

INSIDE OF ALIEN SMUGGLING RING

30,000 Wait in Cuba for Chance To Sneak Into the United States



Above—Type of ships used in alien smuggling. Below—Chinese removed from captured boat. Inset—Captain Ohlemutz.

New Orleans, Nov. 24.—Thirty thousand aliens, denied legal entry into the United States, are in Cuba waiting to be smuggled into this country. And hundreds of them are being brought over nightly.

Scores of ships, loaded with them, pull out regularly under cover of darkness from Havana, Juanaína and other parts, with authorities gazing helplessly out of the harbor.

Many are landing their illicit cargoes on the Florida coast. Others are taking them even so far as New York. A few have succeeded in sneaking them in around New Orleans.

These and other facts have just been given federal officials here by a skipper now under sentence to Atlanta penitentiary.

He is Captain Henry Ohlemutz, 60, owner and master of the schooner *Abeona*, nabbed by a coast guard patrol after a thrilling chase through the marshes and winding bayous of Louisiana's southern coast. Huddled below were 15 Chinese and 13 white aliens, including one woman.

It Was His Second Trip.

It was, according to Ohlemutz, the second batch he had brought over. In the first, two months before, were 10 whites and two Chinese, he said.

Ohlemutz, a mariner nearly 40 years, was tried in the U. S. District Court here and found guilty. On his plea for mercy, he was given a year and a day in Atlanta. He since has filed notice of appeal.

The last boat the captain sailed, before acquiring the *Abeona*, was the *Asuncion*, out of San Francisco. Then he bought his own ship and fixed it up, as he says, "to make a living with it in Mexico or wherever I could." He used it in fishing and oyster hauling. But he says he made no money. He accepted a proposition to engage in the alien "bootlegging" operations. "I did not like the idea," he said, "but pressing need for money overcame my scruples."

Six Aliens Worked on Crew.

The *Abeona* sailed from here on May 11 for Havana on its first smuggling expedition. No arrangements, according to Ohlemutz, had been made in advance. They were attended to after he reached Havana. There he took on board the two Chinese and the ten whites. The whites were mostly Hungarians and Poles as near as the captain could determine. They paid an average of \$125 apiece, according to District Attorney Louis H. Burns. The Chinese, because they are harder to get in, paid more.

"Six of the aliens were signed on the crew," Ohlemutz explained. "Beside them I had an engineer. He was to share in the profits with me."

"We arrived in New Orleans about 8 in the afternoon. I released the ten whites when they paid up. I delivered the two Chinese to a Chinese here. The money collected, all told, was around \$1,700. After paying overhead and expenses for protection in Cuba, the engineer and I had about \$800 left."

"I left again June 11, arriving in Juanaína, June 21. I remained a week, leaving July 2. On the first trip I did not deal with anybody particularly. I got the men myself. On the second trip I made arrangements with a man in Juanaína."

"I was to receive \$250 each for two of the Chinese, and \$500 a head for the rest of them. Having failed to make safe delivery, I got nothing."

"The whites gave from \$50 to \$150 apiece. When I paid for protection I had about \$500 left. The protection cost \$241, two policemen collected it on board just before we pulled out."

"Two of the Chinese were to be delivered here. Twelve were to be taken to Philadelphia. I intended to stop in some desolate place and get them loaded into automobiles or trucks. The other one was to have worked his own way through. But U. S. agents got me, and the whole transaction was off."

Juanaína, Ohlemutz asserts, is a regular clearing place for the smugglers. They leave nightly for Tampa and other points on the Florida coast. Under direction of a millionaire head of the smuggling ring ships are seen safely out to sea. A scout boat sees that the coast is clear.

"I was in Cuba long enough to learn all these facts," related Ohlemutz. "I was after aliens myself, so it was easy to learn all about it. I knew most of the houses in which they stopped."

"They are all cheap hotels. Speaking several languages, it was not difficult for me to discover the full extent of this business."

"I was getting sick of the whole mess. I intended my second trip to be my last. And it was. I know I have committed a serious offense. I am very sorry. I am dealing with as leniently as possible, for my wife's sake. She is very ill."

LEADERS IN WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM SPEAK IN IMPERIAL

"Pussyfoot" Johnson and the Rev. Ben Spence Address Large Gathering.

W. E. Johnson, known the world over as "Pussyfoot" Johnson, intrepid temperance advocate, and Rev. Ben Spence of Toronto, representatives of the World League Against Alcoholism, addressed a packed house in the Imperial Theatre last night and were accorded a very sympathetic hearing. R. I. Hayes, M. L. A., presided, the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Hugh Miller and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. A. D. McLeod. A large choir on the platform led in the singing and Dr. W. P. Bonnell was the soloist of the evening, giving a splendid rendering of "The Holy City."

Mr. Spence in a vigorous address declared federal measures were needed to make provincial prohibitory laws effective and he said that liquor could now more readily be re-landed in Canada than gain access to the United States. From an international viewpoint, Mr. Spence also showed the obligation of Canada to have federal prohibition legislation, saying that it was a farce to boast of the 100 years of peace with the United States and to talk of an unguarded borderline when the border was patrolled by armed guards of the United States, made necessary by the organized gangs of bandits, run runners in Canada seeking to get booze across the border. He spoke of the obligation of Canadians to show the fruits of British institutions by making prohibition secure in this land and aiding in its establishment in other lands. In closing he spoke of the World League Against Alcoholism which held a meeting two years ago in Toronto with 86 nations represented. The league, he said, was keeping in touch with these countries in each of which there was a definite organization for temperance and leaders from these countries were being brought back to this continent to learn of prohibition so that they might return to their own countries and carry forward the work there. He asked for contributions to support the league's work.

Mr. Johnson Speaks.

Mr. Johnson, to prove that the United States had the biggest things in the world including the biggest bars, told humorous anecdotes of prohibition which caused much laughter, and frequently flashes of humor gave his address a special appeal. He apparently had endless prohibition figures and facts at his fingers' ends presented his statement clearly and concisely. He closed with an earnest and eloquent presentation of the religious aspect of the campaign.

Mr. Johnson declared that never had so much reform made such rapid progress as had prohibition in the last two years. While the two democratic countries in North America declared for prohibition, other countries looked across and longed to enjoy the same freedom from the bondage of booze. He told of the formation of temperance organizations throughout the world. Already two states in Mexico, the country of Finland and five independent States in India had gone dry.

Nearly every British province in India was studying how to curtail the liquor traffic and Bombay had already started prohibition each year. That meant that off ten per cent of the liquor consumed on a programme which was to cut in ten years Bombay and its 40,000,000 of people would be dry. Australia was now inaugurating its new dry capital city. Norway had prohibited the sale of distilled liquors and in France, Switzerland and many other nations drastic laws to curtail the liquor traffic had been enacted. Not for 20 years had any civilized government looked upon the drink business as a legitimate business to be promoted.

Mr. Johnson said the United States law prohibiting the sale, manufacture, exportation and transportation of liquor had been placed on the statute books because prohibition had been proved a success in 12,000 towns and 32 States and licensing system had proved a failure after 100 years. With each succeeding congressional election a Congress that was dryer was elected and there was no danger of any repeal, although all that was needed to repeal it was a vote of Congress. With regard to newspaper accounts of violations of the liquor laws, Mr. Johnson said it must be remembered that it was the unusual occurrence which the newspaper noted. In the old days these occurrences would have caused no comment. He found a good evidence of the success of prohibition in the fact that where there had been 200 organizations offering drink cures in the old days in the United States there were now only 16, and prohibition had been in force but five years, and was only imperfectly enforced.

World Temperance.

Within the last two years the non-Christian advocates of temperance had begun to give their definite support to world temperance movements, he said, and he spoke of the 600,000 people, Hindus, Buddhists and Mohammedans whose religion established for 1,200 years or more demanded of them total abstinence. He had been marooned in Zanzibar last year for three weeks, and had attended the bigational meeting at which an organization was formed that would lead to the establishment

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In a toy store "Carrie Joy" would cost you at least \$8, but The Telegraph-Journal won't sell her. She is to be given to anybody who secures five new six-months subscriptions in St. John or three new yearly subscriptions outside St. John. Forty-five little girls completed this task the first day. If these girls can win so easily so can you.

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First of all you cut out the coupon at the bottom of this advertisement and then write your own name and address at the bottom.

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The Telegraph-Journal will give a beautiful "Carrie Joy" doll to every girl who sends in three NEW yearly mail subscriptions to The Telegraph-Journal at \$5.00 each.

Keep in mind that these must be new subscriptions—renewals subscriptions do not count—that they must be for a period of one year, and that it is necessary to collect \$5.00 from each of these subscribers.

Tell your neighbors and friends that they do not have to pay a cent more because you are getting a Mama Doll. They pay only the regular subscription price.

As soon as you have secured all three subscriptions mail them to The Telegraph-Journal and you will get a "Carrie Joy" doll by return mail.

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In consideration of your offer to give a "CARRIE JOY" Mama doll to the girl whose name appears below, I agree to take THE TELEGRAPH-JOURNAL for at least six months, for which I agree to pay the regular carrier at the regular rate of eighteen cents per week. I am not at present a subscriber.

1. Name
Address

2. Name
Address

3. Name
Address

4. Name
Address

5. Name
Address

NAME OF LITTLE GIRL WHO IS TO RECEIVE "CARRIE JOY"

Name Age

Address

When all five of the new subscribers have been secured bring this blank to THE TELEGRAPH-JOURNAL OFFICE. Do not send in one subscriber at a time, but bring in all five at the same time.

Read This If You Live In St. John

Remember you don't have to collect a cent. THE TELEGRAPH-JOURNAL carrier will take care of that. All you have to do is get the five new subscribers. Tell your neighbors and friends that they do not have to pay one penny more for THE TELEGRAPH-JOURNAL because you are getting a Mama Doll. They pay only the regular rate of eighteen cents a week—it will be easy. But, of course, you will have to go out and get them, since they will never come to you.

Make up your mind right now that you are going to get a Mama Doll and in less than a few hours' time you will have the FIVE TELEGRAPH-JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS that will get you one FREE.

Arches ache?



Always inflammation—cases pain

Just a little Sloan's lightly patted on before going to bed gives the most amazing relief to tired, aching foot-arches. You'll be astonished to see how it takes out the soreness and pain. Try it tonight. All druggists—35 cts.

Sloan's Liniment—kills pain!

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Gas, belching, sour risings and such distresses that rob you of life's chief delight—a relief for the good things of the table—are so quickly relieved with one or two

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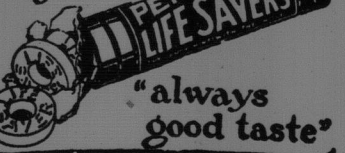
that you then tackle pie, cheese, pickles, milk, fried eggs, bacon, onions, sausage and buckwheat cakes with the utmost unconcern. These tablets give your stomach the alkaline effect, they aid digestion, they give the stomach a rest, you really enjoy meals that you were afraid to even look at.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

after eating Too Much take some Pep-O-mint

LIFE SAVERS

they help digestion



"always good taste"

His present home is in Westerville, Ohio, where his wife resides. He has one son in California who is in the automobile sales business, another son who is a lawyer in Washington, and one daughter in Chicago. Mr. Johnson is very proud of the fact that he has two grandchildren, one a boy and one a girl.

United Church Meeting.

W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson was listened to with much interest by the united congregations of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches in the Fairville Baptist church on Sunday morning. The church was filled to capacity. Seated on the platform with Mr. Johnson were Rev. Ben Spence of Toronto, of the Dominion Alliance; Rev. C. T. Clark of the Baptist church, Rev. W. M. Townsend of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. J. M. Rice of the Methodist church. After conducting the devotional service Rev. C. T. Clark introduced Ben Spence, who in a few appreciative words introduced the speaker.

Mr. Johnson said, among other things, that "The curse of the drink traffic has been transferred to the innocent victims of the traffic, who have borne the sufferings." He said antis declared that under prohibition everything was going to the bad, more drunkenness, more drug addicts, etc., and that the law was not properly enforced, but this was not the case. It was also true that there were far less violations than under license. In closing, he asked, "What are we in this world for anyway? Are we here to live as the wolf or are we here to help one another? Shall we

live as the hyena—for its stomach—or shall we make it a death trap by not enforcing temperance, or shall we take a higher course and make the world brighter, and better and safer for homes and little ones, and have faith in God and fellowman; then no matter how worried about his boy on account of the dirty drink shops around the corner, and then the toilet instead of being ground down would stand erect. This is a dream that can be fulfilled, and will be fulfilled, if good men and women everywhere will get behind the movement for prohibition and not shirk duty, but put their hand to the plow."

Mr. Spence then made a plea for funds to carry on the temperance fund in Canada. The choir sang a beautiful anthem, in which Miss Irma Schofield was the soloist, and Mrs. E. C. Girvan was the organist.

Rev. W. M. Townsend gave a scriptural reading. Rev. J. M. Rice offered prayer. Rev. C. T. Clark pronounced the benediction.

CONCERNING MR. COVEY.

"Scoop" Ross, in the Amherst News, referring to the retirement of A. W. Covey from the presidency of the M. P. B., writes as follows: "A. W. Covey, after five years of service devoted to the maritime province branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, has retired. A few people will declare that Mr. Covey has served long enough, others, and perhaps the majority will express a sincere feeling of regret over Mr. Covey's departure from the presidency of the maritime association. His real

has been unflagging. He made his mistakes—made enemies, and made friends. Even his enemies will concede that he has been sincere in his efforts. His work upon the maritime Olympic committee, where he secured four track and field men for the games in Paris, with Charles Gorman, skater from St. John, and Hilton Belyea, St. John, was wonderful. No other man that I know of in the provinces would have been willing to devote the same attention to a matter of this kind. His own money sent several track candidates to Montreal, and for years the M. P. B. of A. A. U. of C. has been in his debt, for actual cash expenditures. Autocracy has been unnecessary in his efforts to purify maritime sport—and surely that cannot be called a mistake. Rather it is a devotion. His magnificent efforts are appreciated by most of the athletic clubs in the maritime provinces."

