

EXPLANATORY.

At 1 o'clock the Electric company shut down completely. The danger to life from 'down' wires caused by the fire made this imperative. This shut off the power from The Star composing and press rooms just as the paper was about to go on the press. This prevented the issue of the regular edition at the regular time. A single sheet edition giving the events of the great fire up to 3 o'clock was run off on a hand press and delivered to subscribers. As soon as the Electric Company resumed operations the preparation of the present edition was resumed.

CHINATOWN FIRE-SWEPT

THOUSANDS DRIVEN BY FLAMES FROM THEIR HOMES.

Sanitary Fire Gets Beyond Control and Threatens the Entire Town—Scenes of Great Excitement.

Chinatown is wiped out. From Kukul street to the water front, and from the river Waikiki-way to Nuuanu above Pauahi, and to South street above King, and to Maunakea from the water front up to King, is tonight nothing but a smouldering mass of embers, blazing here and there, and here and there broken by the thin walls of some brick or stone building. Within the boundaries given, Chinatown is a thing of the past. Nothing Waikiki way of this line was destroyed by the fire except a wooden building at the foot of Maunakea street close to the Honolulu Iron Works. At the foot of Maunakea street, used as a warehouse below and a sail loft above, was saved by a volunteer bucket brigade which was organized soon after 1 o'clock, and with ropes and a line of men with tin buckets, hastily brought from the burning buildings, kept the roof and walls flooded with water. The fire was kept from spreading beyond Kukul street by the efforts of a volunteer brigade organized by Henry Waterhouse and Judge Perry. The street is narrow and when the flames reached the buildings near the corner of River and Kukul streets, the heat was so intense that it seemed a certainty the flames would leap the narrow street and spread mauka. To prevent this the buildings at the corner of Kukul and River streets were fired on the Kukul street side, and the wind being from the mountain at that time carried the flames toward the sea, and the fire thus started meeting the advancing flames coming in the other direction the two mutually spent themselves.

BABES OF AN HOUR. There were hundreds of them, men, women and children some of the latter only a few hours or a day from their birth. Men and women were in tears and frenzied with fear. They saw destruction for their little all, in many cases. The people were taken to the vacant lot at the corner of Nuuanu and Kukul streets, still within the quarantine lines but out of danger of the fire, and such of their household goods and belongings as could be saved were taken with them. Special efforts were made to save such things as are necessary for children and infants. From here this body of refugees were taken as soon as could be under guard to Kawaiahaoho church where they received attention of the relief committee having charge of carting for them.

On River street near Kukul were a number of new two story tenements, some of them uncompleted. These were burned in the whirl wind of flame. One of the uncompleted buildings was used as a storage place for Oriental goods, most of it new. Among these were many valuable articles. There were rare vases of Japanese pottery, tapestries, and a wealth of other things. But they all suffered the common fate of property in Chinatown. For a long time it was feared that the fire would leap the river below King street and get into the lumber yards and planing mills there. It seemed almost a miracle that it did not. Sparks and burning shingles were constantly blown there, but active work with buckets and the flooding of the entire area from the water in River park saved this locality. Had the flames crossed the stream at this point, it can hardly be imagined where they would have been stopped. The depot of the Oahu railway was right in the line of the direction of the wind and with the surrounding piles of lumber would almost certainly have carried the fire un through Twile.

There was the greatest danger if the fire crossed the river at any point. The closely built wooden houses of Palama would have offered insuperable obstacles to the work of the fire department. FIRE BREAKS BOUNDS. The part of the infected district which it was intended to burn was that part of block fifteen between the Waikiki line of the Kaunakapili church and Nuuanu street, from Beretanua to Kukul. The fire department began operations about 4 o'clock. These were of the usual kind, the placing of the apparatus of the department at the points from which it was thought the fire could be best controlled; then the thor-

ough wetting of all adjoining or contiguous buildings. The fire was started in a building just Waikiki of the church and the bulk of the buildings to be burned, and to burn against the wind. The breaking up of the steady northeast trade wind, into a gusty and variable one upset these calculations. At 10 o'clock the steeple of Kaunakapili church caught fire, and quickly carried the flame over the church to the Chinese joss house on the Ewa side of the church. There were then two problems before the department. One was how to save the church, and the other was how to save the buildings between the joss house and the river. For a time it looked like both problems would be solved. But with the loss of Engine No. 1, it became evident that nothing could save the church. Then effort was directed to stopping the progress of the fire toward the river and the sea. With the progress of the fire and the increase of the heat the strength of the wind seemed augmented, carrying the flames ever farther in the wrong direction. The air all over Chinatown was soon filled with burning shingles and sparks and even large masses of burning material. Rows of catching fires as far as there were any roofs to catch fire. The people of the quarantined district who had begun the morning with an enjoyment of the fire as a spectacle, soon began to fear for their own homes and their own household belongings and even for their lives.

FLAMES BEYOND CONTROL. The flames spread over toward River street. Presently they jumped across Beretanua street into Block 1, bounded by Beretanua, Maunakea, Pauahi and River. They seemed to break out right in the very center of this block. It was now recognized that the fire was beyond the control of the fire department by the use of fire engines and water. There was only one way to stop the course of the conflagration, and that was by blowing up buildings in its course. Before this point was reached, another emergency arose. The people of the burning district, frenzied by the fact that their homes were burning and that they were hemmed in the district by a cordon of military, became panic stricken. Mobs charged the guards along River street in an effort to get out of danger. This brought out the reserves of the police and the National Guard and a large force of volunteer inspectors from the Citizens' Committee armed for the most part with axes and pick handles hastily taken from hardware stores on the way. The onrush of the flames, together with the explosions of dynamite and giant powder used in the effort to blow up buildings, together with the noise of exploding bombs and articles of iron and kerosene cans in household apartments, added to the sources of panic. Though the crowd was soon under control by the police and military, it was but a short time before it was evident the people must be removed from the district to some place of safety. Organized personal necessity as it was possible were put on express wagons and started for the place of refuge. Some of the women and children as far as it possible were provided with conveyance by the same means. It was a pathetic sight, to see these people driven by the flames and the exigencies of the plague on this march. Many of them unable to understand it broke down in frenzied tears and sobbing. Some were angered by the excitement and suddenness of it all.

STRANGE FRENZY. Strangely enough, while most of the people were in a panic to escape from destruction by death by burning, others were crazed in another way and could scarcely be driven by force from the houses which had been their homes and where their cherished household goods were. The danger to their lives seemed as nothing to the danger to their household goods. The volunteer fire department did most valuable and efficient work in going through these houses as the flames advanced to make sure that no one, sick or enfeebled, or unconscious from infancy or fright of their danger were left behind. Efforts to stay the progress of the flames by blowing up buildings proved ineffectual. They swept across Pauahi street and then almost against the wind as far as Smith street Waikiki way. Hopes were entertained that it might be prevented from crossing Hotel street toward the sea. But these were soon given up and King street it was hoped would be the barrier. That the fire did not cross Smith street toward Fort was due largely to the fact that there was a building with iron walls and iron roof on the Ewa side of Smith street between Hotel and King which acted as a barrier, and turned the flames toward the river. And yet strangely enough, in the excitement of the time a number of citizens tried to tear this down and were only prevented by the arrival of Col. J. H. Fisher, who seeing its strategic value, by sheer force of vehemence and moral insistence prevented.

FIRE DEFEATED. Though King street did not prove the barrier expected, the efforts at this point were successful to the extent of preventing its spread across King street Waikiki of Maunakea, and this undoubtedly saved the Honolulu Iron Works. The direct advance of the flames on this property was stayed and the principal danger to it was that burning fire brands might be carried to the works themselves, or that the fire might cross Maunakea street as it burned toward the water front. The whole force of the works was out, reinforced by many volunteers, on the roofs of the buildings and inside the buildings and grounds, ready to put out instantly any burning brand that found its way there, and with buckets keeping the roofs and walls wet. This was the supremely critical juncture of the day. If the Iron Works got afire, no one could say that the flames would not extend Waikiki way almost any distance. There was the greatest apprehension of this score. Indeed many merchants and others as far in the direction as Fort street began moving out their most valuable things. All the buildings along Queen street as far as the burning fire brands might be carried to the Iron Works. Business houses and stores turned out their men, and

everything in their stock that could be of service in fighting the fire. Any kind of hose that could carry a stream of water was put into use. Buckets by the gross were hurled in wagons from where they were kept in stock to where they might be of service. THE END OF THE FIRE. The efforts along this line were successful. The fire was deflected toward the river and kept on the river side of Maunakea street. But it burned clear down to the water front. Great piles of lumber, largely timbers, and much of it belonging to the government, which was along the water front Ewa of the old fishmarket wharf, was burned. Much of this lumber was being framed into wharf timbers or being built into lighters which are sorely needed at these times.

The dredger which was at work at the mouth of Nuuanu stream furnished up material to complete the filling of River park, hastily quit that work and was moved over toward the railroad wharf out of danger. King street bridges, both of ordinary ones in place and the new one in process of construction were burned, and with them the pile driver which was on this side of King street. It was not until 4 o'clock that anyone at work at the fire allowed himself to leave that all danger was over, and even after that for hours, there could be no let up in watchfulness and care for it was not known what unfortunate circumstance of wind or chance might fan the embers into a blaze again, and put the town in danger again. Everywhere, long after dark and even with the intention of continuing it throughout the night, lines of hose were kept playing on the blazing ruins. In its suddenness, its violence, in its ramifications and widespread danger, in the number of emergencies it created, in the number of people affected to the point of loss of life or property, there has never been anything equal to today's fire in Honolulu, and perhaps seldom anywhere else.

PANIC AND RIOT. Panic, threatened riot, and a devastating fire far beyond the control of the department, called out all the reserves of the National Guard and the police, and brought thousands of citizens to the quarantine district and created general excitement throughout the town probably unequalled.

The explosion of dynamite in the attempt to blow up buildings to stop the course of the fire added to the causes of apprehension, excitement and consternation. The whole town was in turmoil. No one knew what to expect or what might happen. Soon after 11 o'clock the fire which destroyed Kaunakapili church got beyond the control of the fire department. The flames which had leaped from the burning buildings where the fire was first started, to the steeple of Kaunakapili church and thence to the Chinese joss house on the Ewa side spread with amazing rapidity down toward Nuuanu stream and across the narrow street toward the sea.

Number 1 fire engine, from the former house on King street, was caught by the flames and destroyed. It had been moved to a position close to the Kaunakapili blaze. Flames burst suddenly out of the buildings near by with such ferocity that the firemen had to run for their lives. It was utterly impossible to take horses in to rescue the engine and it was buried under the burning debris. The accident was a terrible blow to the fire department. Three engines were left in the field. The chemical, the last in the service, was brought up and did its best.

Whirlwind after whirlwind swept the burning district. Flaming shingles were swept in clouds over the neighboring blocks. The efforts of the firemen to absolutely put out the fire were of no avail. It went higher and higher and surged on down Nuuanu to Kukul and all around toward the stream.

FRENZY'S VICTIMS. The people living in this region became panic stricken. It was no wonder. Imprisoned in the district by a line of soldiers all around, with the fire sweeping uncontrolled over the district, burning alive seemed their certain fate. Mobs of the maddened people urged simultaneously by the same overwhelming fear moved at the same instant on every street leading to River street with the intention of forcing their way out. The guards obeyed their orders and prevented the movement by force. At the same time other people in the same district were taking to the water. The path of the flames gathered toward the Waikiki side of the quarantined district and there was fear that a mob would strive to break out on this side. Word was sent to the military headquarters and the reserves there were sent to the scene of trouble on the double quick. At the same time word was sent out and that together with the general excitement kept bringing in guardsmen to the headquarters, who were sent down in squads on the double quick to the scene of action. Many of them were still in citizen's clothes not having had time to put on their uniforms.

The Marshal at the same time sent up all the reserves from the police station. The Citizens' committee sent up all the inspectors who could be gathered together. These were for the most part armed with axes and pick handles from the hardware stores. However the services of only a few of these were needed. The situation within the lines was soon well in hand so far as guarding the population was concerned. But the danger neither police nor military nor even the fire department with the aid of explosives could avert was becoming more imminent—the danger of burning to death. Hotter and hotter became the flames; narrower and narrower the limits within which the people could be kept in safety. It soon became evident that the people must be removed from the district. Humanity demanded it.

RIVER STREET SIDE On the River street side of the quarantine lines when the fire got beyond control the scene was one of the wildest excitement. Hundreds of Japanese men, women and children were hurrying from their homes, all who were able to carry by baggage, heavy loads on their backs. Most of the children were screaming and some of the native men

and women denounced the white man and his government in all the excitable language they could command. When the fire was at its height on the River street side there were a thousand people along the river and the whole length of the banks was piled with baggage. It is reported by a guard in this district that a sick Chinese was burned to death in a building near Kukul street.

Quarantine lines had been extended to the river side of River street, and the frightened people were between quarantine lines and the big fire, which was sending flames into the air twice the height of any building in its course. Lighted cinders flew over whole blocks and the roof of a water front building began to blaze when the conflagration was two blocks from it.

At every point the masses of people within the quarantine lines were hemmed in by citizens armed with ugly-looking pick handles. Very few attempts to escape were made. The Asiatics were half crazed with fear and excitement. Every explosion at one point was talked of at others as the firing of guns upon the populace. When firecrackers were set off by the advancing flames the unfortunates of the infected district had visions of shooting being done by the military, and even white people thought once or twice that such stern work had begun. It would have begun anywhere, had provocation been offered.

As the flames advanced toward the water front the panic only increased. Even people across the stream began to fear that their property would go, as they felt the intense heat across the little stretch of water. The Catholic Brothers in St. Louis College watched the growing destruction with alarm from their distant buildings, knowing that only a change of wind was needed to carry the greedy tongues of flames across the river and cause the burning of the college buildings.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Block 1, bounded by Maunakea, Beretanua, River and Pauahi streets took fire in places. It was filled with people and great effort had to be exerted to get them out. Chinese and Japanese were terribly frightened and formed a howling, crying, dangerous mob in the streets.

At 1:30 p. m. Chinatown was afire from Smith street to River and almost to the waterfront. No human power could avert its complete destruction. For hours there was the rattle of fireworks in the burning houses and ever and anon a loud explosion as a lot of kerosene oil in warehouses would blow up. There was some giant powder in the district and when this went off windows shook up to Nuuanu street.

Most heroic measures had to be adopted to save the inhabitants of the burning district. They have all been transferred to the Kawaiahaoho Church and the yard around there. All the military were called in to get the people and their belongings out. At least 1000 citizens volunteered for guard duty and lined both sides of King street from Chinatown to Kawaiahaoho church, while the surging mass of Chinese humanity passed through. Express wagons took the military, women and children. Many breaks were made to get away, but the would be refugees were always promptly met by a dozen or more men armed with guns, axe handles and almost everything else imaginable. Too much can be said in praise of the military police. Board of Health officials, Citizens' Sanitary Committee and citizens generally for their work in saving people and their household goods.

At 1 o'clock the Hawaiian Electric Company shut off its power as a number of its wires were about to be burned out and would offer danger to people in the streets.

THE SHIPPING. Ships at the docks along the part of the water front to which fire threatened to sweep began to move away as soon as the rising flames threatened to reach the wharves. Their masters saw that nothing could save them, if the fire once took hold of the docks. The wharves from the boat landing Ewa to the old fishmarket wharf were crowded with merchant vessels disordered freight. When the fire began to get hot, flying sparks and fire brands carried by the wind warned the captains that nothing could save them. But when the fire broke beyond the control of the department and smoke and flames were carried down upon them, masters lost no time in getting away from the wharf. The government tug and every steamer vessel that could be brought into requisition was pressed into service. Big deep sea going vessels crowded each other in what was a marine sight except that there was none of the confusion of panic. The vessels were all taken over to naval row and made fast before they could be, and it was not until all were out of danger that an effort was made to straighten out the confused mass of merchant marine. By daylight, the harbor masters and the captains had lined up their vessels in order until they looked like an Armada. None of the vessels caught fire, contrary to rumors circulated in the excitement. In a few cases sparks lighting on the sails made lively work for the sailors, but no damage to speak of was done.

THE IROQUOIS AT WORK. The hottest work at the end of the great conflagration was on the water front, where several bucket brigades made heroic efforts to stop the advance of the flames in front of the Honolulu Iron Works and Hitch's sail loft. The fire swept to the front with terrible rapidity and a strong wind made the flames threaten everything to the water's edge. At Hitch's sail loft and at the Honolulu Iron Works bucket brigades worked for over an hour amid the heat and smoke. Several times the men were driven away by the hot air and the cinders, but they returned again every time and did a great deal to impede the progress of the fire. There were many prominent citizens in the line that handed buckets of salt water along for those at the front to throw in the path of the flames. Late in the afternoon the tug Iroquois, which had been burning coal to get up steam ever since danger developed, came to the old fishmarket wharf and put out two lines of hose which were carried through the Honolulu Iron

Works to where they could play directly on the advancing flames. The government tug Elee was also stationed in one of the slips near the mouth of Nuuanu stream and two lines of hose from her together with those from the Iroquois relieved the fire department and the bucket brigade from work at this point.

NOTES. Citizen volunteers tore down the wooden buildings between the office of the Independent and Nick Braham's soda water house in Smith street ahead of the fire, making it easier to stop the blaze at that point. Thomas yard on the opposite corner was cleaned and a lot of hay saved. Mr. Testa, of the Independent, saved his old paper files but lost a great deal of valuable machinery and newspaper appliances. A well known preacher and an almost equally well known saloon keeper pulled a hack load of Chinese women and children from Nuuanu street to Kawaiahaoho church during the fire. Each held a shaft of the vehicle. Though in the midst of alarm and touching spectacles the sight provoked a storm of laughter all along the streets.

The shutting off of electric power this afternoon kept the typewriters and presses of The Star from working and necessitated a delay in getting out this edition. The burning of Number 3 fire house in Chinatown today will necessitate the removal of the chemical engine from that place to the central station. Chief Hunt has room for it there. Great sympathy is felt for the firemen. They never worked harder and showed the stuff they are made of. The big blaze was no fault of theirs. It was simply a case of high, variable wind and not enough engines.

It is not true that a second fire engine was lost or damaged this morning. Nor is it true that two fire horses were killed. These reports have been persistently circulated all day. Kawaiahaoho and Kukul are without communication with the city. In King street between Maunakea and Kekaulike telephone poles were burned and wires let down in the road and most of them were broken.

All of the National Guardsmen have been on duty since 11 o'clock and a big detail will have to keep up the watch all night. Kaunakapili church is completely gutted. Its fine organ was destroyed. The tops of the towers down to the brick work were burned off. This afternoon the old church looks like an old ruin, a place for shivering owls and the like.

This morning a large party of natives stood and watched Kaunakapili burn. It was their church. The women were in tears and the men seemed deeply touched. President Dole noticed the situation and, raising his voice, assured all that as good and perhaps a better church would take the place of the one burned. The natives showed immense gratitude at this assurance.

This morning while attempting to remove an old motor out of a Chinaman's store to save it from the fire an electric fireman was assaulted by the proprietor of the place, receiving a cut through the coat just over the heart. The Chinaman declared the visitor was trying to steal, whereas he was really doing the manna favor. It is needless to say that, after that, the valuable motor started there and was burned.

A tourist who had taken a club and offered to assist in moving the people from quarantine to the temporary camp at Kawaiahaoho struck a native woman on the arm in King street this morning because she would not move fast enough. A prominent lawyer, who attended the accident and will take up the case. The man refused to give his name, but it will be learned.

Ladies along the streets this afternoon were begging for the axe handles and clubs in the hands of the emergency guard for souvenirs.

THE LATEST. Shortly after 9 p. m., 250 of the burned out people were moved to Hackfeld's warehouse for the night. Dr. Wood and A. L. C. Atkinson started at 9:30 on a round of inspection to pick out those who should be sent to the Kakaako camp, where accommodations and organization is in such shape that sick and feeble people can be taken care of. There were five days on call at the Board of Health office ready to carry any sick people during the night.

The electric light wires having been destroyed 30 dozen additional lanterns had to be sent to the Kaula camp, with kerosene to fill them. Also 200 rolls of matting were furnished for the people. Tomorrow as many sufferers as possible will be moved to Kaula. They will be fumigated, and supplied with an entirely new outfit of clothes.

UGLY JAPS. Some of the Chinese and Japanese taken from the mauka end of the quarantined district showed a good deal of ugliness. Among the lot were a few armed with knives and clubs. They were disarmed by the military. Though they were disposed to resist regulations there was no conflict, as the presence of the military subdued them.

PLAGUE VICTIMS. There was but one new case of plague reported up to sun down. The victim was Ahl, his Chinese half Hawaiian, living in Achi lane below Kaunakapili. This man was taken with a chill Thursday evening. He quit work but was able to be around. This morning he became rapidly worse and died unexpectedly.

Kaala, the woman taken from the Merchants street house and who died at the pest house at 2 o'clock this morning. The National Guard goes into strict quarantine at 3 p. m. Sunday. Hart & Co. packed lunches for 1000 people. Charley Hamay had charge of the luau and he gave good measure, too.

One suspicious case of plague was reported at the Board of Health office this evening. G. L. O'Neil who was discharged the other day on the plea that five months at sea had a tendency to drive a man to drink, was fined \$2 and costs this morning on the charge of common nuisance.

IN KAWAIAHAO CHURCH

THE STRANGEST CONGREGATION EVER SEEN.

How Accommodations Were Made for the People Made Homeless by the Great Fire.

Four thousand three hundred and twenty-five men, women and children, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians and white were rendered homeless by the flames today. Tonight they are the wards of a community which has risen to the humanity and generosity demanded by the emergency and with an energy seldom equalled has provided shelter and food and made the refugees as comfortable as it is possible under the circumstances.

No church ever held a more extraordinary assemblage than that which gathered in Kawaiahaoho when the tired inhabitants of Chinatown reached there after their march of four blocks between lines of Honolulu citizens armed with clubs. The march was a very hard one for some of the people who were compelled to move, and the line was a most pitiful spectacle as it moved along King street. Every man who held a club to keep the people from scattering felt sympathy for the unfortunate ones he had to guard. Some of the children could hardly walk and some of the women, especially the Chinese, with the small feet of the aristocracy, suffered greatly on the march.

In another way the procession excited comment. It was a revelation to many in the utterly dirty and low appearance of many of those who made up the ranks. Not everybody who saw the frightened crowds pass knew that Honolulu had a population such as that which passed between guards to the church this afternoon. A more filthy procession was probably never seen. It was the plague-breeding spot of Honolulu turning out its population and its breeders of plague a majority of them seemed to be. The crowd that watched them was divided between sentiments of anger that such a gathering should be possible here, and sympathy for the unfortunate people who made up the crowd. They were perfectly submissive. The clubs were quite useless. Scarcely anywhere along the line was any effort made to force a way out of the path. One or two Chinese and Japanese made efforts to slip quietly through the lines, but they were turned back. All that was needed to turn them back was a word. The hundreds of clubs brandished along the lines were never brought into use. The sorry crowd of sufferers by the great conflagration moved along as fast as they could and trusted to white men to find some place for them at the end of the journey.

THE MOVING THRONG. More guards, more guns and more clubs met the moving population at Kawaiahaoho church. The gates were opened and the refugees began to move in and drop their burdens on the grass. All round the grounds were guards to see that none made escape from the place. The men and women from Chinatown sat down on the grass and waited to see what would be done with them. Women tried to keep the babies they carried in arms quiet, while the pangs of hunger made the babies cry. Scarcely anyone in all the vast assemblage had had anything to eat since breakfast, and none knew when they would get anything. In this they did not differ from the men who were guarding them. Most of the latter had worked at the fire or elsewhere all through the day.

"Women first" was the natural order, as soon as the business of getting people into the church was begun. In two hours the big church was packed up stairs and down with Chinese women and children. They occupied all of every row. The big place of worship was so crowded that those who had seats could not even turn in their places. The gallery held a throng that filled nearly all the aisles and the reception rooms, as well as the auditorium, was the same. Still women were coming and asking for places, and a thousand men were outside with no place to do anything

(Continued to Page Five.)

Right up to date is the "LANCER" A gentleman's superior shoe

Tan, Black or Red. Made by the world-famous makers James A. Bannister Co. Enough said

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. Sold Dealers SIGN OF THE BIG BEAM.

