CITY EDITION

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LINDSEY WINNER OVER M'DONALD; STATE OFFICES TO BE DIVIDED

Unofficial Returns Show Governor Running Behind With Republican Pluralities Not Included in Tabulation.

RACE BETWEEN PATTON AND CLANCY IS CLOSE

Lucero, Sargent, Ervein, Hall, Montoya, Wagner and Roberts Seem to Be Successful Candidates in Election.

The election of W. E. Lindsey, of Roosevelt county, the republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, over Gov. William C. McDonald is indicated in the unofficial returns that have come in from practically every county in the state, and New Mexico seems like to have the anomalous condition of a democratic governor and a republican lieutenant-governor for the next two years. What complications may arise in the event of the absence from the state of Governor-elect de Baca or any other contingency which might prevent the executive from performing the duties of his office can only be conjectured.

On the face of the returns Governor McDonald is running 149 votes behind Mr. Lindsey, with the votes of Mora and Santa Fe counties, which went republican last Tuesday, not included in the tabulation. It is true that this tabulation is unofficial and does not pretend to be more than an approximate estimate of the vote of the state, but with the increased pluralities for Lindsey that are sure to be added by the returns from Santa Fe and Mora counties, it is difficult to see how any recount of the returns could be sufficient to allow the governor a winner in the race for the second place on the ticket.

Field Is Defeated.

While, on the face of the tabulation printed in this issue of the Journal, Neil B. Field appears to be leading Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts by the healthy margin of 1,163, it must be taken into consideration that the republican counties of Valencia, Santa Fe and Mora are not included in the returns, as no returns are printed where the total figures for both candidates could not be obtained. Valencia county alone is known to have returned pluralities for the entire republican ticket of approximately 1,100, or almost enough to wipe out Mr Field's lead, leaving Santa Fe and Mora counties, both of which went republican, as pure "velvet" for his opponent. Democratic leaders, while not openly conceding the defeat of their candidate, make no claims that he has been elected.

The race between Harry L. Patton and Frank W. Clancy for attorney general is the closest of all those that were run on Tuesday. The edge seems to be with Patton, though the republican claim is that he has been beaten by a little more than 200 plurality. On the face of the returns printed in connection with this story Patton has a lead of 649, though this may be reduced somewhat by returns from precincts not included in the county summaries. In addition it is known that he carried Colfax county by a plurality of 16 and Otero county by approximately 150, which will bring his margin up to something over 800. To offset this Clancy has carried Santa Fe county by a substantial plurality. The figures on Mora county in this race are not available, but the two counties together, in view of the possibility of inaccuracies in the published returns, may wipe out the Clancy man's lead altogether. It would not be surprising if the plurality on either side were less than a hundred.

Led Their Tickets.

On the democratic ticket Secretary of State Antonio Lucero and H. L. Hall set the pace for the other candidates, running well ahead of their tickets and being elected beyond all question. The same thing is true on the republican ticket of J. H. Wagner and R. P. Ervein, who are elected respectively superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of public lands. Bonifacio Montoya has easily defeated Malquias Martinez for corporation commissioner.

Former Governor M. A. Otero seems to have been defeated by W. G. Sargent for auditor. The republican claim is that Sargent has been elected by 199, and this claim is borne out by the unofficial returns published. On the face of these returns Otero is leading Sargent by the slender margin of five votes, but the vote of Santa Fe and Mora counties, not included in the tabulation, should easily bring Sargent's plurality up to the figure mentioned.

Jones Has Big Lead.

Unofficial returns from every county in the state, including almost every precinct, increase the plurality of former Assistant Secretary of the Interior A. A. Jones over Frank A. Hubbell in the race for senator until it now stands at 3,693. The same returns place Walton's plurality over Hernandez at 920 and that of de Baca over Bursum at 1,053. These figures are not conceded to be correct by republican leaders, who place Jones' plurality at 2,700, Walton's at 427 and de Baca's at 509. The important thing, however, is that all three of the democratic candidates have won by such a margin as to place their election beyond any doubt.

Official returns from all but eight of the 628 precincts of the state place Wilson's plurality over Hughes at 2,063. Of the eight missing precincts, five are in a remote section of Rio Arriba county while the other three are in an equally remote section of the plains country of eastern New Mexico. Wilson's plurality may be slightly decreased by the returns from the missing precincts, but the difference will be so slight as to be negligible.

The unofficial returns on the races for senator, representative, governor and state officers, tabulated by counties, follow:

Senator.

County—	Jones	Hubbell
Bernalillo	2417	2862
Chaves	2323	835
Colfax	1711	1416
Curry	1185	825
Dona Ana	1142	1538
Eddy	1296	419
Grant	2439	1673
Guadalupe	1164	1066
Lincoln	428	578
Luna	857	337
McKinley	549	609
Mora	1509	1754
Otero	825	676
Quay	1526	578
Rio Arriba	813	1208
Roosevelt	1044	212
Sandoval	543	488
San Juan	660	359
San Miguel	2307	2683
Santa Fe	1310	1735
Sierra	511	447
Socorro	1589	1870
Taos	859	1326
Torrance	585	822

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THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 11.—Forecast New Mexico—Sunday generally fair west portion, rain or snow and colder east; Monday generally fair.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday

Maximum temperature, 72 degrees; minimum, 22; range, 50; temperature at 6 p. m., 44; south wind; clear.

ENGLISH PRESS REJOICED OVER WILSON'S DEFEAT

Newspapers Become Silent After Learning That President Is Elected; Speculation Relates to Foreign Policy.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, Nov. 11.—Newspapers in England that rejoiced over President Wilson's defeat when it was prematurely announced, now are silent. Others, which awaited definite results of the election, in their comment, expressed the conviction that a more vigorous foreign policy may be expected from Washington now that the election is over.

The Globe, expressing the opinion that the war, which is the "only real issue before any body of civilized men," hardly entered into the presidential contest, says:

"The mass of the American people ask for nothing more than peace at almost any price, with the liberty to gather wealth." Still the Globe says, the result has importance for the belligerents and for President Wilson, adding:

"No longer preoccupied with thoughts of votes—it would not be surprising if his attitude toward foreign affairs underwent an immediate stiffening."

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The mere fact of the election being over is calculated to strengthen American diplomacy."

The Star says:

"The most satisfactory feature of the situation is that while the return of Mr. Wilson is no victory for the entente allies, it is unquestionably a defeat for Germany."

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS PROFESS PLEASURE

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Although factory press discussions of President Wilson's re-election emphasize Germany's indifference as to the outcome, important organs like the Cologne Gazette note with satisfaction that the president's success, as they view, has been due to the pacific temper of the American people.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung comments in a similar strain and expresses the belief that the neutrality of the United States now will be better than before election.

The Cologne Gazette, however, insists that the election has taught President Wilson a good lesson, for, the paper asserts, it was not a victory for the Wilson who was bellicose against Germany and "the obedient servant of England," but the Wilson who had boasted that he maintained peace and vowed to keep the same goal in the future.

Both papers see reasons for contentment with the result from the fact that the Parisian press was jubilant over the reported election of Mr. Hughes.

BITTER FIGHTING IN PROGRESS ON RUMANIAN FRONTS; GAINS AND LOSSES

Allies Make Desperate Efforts to Retake Railroad Line Between Points of Great Strategic Importance.

VON MACKENSEN SAID TO BE IN FULL RETREAT

British Take German Trench and French Forces Are Again Active South of the Somme River.

Violent fighting is again in progress at various points on eastern and western fronts, but no great change in the positions of the opposing armies has yet been reported.

General Haig's men in an attack in the Thiepval-Courcelette area, London, relates, have taken 1,000 yards of the Regina trench. Another portion of this trench was taken October 21. Berlin says that only a small portion of an advanced trench was entered.

Prince Rupprecht Fails.

Crown Prince Rupprecht failed in an attack against the French lines in the neighborhood of Deniecourt, south of the Somme, Paris records. Berlin states that a French attack in the Sailly-Saillisel sector was repulsed. In aerial combats on the western front the Germans brought down ten entente aeroplanes and the French put five German machines out of action.

Petrograd says that parts of trenches near Skrobowa, northeast of Baranevichi, taken by the Germans, have been recaptured by the Germans, but Berlin asserts that all attacks in that sector were repulsed.

On the Narayuvka front, the Germans entered a Russian position, Berlin claims, and held it against five counter-attacks. Petrograd, however, says that German attacks in this region were repulsed.

Entente Advance Continues.

The Russian and Rumanian advance in Dobrudja toward the Tchernavoda-Constanza railway line continues. Petrograd reports the occupation of two more towns along the Danube between Hirsova and Tchernavoda. A belated official report from Sofia admits entente successes, but Berlin continues to report no change in the area under Field Marshal von Mackensen's control. Unofficially, it is reported that von Mackensen has been driven back to the railway line.

Both Claim Gains.

Both the Austro-Germans and Rumanians claim successes along the Transylvanian-Rumanian frontier. South of Predeal, Berlin records an advance for Archduke Charles, while Bucharest claims the capture of a trench near Dragoslavie, and of Mount Frontaile on the left bank of the Alt river.

Official reports indicate a renewal of activity on the Macedonian front in the area north of the river Cerna. In the region south of Poloz, Berlin says, the entente troops have gained some ground. Except for a small Italian advance on the Carso, there has been no activity of moment on the Austro-Italian front.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GERMAN SUCCESSES

Berlin, Nov. 11 (via Wireless to Sayville).—Today's official statement follows:

"North of the Ancre a German patrol brought in two machine guns from a hostile position. During the night the British, in an attack succeeded in entering a small portion of our most advanced trench northeast of Courcelette.

"In a house to house engagement near the Sailly-Saillisel church the French gained no advantage. Attacks launched there on a large front also failed.

"Yesterday nine inhabitants of districts occupied by us fell victims of bomb attacks by hostile armed upon towns behind our front.

"Ten hostile aeroplanes were shot down yesterday in aerial engagements and by anti-aircraft gunfire."

FRENCH ACTIVITIES MOSTLY IN THE AIR

Paris, Nov. 11 (via London, Nov. 12.)—The official statement issued tonight reads:

"We delivered this afternoon a sharp attack on the village of Sailly-Saillisel, a greater part of which we captured.

"South of the Somme an attempt by the Germans against our position south of Pressoire was repulsed. The artillery duel continues.

"Between 10 and 11 o'clock of November 10 a group of seventeen British airplanes bombarded the steel works at Forkluingen. One thousand kilograms of projectiles were dropped on the buildings which were damaged seriously. Three enemy machines were felled. On the following night eight of our airplanes executed a fresh bombardment of these works. Several

(Continued on Page Two.)

NO CHARGE OF FRAUD MADE BY CHAIRMAN WILCOX, HE ANNOUNCES

Republican Campaign Manager Is Suspicious of Returns From California, He Says in Statement.

RECALLS TANGLE IN LOS ANGELES IN 1912

Popular Plurality of President Is More Than 400,000; Congress Is Matter of Most Concern Now.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

New York, Nov. 11.—With Republican National Chairman Willcox still awaiting the official count in close states before conceding the defeat of Charles E. Hughes in the national election, the latest returns today in the close states of California, Minnesota, New Mexico and New Hampshire still presented on their face no change affecting the president's majority in the electoral college.

Mr. Wilson still led in California, New Mexico and apparently New Hampshire, and Mr. Hughes in Minnesota, with only a few districts yet to be accounted for in each state.

President Wilson in Williamstown, Mass., was reported to be chiefly concerned over the complexion of the next congress which was still in doubt today.

The president's plurality over Mr. Hughes in the total popular vote, according to latest estimates, based upon the incomplete returns is 403,512. His total vote was 8,565,713 and that of Mr. Hughes 8,160,401.

Chairman Willcox called on Mr. Hughes in the afternoon and had an hour's talk with him, after which the chairman reiterated that the re-election of President Wilson would not be conceded until after the official count, it probably will be a week, he said, before this is completed.

Statement by Wilcox.

Later Chairman Willcox gave out this statement:

"The national committee is not raising the cry of fraud nor is it going out searching for fraud. We have received any number of communications, signed and unsigned, by the telegraph, letter and telephone, alleging fraud from all parts of the country, but in all cases the communications are referred back to us to state officials for investigation.

"The national committee is simply in the same position as state officials who are waiting for the result of the official count and whose duty it is to certify who electors have been chosen."

Recalls California in 1912.

A statement showing the fluctuation of the lead between President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt in California in 1912 from day to day, for a month after election, and how the state finally went in favor of Roosevelt after Wilson was first credited with winning, was issued here today by Chairman Willcox "to show precisely why the republican national committee cannot, at this time, concede the election of Mr. Wilson and must await the official count in this and other states.

"The record shows," Mr. Willcox's statement read, "that Mr. Wilson was first in the lead; that subsequently this lead was seized by Colonel Roosevelt, and that finally the delegation to the electoral college from California was divided, two electors being for Mr. Wilson and eleven for Colonel Roosevelt.

Quotes From Chronicle.

"The files of the San Francisco Chronicle show the following:

"On Wednesday, November 6, the day after election in 1912, the Chronicle said the indications were that Mr. Wilson had a safe plurality over Colonel Roosevelt. The democratic state chairman claimed the state by 20,000.

"On November 7 the Chronicle said that a storm had delayed reports and that no figures were available from four counties. Returns from 2,685 precincts out of 4,372 gave Mr. Wilson a lead of 6,237.

"On November 8 the Associated Press announced that Colonel Roosevelt was in the lead by 129 votes. Six changes had been made in the vote from Los Angeles in the previous twelve hours, each increased the lead of Colonel Roosevelt. With three Los Angeles precincts out of 126 precincts elsewhere in the state out, the Wilson vote stood at 280,125, and the Roosevelt vote 280,295."

"The collapse of the Wilson plurality was due to the way election figures in Los Angeles had been compiled.

"The democratic county chairman placed the Roosevelt majority in that county at about 15,000.

"The clerk of the county was appealed to by political leaders for an accurate count. He made a semi-official tabulation of the returns, which showed startling discrepancies from the results obtained unofficially by political headquarters and newspapers. Much of the discrepancy was due to the scratching of Wallace, who headed the progressive electors.

"On November 9 returns compiled from 4,293 precincts out of 4,372 gave Colonel Roosevelt 281,097 and Mr. Wilson 280,842.

"On November 13, returns from all but five out of 4,372 precincts gave Colonel Roosevelt the state by twenty-four votes.

"On November 17 it was announced that Secretary of State Jordan went to Los Angeles to take personal charge of the count.

"On November 24, it was announced that the district court of appeals in Los Angeles had thrown out one precinct which had given Colonel Roosevelt a majority of 104.

"On December 4, the Chronicle announced that if there were no more changes due to court decisions and to the auditing by the secretary of state, there would be, according to the official count, two democratic electors and eleven progressives. A change of ten votes would elect another democrat, it was said."

GOVERNOR OF SONORA ABOLISHES VICE-GOV.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 11.—Adolfo de la Huerta, governor of Sonora, has decreed the abolishment of the office of vice governor, because he says it has led to plotting and schemes to unseat the governor. The decree says if the governor is called out of the state for any reason, the legislature shall resolve itself into an electoral college to choose a governor ad interim.

The decree further prohibits the governor, secretary of state, or state treasurer from becoming candidates for the governorship of Sonora unless they resign office at least three months before the constitutional elections. This clause, well informed Mexicans say, will prohibit any of the present office holders from becoming candidates, as the state election is expected to be held in January.

BELIEVES ARIZONA'S NATIONAL VOTE ILLEGAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Bisbee, Ariz., Nov. 11.—M. F. Cassidy, Arizona chairman of the finance committee of the republican national committee, tonight brought to the attention of the latter organization the possibility that the manner in which the presidential electors had been voted for was unconstitutional.

In Arizona, all of the electors are preselected and the voter must cast his ballot or none. He cannot make a choice between the electors. In this feature, the Arizona man believes the Wilson vote in Arizona may be declared void.

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS

Noisy Demonstrations Occur at Every Point Where Special Train en Route to Washington Stops.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

On Board President Wilson's Special, Albany, N. Y., Nov. 11.—President Wilson, returning to Washington for the first time in two months, tonight witnessed a demonstration at Troy and Albany in celebration of the outcome of the election. Taking for granted that he had been re-elected the crowds at both places cheered him again and again. The president laughed and smiled and thanked them for their congratulations.

Here at Albany a procession, including bands, was arranged in his honor. The railroad station was crowded and many persons rushed forward to shake President Wilson's hand. Former Governor Glynn of New York, who was temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention that nominated the president, was at the station with other democratic leaders.

Given Noisy Welcome.

As President Wilson's train rolled into Albany, torpedoes were exploded on the tracks and whistles shrieked. For a moment the president held his hands to his ears. Earlier in the day he had asked that no elaborate celebration in his honor be held at the station. Before the president arrived the crowd had paraded through the business section of the city. President Wilson shook hands with many persons at Troy. "We're with you for four more years of peace and prosperity," shouted one man. "Thank you," replied the president.

"How's Bob Boyer?" asked another.

"Fine," responded President Wilson. One man leaped on the observation platform beside the president and led the cheering.

The president is due to arrive in Washington tomorrow night after a trip down the Hudson river from Ulmecliff, N. Y., to New York on the naval yacht Mayflower. He is to board a train in New York at 4:34 p. m. tomorrow.

REPORT ERRORS IN NORTH DAKOTA VOTE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 11.—Chairman William Lemke, of the North Dakota republican state central committee, has received reports indicating errors in handling ballots in Burleigh, as well as other irregularities, and will prosecute inquiry to determine the personality of a recount.

EFFORT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM FRAU BERNSTORFF, WIFE OF AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, IS BALKED

SELF-STYLED "MASTER SPY" UNDER ARREST ON CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL

Karl Armgard Graves Calls at German Embassy With Genuine Letters and Coded Documents and Demands Three Thousand Dollars as Price of Not Turning Them Over to Officials of White House; One Letter, to Wife of Ambassador, Is Declared by Him to Be "Embarrassing," If Contents Were Disclosed; Kaiser's Councillor of Embassy Says Letter Containing Endearing Terms and Signed With Initials Only, Is From Woman Cousin of Countess.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, Nov. 11.—Karl Armgard Graves, a self-styled international spy and massacre writer, was arrested here today by agents of the department of justice and charged with attempting to extort $3,000 from Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German ambassador, by threatening to publish letters "alleged to contain matter showing her infirmities and failings."

Officials of the embassy also allege that Graves had in his possession what apparently were confidential coded diplomatic dispatches from the German government to Count von Bernstorff. The prisoner told the federal agents he obtained all the documents from persons who smuggled them past by the British censors on the steamship Oscar II. The warrant upon which he was arraigned tonight and held on $2,000 bail for a further hearing Wednesday charges him also with bringing into the District of Columbia letters stolen in Hoboken, N. J., where the Oscar II docks.

Purely Diplomatic Papers.

In a statement after his arraignment, at which he entered a plea of not guilty, Graves asserted that he had no intention of blackmailing the countess, that he objected to the use of the word blackmail, and that the papers he had in his possession were purely "diplomatic" in character.

Much interest was aroused in official quarters at the indirect exposure of the number in which persons and officials in Germany apparently are avoiding the strict censorship in communicating with the German embassy here.

The arrest of Graves furnished a dramatic conclusion to negotiations which had been in progress for a week between him and Prince Hatzfeldt, counsellor of the German embassy. Graves is said to have come to Washington last week and called at the embassy.

Calls Himself "Master Spy."

He was known there as the man who had published widely what he alleged to be important secrets of the German war office and the Hohenzollerns. He also was known as a man who previously had described himself as a member of the German secret service and later, as an employe in foreign fields of the British foreign office. "The master spy," he called himself.

Officials allege that upon entering the office of Prince Hatzfeldt he made it known that he had in his possession the papers which brought about his arrest today. One letter which he exhibited was to Countess von Bernstorff from her son, an officer in the German army. He said, according to statements made by federal officials tonight, that he had other letters that would prove "embarrassing" for the countess should they be published.

Wanted $3,000 in Cash.

The official dispatches were said to be useless to him for the reason that he could not decipher them. He is alleged to have asked for $3,000 in cash, if he delivered the papers. He also is alleged to have asked Prince Hatzfeldt to prepare and sign a statement that the money had been paid for services rendered the German government.

Embassy officials said Graves threatened to turn over some of the documents in some manner from a confidential messenger, whose identity still is undisclosed. Federal officials declare Graves gave Prince Hatzfeldt a certain time within which he was to comply with his conditions.

Prince Hatzfeldt communicated with the district attorney's office here as soon as Graves left his office. Another meeting was arranged and yesterday Graves telegraphed from New York that he would present himself later in the day. Prince Hatzfeldt put $3,000 into an envelope, and, with two agents of the department of justice went to his home here to await Graves. He failed to make his appearance, however.

In Clutches of Law.

This morning Graves called at the embassy and requested an appointment with Prince Hatzfeldt at his home. A few hours later he arrived there and conversed with the counsellor for half an hour. One federal agent was hiding behind a door in the room. Another was in the street outside. A police detective was nearby. It is said that Prince Hatzfeldt showed Graves the $3,000 and that the latter said he would have to go to his hotel and get some of the documents he did not have with him. Leaving the house he walked into the arms of a federal agent and was taken to the department of justice, where for hours he was examined by A. Bruce Bielaski, in charge of the bureau of investigation, and his assistants. At the end of the examination, Mr. Bielaski swore out a warrant. All the papers in Graves' possession were taken from him.

The "Embarrassing" Letter.

The letter which Graves claimed to have said would prove "embarrassing" to Countess von Bernstorff, was couched, federal investigators asserted, in "endearing terms," and signed with initials only. It was asserted by the officials that the communication was from a woman cousin of Count von Bernstorff, who has been taking care of his and the countess' business affairs in Germany.

Graves' first appearance in public after his arrest was at the office of United States Commissioner Taylor where, surrounded by federal agents and police detectives, he was brought for arraignment. He was faultlessly attired, swung a light walking stick and viewed the proceedings with a faint smile until the question of bail was brought up. He requested that should he be unable to secure a bondsman, he be permitted to spend the night in a hotel under guard of detectives, whose expenses he offered to pay.

"I should like," he said, "to escape spending the night in a cell."

It was ordered, however, that he be locked up, unless bail should be furnished. A professional bondsman furnished the required sum.

Statement to Newspapers.

In reply to questions, Graves made the following statement to newspaper men:

"I have nothing important to say. I may never make a complete statement. I am an American in every sense of the word. I have American ideas. I have declared my intention of becoming a citizen of this country and have taken out my first papers.

"I am now a writer, a lecturer, and lately have been writing scenarios about my experiences as an international spy.

"I have been in this country two years and nine months. Yes, it is true that I was once connected with the British foreign office, but I am no more.

"I came to Washington for the sole purpose of disposing of the papers. I had no intention of blackmailing the Countess von Bernstorff. I object to the charge of blackmail. I do not like the word. I made no attempt to communicate with the countess. I do not deal with women. I dealt with Prince Hatzfeldt.

Wanted to Make Money.

"I will not at this time discuss the contents of the papers I had. I will say, however, that I was just employing the same methods which the German embassy has used in this country for the past two years and four months."

Graves admitted that he wanted to make money out of the letters. He said he paid $2,400 for them and wanted to make a $600 profit.

When Graves was searched detectives found on one of his pockets a small combination knife and pistol. The detectives handled the odd weapon carefully until Graves told them it was "just a noisemaker," and that the bullet it carried "would not even pierce a man's coat."

A high official of the embassy said tonight:

"We had this man arrested because we wanted to let it be known that no person attached directly or indi-