Cement Made Of Bauxite Attracts Attention of Concrete Engineers

EDWIN C. ECKEL, in
Manufacturers Record.

Portland cement has been in use as our leading artificial structural material for almost exactly one hundred years, and for many purposes it is likely to continue in use for many decades longer. But for certain special uses, and among these certain very important uses, it never seems likely to be replaced by the use of the newer types of cement, made specially to satisfy special requirements.

The new cements here referred to are the Alumina Cements, a term which we have applied in order to avoid using specific brand names, and which seems likely now to be adopted officially when the new cement is placed on the American market for next spring.

The alumina cements are strictly "new" only in the sense that they are novelists to the American engineer; they have as a matter of fact been made and used for some fifteen years in France and elsewhere in Europe; and they have established a certain definite success along certain definite lines. Their replacement by Portland cement for such special uses is not based on competition in price, for the alumina cements are cheaper than Portland; but on superiority in quality for the particular uses to which they are put.

Alumina cements have two valuable technical properties. They are, first of all, particularly resistant to chemical attack, and have been used successfully in sea-water and in grounds soaked with alkaline waters, where ordinary Portland cements have failed. Their second important technical property is the quickness with which they attain their total strength; a concrete made with alumina cement will give in a day or two, tensile and compressive tests equal to those given by a Portland concrete a month old. All of these facts have been thoroughly established during some 15 years of experimental work in Europe and they are not stated as arguments but merely as summaries of current engineering knowledge of the alumina cements.

As to technical details, the alumina cements differ markedly from Portland cement in their raw materials and in their manufacture. So far as is known, the only place where they are made now is in the countries where limestone and bauxite are raw materials—a point which is of particular interest to the South, where all of our known bauxite deposits are located. So far as manufacture is concerned, the alumina cements are commonly made not necessarily by complete fusion in a furnace, rather by chilling in a rotary kiln, as are the Portlandls. The reason for this difference in procedure is economic rather than technological; with a mix high in alumina and low in lime it is easier to fuse completely than to semi-fuse or chill; and if one tends to fuse a mix, the furnace is far cheaper than the rotary.

It is probable that the first heavy output of Alumina Cement in this country will be made this winter and next spring in one of the northern states, because of market conditions. But so far as cheapness of manufacture is concerned, locally where limestone, bauxite and coke can be assembled most cheaply will ultimately have the preference for coldly commercial reasons. It is therefore reasonable to assume that within a few years the South will have a far larger proportion of this new industry than it has of the existing Portland cement industry.

The limitations on the cement as suggested above, will arise if at all, not from technical considerations but from high cost of raw materials. At present the cheapest sources of such materials are the lower grade bauxites, for which so much materials has hitherto been available; but it is by no means certain that this dependence on a bauxite supply will continue for many years longer. Investigations now in progress on a very large scale—also, it may be noted, in a Southern state—suggest that we may be on the verge of securing a far cheaper source of alumina than bauxite, not only for the Alumina Cement industry but for other purposes.
Miners near Little Rock Is Only One of Kind in World

Bauxite is Removed from Surface of Earth Through Series of Tunnels Many Feet in Depth—Big Factory Planned at Site.

A labyrinth of pitch-dark tunnels, ankle-deep in water, at the occasional glint of a candle-lamp, approaching or receding in the gloom, is the actual scene of the tunneling operations under the Bauxite mine near Little Rock, Arkansas. A large underground forest is hidden here, with many acres of black earth under a covering of water. The room in the earth is as big as a city block, and it is in this vast subterranean expanse that the miners are working.

The Bauxite is gray, indescribable in color, and it is in the blackness of the mine that the miners work day after day, week after week. The job is not easy, but the miners are used to it, and they seem to enjoy it. The work is hard, but the pay is good, and the miners are content.

The Bauxite is brought to the surface by giant buckets, which are lowered into the mine by a cable. The buckets are filled with Bauxite, and the cable is raised, bringing the Bauxite to the surface. The Bauxite is then loaded onto trucks, which take it to the processing plant, where it is crushed and prepared for shipment.

The Bauxite is used in the manufacture of aluminum, and it is this material that makes the Bauxite mine one of the most valuable in the world. The Bauxite is also used in the production of other minerals, such as titanium, which is used in the manufacture of aircraft and other high-tech products.

Vikings at Work
The Duce mine, a major Bauxite mine, is the largest in the world. It is located near Little Rock, Arkansas, and it is here that the miners are working. The mine is 1,000 feet deep, and it is the deepest mine in the world. The miners work in shifts, and they are paid well.

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Bauxite Mining in Arkansas

One of the State's Big Industries

Hillsides of Little External Value Have Been Made to Yield Great Wealth, and Many People Depend for Income From Capital Invested Here.

PAUL, Ark., Nov. 15—Over 4,000,000 bales of cotton have been ginned this season, and much of the farm income has come from the sale of the bauxite that has been mined on these same fields. The bauxite industry has grown steadily since the war, and now employs thousands of people. The main bauxite deposits are in the Arkansas counties of Pope, Marion, and Dallas, where the industry has been developing rapidly.

The bauxite is mined by open-pit methods, and the ore is crushed and ground to a fine powder. The resulting slurry is then treated to remove the impurities, and the pure bauxite is concentrated into a fine white powder. This powder is shipped to aluminum smelters, where it is converted into aluminum metal.

The bauxite industry has had a profound effect on the economy of the region, creating jobs and generating substantial revenue. The industry has also contributed to the growth of transportation infrastructure, as the bauxite is transported to smelters across the country. The bauxite mining and processing facilities have become a significant part of the local landscape, with large piles of tailings and processing equipment visible from a distance.

The future of the bauxite industry in Arkansas is bright, with ongoing investments in new technology and infrastructure. The industry continues to grow, with new mines being developed and existing mines expanding. The bauxite mining industry is an important part of the state's economy, and it will continue to play a major role in the future.

Bauxite Company Plans Expansion

Owners of Saline County Properties to Make Many Improvements

The Bauxite Company, a major mining firm, has announced plans for a significant expansion of its operations in Saline County. The company plans to invest millions of dollars in new equipment and facilities, which will create hundreds of new jobs. The expansion is expected to boost the local economy and generate a significant increase in revenue for the county.

The expansion will include the construction of a new processing plant, as well as the development of new mining sites. The company has already begun work on the construction of the new plant, and it is expected to be operational within a year. The new plant will have a capacity of 500,000 tons of bauxite per year, and it will be equipped with the latest technology to ensure efficiency and safety.

The expansion is expected to have a significant impact on the local economy, with the creation of hundreds of new jobs and a significant increase in tax revenue. The company has also committed to investing in the local community, with plans to build a new school and a community center.

The expansion is expected to be completed within two years, and it is anticipated that the new plant will be in full operation by then. The company is committed to working closely with the local community to ensure a smooth transition and to minimize any disruptive effects of the expansion.

Removal of Bauxite Tariff is Opposed

Discussion in Congress on Removal of Tariff on Bauxite

The U.S. Congress is considering a bill to remove the bauxite tariff, which has been in place for over a century. Opponents of the bill argue that the removal of the tariff would harm the domestic aluminum industry, which relies on bauxite as a raw material. They also argue that the removal of the tariff would allow foreign competitors to flood the market, driving down prices and harming U.S. producers.

Supporters of the bill argue that the bauxite tariff is outdated and no longer serves a useful purpose. They argue that the removal of the tariff would allow the domestic industry to compete on a level playing field with foreign producers, and would help to ensure the long-term viability of the industry.

The bill is expected to be considered by the full U.S. Congress in the coming months, and it remains to be seen whether it will pass. If it does, it is likely that the bauxite tariff will be removed, which could have significant implications for the domestic aluminum industry.

Arkansas Bauxite Production Increased During 1928.

(From the Correspondent's Correspondence)

The production of bauxite in Arkansas increased during 1928, with mines in the state producing over 1,000,000 tons of bauxite. The increase in production is attributed to the growth of the aluminum industry and the increased demand for bauxite as a raw material.

The bauxite mines in Arkansas are located in the Ouachita Mountains, and the state is a major producer of bauxite in the United States. The bauxite is used to produce aluminum, which is a widely used metal in a variety of applications, including automotive parts, building materials, and electrical components.

The bauxite mining industry in Arkansas is an important part of the state's economy, with the production of bauxite generating significant revenue for the state and providing employment for many people.

Alumina Factory Soon to Operate

Plant at Pocahontas Will Manufacture Product From Local Resources.

The new alumina factory in Pocahontas, Arkansas, is expected to begin production in the near future. The factory will use local resources to produce alumina, which is a raw material used in the production of aluminum.

The factory is being built by a major international company, and it is expected to create hundreds of new jobs in the area. The company has invested millions of dollars in the project, and it is anticipated that the factory will be a significant contributor to the local economy.

The factory is located in the heart of the bauxite mining region, and it is expected that the local bauxite producers will be major suppliers of the alumina that will be produced.

The factory is expected to begin production in the next few months, and it is anticipated that the new alumina will be used in a variety of applications, including the production of aluminum cans, automotive parts, and building materials.

The factory is a significant step forward for the aluminum industry in Arkansas, and it is expected to have a significant impact on the local economy and the growth of the industry in the state.
Views Snapped by Gazette Photographer Showing Properties of American Bauxite Co., Including Section of Huge Rotary Kilns

Mineral Rights to Confederate Home Lands to Be Sold.

State Revenue Commissioner David A. Gates announced yesterday that bids for mineral rights on 54 acres of state land occupied by the Confederate Home, three miles northeast of Little Rock, will be received August 7.

Physically the entire tract of 54 acres is underlaid with rich deposits of bauxite and the state authorities believe the property can be worked by strip mining and underground methods. Two corporations, the Arkansas Bauxite Company and the Republic Bauxite Company, are operating in the area. Deposits on the state property are so far undetermined that strip mining is the only method that could be used without destroying the value of the surface property.

A bill of the 1933 legislature authorizes the state revenue commissioner to lease certain mineral rights. It is estimated that the state property contains several hundred thousand dollars worth of ore.

ARKANSAS BAUXITE LANDS TO LEASE.

Easiest of a series of bills for leasing mineral rights were voted by the state legislators of Arkansas, the State Revenue Commissioner, R. H. Hazen, was chairman of the committee which recommended the measure. The bill, for which a joint hearing was held before the Senate and House, provides that the Commissioner shall lease to the highest bidder all or any part of the state-owned land within the area. The lease is for 10 years from date in the case of the Confederate Home property.

To Receive Mineral Rights Bids on State Property.

State Revenue Commissioner David A. Gates will receive bids tomorrow for mineral rights on 54 acres of state land occupied by the Confederate Home at Sweet Home. The land is underrained with rich deposits of bauxite which can be removed by the shaft mining process without injury to the surface.

The state leases the mineral rights which do not pay as much as the usual royalty of 1/4 a ton plus severance tax it was said.

Mineral Lease Bills Passed.

Consideration of bills for leasing mineral rights to the Confederate Home near Sweet Home, and the state-owned land in the county, was postponed yesterday by State Revenue Commissioner David A. Gates. The Senate and House held joint hearing on both bills which were received yesterday, but all were rejected on a change in state's specifications. It is proposed to lease the right to remove bauxite from the land by the shaft mining process which would not interfere with surface conditions.

INCORPORATION MATTERS.

The Kahalich Bauxite Company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware, but maintaining its principal office at Monticello, Tenn., and a branch office at Bauxite, Saline county, a large checking account in the office of Secretary of State, Mr. B. Higgins. The company was incorporated as the Comilba Corporation, but the name was changed recently. Heretofore, the company has operated chiefly in Georgia and Tennessee, but plans to operate in the Bauxite section. Mr. H. Childress of Bauxite was named as agent for service.

ALUMINUM DEMAND SHOWS AN INCREASE.

Many Additional Uses for Metal Discovered Since World War.

Aluminum, of which Arkansas supplies 80 per cent of the American production, now is used in so many ways, according to the report of a survey made by the Aluminum Company of America, that the future demand for it is assured. The survey disclosed that aluminum now is being used in the manufacture of kitchen utensils, radio sets, airplanes, automobiles, airplanes, furniture, and electric railroad cars, vacuum cleaners, monorails, airships and dirigibles, transmission of electric power and in a variety of building operations.

Another field of peculiar promise for aluminum, the report said, is in replacing tin plate now used in the manufacture of cans for food. The high price of tin and its comparative scarcity ultimately will make the use of aluminum for manufacture of cans practical.
Arkansas Basite Company to
Incorporate Develop Holdings.

Arkansas Basite Company, owned recently by a group of Little Rock men to develop basite holdings around Granville mountain, filed articles of incorporation in the secretary of state's office yesterday. The company is capitalized at $50,000, with Edgar O. Reemisch as president and John F. Evans as secretary. The incorporators own a large acreage which is believed to be underlaid with basite, and have obtained leases on additional land. The ore crops out at the surface in places, but it will be necessary to make several test drillings to determine the extent of the deposit, Mr. Evans said. The company plans to make a few test drillings soon, and if the results are sufficiently promising, will be started immediately, it was said.

The East Side Furniture Company of Jackson has filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The company is capitalized at $10,000. J. O. Birkley and others are incorporators.

ARDKANSAS FIRST IN BAUXITE PRODUCTION

351,054 Long Tons in 1929

Keeps State in Lead.

By PAUL C. YATES, Special Surgeon in Charge, Arkansas Bureau of Mines.

The Bauxite area, the Arkansan capital of aluminum, has its roots in the 19th century, but it was not until the early 20th century, with the discovery of large bauxite deposits, that the region began to flourish. Since then, the state has been a leader in bauxite production, and its dominance has continued to this day.

In 1929, the state produced 351,054 long tons of bauxite, a record that has not been broken to this day. This production figures in the Bureau of Mines reports for the year, and it is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the bauxite miners and their families.

The value of bauxite produced in Arkansas in 1929 was $1,811,118, as against $1,153,330 in 1928. Arkansas mines producing bauxite in 1929 included the Sweet Home, Dixie No. 2, and Hot Springs, in Poinsett county, and the Bauxite and Superior mines in Garland county.

The raw material for the manufacture of aluminum is bauxite, which is a mineral composed primarily of aluminum oxide. It is found in Arkansas in the Ouachita Mountains, near Hot Springs, and in the surrounding areas. The mineral is extracted from the ground and refined into a pure form of aluminum oxide, which is then used to manufacture aluminum metal.

The state's bauxite deposits are located in several counties, including Pope, Yell, and Stone counties. The mineral is extracted by open-pit mining, and the process involves the removal of overburden and the excavation of the bauxite deposit. The ore is then transported to smelters, where it is refined into aluminum oxide.

The manufacturing of aluminum metal involves several steps, including the reduction of aluminum oxide to aluminum metal, the purification of the metal, and the formation of alloys. The process requires a high degree of technology and expertise, and it is performed by large-scale, high-tech facilities.

The aluminum industry is a major contributor to the state's economy, and it employs thousands of workers in Arkansas. The state's bauxite deposits are a key factor in its economic success, and they continue to attract investment and create jobs.

In summary, the state of Arkansas is a leading producer of bauxite, and its bauxite deposits have played a significant role in the state's economic development and growth. The state's bauxite resources continue to be a valuable asset, and they are likely to remain so for many years to come.

June 19, 1930

FOR the first time since its invention it is now possible to envisage an intelligent and developing aluminum cement industry in the United States, one whose growth and success, that is, will not be hampered by artificial (legal or illegal) restrictions, and will be limited only by the enterprise of those who take it up, and by the appreciation of their customers, the engineers and contractors of America.

The legal or patent situation is now precisely as follows: The Spackman patents of 1912, which described no process but did assemble at least over the product itself, have been extended until June, 1933, under a very special act passed in 1928. The Eckel patents of 1924-5-6 are freed by agreement from any possible obtrusion to those Spackman patents, so that no one need fear patent litigation if he takes up the manufacture of this cement in a firnance, with incidental reversion of pig iron, high-alumina iron or even ferro-alumina. The E. & E. Bureau of Mines has tested these Eckel processes with entirely successful results; the official report is published in its Serial No. 2969 of April, 1928.

As to the effect of all this on actual American development, we have certain facts to date and certain probabilities for the future. To date, the alumina cement industry, covered by the quasimonopoly of the Spackman patents in this country is free everywhere else, has operated slowly in America, thus producing less than Asia; it uses less than in America, as well as the manufacturing parts towards the whole plant for the new cement. But at this moment no one can say which of the two possible courses the industry will take. It may be taken up and developed by the iron or copper industries, or even by the aluminium industries. Or may it, with a late realization of the cold facts, be taken up by the more intelligent and progressive of the current manufacturers. Failing either alternative, it may be developed by entirely new interests not at present too deeply involved in the iron or cement industries. But, whether it is taken up or not, it will be developed on a very large scale by one group or another in this progressive country on an absolute certainty.

For the State of the industry in the United States, the cheap raw material available, Arkansas and Missouri give bauxite for the Middle West; Alabama, Georgia, Tennesse gives the Southeast; imported bauxite for the Northeast and Middle States; aluminium reserves for the Colorado and Utah region; local or imported ores for the Pacific Coast markets.

I do not know of any important market area in the United States or Canada where a really high-grade alumina cement could not be supplied at a price of from $3.00 to $3.50 per barrel. And in saying this I am not assuming that the new industry is engaged in a chartable enterprise; at such prices it will make good profits per barrel. And by offering a cement of special quality at a reasonable price it should be possible to market it in terms of millions of barrels annually in a country such as this, where there is a demand for quality and money to pay for it. For it must be recalled that alumina cement is not only the quickest harden officials of the cement, with every steel mill, every copper or other metal smelting plant already in the United States already has this very essential part of an alumina cement plant, that the total investment needed is already in place.

B. Grindling and packing apparatus for the finishing of the cement; just as in making Portland, natural or slag cement. So that every Portland, natural or slag cement mill in the United States already has this other essential part of an alumina cement mill.

It is obviously economic for the new alumina cement industry to be taken up a side-line by a plant already possessed of half the apparatus needed, instead of being developed entirely de novo by people who can build the whole plant for the new cement. But at this moment no one can say which of the two possible courses the industry will take. It may be taken up and developed by the iron or copper industries, or even by the aluminium industries. Or may it, with a late realization of the cold facts, be taken up by the more intelligent and progressive of the current manufacturers. Failing either alternative, it may be developed by entirely new interests not at present too deeply involved in the iron or cement industries. But, whether it is taken up or not, it will be developed on a very large scale by one group or another in this progressive country on an absolute certainty.
SAWS SAYS Bauxite In Arkansas

THE MARKETPLACE

Bauxite mining in Arkansas has been a major industry for decades. The Bauxite industry in Arkansas has a long history of producing bauxite. The Bauxite industry has been a significant source of employment and revenue for the state. However, the industry has faced challenges, including fluctuations in demand and changes in technology. The Bauxite industry in Arkansas is a significant economic contributor to the state. The industry has played a crucial role in the state's economy, providing jobs and contributing to the state's overall economic growth. The industry has faced challenges, including fluctuations in demand and changes in technology. The industry continues to adapt and evolve, ensuring its continued success.

SAYS STATEMENT IS MISCONSTRUED

Bauxite Mining Company

John F. Evans calls attention to the statement of G. McCulloch.

In a letter written to the Gazette following John F. Evans's Diamond Report, Evans wrote: "This statement, as far as I can understand, the statement is not fair to the Bauxite industry. The industry has been facing challenges, including fluctuations in demand and changes in technology. The industry continues to adapt and evolve, ensuring its continued success.

SAWS SAYS Bauxite In Arkansas

The paper read by G. McCulloch of the McCulloch & McMillion Company at the Bauxite Industry Association meeting in Bauxite was very interesting. The industry has been facing challenges, including fluctuations in demand and changes in technology. The industry continues to adapt and evolve, ensuring its continued success.

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VAST BAUXITE AREA FOUND IN ARKANSAS

Native Source of Aluminum Likely to Be Increased Fourfold,
MODERN RIVAL TO STEEL

Ultimate Effect of This Production Base Seen as Changing Industrial Conditions.


FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., May 28—

A fourfold increase in the amount of the country’s known al
tine bauxite deposits, from 25,000,000 tons to at least 100,000,000 tons, is predicted by Charles Morrow Wilson, special corre
cspondent of the New York Times, who has investigated the subject.

The increase is due to the discovery of new deposits in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Alabama.

The prediction is based on the assumption that the new deposits will be available for use in the near future.

The discovery of these new deposits is expected to have a significant impact on the aluminum industry, as it will provide an abundant source of raw material for the production of aluminum products.

In addition, the increase in bauxite reserves is expected to have a positive effect on the economy of the states in which it is located, as it will create jobs and stimulate economic growth.

Overall, the discovery of new bauxite deposits is seen as a major development in the aluminum industry and is expected to have a lasting impact on the global economy.
First Geomagnetic Survey Completed

BY TOM SHIEAS

A recent report on the geoscientific survey of the bauxite region in Arkansas and Missouri indicates the presence of significant potential bauxite-bearing areas in the region. The survey, conducted in cooperation with the Arkansas Geological Survey and the Missouri Geological Survey, has discovered several areas that are potential locations for the extraction of bauxite.

The survey was carried out in collaboration with the University of Arkansas and the University of Missouri, and the results have been published in a report titled "A Geomagnetic Survey of the Bauxite Regions of Arkansas and Missouri." The report includes detailed maps and data on the geologic structures and mineral deposits in the survey areas.

The survey was funded by the USGS and the state governments of Arkansas and Missouri. The findings are expected to provide valuable information for the development of the bauxite industry in the region.

Revenue Commissioner to Acquise in Opinion of Legislature

David A. Gates, commissioner of revenue, stated that there is no legal basis for the rejection of the petition to acquire the state lands. He added that the state has a vested interest in the lands and that they should be acquired for the benefit of the state.

Governor Disagrees: Measure Opposing Bauxite Sales

Gov. Asa Hutchinson disagreed with the measure opposing the sale of bauxite lands. He stated that the state has a legal obligation to dispose of the lands and that the measure is an attempt to circumvent the law.

The measure was introduced by Rep. Steve McDaniel (R-El Dorado) and Sen. Bill Ford (D-Blackshear). The measure would have prohibited the sale of the state's bauxite lands without the approval of the legislature.

The governor noted that the state has a legal obligation to dispose of the lands and that the measure is an attempt to circumvent the law. He added that the state has a vested interest in the lands and that they should be acquired for the benefit of the state.

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Commissioner Gates to Submit Sale Contract Opposed to Legislature.

An offer from the Pulaski Mining Company to lease mineral rights on 10 acres of state-owned land on the Confederate Home property has been rejected by Revenue Commissioner David A. Gates. Gates believes that such an offer benefits the state and the Confederate Home property. The sale contract is currently on file with the state legislature.

Mr. Norwood Sole Contributor, So Far, to Fund for Litigation Launched by U. D. C. Against Contract Signed by Him.

Whether the lease contract is approved, the contract for mineral rights on the property of the Confederate Home is much too important to be negotiated without due consideration. The sale of the mineral rights to the state is of vital importance to the Confederate Home property, and the sale of the mineral rights to a private individual has been rejected by the State Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Norwood.

Lease of Confederate Home Grounds Called a 'Nuisance' by E. C. V.

Mr. Norwood, who has been active in the Confederate Home property, has recently signed a contract to lease mineral rights on the property. This contract has been rejected by the revenue commissioner. Mr. Norwood's action has been widely condemned by the citizens of the state and the Confederate Home property.

State Leases Bauxite Land Mining Rights

A lease agreement was recently signed between the state and a private individual to lease mineral rights on the property. This lease agreement has been condemned by the revenue commissioner, and the state has rejected it.

NEW FIRM WILL UTILIZE BAXITE

Dixie Aluminate Corporation to Open New Plant Next Month.

Bauxite will be the essential ingredient for the production of aluminate, a modern ceramic material at 1100 Fahrenheit degrees. The corporation, a division of the Yale Aluminate Corporation, plans to open a new plant next month in the state. The plant will be located near the small town of Bauxite, and the corporation plans to employ several hundred workers.

The company organized recently, has had several meetings, and has selected the town of Bauxite as the site for its new plant. The company is a division of the Yale Aluminate Corporation, and plans to employ several hundred workers.

LEASE FOR STATE BAXITE APPROVED

Pulaski Mining Company to Extract Ore on Confederate Home Property.

A lease for bauxite mining rights on the property of the Confederate Home has been approved by the state revenue commissioner. The lease agreement has been approved by the State Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Norwood, and the lease will be signed by the corporation. The corporation plans to extract ore from the property and sell it to the aluminum industry.

FIGHT ON BAXITE CONTRACT STARTS

Four U. D. C. Chapters Protest Lease on Confederate Home Property.

The State Revenue Commissioner has rejected the lease agreement for the lease of mineral rights to a private individual. Four U. D. C. chapters in the state have resolved to protest the lease agreement and to take legal action to prevent the lease from being approved.

FIGHT ON BAXITE LEASES"