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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 Rumanians and Poles 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 there, 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 allied garrison, and to move vigorously the Bolshevik progress.

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.

At a mass meeting this morning, former President Merges, in a speech urged a union with Soviet Russia as the only salvation for Germany, "which is on the verge of a precipice." Amid the plaudits of the crowd, Merges demanded the immediate proclamation of a soviet republic and a union with Russia and Hungary.

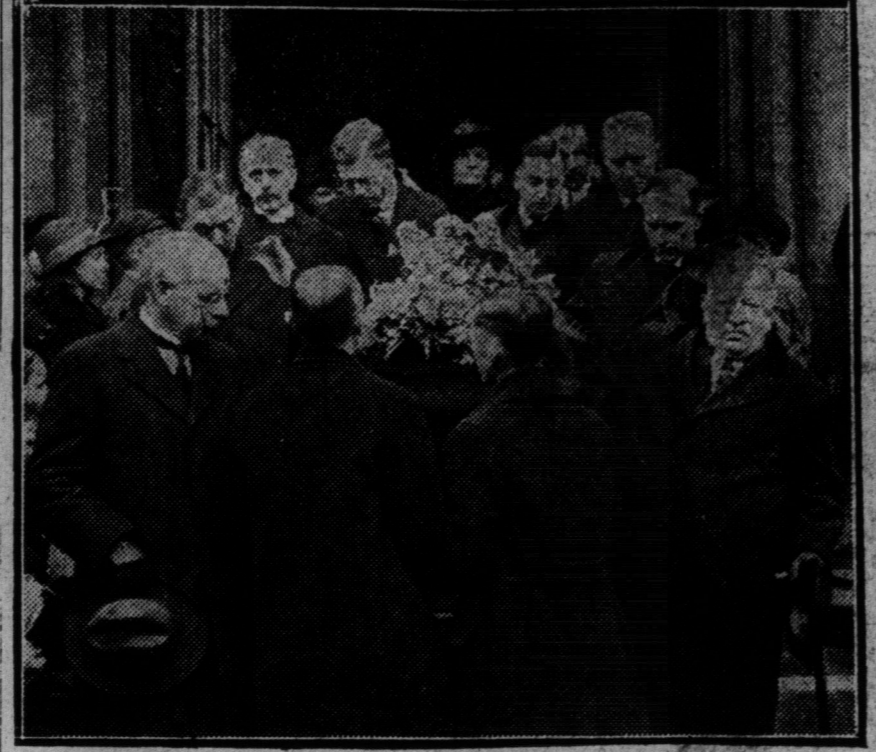
IMPASSIONED DEBATE IN COMMONS OVER M.S.A. DEFAULTERS
 W. F. Nickle Calls Remarks of Lucien Cannon "Miserable, Cowardly Slander."

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.

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.

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. P. 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 precipitated himself into the debate.



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.

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 shortage in the market, the law of supply and demand might reasonably govern the case, and therefore if there was to be any intervention on the part of the government in the price it would have to be by order-in-council or by act of parliament, taking power to the government to fix the price and if necessary to put an embargo on private export.

W. F. Maclean, M.P., said at the weekly meeting of the above auxiliary he was instructed to write you and ask you to take steps to promote an investigation into the causes of the present butter situation, as the members are of opinion that there is no necessity for raising the price of this essential article of diet, which they hear will shortly reach \$1 per pound.

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.

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.

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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 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.

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.

Such a solution was found absolutely essential for certain industries, like cotton manufactures and the wines of Alsace-Lorraine, for which no present market exists outside of 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 for equality of 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.

It has been the endeavor in the consideration of the problem to cause as little loss as possible to the trade relations created before the war by virtue of special arrangements, and to allow Germany freedom of tariff regulation so far as is compatible with the necessities of reparation.

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Council of Four Has Decided on Means of Trying Former Emperor—Five Billion in Indemnities to Be Paid Within Two Years.

Paris, April 9.—The responsibility of the former German emperor for the war and the means for bringing him to trial by one of the allied governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the council of four. This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparations for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, and an international commission assesses the remaining damages for a period of 30 years.

Thus, two of the great obstacles which stood in the way of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last 24 hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and the failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance towards a permanent settlement.

While the tension has been greatly reduced, it is not entirely removed as much depends on the continuation of the progress with respect to the remaining obstacles, notably the Rhine frontier, the Sarre valley, the Adriatic issue and a number of lesser issues which are still shrouded in final agreement.

A compromise reached. The agreement on responsibilities for the war has been reported to have been a compromise between reports presented by the commission. The British and French view favored a tribunal, but the American view, it is understood, favored moral indictment without recourse to prosecution, owing to the lack of an international law as a basis for trial before an international court.

Belgium, on which the war fell first and heaviest, is reported to have taken a view much similar to that of the United States, while Japan and Italy were partially in accord with the American view.

It was thought to there divergent viewpoints that the council decided on a new plan, whereby one of the allied nations, probably Belgium, would initiate prosecution against the former emperor and others responsible for the breach of treaties, the invasion of territory and the destruction directed against this country and leading to a more general spread of the war. The exact nature of the agreement is not disclosed, but the foregoing is believed to cover the main lines.

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 Star says the wets will win tomorrow. The impression here is that the vote throughout the province will not be heavy, but that a majority of those voting will favor the wine and beer license. Even though the plebiscite carries in favor of wine and beer, territory under local option will not be affected. That is any municipality will still be free to prohibit the sale of wine and beer even when the wets are successful in tomorrow's referendum.

The Montreal Gazette says editorially: "The prospect is that the majority in Quebec will vote for the general sale of the milder beverages. Those who desire what is practically as well as what is promising of good, and who know what failure during half a century has attended efforts to enforce 'bone dry' legislation in America, will be likely when they go to the polls to vote for what should help to temperance rather than what, judging by precedent, will not. And the masses who expect to be in 'the trade' nor influenced by it. The evidently effective appeal to the moderates in the campaign now closing has come from men not open to selfish influences, but deeply concerned in the welfare and prosperity of the community; and this is among the reasons why it is expected that the moderates will have a good majority when the vote is counted."

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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.

LONDON TO SEE OVERSEAS TROOPS
 Representatives of Crowd Colonies Will Be Included in Triumphal March.

London, April 9.—Replying to Lord Denham in the house of lords today, Under Secretary Viscount Peel said it had been decided that there would be a triumphal march of the overseas troops thru London, but being the working out of particulars he would be unable to announce the precise date. It would be taken into consideration whether the march should consist of complete units with guns and transport and full equipment.

Peasants Declare Blockade. 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.

A BARGAIN IN MEN'S RAINCOATS.
 The Dinsen Company, 140 and 142 Yonge street, have a 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. Dinsen's store is 140 and 142 Yonge street, corner Temperance.