and his province were warmly denounced by Mr. W. F. Cocksbutt (Brantford), Mr. Nicholson (Algoma), Mr. Morphy (North Perth), and Mr. W. F. Nickle (Kingston). The consensus of opinion among the Unionist members seemed to be that the defaulters should be punished not only by imprisonment, but also by disfranchisement, and Mr. Cannon was warmly denounced.

Negotiate for Incorporation Of Austria in Germany

Paris, April 9.—Despatches from Vienna today announce the arrival of a German delegation which has opened negotiations for the incorporation of Austria in Germany.



At the funeral of the late Rev. Professor Robert Law, which took place yesterday, the service being held at St. Andrew's Church.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING THE HIGH PRICE OF BUTTER

Is Looking Into Toronto's Marketing of Product—No Evident Reason for Advancing "Oleo"—Complaints Being Formulated.

R. J. McFall of the labor department, Ottawa, was in town yesterday under instructions of his minister to investigate the statements made in the Toronto papers of a sudden increase in the price of butter and oleomargarine.

In the matter of butter Mr. McFall said the evidence went to show that the rise was brought about by a sudden shortage of the article and also by the fact that the export market offers increasing prices.

There is no shortage of oleomargarine, and, therefore, no excuse for an advance in the price and as far as increased to the retail trade. If any of the parties who have been complaining of an increase in the price of oleomargarine will send instances to The World today they will be laid before Mr. McFall for investigation. He has power under orders-in-council to lay charges for taking undue profits on an article like oleomargarine, whose wholesale price has not been raised.

The World was informed in another quarter last night that inasmuch as the increase in the price of butter was admitted by everyone because of the

NAME COMMISSION WILL VOTE TODAY ON BEER AND WINE

Quebec Province Will Decide on Amendment to Prohibition.

Montreal, April 9.—Tomorrow the electors of Quebec are requested to answer the following questions: "Is it your opinion that the sale of light beer, cider and wines as defined by law should be allowed?"

The polls will be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Mayor Martin has proclaimed a civic holiday. The voting will be by ballot and women will not be allowed to vote.

In spite of an extensive advertising campaign by both the wets and the dries, little interest has been manifested in the referendum, and few public meetings have been held.

Le Canada, the government organ, urges a full vote so that the result will be decisive.

La Presse, vigorously favors a wine and beer license and believes it will carry at tomorrow's plebiscite.

Le Devoir, Mr. Bourassa's paper, is out editorially against bone-dry prohibition.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer	At	From
Parisian	Avenmouth	Boston
W. F. G. F.	Halifax	Halifax
Megantic	Halifax	Liverpool
Radcliff	Halifax	Gibraltar

Lloyd George Stands by Pledges To Exact Utmost From Germany

London, April 9.—Premier Lloyd George has addressed a message to the members of parliament, saying: "My colleagues and I mean to stand faithfully by all the pledges which we gave our constituencies. We are prepared at any moment to submit to the judgment of parliament, and, if necessary, of the country, our efforts loyally to redeem our promises."

The premier's message was in reply to a telegram sent to Mr. Lloyd George yesterday, signed by 200 members of the house of commons, holding the premier to his election pledges to exact the utmost indemnity from Germany. The movement was initiated by a group of Conservative members under the belief that it would strengthen the premier's hand at the conference.

LICENSE OFFICERS ARRANGE PURCHASE OF HOMER LIQUOR

Established That White, Flavell and Ayeast Were Originators.
 WHERE IS THE CHEQUE?
 Traced to Lady's Bottle of Cold Cream, and No Further.

Sir William Meredith sitting as a royal commissioner on the O.T.A. charges in Ogogode Hall yesterday, heard the evidence of several witnesses touching the "Homer case."

One of the principal witnesses, H. J. Lavelle, the man from whom had come the eighty cases of whiskey that went into Homer, was absent, and according to his brother, his whereabouts is highly problematical. No light was thrown on the whereabouts of the cheque for \$3,200 which passed between the government agents and the men who delivered the whiskey, but the fact was established that L. W. Smith acted with Lavelle was confident it was good and that Clyde, the department's agent in the buying of the liquor, had sworn in the police court at St. Catharines that money had been paid out by the department. It was also established that the entire scheme to purchase the liquor was planned after due consultation between Manuel E. White, director of the Employers' Detective Agency, J. D. Flavell, chairman of the license board and Mr. Ayeast.

At the morning session Smith's evidence touching on The World's almost exclusive presentation of the story of the "Homer case" was particularly interesting. He admitted having told The World reporter that the cheque was cashed, also he said that he was intoxicated at the time and had "kidded" the reporter along.

Incidentally it appeared that the profit on the liquor which was sent into Homer for \$3,200, was \$2,075, the original cost in Montreal being \$1,125.

John George Lavelle was the first witness. He is a brother of Herbert Lavelle, who left a week ago for Buffalo and might be at Hot Springs or another race track. Mrs. Lavell accompanied her husband.

Big Pref's evidence was held for several days. He believed it had been drawn by Clyde on the Bank of Nova Scotia and "certified" was written across it. He did not know where the cheque now was.

"Lavelle has gone away to avoid giving evidence in this trial," said the commissioner. "I don't suppose that there is any way of bringing him back from the States."

In regard to the correctness of the report of Mr. Dewar's speech, the commissioner said he was not concerned with that. "I have to take the reports as attached in the order-in-council." The commissioner intimated how he wanted the inquiry conducted.

NAVY IS STRONGER BY 2,000,000 TONS

Changes in Design and Addition of Ships Announced in British House.

London, April 9.—More than two million tons of shipping were added to the British navy during the war, at a cost of between £250,000,000 and £300,000,000, according to a statement today by Sir E. H. W. Tennyson-Dynwood, director of naval construction at the admiralty.

After the battle of the Falkland Islands, the statement says, design of the Renown and Riposte were altered from battleships to battle cruisers, the value of battle cruisers having become apparent. The famous "Hush" ships—the Courageous, Glorious and Furious—were designed to wipe out German light cruisers and raiders. They carried fifteen-inch guns and steamed 32 knots an hour. During the war, three hundred destroyers, 100 mine-sweepers and twelve new types of submarines were added to the British navy.

BELGIUM TO PROSECUTE EX-KAISER FOR THE WAR

Single Tariff In German Customs Favored Nation Treatment for Allies Provided For in Provisional Agreement.

Paris, April 9.—Provision for the most favored nation treatment in the German customs system for the allied and associated countries, and a single tariff, and no tariff discriminations based on the flag of the vessels in that port, are to be transported, or the route of importation or exportation, will be incorporated in the peace treaty with Germany, according to the present provisional agreement. The restriction is to be enforced for five years after the conclusion of peace, and it will probably include the proviso that the tariffs in force upon imports from the associated countries during that period shall be based on the most favored nations' schedules of 1914.

The obligation to maintain under a single tariff the 1914 schedules will be specified only for a limited period since there is a fairly general realization that Germany will be able financially to raise the maximum of reparations payments and limit or exclude unnecessary imports only by the imposition of higher customs rates. And the proposal is under consideration to give Germany, after the period which will be required for the study and revision of existing tariffs, absolute freedom to increase all her duties.

Alsace-Lorraine Problem.

The economic problems of Alsace Lorraine and German Poland, the industries of which have hitherto been based on membership in the German empire and access to the German markets, will probably be given consideration by a provision permitting them freedom of trade with Germany during the period of transition and readjustment, until it is possible for them to build up new markets.

Such a solution was found absolutely essential by cotton manufacturers and the wines of Alsace-Lorraine, for which no present market exists outside Germany. The cotton and wine experts, who agreed upon this solution, believe this arrangement to be equally advantageous and acceptable to Germany.

The problem of the experts in formulating the conditions under which Germany will be permitted to re-establish commercial relations with the rest of the world has been most complicated and intricate, since in addition to providing essentially for trade relations and prevention of discriminations against the present opponents of Germany, it has been necessary to consider that Germany's ability to pay reparations is largely contingent upon the absence of kamperling restrictions, upon the development of home industries, and an outlet for foreign trade.

TROOPS RECAPTURE MAGDEBURG CAPITAL

Insurgents Threaten to Blow Up Bridge Over River Elbe.

Berlin, April 9.—A despatch to The Vossische Zeitung from Magdeburg says that government troops have recaptured the citadel and military headquarters from the Spartacists.

The insurgents have occupied the bridge over the Elbe, which they propose to blow up.

The city of Magdeburg is comparatively quiet, according to the latest reports, and there has been no occasion for real fighting against the insurgents.

The organized and unorganized bank employees of Greater Berlin today adopted by a large majority a resolution calling a general strike of bank workers, all over Germany, unless the bank managements enter into negotiations with the national minister of labor for the purpose of fixing a definite wage schedule and adjusting other contested issues. The strike will begin on Thursday if the employees demands are refused.

Peasants Declare Blockade.

Berne, April 9.—The Bavarian peasants' unions have published a manifesto against the Munich soviet government, declaring a blockade on provisions against Munich and Augsburg, according to advices received here today. No food will be sent to these towns until the new government has retired.

Favor Hoffman Government.
 Nuremberg, Bavaria, April 9.—The peasants of upper Franconia have declared in favor of the Hoffman government. They assert that they will do everything possible to support him.

Viscount Peel said the government quite appreciated the point and the overseas troops included man from the crown colonies.

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