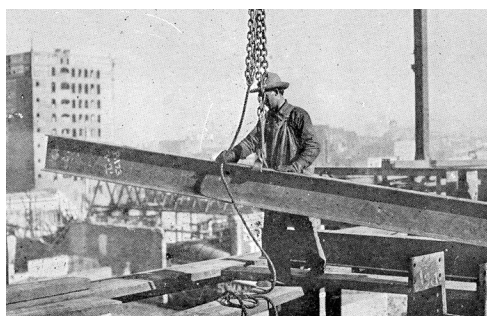


Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union Local No. 442 held its first meeting after the great fire at 2480 Mission street, in a livery stable, Monday, April 23rd, with President Kelly in the chair.

"It was decided at the first meeting that all members would volunteer their services on relief work, and in pursuance of this action about five hundred plumbers worked day and night for over a week repairing all broken pipes and stopping waste of water in the unburned districts.

It was learned that five members of the union have been lost in the terrible catastrophe, and four-fifths of the members lost their tools. A majority of the plumbers also suffered the loss of their homes and everything they had. The union has taken action to supply their members with tools and the officers in charge announce that they will have plenty of plumbers to meet all demands, not only on emergency work, but when normal conditions are re-established." (Organized Labor May 26, 1906)



The Bridgemen's Magazine February 1907

**Local Union
No. 31 San
Francisco**

I guess it is
time you would
hear from the

ruins, and how we are building the town up with steel as fast as it arrives.

We have nine brothers in the hospital. Bro. Wm. Monahan, a new member, who fell two stories on the

Bank job, breaking his spinal column, was buried by Local 31. All other brothers are on the road to recovery. The cause of most of the brothers being injured is the lack of plank on the working floor. Local 31 gave all contractors forty-eight hours to plank the working floors or pull the job. The foundation of the new labor temple is already laid, and we are now waiting for the steel. When complete, it will be the finest meeting hall in the world, owned and controlled by the working people of San Francisco.

Bricklayers & Allied Craftworkers Union Journal April 1907

Bricklayers of Fricso to Build Brick Plant-Output Will Be One Million Bricks A Week

The Bricklayers of San Francisco, according to an article in "Organized Labor," have decided to go into the brick-making business, owing to the extortionate prices per thousand that are being demanded by the Brick Manufacturers Combination of that city. They propose to see that the building public receives fairer treatment in the future, and that the advantage that has been taken of it since the city was stricken by the great earthquake shall be put to an end.

Bricklayers' Union No. 7 at its last meeting, decided to establish a brickmaking plant to be owned and operated by the union in competition with the existing local yards. A committee of ten was appointed to purchase a site and arrange for the installation of the plant. Each of the 2,000 members of the union will subscribe for one share of the venture, and the International Union and 1,060 unions affiliated with it will be asked to assist. From bricklayers in



the State it is expected that \$200,000 will be raised. Members of the local union assert that the cost of brick in this city, \$15 per thousand is artificially maintained by a combination of the manufacturers, and that brick can be manufactured and delivered here for \$6 per thousand. The high price, they say is doing much to retard the rebuilding of the city.

The union expects to build a plant that will produce 1,000,000 bricks a week and to sell them at a price that will force other manufacturers to reduce their rates to \$10 per thousand, the market price at the time of the fire, or less.