

# Iron Ore Reported In Izard County

6-5-38

Special to the Gazette.

Sylamore, Ark., June 4.—Indications are that the mills in the south end of Izard county, near here, may prove to be filled with a paying quantity of iron ore.

B. W. Messing has opened a mine in the vicinity of Twin Creek and more than 50 tons of ore has been mined and delivered to the railroad near Guion, it is reported. It is understood the Missouri Pacific Lines will build a switch to make for convenience in loading the ore onto the cars for shipment. Messing is reported to have leased several thousand acres of land which he expects to develop.

Another mind probably will be opened soon by J. F. Barnett, who reports he found an unlimited amount of ore on his place. The test of the ore on the Barnett place is said to be high.

Some of the rocks in this vicinity are said to show traces of several valuable minerals, including manganese. Ore mined on the Barnett place will be brought to Sylamore for shipment.

Finding of iron ore in this section serves to lengthen the mining field which has been a paying proposition around Cushman, in the northern end of Independence and the southern end of Izard county, for many years.

There are hundreds of acres of land in this section that is apparently unfit for agriculture and if ore is found in paying quantities the picture undoubtedly will be changed.

The Cushman field is a manganese center and the fact that the Izard county mining is within a short distance of the Cushman field is all the more reason that there is a possibility of enough manganese showing up along with the iron ore to make the work doubly profitable.

In pre-Civil war days many of the natives used lead found in this section to make bullets which they used to kill wild game.

## Iron Mines in South Missouri Again Operating.

8-21-38

Special to the Gazette.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Aug. 20.—Iron mining in South Missouri suspended because of lack of market for several months, has been resumed, G. E. Doane of the Chapman and Doane Mining Company of Poplar Bluff, announced.

Six mines have been reopened in Wayne county, and other mines in Butler and surrounding counties will be reopened soon. Iron mined in Missouri found a ready market at Birmingham, Ala., until the past several months, when the mills there were closed.

Indications are a market will be provided for all iron mined in the area by the company.

## Iron Ore Mining in Missouri Ozarks on Increase.

11-19-38

Special to the Gazette.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Nov. 18.—The iron ore business in the southeast Missouri Ozarks, which was at a standstill for several months, is increasing and mining has been resumed on a moderately large scale, Earl Doane of the engineering firm of Chapman & Doane of Poplar Bluff, said today.

Eight carloads or about 400 tons were shipped during the past week, and since September 1, 64 cars have been forwarded to various markets, Doane said.

Between 50 and 100 men are employed in the scattered mines in Butler, Carter and Wayne counties, and Doane believes the iron ore demand is destined to show greater increases.

When the iron mining was resumed in southeast Missouri more than a year ago, most of the ore was shipped to furnaces at Birmingham, Ala. Now it goes to various other points.

Shipments have been made to Coffeyville, Kan., and to be used in a conditioning process of zinc ore furnaces. Other shipments go to East St. Louis to be used in making pigment for paint and others to Fort Worth, Tex., to be used as a mixture with cement for roads.

# BIG EAST TEXAS IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY LOOMS

Texarkana Gazette Madaras Explains New Gas Reduction Process to Texarkanians

May 25, 1939 POSSIBILITIES ARE VAST

Ore and Gas Available in Huge Quantities in East Texas

The Madaras process of reducing iron ore was explained Wednesday to a group of Texarkana citizens by Julius D. Madaras, its inventor, who spent years in research to find a method to extract the iron from the ore by the use of natural gas.

Recently a party of 14 men went from East Texas to Toledo, Ohio, taking with them samples of East Texas ore which in their presence was reduced to high grade iron in the experimental laboratory at the plant of the Surface Combustion Corporation, recognized leader in the production of gas combustion equipment.

The group of men going to Toledo was composed mostly of engineers and other technically trained experts who have extensive knowledge of various phases of iron production and the handling of gas. Several of the men in this group were members of a committee of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, appointed to investigate the Madaras process.

Making a report of the results of their investigation to the committee at Longview May 16, the group gave full indorsement to the process as a commercially feasible and economical operation. This endorsement, coupled with the presence in East Texas of vast quantities of iron ore and an unlimited supply of natural gas, points to the probability of great industrial activity in East Texas and the development of an iron and steel industry that would have large magnitude even if only enough iron and steel were manufactured to supply the Texas demand.

The meeting was called by Robert Maxwell, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Most of the members of the board and a number of other Texarkana business men were present. Madaras came to Texarkana at the invitation of the chamber, as did F. J. Harlow, an engineer of the Phillips Petroleum company, Bartlesville, Okla., and W. J. MacIntyre, division manager of the Arkansas-Louisiana Gas company.

Harlow and MacIntyre explained various phases of the process. Both of them were with the group that made the trip to Toledo.

The reason the East Texas iron ore beds have been dormant for so many years is that all previously known processes for reduction required coke and limestone. Coke could only be obtained at high transportation cost, which precluded the possibility of producing iron by the blast furnace process in East Texas.

It is claimed for the Madaras process that iron can be extracted from the ore in East Texas for only about one-sixth the investment in plant and less than half the cost in fuel as compared with present processes, which would make production highly profitable, and open the way for the fabrication in Texas of in-

numerable products that are made from iron and steel.

Madaras said he has searched the country over and that as a result of his investigations he has determined that nowhere on the North American continent is there such an ideal combination of ore and gas as prevails in East Texas.

At a meeting in Longview Tuesday there was set up a tentative organization plan looking to the establishment of a company to undertake the initial operation of a plant of at least 100 tons daily capacity.

President Maxwell was authorized to appoint a committee to ascertain to what extent Texarkana might become interested in this project, whether local capital would be attracted to it as an investment, and whether fabricating plants for the manufacture of iron products might be obtained for Texarkana if and when production of iron in East Texas results on a commercially profitable basis and on a scale large enough to warrant development of an iron and steel industry in this region.

INCORPORATION MATTERS. Arkansas Slate Company, Inc., of Greenwood filed incorporation articles in Secretary of State G. Hall's office yesterday, listing authorized capital stock at 500 shares of \$100 par value each and paid in capital at \$500. Incorporators, all of Greenwood, were C. P. Saviak, named agent for service, W. I. Meeks, Marie N. Saviak, Boyd Tackett and M. C. Saviak. 6-23-39

# Brake Shoes Made From Arkansas Iron

3-12-40

Special to the Gazette.

Pine Bluff, March 11.—Ed S. Dilley, head of the Standard Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, announced here today that the company's plant in Pine Bluff and Memphis are using the first iron ore ever produced commercially in Arkansas in the manufacture of steel.

Mr. Dilley said a carload of Arkansas hematite iron ore was bought for the Pine Bluff plant and another carload for the Memphis plant. The ore is surface mined near Hot Springs by Joe T. Meek. In the future all hematite iron ore used by the two plants will be mined in Arkansas, Mr. Dilley said. "We will realize a considerable saving in freight rates," he said, "and will help Arkansas by using an Arkansas product."

Previous supplies of ore have been obtained from northern Michigan mines.

## Electric Furnace for Brake Shoe Factory.

6-4-40

Special to the Gazette.

Pine Bluff, June 3.—E. S. Dilley, head of the Standard Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, reported today the purchase of a new basic lined electric furnace for use in melting alloys, such as manganese, nickel and chromium. The furnace will be placed at the Pine Bluff plant. The company also has a foundry and steel plant in Memphis.

Mr. Dilley said the new furnace will be installed at once and will be used for the reduction of manganese ore into ferro-manganese. It also will be used for the production of alloy castings in higher analysis, such as stainless steel.

*See item 4-28-40 under Lead + zinc*

# Izard County Iron Finds Ready Market

10-6-40

Special to the Gazette.

Sylamore, Oct. 5.—W. B. Messing, who lives on Highway 9 between Sylamore and Melbourne, has been prospecting on iron ore in west Izard county for several years and has opened up two good deposits. One is near his home, 15 miles east of Sylamore, and the other is near Brothers Spur, on the White River Division, of the Missouri Pacific, a few miles south of here.

He has been submitting small samples of his ore to the Standard Brake Shoe and Foundry Company of Pine Bluff. They recently asked him for ton samples, which were shipped. From the present outlook he may develop a good market for his production inside the state.

# Steel and Iron Exports To Be Licensed

Gazette 12-11-40

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP).—President Roosevelt tonight issued a

proclamation requiring licenses from the secretary of state for the export of iron ore, pig iron, tin ferro alloys, seven semi-finished steel and iron manufactures, and 69 finished iron and steel products. A White House announcement said the licensing requirement, effective December 30, resulted from the increased demand for such products for national defense.

Licenses will be issued for exports to the British empire and to nations in the Western Hemisphere, the announcement said. "and, for the present, so far as the interests of the national defense permit, for export to other destinations in quantities approximating usual or pre-war exports."

Japan recently has been one of the largest purchasers of materials on the list. She does not produce sufficient iron and steel to meet her normal industrial requirements and make munitions for war in China.

# Price Board Demands Slash In Iron Costs Democrat 1-7-41 U. S. to Take Hand, Is Warning To Industry.

Washington (AP)—Leon Henderson, defense commissioner assigned to price matters, said today that drastic steps looking toward control of iron and steel scrap prices would be recommended unless the industry made a voluntary reduction of at least several dollars per ton on future sales.

Henderson's statement was made in a press release on a meeting yesterday with scrap dealers from cities scattered throughout the country.

A voluntary reduction of at least several dollars per ton on future sales of iron and steel scrap had been urged on the industry by the price stabilization division of the national defense commission, the commissioner said.

"Unless voluntary action is successful, drastic steps looking towards control will be recommended," Henderson added.

The statement said that representatives of the trade had agreed with government authorities at yesterday's conference that current prices on scrap were several dollars per ton higher than necessary to bring out the tonnage required to support present capacity operations of the steel industry.

The ultimate objective of the price reduction requested, Henderson said, was to bring the market to a level not to exceed \$20 per ton for No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh.

# Iron Ore and Ochre Veins Near Imboden May Prove Valuable

Walnut Ridge—A group of Imboden business men is attempting to revive interest in the mining of iron ore and ochre, large deposits of which are believed to exist near Imboden.

Dr. J. C. Poindexter, veteran physician of Imboden, who has lived there all his active life, believes that there are large deposits of iron ore, which could be mined, and which are located close to the Frisco Railway's main line.

The ochre, an ingredient of paint, exists in commercial quantity also, Dr. Poindexter believes, and he believes the same to be of a high quality.

R. R. Robert, who some 30 years ago owned a large acreage near Imboden, and when a young man was engaged in mining, discovered a large vein of iron ore on his land. Roberts sent some of the ore to a smelter, and it proved to be of good quality. Roberts operated the iron mines for some time, getting the ore to the railway line with wagons and teams.

While he was developing the iron mines, he discovered a large vein of ochre. He took some of this ochre, mixed it with linseed oil, and painted a four-room frame residence. Roberts pulverized the ochre used in the paint with an ordinary hand hammer, and the paint remained on the house, and kept its color for many years.