

Roosevelt Refuses to Draw the Color Line in the South

He Will Appoint Negroes to Office When He Considers Them Qualified. He Writes a Short Letter to a Charleston Man

By THOMAS J. FENCE

Washington, Nov. 27.—Special.—A letter was given out at the White House today, written by President Roosevelt to a citizen of Charleston, S. C., in which he expresses himself on the subject of appointing negroes to office. The case of Dr. Crum, who was to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., is the point at issue. The president gives no intimation as to what he will do in Crum's case, but he does say that the color of a man's skin should not debar him from receiving a political office, and the letter indicates pretty clearly that Senator Pritchard is going up against a losing game in the effort to remove Crum as postmaster at Wilson.

The letter was made public in response to inquiries at the White House during the present week with reference to the president's attitude toward the ill-fated Republicans of the south. It was thought that Mr. Roosevelt would declare himself on this subject, and there was disappointment because of his failure to do so. While his letter is an argument in favor of honoring the colored man with political preferment, possibly it does not go so far as his statement given out through Secretary Payne as regards the Bingham case.

Mr. Roosevelt parades his record in the matter of appointing colored men to office as an argument that there is no such thing to be feared as "negro domination." While few serious people take any stock in this old cry Mr. Roosevelt does not meet the issue. He does not show where he has appointed a negro to a local office in the south. He has shovelled them off on the District of Columbia, where helpless citizens cannot vote and are unable to resent his action, and he has sent them to expositions, according to his testimony, but he has not given them local positions of honor. In the south he proposes to put the colored people in the local offices where they come in contact with the people. He does not practice this beautiful principle of his in the northern states. The president refers with some pride to his latest negro appointment, that from Pennsylvania, announcement of which was made first in The Raleigh Post. In this case the appointee, John S. Durham, was foisted upon the District of Columbia.

Mr. Roosevelt applies one principle to the north in naming negroes for office, and an entirely different one when he deals with the south.

The President's letter

The president has sent the following

communication to a prominent citizen of Charleston, S. C.:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1902.
My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of November 19 and of one from Mr. _____ under date of November 21, in reference to the appointment of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston.

In your letter you make certain specific charges against Dr. Crum, tending to show his unfitness for the office sought. These charges are entitled to the utmost consideration from me and I shall go over them carefully before taking any action. After making these charges you add, as further reason for opposition to him, that he is a colored man, and after reciting the misdeeds that followed carpet-bag rule and negro domination in South Carolina, you say that "we have sworn never again to submit to the rule of the African, and such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum to any such office forces us to protest, unanimously against this insult to the white blood," and you add that you understood me to say that I would never force a negro on such a community as yours.

Mr. _____ puts the objection of color first, saying:

"First, he is a colored man, and that of itself ought to bar him from the office." In view of these last statements I think I ought to make clear to you why I am pained and concerned by your making them, and what my attitude is as regards all such appointments. How any one could have gained the idea that I had said I would not appoint reputable and upright colored men to office, when objection was made to them solely on account of their color, I confess I am wholly unable to understand. At the time of my visit to Charleston last spring, I had made, and since that time I have made, a number of such appointments from several states in which there is a considerable colored population. For example, I made one such appointment in Mississippi and another in Alabama shortly before my visit to Charleston. I had at that time appointed two colored men as judicial magistrates in the District of Columbia. I have recently announced another such appointment for New Orleans, and have just made one from Pennsylvania.

The great majority of my appointments in every state have been of white men. North and south alike it has been my sedulous endeavor to appoint only men of high character and good capacity, whether white or black. But it has been my consistent policy in every state where their numbers warranted it to recognize colored men of good repute and standing in making appointments to office. These appointments of colored men have in no state made more than a small proportion of the total number of appointments. I am unable to see how I can legitimately be asked to make an exception of South Carolina. In South Carolina, to the foremost important positions in the

state, I have appointed three men and continued in office a fourth, all of them white men—three of them originally gold Democrats—two of them, as I am informed, the sons of Confederate soldiers. I have been informed by the citizens of Charleston whom I have met that the four men represent a high grade of public service. I do not intend to appoint any unit men to office.

So far as I legitimately can I shall always endeavor to pay regard to the wishes and feeling to the people of each locality; but I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the ground of race or color. Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong. If, as you hold, the great bulk of the colored people are not yet fit in point of character and influence to hold such positions it seems to me that it is worth while putting a premium upon the efforts among them to achieve the character and standing which will fit them.

The question of negro domination does not enter into the matter at all. It might as well be asserted that when I was governor of New York I sought to bring about negro domination in that state because I appointed two colored men of good character and standing to responsible positions—one of them to a position paying a salary twice as large as that of the office now under consideration—one of them as a director of the Buffalo Exposition.

The question, raised by you and Mr. _____ in the statement to which I refer, is simply whether it is to be declared that under no circumstances shall any man of color, no matter how upright or honest, no matter how good a citizen, no matter how fair in his dealings with all his fellows, be permitted to hold any office under our government. I certainly cannot assume such an attitude, and you must permit me to say that in my view it is an attitude no man should assume, whether he looks at it from the standpoint of true interest of the white man of the south, or to speak of any other section of the union. It seems to me that it is a good thing from every standpoint to let the colored man know that if he shows in marked degree the qualities of good citizenship, the qualities which in a white man we feel entitled to reward, then he will not be cut off from all hope of similar reward.

Without any regard as to what my decision may be on the merits of this particular applicant for this particular place, I feel that I ought to let you know clearly my attitude on the far broader question raised by you and Mr. _____: an attitude from which I have not varied during my term of office.

Faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Hon. _____, Charleston, S. C.

wild with enthusiasm. Virginia kicked off to Carolina, who starts down the field and is well into Virginia's territory when time was called.

When the game was over supporters of the white and blue rushed on the field and held the Tar Heel boys out of the park on their shoulders. The game was a tie, but Carolina seemed to have the best of it. Council, who played tackle on the Carolina team last year and the year before, was the star of the Virginia team. There was comparatively no fumbling and the game was nothing but a straight, clean contest. The stars for Carolina were Mann, Foust, Jacobs and Holt.

It is Carolina's night here. The alumni of Virginia gave a theatre party to the visiting students of the two universities and the treatment of our boys was very hospitable. Virginia had it a little over us in weight, but for straight forward football the teams were almost evenly matched. The referee was Mike Murphy.

THE LINE-UP.

Virginia.	Position.	Carolina.
Bronston	.....L. E.	.....Endicott and Condon.
Council	.....L. T.	.....Foust
Spates	.....L. G.	.....Albright
Waters	.....G. G.	.....Stewart
Houston	.....R. G.	.....Farlow
Johnson	.....R. T.	.....Jones, G.
Daniels	.....R. E.	.....Cox
Pollard	.....L. B.	.....Graves
Pritchard	.....H. B.	.....Mann
Watkins	.....R. H. B.	.....Jacobs
Harris	.....F. B.	.....Holt and Newton.

PENSIONS IN MISSISSIPPI

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—Auditor Cole of Mississippi, who is ex-officio Confederate pension commissioner of that state, reports that the number of pensioners this year is 6,680, an increase of 52 per cent. over last year, leaving the amount voted by the state entirely inadequate.

The state pension appropriation has increased from \$7,500 in 1895 to \$75,000 in 1896, \$150,000 in 1899 and \$200,000 this year, but the number of applicants for pensions increased faster than the appropriation. The pension commissioner has no authority to investigate the claims for pensions and it is recognized that there are a number of undeserving persons on the rolls. An appeal will be made to the next legislature to correct this defect.

READY WITH ADVICE

But Booker Washington Says He Does Not Volunteer His Good Offices

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 27.—Booker Washington has written a letter to Southern newspapers in which he declares that he took no part in advocating the appointment of W. D. Crum, colored, for collector of customs at Charleston. The statement was frequently published that Washington urged President Roosevelt to give Crum the office, Washington takes exception to this. Among other things he says:

"Whatever conferences I have had with the president or with any public official have grown out of my position, not as a politician, but as an educator. It should be borne in mind that there are about nine millions of negroes in the United States who are liable under the law for taxes and military service and who are punishable for infractions of the law. These people at present have no member of their race in the national law-making body, and it is right that those charged with making and executing the laws of the land should at times seek information directly from members of the negro race when their interests and their relations with the whites among whom they live are concerned.

"Under no circumstances could I seek to promote political candidates by volunteer information regarding men or measures, nor have I done so in the past, but because of the importance I have always sought to place upon education and industry among my people as the basis of friendly relations between the races, such information it is my duty to give when it is asked for."

THE DAY IN LONDON

The American Society Gives a Thanksgiving Banquet

London, Nov. 27.—The American Society in London gave its usual Thanksgiving Day banquet at the Hotel Cecil tonight. There were 500 guests present including Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, Mr. Henry White, first secretary of American embassy, and Mrs. White, Captain Clover, the American naval attaché and Mrs. Clover, Mr. Robert S. McCormick, American minister to Austria; Sir Robert Finlay, attorney general; Mr. Herbert A. Squires, Lord Reay, the Earl of Denbigh, and Lord Fairfax. Mr. D. C. Haldeman, vice chairman of the society, presided.

Sir Robert Finlay, in toasting President Roosevelt paid a tribute to him as embodying all the qualities that the British and American nations loved best. In conclusion he said: "We are as proud of your president as you can be yourselves."

Mr. Choate, in proposing "The Day," remarked that the expressions of good will towards the United States were

universal with one exception. Colombia presented the lone spectacle among the great family of nations of withholding advances for the American hand, heart and affection. The United States, he added was a shy maiden, and did not intend to give herself up in any, but like Queen Elizabeth, she intended to maintain her virgin independence to accept the overtures of friendship and good will from all her sister nations, but only on that basis. It was, however, unquestionable that the United States best liked and was most willing to receive these overtures from the kindred nation of her own race and speaking her own tongue.

After describing the significance of Thanksgiving day, to which he was prompted by finding ignorance on the subject among the English guests, Mr. Choate contrasted the conditions of the first Thanksgiving day with today in America, under a president so strong and true that he himself might have been the leading spirit of the Mayflower.

Mr. Roosevelt's personality, he added, had worked an immense change in the young men of America, who looked up to him as an example. Re-proaches had been cast in their teeth by critics of the nation that the best young men of education and character refrained from participating in political life, but the time for that reproach had passed. The conduct of political affairs in America was now in the hands of such men. This was due to the influence of President Roosevelt.

Manila Celebrates the Day

Manila, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving was observed here more generally than heretofore. The Americans, Filipinos and foreigners all united in a grand observance of the day, beginning with the celebration of mass at the cathedral. The blessing was pronounced by Monsignor Guild, the apostolic delegate, and the benediction by the Bishop of Manila, Governor Taft, the Philippine commissioners and a large number of American officers attended the services. The Americans are greatly pleased by the whole-souled adoption of the day as a holiday by the Catholics.

Captain Fershing with sixty men, has crossed Lake Lanao, Island of Mindanao, and visited the friendly Moros living on the north shore of the lake. He made a hopeful report on the condition of affairs.

VISIT TO THE KAISER

Ambassador Has a Pleasing Interview with His Majesty

Berlin, Nov. 27.—Mr. Andrew D. White, the retiring American ambassador, presented the president's letter accepting his resignation to the Kaiser at the palace today. The ambassador and his wife were conveyed to and from the Kaiserhof in a special imperial carriage with outriders.

After greeting the retiring ambassador in a cordial manner and inquiring as to President Roosevelt's health and his success in his recent hunting expedition, the Kaiser placed in Mr. White's hands a gold medal of the Academy of Science and Art which he said, he did at the request of the leading men of those departments in Germany, and on the presentations of Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, and the minister of instruction. He told Mr. White that he was having a large porcelain vase prepared for him as a personal gift.

Emperor William talked with Mr. White about the Germanic museum at Harvard University, particularly in regard to the Professor Kuno Francke work there. The Kaiser and ambassador also discussed the archaeological researches of Germany and the last new American church to be proposed in Berlin, which Emperor William will probably dedicate. Finally Emperor William asked the retiring ambassador the meaning and importance of Thanksgiving day. Mr. White explained this to the Kaiser's satisfaction. After this conversation there was a luncheon. Among the present, besides the Kaiser and Mr. White were the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Prince and Princess of Pless and the new German naval and military attaches.

Mr. White presided at the Thanksgiving dinner of the American colony at the Kaiserhof tonight, when he bade farewell to the members of the colony.

Premium on Bachelors

Washington, Nov. 27.—In a general order issued at the war department today it is provided that to be eligible for candidacy for promotion to commissioned grade a soldier must be "a citizen of the United States, unmarried, not over thirty years of age on the first of September following his preliminary examination, and of good moral character both before and after enlistment. An applicant will not be ordered for the preliminary examination unless it is apparent that on the first of September following he will have served honorably not less than two years. Such service need not have been continuous.

New Bern Naval Reserves

New Bern, N. C., Nov. 27.—Special.—The monthly inspection of the naval reserves and election of officers took place today. The following were elected: C. D. Bradham, lieutenant commander; C. J. McSorley, lieutenant junior grade; J. H. Wedell, ensign.

Last of a Big Gang of Counterfeiters Taken In

All Are Italians, and Women as Well as Men Are Now Doing Time in Various State Prisons

New York, Nov. 27.—With the arrest in Niagara Falls, Wednesday night of Andrea Romano, who formerly kept a saloon in this city, the secret service agents have rounded up the last of a large gang of Italian counterfeiters who, they say are responsible for at least 75 per cent of all the moulded counterfeit coin that has been circulated in these parts last year. More than a score of the gang are now doing terms in the state prisons of New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

Agent William J. Flynn learned that bad money was manufactured in Hackensack, N. J., brought to New York and retailed to the "shovers" here.

May 1 a raid on a cottage at Tyatt Place and Hackensack avenue, Hackensack, discovered an elaborate counterfeiting layout. The secret service men caught four of the gang and handed and secured several hundred dollars in moulded counterfeit half dollars. The cottage had been rented several months before as a "summer residence" by Salvatore Clementi, maker of the coin. Clementi himself was not in the place when the secret service men came, but his mother, Annie Clementi, 82 years old, was. Her particular part in the counterfeiting game was to carry the output of the plant in small consignments from Hackensack to this city. She was locked up with the others and later sentenced in a New Jersey court to one year's imprisonment.

The next day after the raid government agents visited a barber shop in this city, owned jointly by Clementi and another Italian named Giuseppe Romano. This barber shop was used

as a way station in getting the illegal money to the market. It was here that Clementi's mother left the small parcels of bad half dollars and quarters that she brought across the North river. From the barber shop the coins were carried to Andrea Romano's saloon at 8 Prince street. Here the "shovers" bought them at 35 cents on the dollar.

Clementi had fled before Agent Flynn and his men reached the barber shop, but Stella Prauto, the counterfeiter's wife, was caught and with her seventeen year old son was locked up. The Prauto woman, according to the government officials, is one of the most persistent "shovers" of bad money in the country. She was convicted and is now serving three and a half years at Auburn. Giuseppe Romano, Clementi's partner in the barber business, was caught later and sent to prison for several years.

Clementi and Andrea Romano disappeared. They were the real principals and the secret service men hunted everywhere for them, but got no trace until last week. Agent Flynn, ten days ago learned that he might find Clementi in Canada. With one of his assistants he spent several days in Toronto, where, November 21, he caught the counterfeiter running a bad money plant. There were seized \$50 in spurious American half dollars and \$30 in counterfeit Canadian money, together with a complete outfit of moulds. Clementi was turned over to the Canadian authorities and two days afterwards he began serving a sentence of thirteen years in the Kingston (Ont.) prison. He got ten years for imitating the coin of King Edward. The other three were thrown in for fooling with Uncle Sam's coin.

The capture of Clementi led Agent Flynn to send two men to Buffalo and Niagara Falls in search of Romano and the arrest of the latter followed. Romano will have a hearing before a United States commissioner in Buffalo and it is expected will be brought to trial at Buffalo.

Bank Assets as a New Basis of Circulation

The Plan Outlined by Fowler of New Jersey and a Way of Meeting Objections Is Suggested

Washington, Nov. 27.—Representative Fowler of New Jersey, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, expects to introduce in the House next week an amendment to the currency bill introduced by him at the late session. He says that bankers who are afraid of the asset currency plan which has been suggested as a means of increasing the supply of available money deemed necessary to meet the expansion of business in the United States, have devised a new plan which has received the endorsement of the conservative element of the banking circles of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. This plan was presented to Mr. Fowler and he expects to introduce it as an amendment to his bill.

Mr. Fowler says that the principal objection that has been raised to asset currency is that among the assets of nearly every bank are stocks and bonds—"cat and dogs," as they are called in Wall street—whose value in time of stringency shrinks almost to nothing. Currency based even partially upon this kind of unstable assets, he believes, would be undesirable and unsafe. On the other hand, the principal bonds always have a stable value, a fact which has recently been recognized through their acceptance by the treasury department as security for deposits of government money in national banks. These bonds are therefore taken as the basis of the expanded currency in the plan which Mr. Fowler now has in view. The plan is outlined as follows:

First, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to deposit in national banks, and at all times to keep in national banks, all the surplus funds of the treasury, receiving as security for the same either United States government bonds or such state and municipal bonds of the United States as may be approved by the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, the amount deposited in any one bank not to exceed the capital and a certain per cent of the surplus of such bank. Upon all such deposits the secretary of the treasury shall receive interest at the rate of one and a half per cent per annum. No reserve need be maintained against such deposits.

Second, to provide an emergency currency, national banks may issue, either against the United States government bonds or state and municipal bonds of the United States approved by the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, such additional currency to that already provided for by the law as the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency may jointly sanction, provided that the national banks shall pay the United States

treasury upon such issue of currency a tax at the rate of five per cent per annum for the period that such emergency currency is in circulation. The national banks may retire and re-issue such currency at their option and the total amount of such emergency currency issued by any one bank shall not be in excess of the capital of said bank.

Third, The national banks may count as a portion of their reserve any national bank currency which they may hold.

It urged by those who favor this plan that it would provide a currency based on absolutely trustworthy and stable security, while at the same time providing all the additional currency needed in time of demands, such as the crop-moving season.

WITCHES STARVED

Devils Driven Out of Two Indians by Hunger Process

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 27.—Horrible witchcraft, secretly reported from Hoonah, has come to an abrupt ending.

United States Commissioner Folsom, Marshal Hepburn and Prosecuting Attorney Lyons have returned to Juneau from Hoonah, where they held an inquest over the remains of two starved Indians. They were starved to death because they were thought to be witches. One was tied to a tree in eight days and nights without food with heavy rains falling on him. The object of this treatment was to drive out the devils. He died soon after being released at the end of the eight days. The other victim was handled less severely. Federal officers placed the entire tribe under arrest while investigating. Four members, found directly responsible, were taken to Juneau, charged with murder.

STRIKE FATALITIES

Two Men Dead Who Were Wounded in Havana Fights

Havana, Nov. 27.—Two men who were wounded by the police in a fight, growing out of the strike, died today. The strikers and their sympathizers among the lower classes are very bitter against the police and are showing a desire to obtain revenge upon the latter for suppressing the rioting. Nothing new has occurred today.

Arnato Cervantes, of the newspaper El Reconcentrado, was arrested today by order of the special judge who has charge of the riot cases. The charge against him is sedition. The Reconcentrado has been publishing violent articles against the police.

A new judge was appointed this morning by Senor Zaldo, secretary of justice.

Southern Championship Game Results in a Tie

Twelve to Twelve the Score in a Beautiful Contest Between North Carolina and Virginia at Richmond

Richmond, Va., Nov. 27.—Special.—The result of the contest between the two rival universities of Virginia and North Carolina played here this evening resulted in the score of twelve to twelve. The weather was all that could be expected and between eight and nine thousand supporters of both teams filled the grand stand and bleachers. It was a trifle cool; in fact almost perfect foot ball weather, and the members of both teams were in fine condition. The halves were thirty-five minutes each, and the game was fiercely contested all through this time. There was no let up in the playing and the little crowd of white and blue rosters on one side of the field never let up in cheering the Tar Heel boys on to victory. Of course Virginia colors predominated but that did not affect the playing at all.

The game was called at 2:45 and long before that time the bleachers and grand stand were filled to their utmost with yelling humanity. Shortly before the appointed time the two teams came on the field and were greeted with the yells of the respective universalists. At the given time both teams lined up, the Virginians choosing to defend the east goal. Virginia's captain having won the toss.

Holt kicked off from the center of the field to Pollard, who returned the almost eighteen yards. Then came Virginia's fiercest part of the battle; Virginia using the mass on tackle very effectively at first, gaining the required distance, after swaying here and there for some time. The ball

goes over to Carolina on her 35-yard line. She got four yards on the first down, and Jacobs was then given the ball. In a beautiful run he covered 25 yards before Pollard succeeded in stopping him. Captain Foust was then given the ball and went through Virginia's center for first down. Jacobs, being given the ball, lost one yard on the next rush. Foust then took the ball and made 20 yards before he was downed. Pollard was hurt in tackling Foust, but Carolina was near Virginia's goal line and soon had the ball on Virginia's 10-yard line. Foust, on being given the ball, made 4 yards, and, on being given the oval a second time, went over the line for a touchdown. Virginia was plainly "in the soup." Jones kicked the goal, making the score 6 to 0 in Carolina's favor.

Virginia now kicked off, Harris, the full back, kicking the ball straight into Holt's arms. He advanced the ball 12 yards. Jacobs soon kicked to Pollard, Virginia's quarter back, who returned it four yards. And here was where Virginia used her mass on tackle so effectively. Council was sent continually into Carolina's line for gains of 2, 2, 2 and 2 again. Wall, in the meanwhile, carrying the ball 2 1/2 and 3 yards. Harris, Virginia's full back, gained 8 yards and Endicott got a bad blow that put him out of the game. Condon was substituted, and as he ran on the field the Carolina rosters gave him 15 raps. Council was again used for effective gains. Carolina gained the ball on her 14-yard line on a fumble. Virginia was penalized 5 yards for holding too long on a failure to gain the required distance. Jacobs punted 35 yards. Pollard advancing 11 1/2 yards. When the first half ended Carolina was six points to the good while Virginia had not scored. The ball was in the middle of the field.

The second half began by Harris kicking off for Virginia, and Mann, Carolina's plucky little half back returned the ball 27 yards. Jacobs punt-

ed way over the head of a Virginia man and the ball rolled a few yards toward their goal post. When a Virginian covered the ball it was on Virginia's 28 yard line. Council went through tackle for 13 yards and Harris made a short gain. Johnson made 17 yards, Council six and Johnson six again. Virginia was tearing up Carolina's line and her interference and pushing made things look blue for the Tar Heels. Council kept on going through the line for short gains and Heald was soon shoved over Council's goal for Virginia's first score. Harris kicked goal, making the score a tie and Virginia rosters yelled with a will.

Holt kicked to Pritchard and he brought the ball back 25 yards before he was downed. After short gains by Council and Johnson, Watkins was given the ball, fumbled and recovered it. The Virginians kept on using Council but on a failure by him to hold the ball Carolina gets it on her 48-yard line. Jacobs made four yards, Mann 3, Holt one and Foust made two. Waters took Houston's place at center for Virginia. Graves kicks but the ball goes out of bounds and is brought in. Pritchard made 15 yards and Watkins 10 and Johnson was used with success for several gains and Watkins went around Carolina's left end for her second touchdown. Harris kicked goal and the score was 12 to 6 in Virginia's favor. Things again looked blue for Carolina, but there game was not over and the Carolina boys did not lose hope.

The crowd from Chapel Hill was on the side lines giving them all the encouragement they could and the team right loyally responded. Graves kicked to Pollard, but Virginia did not keep the ball long. The Carolinas were playing a fierce game and held Virginia for downs. Carolina carried the ball up the field straight to Virginia's goal and lost it on a costly fumble on Virginia's 7-yard line. This cost Carolina another touchdown. Virginia got the ball and had to kick. Carolina got the ball and by repeated gains of Foust, Graves and Jones succeeded in scoring another touchdown. The ball is kicked out to Graves who made a fair catch. Jones ties the score by kicking a beautiful goal from one side of the field. Carolina admires were